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# ROME'S POWERFUL FASCINATION.

## Archbishop Keane's Opinion of the Eternal City.

## The Mental Eminence of His Holiness the Pope Dwelt Upon.

## An Interesting Sketch Generally.

Archbishop Keane, in reply to a request from the New York Herald, said: You ask me to tell you about Rome; to give you and the public a view of the Rome of to-day through my eyes. If my doing so will be of any interest to the public I am happy to comply with your request. I had visited Rome several times before going there last December. In 1873 I had the happiness of a private conversation with Pope Pius IX. In 1883 I paid my first official visit as Bishop of Richmond to Pope Leo XIII. In 1886 I saw him for the second time, having just been chosen first rector of the Catholic University of America. During that winter I conferred with him frequently in regard to this important matter. Again in 1887 and in 1894 the duties of my office took me to Rome and gave me the privilege of frequent and long conferences with the great Pope.

In December, 1896, I went to make the Eternal City my home. This I did at the special request of Leo XIII. himself. In his letter to me on the occasion of my retirement from the University, he left it to myself either to stay in America or to come to Rome. Of course, I preferred to remain in my own country. But unforeseen developments, both in Europe and America, induced the Holy Father some months later to send me word that it would be better for the interests of religion that I should take up my residence in Rome and devote myself there to the interests of the Church in America. This I unhesitatingly did, always preferring to be guided by the judgment of the Chief Bishop of the Church rather than by views of my own. And thus it was that Rome became my future dwelling place.

A place assumes a new aspect when it becomes one's home. Cardinal Oreglia gave me his own experience as an illustration of what I might expect in the Eternal City. He said that when he came to Rome as a young man he became so home sick that he could hardly induce himself to remain, but after some months, and especially after some years, he could not live anywhere else.

**Rome's Powerful Fascination.**

"Rome," he said, "has a power of absorption and assimilation beyond any other city in the world." I must acknowledge that I have already begun to experience the truth of his statement. I am sure that no city in the world has about it such a fascination as Rome. On whatever side a man's intellectual nature has been developed, he finds the Eternal City the environment and the inspiration most congenial to him. Everyone loves to linger in the majestic intellectual glories of the past, and all of them are, as it were, forever ensnared in Rome. She inherited all the intellectual glories of Greece, and she, by her world-wide dominion, made them the property of the world forever, and Caesar and Cicero were the outcome of Alexander and Demosthenes.

The ruins of the Forum tell us to day of the grandest achievements that the ancient world had beheld in all that sways the minds and wills of men. That charm lingers around the Forum still. I met in Rome, last winter, a learned member of the French Oratory, who was making there his final studies for a history of the Forum. From the level of the Forum mounts the Palatine Hill, where we still behold the ruins of the palaces of the Caesars. Standing there one can look, as in the days of old, to all the ends of the earth, and feel the thrill of the universal power whose mandates went forth from that hill top. And yet that power has passed away and those gorgeous palaces are occupied only by lizards and owls. Far on the opposite end of the city towers the Dome of St. Peter's, and by its side rises the palace of the Vatican. There dwells the representative of the power which replaces the Imperial power of the Palatine Hill, and, as if to tell how the transformation was accomplished, between the two lies the Coliseum, a superb monument of imperial vanity and at the same time of all the popular corruption on which imperial power had at last to rest its tottering strength.

**Where Zola is Wrong.**

From these ruined balconies, the patricians and plebeians of Rome gazed together on the inhuman spectacles which "pandered to their cruelty, and their lust, and in that arena the disciples

# CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN

## The Gauntlet of Artful and Heartless Persecution Through Which They Have to Pass.

## A Vigorous Protest From the Ottawa College Magazine—A Genuine Need for a Combination of the Rising Generation of Young Catholics.

## Under the caption of "A Crying Shame," the Ottawa College monthly, The Owl, deals with a subject which is very timely, in the following vigorous style:—

Certain newspapers have recently endeavored to stir up a tempest in the "political" teapot by spreading broadcast the report that the famous "Catholic League" was to be revived, and once more do battle on behalf of the Catholics of Ontario. We have neither received, nor do we desire to receive any brief, authorizing us to plead *pro or contra* in the matter. We think, however, that it is high time to call the attention of the public to the petty system of slow, silent artful and heartless persecution which has been long warring the strength and exhausting the patience of our young Catholic graduates in all the learned professions.

"An open confession is good for the soul." We confess that we have employed pretty severe epithets. We will not abate one jot from their severity. Those who are really cognizant of hard, head-smashing facts, are thoroughly convinced that our case will, both figuratively and literally speaking, stand on its own merits. If constant, unrelenting, unwearied persecution of young Catholics by their brother exponents, in law and medicine, of both their own and of a different religious denomination is not heartless and artful, then we admit that we have not read right the voluminous pages of "The Schoolmaster of the Republic."

Some poppy-headed individuals may consider that we have said too much; we do not believe in penning sentimental cant about the pure, unadulterated, nineteenth century "milk of human kindness" that flows alike for Tom, Dick, Harry & Co. Such forget and forgive, mild-mannered freaks of human nature are from selfish, personal motives, and generous feelings which form the basis of voluntary religious toleration will be utterly dissolved and melt away before the fire of hard, adamantive facts. Having created their own little Klondyke, they can easily afford to overlook the Herculean labors of the young Catholic as he fritters away his strength and staggers along beneath the weight of an unjust oppression on his weary way to the golden regions of fame and wealth. They would doubtless stand aghast were they told, what is nevertheless true, that the mutual charity which they would fain portray in such ethereal and unearthly guise coincides with the grossest and most vicious form of earthly, professional ostracism. If this vaunted charity really exist there must be deep stores of brotherly love laid up in the dark corners of the mine which we can never hope to explore.

Our proposition is clear and lucid: professional firms whose heads are Catholic or non-Catholic invariably have a large Catholic clientele. Young Catholic graduates have a right to expect in return a proportionate share of advantages in the shape of entrance as members into these firms. That return they do not receive, and it is past endurance that those who profit by their co-religionists should turn around and systematically seek to deprive them of the petty occasional pittance that is doled out to them. Into firms of ample greenback drawing proclivities, we might well look with an excusable degree of curiosity because they indicate one of the remarkable fashions in modern learned professions—in plain Anglo-Saxon, the ascent of those denominationally titled into the vocation of those who have no other titles except such as their industry and intellect can acquire. The offspring of such alliances are grotesque and picturesque in the extreme, furnished as they are, with every device of external embellishment and internal nothingness.

Were this religious rule applied to Catholics and non-Catholics alike—all well and good. But, no! Let young Catholics ring at the pretentious office door of the great, or timidly knock at the semi-cottage door of the lowly professional man for admittance, and he is at once met with the very condescending reply: "services not required." We do not accuse non-Catholics of bigotry. Far from it! Catholics are just as great sinners in this respect at least. If a non-Catholic desires a new partner, he admits a non-Catholic; if a Catholic wants a help-meet in his office, he takes to his professional bosom a non-Catholic. The writer is aware of many amiable specimens of this impartiality, charity and justice, many others from different parts of Canada, whom we have consulted, report the same sad state of affairs. If, hitherto, the covert workings of the system have enabled it to escape the notice of the public, we are not obliged to allow it the chance of lying concealed any longer.

The result is that young Catholic men must necessarily eke out an impoverished and precarious existence and

# UNITY OF THE CHURCH.

## Discourse by Rev. Dr. Fallon in P. T. Toronto, Ont.

A Peterboro' journal of strong Protestant proclivities has seen fit to reproduce in extenso the sermon by the Rev. Father Fallon, D.D., in St. Peter's Cathedral. Rev. Dr. Fallon is vice rector of Ottawa University, and his visit to Peterboro' was an event in Catholic circles in that city. The reverend speaker's subject was "The Unity of the Church," and his text on which he formed his thesis:

Now I beseech you brethren by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no schisms among you, but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment.—I Corinthians 1:10.

"Reason," remarked Father Fallon, "said that there could not be two churches." Such would not be Christ's desire. Unity was essential to truth and the Catholic Church asserted that if "You are not mine you are not Christ's." Was that tyranny? It had been asserted that the Catholic Church was the foe of liberty. That was another cruel calumny. The Catholic Church was not the foe of liberty, but the foe of license. It did not allow liberty in religious matters. They were free in the freedom that made them children of God. The Church was united though composed of different nationalities, tongues and political parties. They all knelt at the one altar. In Rome on any day they could see the students, American and Canadian, Germans and Frenchmen, who were ready to fly at each other's throats, Japanese and Chinese, just from a war, kneel at the same altar and grasp the hand of Catholic friendship.

"Religious discussion had swept into Europe until there was almost as many creeds as people, and in America there were almost as many sects as cities. The Pope called them to hear God's voice who says there must be one fold and one shepherd. Father Fallon declared that many on the outside of the Church were impressed with it, and quoted James Anthony Froude and Lord Macaulay as evidence. The Catholic Church had a duty to perform, to reveal God and bring men to Him and fill their hearts with hope and faith in eternal justice. The Catholic Church would guide them in life and death. She lifted them up and watched them. She was their mother, and should they not love her?"

Compulsory education is about to be established throughout European Russia, the Minister of Public Instruction having devised a system which will be enforced as soon as the Czar approves of it. Only 8 per cent. of Russia's population of 130,000,000 can read and write.

# OUR IRISH LETTER.

## Missionaries for South Africa—Departure of Five Maynooth Graduates.

## The Appoint of the Bishop and Priests of Galway—Bishop Henry Moran's Letter to Connexion With the Biting Municipal Difficulty—Vowary Stud 7 at Nough—Benvolent Institution Not a.

## DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—That the missionary spirit which has always been so characteristic of Ireland still lives and animates the students of the great College of Maynooth was evidenced last week when five young priests, four of whom have only been just ordained, sailed from Southampton for Port Elizabeth to enter upon missionary work in the Eastern Vicariate of South Africa under the M. St. Rev. Dr. MacSherry. Their names are—Rev. Stephen J. Browne, Rev. Thomas Cullinane, Rev. Wm. J. McGalliard, Rev. Patrick Bourke, and Rev. P. Moylan. Before leaving Ireland they paid a visit to Maynooth College, where they were hospitably entertained by the Rev. Dr. MacKerry.

# SUPREME COUNCIL C.M.B.A.

The eleventh session of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association convened in St. Andrew's Hall, Sheldon street, Grand Rapids, Mich., last week, and was called to order by Michael Brennan, supreme president of the Association. The attendance was remarkable and complimentary to the business-like methods of the Association.

Immediately after roll call the convention, with visiting members, marched in a body to St. Andrew's Cathedral, opposite the hall, where High Mass was sung by Rev. Fr. O'Connell, assisted by Rev. Fr. Schenck, of Bay City, and Rev. Fr. Russman, of Byron. Rev. Thomas L. Whalen, of Muskegon, preached the sermon. In the sanctuary were Fr. McNab, of Medina, N. Y.; Rev. Fr. Hinnon, of Ohio; Rev. Fr. Burns of Conneville, Pa.; Rev. P. A. Burt, of Marshall, and nearly all the priests from the city. After Mass the members of the Supreme Council returned to their hall to begin the regular work of the convention.

Reports were submitted by officers during the afternoon session, from which are gleaned the following facts: Membership of the association at the last triennial report, Oct. 1, 1894, 31,205; number admitted during the term, 13,192; present membership, 42,616. New York state leads with a membership of 20,300. Pennsylvania follows and Michigan comes next with 5,375 members.

The morning session of the convention was devoted mainly to routine matters. At the afternoon session the following list of officers was elected:—

Spiritual Adviser—Rt. Rev. John L. Foley, Bishop of Detroit.  
President—M. Brennan, Detroit, Mich.  
First Vice president—J. Molanphy, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Second Vice president—M. Muench, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Recorder—C. J. Hickey, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Treasurer—James L. Welsh, Hornellville, N. Y.  
Marshal—D. D. Hughes, Titusville, Pa.  
Guard—J. B. Drury, Quebec, P. Q.  
Trustees—William J. Bulger, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. M. Kean, Bergen, N. Y.; J. B. Hobson, Scranton, Pa.; Frank Randel, Cleveland.  
Finance Committee—G. J. Beaky, Leavenworth, Kas.; J. L. Whalen, New York; J. H. Green, Detroit.  
Laws and Supervision—John J. Hynes, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Bertrand, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. P. Whelan, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Legal Adviser—J. T. Keena, Detroit, Mich.  
Supervising Medical Examiner—J. T. Kinler, M. D., Omaha, Neb.  
Supreme Deputy for Michigan—John Wynne, jr., Detroit, Mich.

The next meeting of the Supreme Council will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1900. This was decided upon just before the convention adjourned. At 7 o'clock all business was brought to a close, and after a prayer the meeting was declared adjourned by Vice-president J. M. Molanphy.

The Supreme Council showed its confidence in the friendship of Bishop Richter and its appreciation of the efforts of the local members of the Order to fittingly entertain the Council by adopting the following set of resolutions:

Resolved,—That the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association hereby expresses its admiration and esteem for Rt. Rev. Henry Joseph Richter, Bishop of Grand Rapids. He is an enthusiastic advocate of our Society, has always encouraged it and advised its progress, his advice and council are always freely and generously given, and the prosperity of our Order in his diocese clearly indicates his fealty to the cause we espouse.

Resolved,—That we deplore the alleged special telegram published in a Detroit paper, giving an alleged reason for the absence of the Right Rev. Bishop from Grand Rapids during the sitting of our Convention, and know that if his official duties would have permitted we should have had the pleasure of his presence and the benefit of his counsel during our deliberations.

Resolved,—That our thanks be extended to the Clergy of the diocese of Grand Rapids, who by their presence at the Mass opening our Convention, and at our hall during our deliberations, show their interest in our work and cause, and also to the choir who rendered so fine a musical programme.

Resolved,—That we are under lasting obligations to the Reception Committee and city members of our Order, who planned and managed the banquet tendered us and who have so carefully looked after our welfare during our stay here. We also feel our indebtedness to and desire to thank the kind ladies who, by their presence and assistance, tended to make our banquet such a marked success.

# NATIONAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

## On Sunday last, Rev. Father Conner, S. J., preached the annual charity sermon in aid of the National Maternity Hospital, at High Mass in the Church of St. Andrew.

The rev. preacher in part said:—The Maternity Hospital came into being first of all as a Catholic hospital, in which, while its doors were open to every creed, the Catholic religion predominated, full and free and public, and where those who watched over the helpless-mother and child were themselves Catholics; where the assuaging consolations of religion were at hand, peace, tranquility, and calmness of mind ensue—a condition which, from a purely medical point of view, was not to be ignored for.

(Concluded on eighth page.)

MORLEY ON HOME RULE

He Declares That the Liberal Party Adheres to Its Former Attitude.

The Promise of County Government Dwell Upon—The Struggle For Reform During Many Generations—The Visit of Canada's Premier Refers to as an Important Result of Self-Government.

In a recent speech, Mr. John Morley, M. P., is reported to have referred to the subject of Home Rule for Ireland in the following manner:—

The Liberal party was often asked for its present programme. What are you, who are in opposition, going to do about the House of Lords? What is your plan for dealing with the temperance question? Are you still for Irish Home Rule? Are you still for disestablishment? Let us know where you are. He could easily tell them where they were. They were in opposition (laughter and cheers). But though they were in opposition he for one would tell them what he thought on some of these matters. Not that he was for advancing a programme. The time for that was not yet. But if anyone asked whether the Liberals had deserted their principles because they were in the minority, he replied, "I think not." They were asked "What of Home Rule? Are you still for Home Rule for Ireland?" Well, in his opinion nothing had happened to make any one in the Liberal party change his opinion on that point. Many people were angry with the Irish for not making the best of the Unionist Parliament, but what encouragement had the Irish got to do so? Only a year ago the Unionist Parliament passed an act dealing with

IRELAND'S DEAREST INTEREST

—land and agriculture—yet no sooner did the landlords show themselves violently angry with the change in the law and the Government to constitute an inquiry as to how the judges or arbitrators appointed by this act to fix rents were doing their work, than the Government yielded and appointed a royal commission to overhaul the working of their own act, passed only a year ago. That action was calculated to have two effects. The first was to intimidate the court appointed to fix rents; but the second was much more serious. What did they expect would be the effect of the Ministerial action upon the mind and sentiments of the tenants of Ireland regarding the system of Government under which this most vital interest, the land interest, revised, repaired and perfected in August, 1896, was sent up to this new commission to be re-revised, repaired and perfected in 1897. We could not expect that where such levity was shown the Irish would have much respect for our Parliament, or be so respectful as some of us would desire to the tribunals we set up. (Hear, hear.) The Government had informed Parliament that they had a plan for next year to set up new

COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND.

Well, it was exactly 55 years since a select committee strongly recommended that reforms should be made in the county government of Ireland. Two generations had since passed away. That was about the length of time it took to get a reform passed affecting Ireland.

The Ministers were going, they said, to set up in Ireland county government upon the same principles as reformed county government in Scotland and England, and to provide funds out of the Imperial Exchequer in relief of the poor rate paid by the landlord and the county cess by the tenant. He was afraid there would be considerable difficulty in taking precautions that the purposes of effectually carried out. The introduction of this bill would no doubt mark an important phase in the Irish question. It might be taken for certain that the Irish members would take it as a sort of instalment of the larger demand for Home Rule, and they would be right in so doing. They would have from English and Scottish Liberals cordial co-operation with them in making the scheme as wide and popular, as free, and as genuine as possible, so as to make it correspond with the system of local government established in this island. He would be curious to see whether the Irish counties or any of them would have the power to raise and control their own police. He had

ADVOCATED IRISH HOME RULE

in the past, and he would advocate it in the future. "We were assured that Ireland was now profoundly quiet, that the spectre of disaffection had been effectually laid, and that society in Ireland was running its normal course. There were certainly many counties in Ireland where society was normally undisturbed. One of several tests, therefore, which the opposition would have to apply to the Government proposals for improving county governments in Ireland would be the test whether or not these counties were to have any control over their own police; but in this concession of county government to Ireland this Ministry were, in his opinion, beginning at the wrong end. It would have been far better to have begun with the central authoritative body and to have worked down to these local representative and popular bodies. They might be quite sure that this measure, or any other measure which opened new and enlarged channels for the expression of Irish opinion and Irish feeling, would make the demand for self-government in that larger sense more audible and strengthen the forces at the back of the demand. We had seen this year representatives of our colonies—colonies in which there were many Irishmen—received and applauded in every audience of Englishmen and Scotchmen to which they had come. The Prime Minister of Canada had in particular been warmly greeted.

WHAT LESSON DID THAT SPECTACULAR TEACHER

US  
What lesson did the history of Canada teach us? The principle on which we worked in connection with Canada sixty

years ago in conceding it freedom solved a difficulty in Canada, which was on the whole analogous to the difficulty in Ireland, and he could not conceive why this principle should not be extended to the little island which was nearest to us, whose grievances had been deep and most bitter. (Cheers.) When he was asked if he still advocated Home Rule he replied that he had advocated it in the past and he would advocate it in the future. (Cheers.) In doing so he thought not merely of Ireland itself, he thought of the great populations of Irishmen in our colonies all over the world. He believed the self-government which the Liberal party had proposed would have introduced the same harmony into the relations between Great Britain and Ireland as it had introduced between Great Britain and the colonies." (Cheers.)

TOM MOORE'S APOLOGY.

An Interesting Autograph Letter.

In view of the comment aroused by the discovery that the name of Thomas Moore was omitted from the roll of poets in the Congressional Library, on the ground that he had bitterly attacked America and particularly Thomas Jefferson, a letter written by Moore in 1810, twelve years after his American poems were published, to the editor of the Philadelphia, Fortifio, is of great interest, showing the poet's attitude. The original letter is in the possession of Senator George F. Hoar, and there can be no doubt of its authenticity. The handwriting is Moore's, the address upon the central fall of the back of the sheet—there were no envelopes in those days—and the paper, folded and sealed, answered a two-fold purpose, is "J. E. Hall, Esq., Editor of the Fort Folio, Philadelphia." In "Lord John Russell's Memoirs, Letters and Biography of Moore," an extensive work, the epistle is not found, neither is there, as far as we can learn from a somewhat hasty inquiry and inspection, any such frank acknowledgement of error, or any sort of direct apology. The letter is a gem of the first water to the bibliomaniac. It is as follows:—

MY DEAR SIR—Your last letter reached me in Ireland, and I lost no time in transmitting the enclosure for Mr. Adams to a friend of mine in London, who, however, was not able to find out any such person, so that I suppose Mr. Adams had already departed for America.

It gives me great pleasure to find you remember me so kindly, and I would very willingly make my peace with those of your countrymen who think otherwise of me. This life, however, is just long enough to commit errors in, but too short to allow us time to repair them, and there are few of my errors I regret more sincerely than the rashness I was guilty of in publishing those rude and boyish tirades against the Americans. My sentiments, both with respect to their national and individual character, are much changed since then, and I should blush, as a lover of liberty, if I allowed the hasty prejudice of my youth to blind me now to the bright promise which America affords of a better and happier order of things than the world has, perhaps, ever yet witnessed. If you but continue to be as good republicans as we of Europe seem determined to be good royalists, the new and the old world need soon have no other distinction than the hemisphere of freedom and the hemisphere of slaves. My note about Washington, to which you alluded, and which I had forgot with all the other nonsense of that book, has, I find in recurring to the editions of my epistles, been omitted in every one since the first, which was as speedily an admission as I could well make of the inconsiderateness and falsehood of the accusation.

I have been living for these four or five years past in a country retirement, as happy as a lovely and amiable wife, two or three rosy children, a few books and a pianoforte can make me. A poetical work of mine, for which Messrs. Lyman & Co. have agreed to give me \$3,000, will appear early next spring. As to my other occupations, I publish Irish melodies from time to time, and write occasionally in the Edinburgh Review. And now your kind inquiries are answered. If any of your friends who were so hospitable to me in Philadelphia possess but half the remembrance of me which I have of them, pray present my very warmest good wishes to them. To Jacques, to Mr. and Mrs. — and I fear I must not add poor Dennis! Is he really gone? To yourself I wish every success which your talents and industry so well deserve, and I beg you will believe me faithfully yours,

THOMAS MOORE.

The inference is that the note concerning Gen. Washington was decidedly uncomplimentary, but no such note is at hand.—Boston Pilot.

Died From a Bicycle Ride.

A few minutes' ride on a bicycle last night so excited Eva Miller, seventeen years old, of 465 West Sixty-first street, New York, that she died an hour later from heart disease. Miss Miller and several other young women were at the corner of Tenth avenue and Sixty-first street, about 10 o'clock, when Joseph McDermott, of 756 Tenth avenue, rode up with a tandem.

He invited some of the girls to take a ride, and Miss Miller accepted. They rode up and down Sixty-first street several times and then Miss Miller got off. "How did you like it, Eva?" asked the others in a chorus. "Oh, it was perfectly lovely!" she replied. The words were scarcely from her lips when the girl staggered, and before she could be caught fell to the ground in a faint. She was taken to her home close by, and Dr. Cronin of West Fifty-first street, was called. He did all in his power, but an hour had not passed when the girl was still in death. Her parents are distracted with grief.—New York Times.

Queen Victoria recently invited a Glasgow singing society to sing to her at Balmoral. Among the songs were "Wae's Me for Prince Charlie," "MacGregor's Gathering," "Bonnie Prince Charlie," and "Charlie is My Darling."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Great Contest For Supremacy in Municipal Government.

Some Features of the Campaign and Its Significance—The Enormous Expenditure—A Few of the Golden Plums For the Victors—The Influence Which the Chief Magistrate of the Greater City May Yield

New York, October 18.—Never before in the history of New York State, or perhaps, along the whole northern seaboard has there been so much public interest manifest in the issue of any public event as there is being expressed in the coming quadruple fight for the Mayoralty of Greater New York. There is not a man, woman, aye, or even child, from Manhattan Beach to Communipaw, with whom it is not the almost constant theme of conversation. There are George Hays, Low tie, Tracy canes and Van Wyck buttons. Already speculators are reaping a harvest from the prejudices and predilections of the independent voter, and before the campaign ends, which is fraught with more importance to New York than even that of President, the battle will be still more intensified.

It is conceded in some districts that the actual fight rests between Seth Low, the candidate of what his supporters call good government, and Henry George, the champion of the Social Democracy. There is little doubt that behind Seth Low is the full strength of the Republican ticket, although General Tracy is a candidate, coming out under the wing of a certain section. The difficult point just now as regards Seth Low and General Tracy is the uncertainty of the position of the commercial interests, and which of the two men they will endorse. It goes without saying that neither George, the Socialist leader, nor Van Wyck, the Tammany candidate, will be able to touch the business men, therefore, in the present matter the merchant-princes and big manufacturers will throw their influence with the Republican candidate. Everything points to that man being Low, as he has much the stronger following. There is no doubt but that Tracy has an splendid organization at his back, but Low's is not much inferior, and then he has the popular cry from this particular political section.

As already stated, the rival Low has most to fear is George. Everyone concedes that, and the battle between the two is acknowledged on all sides to be a war between Capital and Labor, between the moneyed interests of Greater New York and the wage-earners. The moneyed interests wield an important influence in New York, but in the tenement districts of Manhattan Island, where the poor grind out their existence as best they can, there lies the home of Socialism and the voting power of the great city. Senator Platt is firm in the belief that Tracy will defeat all comers, and Senator Gorman, who has been looking over the field, is equally confident that Van Wyck is the man for his money. Both men have been in machine politics all their lives and can only see through the spectacles of party prejudice. They make no allowance for the new order of things or for the change in the social structure of the United States and New York in particular, which is becoming more manifest every day.

Dispassionate observers of the very much mixed situation see further than professional politicians and their belief is that it is to be either Seth Low or Henry George who will have the privilege of distributing the patronage of Greater New York in 1898, and what a splendid lot of plums there is contained in the basket can be best judged by the following table. In fact no Governor of any State will wield a power in any way commensurate with that of the new mayor of New York. The table given below gives a list of the principal officers and their salaries who are to be appointed to office and protected in it at the sweet will of the new mayor on June 1st, 1898:

Table with 2 columns: Officers and Salaries of each. Includes Chamberlain (\$12,000), Corporation Counsel (15,000), Four Police Commissioners (5,000), President Board of Public Improvements (8,000), Commissioner of Water (7,500), Commissioner of Highways (7,500), Commissioner of Street Cleaning (7,500), Commissioner of Sewers (7,500), Commissioner of Public Buildings (7,500), Commissioner of Bridges (7,500), Three Park Commissioners (5,000), Two Commissioners of Buildings (7,000), One Commissioner of Buildings (3,500), Two Commissioners of Charity (7,500), One Commissioner of Charity (2,500), Commissioners of Correction (7,500), Fire Commissioner (7,500), President Dock Department (6,000), Two Dock Commissioners (5,000), President Department Taxes and Assessments (8,000), Four Tax Commissioners (7,000), President Health Board (7,500), Two Health Commissioners (6,000), Two Commissioners of Accounts (5,000), Commissioner of Juries (5,000), Chief of Bureau of Statistics (3,500).

Roughly speaking, the Mayor will have the direct appointment of 250 important municipal officers, with large salaries and still larger perquisites, and these in turn having the power to appoint their individual subordinates, the influence of the new Mayor begins even that of the President of the United States. The list given above does not include the twelve city magistrates, ten justices of the Court of Special Sessions and seven municipal court justices with salaries of from \$5000 to \$7000 each. Besides this patronage power of the Mayor himself is to be considered that of the other city officers, who are to be elected at the same time. The Controller is given a salary of \$10,000 a year, but besides that heavy fee are provided for him, so that the money value of this office, which administers the finances of the city, for the successful candidate, will be about \$75,000. Then, too, he will have the absolute control of several score of subordinates, with salaries of

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second said that a large proportion of the operations for appendicitis were wholly unnecessary; while half a dozen of them expressed the opinion that most abuses of medical charity, about which the profession complains so bitterly, were the direct result of unwise or dishonest conduct on the part of the profession's own members. All this is saddening and confusing. Are we to trust the doctors when they talk to us or when they talk to each other?"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A story comes from New York that a horse has swallowed a kitten and seemed to enjoy it. It must have been an educated animal and developed its absorbing powers by reading the stories published in New York's yellow journals.

An English exchange informs us that the largest sum ever paid for duty at one time within the world's history was handed in the form of a cheque for £50,513 11s. 5d. to Her Majesty's Customs recently by Mr. Lipton, the well known retail grocer and provision dealer. The huge payment represented a clearance of about 1,300 tons of tea.

The great bogey of the plutocracy of the United States is the spectre of socialism, which is being brought in such strong relief by the candidacy of Henry George, for the Mayoralty of Greater New York. Just recovering from a wrestle with it under the guise of Free Silver, it has now to meet on the Single Tax platform. Truly, wealth as well as poverty has its burdens and anxieties.

Rev. Father Bauer of Scranton, Louisiana, is the second Catholic priest to fall a victim to the present yellow fever epidemic in the South. He has gone to join Father Murray, the first martyr to duty and practical Christianity. It is examples like these that make us particularly love our holy religion and reverence the men of God whom kind Providence has given us for guides. The Catholic priesthood is a beacon light to the nations of the earth.

The New York Times says:—"Doctors rarely or never criticize each other in the presence of laymen, the idea being, apparently, that to do so would tend to weaken an existing and most commendable belief on the part of the general public in the infallibility of every regular practitioner. It is just possible that there is no such belief, and even the doctors themselves know that nobody is deceived when, as often happens, one of them reverses entirely a dismissed brother's treatment of a case, and at the same time praises both the treatment and the brother with fervid cordiality. Be that as it may, when the doctors get together, as at their present State Convention, the infallibility theory gets some dreadfully hard knocks. The author of one paper already read declared that 75 per cent. of physicians habitually neglected a malady that produces an enormous amount of deafness; a



Behind every great man you will find a great mother. Behind every great man you will find a healthy mother. A child's physical and mental well-being depend to a tremendous degree upon the mother's condition during the period of gestation. If, during these critical months, the mother suffers from weak nerves and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the brunt of maternity. It makes them strong, healthy, vigorous, virile and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the shattered nerves. It banishes the usual discomforts of the critical period, and makes baby's introduction to the world easy and almost painless. It insures the little new comer's health and a bountiful supply of wisdom.

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The sad fate of Lineman Seguin last week emphasizes the necessity of a better inspection of electric light conduits and telegraph wires. As to the question of safety we are of the opinion that there is more danger to the public at large from under ground than over-ground conduits, but whether the one or the other system is finally adopted some special measures ought to be taken to see that there is no defective insulation. The companies get sufficient privileges from the public for nothing and they should be compelled at least to protect the lives of the people instead of adding to their peril.

The London Monitor is of opinion that there is a wave of enthusiasm sweeping over France. In a recent issue it refers to the subject in the following manner:—

Statues by the score have been inaugurated during the past two months in France. A single paper names the following as having been unveiled in a fortnight:—Two to Carnot, at Limoges and Anancy; at Valence two, one the work of the Duchesse d'Uzes; at Peronne one to Marie Fourn, legendary heroine skin to Jeanne d'Arc; at Chateaufort one to the Provincial poet Anselme Mathieu; at Orange, one to the architect Caristie; and at Grenoble one commemorative of 1788.

The respectable press of Montreal has already called attention to the vile and indecent posters which the supine city Government allows to be scattered broadcast over the city. Degrading to humanity, destructive to the morals of the young and filthy in every attribute, the authorities who permit such practices assume a terrible responsibility. There is no excuse for their action, and if not amenable to the human law there is some consolation in the thought that there is Divine justice above for those who so wantonly see the youth of our city exposed to such danger. Surely there is some recourse for parents who desire to protect their children whereby the people in authority can be compelled to interfere and stop this outrage on God and Society. The immoral poster is one of the breeders of crime.

Ireland may well be proud of its priesthood, for from the moment St. Patrick brought to it the true knowledge of Christ, his ministers have ever been one with their people in the struggle against foreign oppression. Age after age, as it rolled on in the flow of years towards eternity, has brought with it bishops and pastors who have proved their love of country with their blood. When Cromwell slew priest and people, where one fell there was another in the breach, and the Irish people have always looked to those whom God sent for their teachers for guidance in the path of freedom. The utterances of the Cardinal Primate of all Ireland, His Eminence Cardinal Logue, at Donegal, in ringing accents he demanded for Ireland the common justice accorded to every other nation associated with Great Britain, and plainly told the latter that there was only one panacea for Ireland's troubles, and that was "Home Rule." With such a leader, with a prelate who speaks so earnestly, Ireland has but to be united to win from the reluctant hands of England that measure of justice which to the standing disgrace of the legislators of the Empire is still refused. It is surely little reward enough for the sufferings and persecutions of days gone by, and for the blood of so many of her sons spilt in fighting for the life of the English nation. Without Irish blood the battle of Waterloo would have been Napoleon's, and the bones of the boys of the Shannon lie thick wherever Britain has reared her banners. Cardinal Logue does not ask much, but what he asks he and his people will and must have. He has placed the matter before the world in a plain and impassioned light, and there can be only one answer to his demand.

There are known to science heretofore three elements, air, fire and water. It has fallen to the lot of a Unitarian minister of Pawtucket, R.I., to discover a fourth. Now, this minister is a member of the School Board, but that, per se, is no criterion to judge of the incumbent's education. The minister may or may not be a man of learning, nevertheless he has discovered a fourth element. Think of it, you admirers of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Newton, and the long array of geniuses who have gone before. A fourth element, and discovered by a Unitarian minister and a member of the Pawtucket School Board at that. Poor man, will he not blush under the honors thrust upon him for this discovery of a fourth element; and what is the nature of this element? It is a spiritual element which controls the minds and souls of men, as air, fire and water do their bodies. But, strange to say, this minister is not pleased with his discovery. He wants it relegated to the back

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benches and put out of sight. He calls it Romanism, and while recognizing it, does not want that element in the schools. Air, fire and water is all right, but Romanism, no. And all this because the School Board of Pawtucket, R.I., appointed a Catholic to the position of head master in a grammar school. It strikes us that "that element" makes a good fourth.

The Liquor and Drug Habit. We guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when Mr. A. Hutton Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken as directed, all desire for liquor or drugs is removed within three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks. The medicine is taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results—normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, and health improved in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. We invite strict investigation. Address Yvonne Dixon Cure Co., No. 40 Park Avenue, Montreal.

Oil is now used as fuel for the Cromer Express on the Great Eastern Railway, which runs 130 miles at the rate of 48 miles an hour.

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RANDOM NOTES.

English Opinion of the Mayoralty Contest at Limerick.

The Recent Convention of Bankers at Niagara—Rev. Mr. Primmer Secures Satisfaction at Last—Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the Standpoint of a Tailor—A Peculiar Pavement.

The Catholic Universe, of London, claims that there are people in Ireland suffering from "swelled head," an ailment which John Daly, who is running for Mayor of Limerick. It remarks that his only title to distinction is that he spent some years in Portland Prison as a political offender. This, if nothing else, would entitle him to consideration at the hands of his fellow-citizens, but I have always heard that scratch an English Catholic and you will find a rabid Tory.

THE CONVENTION OF BANKERS.

In the old days when the "Old Lady of Threadneedle street" was the pattern by which all the bankers of the English-speaking world guided their course and arranged their conduct, the moneyed men of these financial institutions held convention with closed doors and of their proceedings not the slightest breath of rumor was permitted to reach the public. They established around themselves a halo something like Richelieu's magic circle. In fact we are sure that if the average English, Irish or Scotch man, half a century ago, had been ordered to remove his shoes a la Mahomet before appearing in the presence of these august money bags, he would have obeyed without a murmur.

But alas, time works wonders and the iconoclastic spirit which pervades the latter half of the nineteenth century has torn the veil aside with a rude hand and the financial magnates of to-day stand revealed in all their glory or otherwise. To question the doings of a bank director fifty years ago was to commit an act of folly approaching to rashness, but to-day the public eye follows all their motions, and the situation has been reversed.

In fact it has been discovered that these angels of finance actually eat, and the revelation of this vulgar act of humankind has served to still further bring them in touch with the common men. The bankers have had an annual dinner at Niagara Falls to mark the closing of the annual meeting of the association. It was in truth a feast of reason and a flow of soul, and while there were many changes they all sang the changes on the one subject of wealth.

MR. PRIMMER AGAIN.

It will be recollected that one Rev. Jacob Primmer, a Methodist minister, wrote a book attacking the Catholic Church, a copy of which he sent to Queen Victoria. Her Majesty politely, but firmly, in returning the volume intimated that she had no use for such literature. It would appear, however, that the descendant of the rubber King, Humbert of Italy, has no such fine feeling, as is shown by the following correspondence:—

13 Chalmers street, Danfermline, 16th July, 1897.

To His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Italy.

May it please your Majesty,—The writer of the accompanying book, "Jacob Primmer in Rome," has all his life been a humble advocate of Italian unity and the King against the Papacy. As it is the policy of the Vatican to deliberately misrepresent and grossly slander the present condition of things in your Majesty's dominions; and in all lauds, especially in Great Britain, to plot the overthrow of your Majesty's Throne, and as much indifference exists, chiefly through ignorance, as to the real wicked and unscriptural nature of the Papacy, the writer spent nearly six weeks in your Majesty's kingdom in 1895, for the sole purpose of seeing the working of this anti-Christian despotism, and the result of his observations is embodied in this unpretentious volume. The writer humbly asks your Majesty's kind acceptance of the accompanying copy of this small contribution towards Italian unity and exposure of the Papacy.—I remain, Your Majesty's humble servant,

JACOB PRIMMER, Minister of Townhill (National) Church of Scotland.

Regia Ambasciata d'Italia, London, 21st September, 1897.

Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency the Minister of the Royal Household to convey to you the gracious acknowledgment of H. M. the King of Italy for the book "Jacob Primmer in Rome," recently offered by you to his Majesty. In fulfilling this pleasing duty, I beg to remain, sir, yours faithfully,

Costa, Italian Charge d'Affaires, Rev. J. Primmer, 15 Chalmers street, Dunfermline, N.B.

It is the same old story. Blood will always tell and Humbert is a fitting son of Victor Emmanuel and pet of the Free Masons.

SIR WILFRID JUDGED FROM A LONDON TAILOR'S STANDPOINT.

An English exchange says:—Our lively and funny contemporary, the Tailor and Cutter, having taken the time for observation demanded by the gravity of the subject, has now summed up its views on how the Jubilee visitors from the Colonies dressed.

There is a gentle word of censure for Sir Gordon Sprigg, who permits a lack of harmony between his coat and waistcoat, and wears his trousers too large below the knee. Colonial Premiers should be above indiscretions of this sort, and our watchful contemporary does a clearly national service in pointing it out.

For Sir William Whitway, on the other hand, there is nothing but praise. The eagle eye of the Tailor and Cutter

has detected that his trousers are properly folded when not in wear. There is no resisting this proof of exalted statesmanship. And how was the discovery made? By the crease down the centre of the front. Sir William is a credit to Newfoundland, and no mistake.

Once more, the slight tendency to stoutness on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is artistically concealed by the shaping of his frock coat. The tendency to stoutness on the part of Sir Wilfrid certainly escaped the eyes of most who had the privilege of observing the Canadian Premier during his visit to England, and it was all done by his tailor. Wonderful!—Exchange.

A PECULIAR PAVEMENT.

A curious experiment has lately been tried and proved perfectly successful. A street in a French town has been laid with a pavement composed of the refuse molasses from a sugar factory near by, mixed with sand to the consistency of ordinary asphalt. The composition dries quickly, and, unlike ordinary pitch asphalt, does not soften under the sun, on the other hand, actually gets harder as the heat of the weather increases.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

A Probability That It Will Be Largely Increased.

LONDON, October 15.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says it understands that the budget for 1898 will propose an extra grant of £1,500,000 to provide 11,000 additional men for the army, and "some amelioration of the soldier's lot with a view of attracting recruits."

The Westminster Gazette says that the money for the proposed increase will be granted when it is proved that the country is getting the value of its present expenditures.

The Evening News takes a similar view of the subject.

The St. James Gazette, however, is in favor of the proposal. There is likely to be a fine surplus in the budget, the paper says, and nothing would be more popular than to make the question of army reform the chief business of Parliament for the next session.

The Globe declares that the whole military machinery is out of gear, because the force at home is 22,000 less than the force abroad. "Were an emergency to suddenly arise," it says, "Great Britain would be almost as ill-prepared to meet it as she was when the Crimean war began."

A speech delivered at Guildford by Mr. W. S. J. Broderick, under secretary of state for war, foreshadowing some of the Government policy in Parliament, in which he said that the Government would ask, in 1898, for an increase of the army by 30 per cent, is being widely commented upon. He complained of the costly inefficiency of the army, and said that when it was necessary to send an extra battery or an additional battalion abroad nearly three weeks were spent in finding the men.

A LADIES' MECCA.

To the average woman a millinery establishment is a veritable Mecca, and the more attractive it is the more the fair sex are likely to be pleased. It would indeed be difficult to imagine a more attractive place than the new premises at No. 99 Metcalfe street, where Miss Byrne, one of Montreal's leading milliners, has just moved. A visit to the premises will show the ladies that nothing has been left undone to make them as attractive as they could well be made. Everything, too, has been executed in the best of taste.

Centrally situated, while in a quiet and select neighborhood, the premises are only a few doors from the great shopping emporiums of St. Catherine street, on a direct route from the aristocratic homes of Montreal's fairest dames to those busy hives where they are accustomed to do their shopping. Miss Byrne's new place is laid out with a distinct view to the purpose it is intended to serve. The show windows are both modest and attractive, containing dainty conceptions in the latest styles. The entrance, which has been arranged in an artistic manner, leads to the show rooms, beautifully carpeted, and arranged in a most tasteful way. Here are to be found samples of the good things in store for the patrons. In the rear are the commodious wardrobe rooms, where a large staff is busily at work, and the store rooms, where are kept the newest and latest millinery novelties from Paris, London and New York. It is the opinion of competent judges who have visited Miss Byrne's new premises that there is nothing to surpass them even in those great centres of the milliner's art. For years Miss Byrne has enjoyed the patronage of Montreal's fashionable people, and there is no doubt she will obtain an even larger measure of patronage in her beautiful new home.

Baden-Baden, having given up its gambling tables, is offering stringent Sunday laws as an attraction to visitors. The police stopped two old gentlemen who were buying flowers on Sunday recently. One was the Oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt, the other Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor of the Empire.

Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in the TRUE WITNESS, and, when making purchases, mention the paper.

Cement pipes are made cheaply by an ingenious process devised by a French inventor. A trench is dug and the bottom filled with cement mortar, on this is placed a rubber tube covered with canvas and inflated; the trench is then filled up with cement. As soon as this is set the air is let out of the rubber tube, which is then removed and used again in another section. By this method six inch pipes have been made at a cost of 22 cents a yard.

Capt. Searle, of the Cape Town Highlanders, admits that the head of Luka Jantje, the rebel chief, was cut from the dead body by his order. He wanted to preserve it as a curio.

Our Reviewer.

The contents of The Owl for September furnishes a very interesting and intellectual feast. Perhaps the most valuable contribution is "The use and abuse of the novel," by L. E. O. Payment.

The Catholic Book News, September number, has an interesting sketch of the life of Very Rev. Ferreol Girardey, C.S.S.R., Provincial of the St. Louis Province. It is anonymous, but shows an intimate knowledge of this famous Redemptorist. Among the new publications announced by the News are "The Eucharistic Christ," by Rev. A. Tasmere, Priest of the Holy Sacrament; "History of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland," by William Cobbett, and revised by Rev. Dr. Alan Gasquet, O.S.B. and "Life of St. John of the Cross."

Among the Catholic publications of the month is a small volume entitled "Our Favorite Novenas." It is from the pen of Very Rev. Dean A. A. Lings, author of "Our Favorite Devotions," and is under the direct expressed approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York. In a short preface the author dwells on the character of novenas and the place they occupy in the world of prayer. The work is a splendid compendium to the prayer-book and should be in the hands of every Catholic. Published by Benziger Bros., Chicago, New York and Cincinnati; 60c, \$1 and \$1.25.

The quarterly issue of The Records of the American Catholic Historical Society is to hand, and as usual is replete with information of immense value to those who wish to study the progress of the Church in the United States. The History of Cardinal John Barry has already been referred to in connection with the last issue of The Records. The historical picture gallery contains fine portraits of Cardinal John McCloskey, who died October, 1885; Rt. Rev. Henry Calwell, Bishop of Philadelphia, who died in 1842; Rev. Mer. James A. Corcoran, who died in 1839; Most Rev. James Whitefield, Archbishop of Baltimore, who died in 1841 and Rt. Rev. George Aloysius Farrell, Bishop of Lexington, Ky., who died in 1898.

"The Cathack of St. Columba," by Laura Grey, is the leading article in this month's Rosary Magazine. It is a review intensely interesting to Irish Catholics, as detailing the history of a saint second only in their estimation to the Holy Patrick himself. The writer has evidently spent much time and research on her subject, and the illustrations, quaint in character, are fully up to the reputation of the magazine. A great space is devoted of course, to "The Cathack," but its history is to all intents and purposes a history also of the life of the saint. "The Dominican Sisters of the Perpetual Rosary" (III.), St. Francis of Assisi," by Right Reverend Bernard O'Reilly, D.D., L.L.D., and "Intention of the Rosary," by Very Rev. J. M. L. Monsarbe, are among the other special features of the Rosary for this month.

Donahoe's October is fully up to its standard, which is always a high one. In addition to "Men and Things," from the pen of the gifted editor, which has become one of the most interesting features of this always interesting magazine, there is an extremely well written article by Miss Florence Bain Seymour, "Another Romance Riddled." It is a complete defence of the religious orders against the attacks of a writer in the Review of Reviews who claims that the monks and nuns of the Church are in a state of decay. To students of religious history Miss Bain's article will prove valuable reading. "The Carmelite Heroines of Compeigne," "New Candidates for Canonization," by S. L. Emery, is a short history of the sixteen sisters of this holy order, executed by the French Revolutionary Tribunals in the year 1794, on account of their devotion to religion and their vows.

It was a happy thought of Father Girardey's to prepare these two books, "Mission Book for the Married" and "Mission Book for the Single." The Mission Books, as a rule, are made so as to answer for all, young and old, married and single. But as there are special instructions for children during a Mission, and others for young men and for young women, for married men and for married women, Father Girardey thought it well to prepare separate Mission Books especially adapted to certain classes of people. With this end in view he made the "Boys' and Girls' Mission Book" to meet the wants of children who have attended a Mission or made their first Communion, and as this book has been productive of much good he has followed it by these two others, each equally good. Besides containing the usual devotions and a summary of the instructions and sermons given during Missions and Renewals, each has particular devotions adapted to those for whom the book is intended. For instance, that for the married contains chapters on the

Biliousness

is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

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insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Bala-

Catholic husband and wife, the duties of parents, and a special examination of conscience; the other treats of the duties of the young man and of the young woman, of the excellence of the virtue of purity and of virginity, with directions for finding out one's vocation and following it, and a brief, but thorough treatise on marriage.

Both books contain the choicest prayers as well as the most complete instructions yet offered to the faithful. The typography and the binding are excellent and the books will undoubtedly prove great favorites among those for whom they have been prepared. Benziger Bros., New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, are the publishers. Price in cloth 50 cents.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart, November number, is replete with many interesting features. The engravings are of a particularly high class, and breathe that spirit of Catholicity which is such a distinguishing characteristic of this great Catholic magazine. The frontispiece, "Saint Stanislas receiving Holy Communion," a reproduction of the great painting of Guido Francini, is a work of art. The whole number is replete with valuable information.

The special double number of the Catholic Reading Circle Review, Youngstown, Ohio, the official organ of the Catholic Summer School of America and Reading Circle Union, is just to hand and its contents are vividly interesting. Among the matters of special note are complete and graphic reports of the Champlain and Madison Catholic Summer Schools. The number consists of one hundred and twenty pages, including nearly one hundred half-tone photographic views of distinguished men, scenes and events, illustrating Summer School life. This number contains full and comprehensive abstracts of over fifty subjects, embracing nearly one hundred lectures on history, art, science, music, pedagogy, ethics, philosophy, psychology, social problems, biography and other branches of knowledge. It is an invaluable compendium of general knowledge. The average reader, as well as Reading Circles and Study Clubs, will find it useful and instructive. Besides the proceedings of the Summer Schools, there is also contained in this number an outline of the course of reading and study of the Reading Circle Union for 1897-98.

A Citizen of the Kingdom of Heaven

It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and it sometimes happens, perhaps not infrequently, that some of them get into the wrong places. This must have been the case with the American missionary in Japan, of whom the North China Daily News tells the following story. His name is Rev. J. M. McCaleb, of Tokio, and his exploit is related as follows:—

"A list for subscription towards the celebration of the Glorious Fourth having been sent to an American missionary, he replied indignantly in writing that he was a citizen of the Kingdom of Heaven and acknowledged no sovereign but our Saviour. A day or two afterwards he had occasion to apply at the United States Legation for a passport for the interior, but the Secretary of the Legation to whom the missionary's disclaimer had been sent, told him that as he had renounced his allegiance to the United States, that Legation could do nothing for him, and he must apply at the Legation of the Power whose citizen he professes himself to be. Further, if it turned out that that Power had no treaty with Japan, he was liable to be deported from Tokio. As the missionary's wife insisted that she was not responsible for her husband's action, a passport was granted to her alone."

The Weekly Box of Curios, an American paper published in Yokohama, thus comments on the incident:— "Such illiterate fanatics should be kept at home and not permitted to go abroad and disgrace their country or religion. If he is a specimen of Heavenly citizens and has been appointed a delegate to Japan to enlighten the 'heathen,' the heavenly occupation must be hard up for delegates, as this one seems not to have sense enough to get indoors when it rains. We will wager a sack of peanuts that when pay-day comes he does not apply to his Sovereign for his golden ducats, but squeals if the Missionary Board does not put up promptly. It is just such nincompoops as this illiterate wind-pudding that causes so many residents of Japan to condemn missionaries as a body, while recognizing the good a few conscientious and intelligent workers are doing."

"If we were the United States Minister we would notify the Japanese authorities that this Reverend Howler does not recognize the protection of the United States and advise them to place him under Japanese jurisdiction or make him return to the sovereign he represents. He is a ranting hypocrite, for if he is preaching from the Bible he claims that he and his hearers must live such a life that when they die they will go to heaven, yet when he is asked for \$1 to aid in celebrating a great national holiday he creeps out of so doing by saying he has come from the heavenly home. The Bible says the devil was fired out from heaven; what proof have we that this uncrowned angel was not also chucked out? If he wasn't he ought to have been; if he is ever let in it is not the select place we have been taught to believe it is. We will give \$5 for his picture and a brief sketch of his life, for such a saint should be exhibited and Boxie is willing to give him a \$5 exhibition."

The Pope's Writing.

The Pope suffers much from weakness in the hands, and is obliged when writing to hold the right wrist firmly with his left hand to steady the pen in his fingers. This weakness is said to be the result of an attack of ague more than 25 years ago. An amusing story is told of His Holiness apropos of this weakness. It is

related of a certain Cardinal that he looked aghast when receiving from His Holiness some written instructions which he was to repeat to a foreign prelate at a distance.

Smiling gently at his subordinate's evident denseness of comprehension, Leo XIII. began again to advise him as to the best route to take, time of departure, department to be observed, &c. The Cardinal, inter uping him, remarked bluntly: "I can remember all that, your Holiness, but how can I possibly explain to a foreigner instructions that I can't read myself? Your secretary must be about the worst in existence. He writes like a spider in a fit!" Now curiosity is one of the Pope's principal characteristics; therefore, instead of humiliating the Cardinal by telling him whose writing he had characterized, he took back the paper, looked at it closely, laughed, admitted that the objection made was a just one, and promised to have the instructions rewritten—London Universe.

HOW MUCH DO YOU WEIGH?

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"It is strange," remarked the observant man, "but very few people are content to do what they are best qualified for. Painters long to be musicians and musicians long to be authors, and so it goes." "Yes," replied the business man, "but there are exceptions to every rule. I know a young man who has been doing the same thing for years, and he seems to be perfectly satisfied with it." "What has he been doing?" "Nothing."

Some officers of a British ship were dining with a mandarin in a Chinese town. One of the guests was asked for a second helping of a savory stew which he thought was some kind of duck. Not knowing a word of Chinese he had to apply to the first, saying with a shrug of his shoulders: "Quack, quack, quack." His counterpart fell upon the spot, pointing to the dish, and saying: "B. W. wow, wow."

A lady who was in the habit of spending a large portion of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taking milk and sugar to her husband in a great basket for a physician. The basket ran for a few yards, but suddenly turned back, exclaiming: "My dear, where's your milk and your sugar? I don't know where I am!"

"Can you help me a little?" said a tramp, p. king his head through the door of a village shop. "That's better," he replied, "I shan't go now; why don't you help yours?" "Thank you, I will," replied the tramp. "So saying, he took up a Dutch cheese and a loaf of bread, and ran off as fast as his legs would carry him."

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## EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 20, 1897

THE United States paid \$7,200,000 for Alaska and did not get Klondike with it either.

THE age is poisoned with trashy literature. THE TRUE WITNESS is an effective antidote. Take it.

IT has been remarked by a learned physician that stimulants will hurt nobody if left severely alone.

A YOUNG woman in Paris died recently of hydrophobia contracted while kissing a pet dog. A most terrible punishment for an abominable habit.

MR. MOODY, the sensational preacher, is reputed to be a millionaire. Mr. Moody has not been wildly exhorting our separated brethren for the benefit of his health, solely.

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has declared that parochial schools are subject to taxation because they are not benevolent institutions. It would be interesting to learn by what peculiar term of reasoning they arrived at this peculiar finding.

IT is regrettable that Canada is again compelled to float a big loan, but there is consolation in the fact that no small portion of it is subscribed by the moneyed institutions of the Dominion. So long as we have confidence in ourselves we may hope to command the confidence of the outside world.

THE Capital Lacrosse Club held a social function at the Russell House, Ottawa, last week, and among the delicacies which were served up for the action of their digestive organs was Shamrock pie. There is quite a difference in pie, and no class of athletes have had more bitter experience of this fact than the Caps.

NEW YORK philanthropists and promoters of the general education of the masses are agitating for the establishment of a public gymnasium, and the scheme has already approached a stage which practically guarantees its final success. The institution is to be free to all children, so that they may have an opportunity of indulging in those athletic exercises so necessary to health.

A TRULY honest man has been discovered in Monrovia, Indiana. Clark Geare, a veteran of the civil war, had been enjoying a pension on account of rheumatism. Sometime ago he sent the pension department at Washington his certificate and \$350 back pension, with a note to the effect that his rheumatism had disappeared and that he could not honestly take the allowance any longer. This was a strictly correct act on the part of soldier Geare, but strange, very strange, in these days.

THIS is the season for football and the kickers are out in full force rolling one another over on the turf in mad struggles for possession of the innocent and much abused pigskin. Rugby is a game which requires of a successful player brawn and muscle, agility and nerve and an utter disregard for consequence. There should

be material enough in the S.A.A.A. to turn out a good effective fifteen. It might be trying on our nerves at first to see green shirts rolled around the field, dragged in the mire and administered occasional kicks, but we would, doubtless, get used to it, and about lustily when they appeared on the top of the heap.

A REPORT comes from Genoa that four hundred emigrants on board of an Italian steamer bound for Brazil have been poisoned by verdigris which had become attached to the utensils in which their food was cooked. It is said that many of the number will die.

THE Montreal correspondent of the New York Sun, after a somewhat prolonged holiday, has again resumed his labors in the direction of propagating a sentiment in the neighboring Republic that there is a strong tendency in this district towards the Utopian idea of Independence.

An advertiser said to us a short while ago that "I have received a consignment on your paper." We told him he might get many consignments by the influence of the paper and not know it. To which he replied: "Yes, but this man spoke of your paper, and I am going to give you another advertisement." This is the gist of the whole matter. Advertisers are encouraged to continue their advertisements when they hear from them by special mention. In this way you can do us a vast amount of good and cost you nothing. Think of it.

IT is strange that reporters of the secular papers who are permitted through courtesy to assist at meetings of Catholic citizens cannot control their pens from exposing their little prejudices. Here is a closing paragraph, taken from the report of the Gazette of the meeting of Catholic ratepayers of St. Gabriel Ward, which was quite unnecessary, and would not have been written if the meeting was, for instance, an English Protestant one:—

"The meeting was a very orderly one several of the audience during the absence of the delegates falling asleep on their chairs, while others contentedly smoked their pipes."

AFTER the flourish of trumpets announcing the proposal to remodel the City Charter, and the subsequent acceptance of it, we were led to expect that some very important results would follow, but the outline of the amendments proposed by the three lawyers who have been appointed to assist the committee in the matter is certainly very disappointing. Far better to postpone for at least a year such important work and in the interval offer a handsome prize of say \$1000 for a public competition for the best outline of a Charter, than to now proceed in the manner indicated by the preliminary suggestions of the lawyers.

SOME idea may be obtained of the magnitude of the approaching municipal elections to be held in Greater New York from the following figures showing the results of the registrations during four days. The total is 570,749. In New York city alone there is 334,806, as compared with 330,619 last year. The registration in Brooklyn is 204,503. The total in 1896 was 207,272. The registration of Long Island City is 8,572. The total last year was 8,471. The registration on Staten Island is 12,676, 1,500 more than last year. It would appear from this statement that the people are thoroughly awakened to the importance of the issue.

THE Catholic Universes of Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a special number, commemorative of the golden jubilee of the diocese of Cleveland. It is a splendid specimen of the printer's art, and in reading its pages the Catholic thrills with pride as he peruses the history of his Church and the magnificent progress it has made in the great State of Ohio. The editor and staff may well deserve the congratulations not only of the subscribers of the Universe but of all Catholic America for the enterprise they have displayed and the success which has crowned their efforts. As a record of one of the most important dioceses in the United States the issue is of special value to those for whom the history of our holy faith is a favorite study. One has only to glance over its pages to be convinced that there is only one Church and one faith and that God prospers the efforts of the faithful who are sincere in His holy service. The Catholic Universe has done good work in the past, and may its sphere of usefulness be still further extended in the future is the hearty wish of the TRUE WITNESS.

A SUGGESTION has been made in the Sacred Heart Review that total abstinence societies should be formed among the boys and girls, as the best possible means of combating the vice of drunkenness. We cordially agree with the proposition. While temperance societies do grand work among the adults, it is really the children on which the success of the movement must depend in the

long run. The Church has always held that its most important mission is the religious education of youth, and well has the result showed the Divine wisdom of her policy. With this example before them let our earnest temperance workers take heart of grace. While not neglecting the spread of the Gospel of temperance among the elders, let them gather the little ones of the parish in one firm band, pledged and anxious to carry out their pledges. These little ever busy missionaries penetrate where it is impossible for the elder worker to go and in the sacred sanctum of the home pour out words of gold from innocent lips which cannot always fall on barren ground.

THIS is an age of so-called reforms and crusades. The latest movement is a war against profanity, which has been commenced in Brooklyn. The Times refers to the matter in the following manner:—

Leaving aside the wickedness of profane language, its uselessness in any except special lines of industry, like the driving of mules and the putting down of carpets, is obvious to all, and the fact that oaths do not give positive joy to any except utterly brutalized bearers, and do cause more or less annoyance and pain to everybody else, makes their employment by otherwise respectable people a piece of discourtesy so gross as to be not less unpardonable than mysticism.

## CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

A Large and Enthusiastic Meeting in St. Gabriel Ward—Ex-Ald. D. Tansy Selected as a Candidate.

THE English-speaking Catholic electors of St. Gabriel Ward held another meeting last night and the attendance was both large and enthusiastic. Mr. John Connor occupied the chair, and Mr. F. McCabe acted as secretary.

The chairman, in opening the meeting, referred to the past history of representation in municipal matters, and in a practical manner, dwelt upon the urgency of the Catholic electors taking some steps to look after their interests. He instanced many cases to show that a spirit of fair play had always characterized their attitude in the past, and, despite this fact, they were not even granted an occasional representative in the City government. His remarks were warmly applauded.

Nominations were then called, and the following names were submitted: Ex-Ald. D. Tansy, Mr. P. O'Brien and Mr. Ed. Quinn. The result of the vote was in favor of the former. A deputation was then appointed to immediately wait on Mr. Tansy, and returned with a report that he required a few days to consider the matter.

## St. Mary's Parish.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Green Tea to be Held on the 25th of October—The Bazaar Opened—Rev. Father Shea Honored—Other Notes.

THE Ladies' Auxiliary of the A. O. H. is a very important organization, and is doing excellent work in a quiet and an effective manner.

On Monday evening, the 25th inst., it has been arranged to hold another of its delightful social functions which have been very aptly called Green Teas. On this occasion it will be held in St. Mary's Hall, Craig street, and if the inaugural undertaking of the executive may be taken as an indication of the success which will be the result of the second venture, there is certainly little to doubt. The Ladies' Auxiliary should be well patronized in its endeavors, as the ladies entrusted with the administration of its affairs are not only enthusiastic, but also women of good executive ability.

The St. Mary's bazaar opened on Monday evening and there was a large attendance. The feature of the evening was the dinner organized by the ladies, under the auspices of the energetic and enthusiastic assistant priest of the parish, Rev. M. L. Shea. The menu was superb and reflected the highest credit on the organizers. A very happy little incident occurred during the progress of the dinner, in the form of a presentation to Rev. Father Shea of an excellent portrait of himself, accompanied by an address. Mrs. Thomas Ryan also made a return of \$100 collected. The evening's amusement was enhanced by a number of ladies and gentlemen who contributed songs, duets and choruses. The arrangements of the bazaar and the display of articles surpass anything of the kind ever held in the parish. The pastor, Rev. Father O'Donnell, was seemingly well satisfied with the results of the inaugural night.

## St. Mary's Night School.

THE evening classes in St. Mary's parish are being well attended; the French class, opened this year for young men to acquire a knowledge of the English language, is progressing in a manner that is both a credit to the pupils themselves as well as their teachers. The night school is under the direction of Mr. Wm. Brennan.

There was an interesting meeting at the office of the Free Ireland, 6 Rue des Martyrs, Paris, on the 27th of last month. Its object was to form a committee which would arrange for the proper celebration for the Irish in Paris and all France of the anniversary of '98. Miss Mande Gonne was in the chair, and read correspondence showing what Ireland had already done in the matter and expressing the hope that the Irish people in France, with their French sympathies, would join together to mark the anniversary of an event which showed how deeply the French nation felt the heroic

struggle of Ireland for the restoration of freedom. The Count de Camille, president of the Société St. Patrick, joined Miss Gonne in expressing sympathy with the movement. Miss Gonne is about to voyage to America, and, on unanimous vote, the fair chairwoman was given an enthusiastic ovation for the interest she had expressed in the national celebration.

## SLAVE COAST OF AFRICA.

Rev. Father Lisner Explained the Missionary Work in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday.

"He that giveth to the poor shall not want; he that despiseth his brethren shall suffer indignance," was the text of an eloquent sermon delivered in St. Patrick's Church by the Rev. Father Lisner, on behalf of the African missionaries among the unfortunate human beings on the slave coast of West Africa, where, between savage masters and the fever breeding climate, death is welcome. He earnestly begged how long the life of a missionary lasts in this fearful region. A few short years of living sacrifice and the life of the self devoted priest is surrendered to God. The reverend speaker sketched in graphic language the history and work of the missions in this almost forsaken land. Early in the year 1856 Mgr. Marion de Bresillac, a young bishop, after twelve years missionary labor went to Rome. Desiring to devote his life to the conversion of the most abandoned tribes of Africa, he opened his apostolic heart to the Holy Father. Pius IX. conceded to the desire of Mgr. Marion and blessed his undertaking. Mgr. Marion established the headquarters of his society at Lyons, and afterwards seminaries were founded at Clermont, Nantes, Farenago, Marseille, in France; Cork, in Ireland, and Mastuck, in Holland. In 1889 Mgr. Marion sent out several priests and a lay brother to Freetown, following himself the same year with another priest. Freetown, Sierra Leone, is an English colony, and on his arrival there found the yellow fever raging. The devoted bishop saw his priests and lay brothers perishing, and before he and his vicar general were attacked by the fell disease they had buried nearly all of their Christians. Finally, about the end of July, both of these noble-hearted men succumbed to the epidemic and joined those who had gone before.

God does not abandon those who put their trust in him, and when Pope Pius learned that the bishop and his little band of priests had all been swept away and that the remnant of the faithful were discouraged, he sent them his special blessing, while with still greater ardor new missionaries embarked for the inhospitable region. Spiritual degradation had reached its utmost limit in this benighted land and the darkness of the grossest fetishism enveloped in its fold the unfortunate inhabitants. Thunder, serpents, hideous animals and still more hideous idols were the gods that they adored. The principal feature of their barbarous worship was human sacrifice, the number of victims unlimited and these immolated with revolting cruelty.

This was the state of matters then, and to a great extent, the same prevail to-day. Nothing important takes place without the shedding of blood of man. It took years to acquire experience necessary to resist the severity of the climate. The great results already effected show how much greater fruits might be reaped if the mission had the means necessary to send a larger number of missionaries to found new stations, new churches, schools and asylums. Where people are slaves the missionaries redeem them for fifteen or twenty dollars apiece, but there are about fifty million slaves in Africa. The grain of mustard seed has proved a great tree until within a few years the mission had but one station in Freetown. Now the Holy See has entrusted to its charge six Apostolic prefectures which include the coast of Benin, Niger, Dahomey, Slave coast, Gold coast and the Ivory coast, and moreover have erected a mission in the Delta Egypt.

At the present time more than six thousand children are attending the schools. In some places high schools are projected. There are over two hundred missionaries in the field as well as lay brothers and sisters. There are evening schools for boys and girls. No idea can be formed by people in Canada of the population of the Coast of Guinea, and if the means were forthcoming the teeming cities and towns of this district could be furnished with schools which would reap for the faithful a great reward. Abeokuda, a walled city, has no less than 150,000 inhabitants. The friendly relations existing between these people and the missionaries would open the key of Africa to them if it could be only taken advantage of.

The appeal was one which stirred the heart of every Catholic which heard it. Here was Africa, so long the land of darkness, holding forth its hands in mute appeal for help to the more favored natives of civilization. Here is the band of brave and noble missionaries whose one thought is to win souls to God, and whose souls are suffering to witness the scenes of barbarity and humanity which they cannot prevent. What is required is means to save these unfortunate beings and convert these benighted masses from the deepest depth of idolatry to the light of Christianity and civilization. Protestant missionaries are working in the same field, but, unlike the noble priests of our Church, wealthy support pours into them from all sides. Where the humble Catholic priest gets one dollar to help the work of regenerating souls the minister gets hundreds. It is to ask assistance in this noble work that this appeal has been made. The missionaries go on and suffer uncomplainingly while we, blessed with the light of Catholicity and civilization, think of the Slave Coast as a mere dream. We do not think of our priests, surrounded by savages, bearing the burning sun, the frigid night, the conditions of savagery, with the one mute appeal to Heaven. And this borne by men delicately nurtured, who have given up all for God. Surely, we ought to put forth a helping hand. Think of it. How many of us spend fifteen or

twenty dollars in the indulgence of some foolish and unpleasing pleasure when the same sum will redeem a soul to God? To conclude with the last words of the eloquent preacher: "But those who send me \$15 to \$20 will be considered to have redeemed a slave from captivity, and can give them a name, and those who give \$150 are the spiritual and foster parents of a missionary who will sacrifice his life for his benefactor to win souls to God. Moreover, 20 Masses will be annually offered for each protector or adopter. For those who give one dollar or more a Mass will be offered every Friday of the year at a privileged altar.

Offerings may be sent to Rev. Father Lisner, Grand Seminary, Sherbrooke street, or to Rev. Father Quinlivan, Parish Priest, St. Patrick's Church.

## C. M. B. A.

Words of Sympathy From Branch No. 1.

At a large meeting of Branch No. 1 great indeed was the regret expressed on the death, through the will of Almighty God, of their late brother, Captain John Nolan, of No. 1 Fire Station, after a few days illness, and the secretary was advised to convey their sincere sympathy to Mrs. John Nolan and family in their sad bereavement, by the death of a kind and affectionate husband and father. The Branch desires to assure the family that they pray that God may bless them with the requisite Christian fortitude and pious wisdom to bear up in their sad trial and accept God's will with submission. It was resolved to drape their charter for the space of thirty days in respectful memory of their deceased brother. May his soul, through the mercy of God, rest in peace.

F. C. LAWLOR, Sec.

## Branch 41.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 41, C. M. B. A., of Canada, held in their hall, Ottawa street, on the 13th inst., the following resolutions were proposed and carried:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, to remove from our midst the beloved daughter of Bro. Michael O'Brien, member of our Branch,

Resolved, that while humbly submitting to the will of the Almighty, we desire to extend to the brother and family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sustained, but trust the knowledge that she, whom they mourn, has entered into a better world than this one of sorrow, will enable them to bear, with Christian fortitude, the heavy cross placed upon them.

Resolved, also, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the brother and published in the TRUE WITNESS.

## St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

The first of the weekly social meetings to be held by the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society took place in the Hall of the Society, 92 St. Alexander Street, last evening, and was fairly well attended.

The principal feature of the evening was the debate, "Total Prohibition vs. Moral Suasion." The affirmative being taken by Messrs. J. H. Feeley and J. J. Costigan, and the negative by Messrs. P. Doyle and W. Rawley. After both sides had explained their different views the debate was summed up in an able manner by the chairman, Mr. T. P. Tansy, and put to the meeting for a decision, which resulted in favor of the affirmative.

The evening was made pleasant by music and song, contributed by the following gentlemen:—Messrs. J. T. McCaffrey, M. J. Doyle, John Kennedy, Ed. Whelan, S. Collins and J. J. Costigan. Mr. McCaffrey also acted as accompanist. At the close of the meeting the chairman tendered a vote of thanks to the above gentlemen.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 26th, at 8 p.m., when a reading will be given by one of the members of the society, and a larger gathering is expected.

## Catholic Order of Foresters.

The first quarterly meeting of the Provincial Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters was held in the Provincial Court offices, 15 St. James street, on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., and was attended by the full board of officers, as follows:

Chief Ranger, A. A. Gibeault; Vice-Chief Ranger, Ed. Piche of Quebec; Treasurer, J. J. Ryan; Secretary, F. A. Bileau; Medical Adviser, Dr. P. Pelletier of Sherbrooke. Trustees: Rev. Father La Pailleur, Jas. F. Fosbre, N. Page of Hull, Dr. J. N. Lalonde of St. Cuneoged, J. P. Jackson, C. A. Barnard, M. D., C. M. of St. Cesaire, P. Q.

The officers were installed by the Past Chief Ranger, Bro. Z. Renaud, and the new Chief Ranger then appointed the following committees for the ensuing year:—Administration committee, Bro. A. A. Gibeault, chairman; Press committee, James F. Fosbre, chairman; Finance, J. P. Jackson; Constitution, Tourigny, of Three Rivers; Petition, Dr. P. Pelletier, of Sherbrooke; Appeals, Ed. Piche, of Quebec; Good of the Order, Rev. Father La Pailleur.

Brother L. Z. Boudreau, of the St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, was authorized to issue a C.O.F. Directory for the City of Montreal.

A very lively interest was taken in all the business by the members present and the prospects of the Order look very bright and encouraging, under the able management of Bro. Gibeault, for the coming year.

It was unanimously resolved, that the Provincial Court strongly protest against the action of the College of Physicians, with reference to the benevolent societies' doctors.

## Accident to Ald. Kinsella.

What might have proved a fatal accident occurred to Ald. Kinsella and his daughter, Nora, yesterday afternoon while returning from an afternoon drive to the Back River. Somewhere near the C. P. tracks, a pile of lumber extending out on the roadway caused the spring team of horses which Mr. Kinsella was driving, to take fright, with the result

that he was thrown out of the vehicle. Mr. Kinsella, however, held on to the reins and was dragged a considerable distance. Miss Kinsella, seeing that a dangerous runaway was inevitable, jumped from the buggy, and fortunately received no other injury than a severe shaking up and a shock to her nervous system. Mr. Kinsella was seriously bruised and out about the head and body. Mr. Dunphy, caretaker of the Shamrock Grounds, who witnessed the accident, went to Mr. Kinsella's assistance, and subsequently drove him to his residence, where medical assistance was summoned and his injuries attended to. It was found that Mr. Kinsella was very seriously cut, it being necessary to put several stitches in his head. The pair of horses which were being driven at the time of the accident were only recently purchased by Mr. Kinsella, and were valuable animals. They were pretty seriously injured in the runaway. The buggy was broken into pieces.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The Catholics of Glasgow are combining to secure a larger share of membership in the Municipal Town Council. Although nearly a quarter of a million in strength they have only one Catholic representative. With this view they are coalescing with the labor vote and thus hope to secure an increase of from one to three.

The school of St. Michael's, Liverpool, was crowded last week on the occasion of a presentation to Rev. J. McGrath, who recently severed his connection with St. Michael's to proceed to Ireland. The presentation consisted of a purse containing £30 and an illuminated address. It was couched in terms which can be used only by a loving people to a loving pastor, and Father McGrath was affected even to tears when making his reply.

The opening of the five days bazaar in Liverpool took place in St. George's Hall recently. It was in aid of the schools of the Mission of the Blessed Sacrament, to raise £3,000 necessary for repairs and alterations. Sir Edward Russell took a leading part in the proceedings. In his remarks he said the longer he lived the more he was persuaded that the main difference between men was whether they had or had not reverence in their characters (applause). The man who grew up without revering whatever in his surroundings was good and sacred was in a bad way. If it was so in small things, so it was in great. For instance, that morning he (Sir Edward) had seen a young fellow light his pipe by striking a match on a church. Now, he did not say this was a crime or an offence, but he would have thought better of the young fellow if, on perceiving it was a church, he had avoided striking his match on it. If reverence were a great principle in our education many defects of manners and morals would be avoided. And up to now religion had always had more effect than anything else in inculcating reverence. He offered to the schools and to Father Walsh his heartiest sympathy with the object in view, and he was convinced that if they devoted their exertions towards the realization of such an object, they would have before them a prospect of satisfaction in the good that would be done in the schools, in the characters created, and in a promise for the whole community which nothing could make so sure as good training under the auspices of religion.

The Catholics of France have, under advice of the Holy See, determined to take an active part in the political affairs of the great republic. That their great effort will be to strengthen the hands of the Christian Democrats is almost certain. The Holy See has shown itself friendly to the present Government of France and it only remains for the latter to purge itself of the germs of infidelity, which is its greatest curse to-day, to become the greatest Catholic nation in the world.

The Irish Football teams in Scotland are carrying everything before them. The Celtic Football Club have defeated the Rangers at Ibrox Park by 4 to 1, drew a game at Paisley and are at the top for the League championship, and there is every prospect of their annexing the coveted trophy—the League Championship Cup. In Edinburgh the Hibs, another Irish club, beat the 3rd Lanark on the autumn holiday by 3 goals to 1, and the same Irish team vanquished the Patrick Thistle by 4 to 2.

Father Walsh, of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, has won a great signal victory over the bigots of the island after a long and bitter fight. He asked to be allowed to visit the Catholic patients in the isolation hospital. This was refused according to the rules and regulations of the institution, but the refusal was unaccompanied by officious action, or excessive zeal on the part of the staff. The good priest loudly protested and vigorously set about an effort to obtain a remedy. It was preposterous that a human being should be allowed to suffer from a fatal disease, and perhaps die like a dog without a friend or a priest to offer a prayer for his soul. Such was the position of affairs when Father Walsh began his crusade, and which only after long and hard fighting he has succeeded in winning. This good priest set to work to make it possible for the dying agonies of the unhappy patients to be comforted and soothed by the ministrations of a clergyman, as up to that time the cast iron rules of the hospital were inflexible. He considered that some compromise ought to be effected which would at the same time impose the necessary restrictions on any one visiting an infectious patient, so as to prevent contagion, and yet permit the poor creatures to receive the consolations of their Church in their dying agony.

## BRANCH 232, C. M. B. A. OF CANADA.

Grand Social.  
An energetic committee of Branch 232, C. M. B. A. of Canada, with Branch President Mr. T. M. Ireland, are making preparations for the holding of the first of their series of grand socials, which will take place in the Queen's Hall, on Friday, October 23.

Our Observer.

Col. Sam Hughes, of Orange notariety, is out with an offer to raise a company to assist in the suppression of the opium in India. This is one of the Colonel's periodical loyal bluffs, which it would be amusing for the British authorities to take seriously.

During the course of his interesting illustrated lecture on Ireland last Friday night, the Rev. Father McCallen, of St. Patrick's, made some very pertinent remarks on the duty of all true Irishmen, and the great debt which they and the world at large owe to the dear, persecuted land of their forefathers.

When the prodigal aldermen of Toronto start in to subscribe, on behalf of their city, to a deserving charity, they really don't know where to draw the line. There is reason in everything, and we should be reasonable even in our charities.

Every Catholic who helps the True Witness helps himself. A good newspaper is a boon and protection in a Catholic household. The aim of the True Witness is to instruct the people. Its introduction into the home circle will do good, not harm.

In the revision of the Civic Charter it is proposed to revert to the old system of triple representation from each ward to the City Council, one alderman to be elected each year for a term of three years. One of the chief objections to this system when it was in vogue was the impossibility of raking a clean sweep of the representatives at the City Hall, since only one-third of their number ever appeared to the electorate at the one time.

It rests solely with the Catholic people of this vicinity to make the True Witness the most readable and interesting family paper in the country. No great sacrifice is asked of any person, but all should do a little.

The Mad Mullah has been guilty of many atrocities, but his infringement on the rights of the O'Neills of Tyrone, in appropriating the "red hand," is unpardonable. Perhaps, he foresaw the approach of Sam Hughes and knew how to make the Orange Colonel quake.

According to the Gazette report the Irish had control of the recent meeting of the Liberal Club. Good gracious! When did they land? Tell us now, were they real, live Irish?

The Amateur Athletic Association executive held its first meeting for the year at the Windsor Hotel, on Friday evening, and judging from the tenor of the remarks of the newly elected president, Mr. Henry Brophy, the King pins of amateur sports will have an interesting series of sessions in the future.

At the annual meeting held at Toronto some time ago, a certain section of the organization, who believe that there is an increase of what they term the professional element in athletics, formulated a plan by which any athlete may be called to account through a process which at first flush seems to favor of everything else but British fair play. The proposal made and subsequently adopted empowers the executive to issue an affidavit or statutory declaration from an athlete when suspected of a violation of the amateur law, requesting him to declare that he is not and undeniably in regard to all that is implied in

the definition of an amateur. Should he fail to return the declaration within a period of ten days from the date of its issuance by the secretary of the organization, his name shall be placed in the professional list.

The students of St. Mary's College will play a game of lacrosse on Thursday afternoon on the recreation grounds of the institution. This is an excellent move, as we have reason to believe that there are many promising young stalwarts in their ranks who may be some day in the near future wearing the colors of the Shamrocks.

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY.

A Recent Pastoral Letter.

The Necessity of Safeguarding the Christian Family.

His Grace James Vincent Cleary, S.T.D., Archbishop of Kingston, has addressed a pastoral letter to the Rev. Clergy and Faithful Laity of the Archdiocese. It is a document of great length and deals with the question of the education of the family. The distinguished prelate says:—

"In the warfare of Satan against Christ and His holy Church in the present day, the forces issuing from the gates of Hell are most determinedly directed against two main bulwarks of the fortress of religion built by the Divine Architect on the everlasting rock, viz: the Christian family and the Christian school. We will confine this instruction to the necessity of safe-guarding the Christian family."

REFORMATION OF THE FAMILY.

Since the family had become the well-spring of all moral and social abomination, there could be no effectual regeneration of mankind, till the family was purified and regenerated and transformed into a fountain of virtue and holiness, for the diffusion of the cleansing waters of heavenly grace and the sanctification of human life. How was this to be effected? Society is to last to the end of time. Accordingly the agency whereby the reformation of the family was to be accomplished should be applicable to all ages and to all peoples, without regard to the distinctions of race or climate, of wealth or poverty, or the diversities of political and social institutions. It should, moreover, be a living, active principle of reformation, nowise dependent on the caprice or spasmodic activity of men or parties; it should be imbedded in the very constitution of the family, exerting its vital energy by its own force so long as the family itself shall last. This principle our Blessed Saviour provided for mankind by the institution of the holy sacrament of Matrimony, the indefectible cornerstone of the new civilization.

INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ON THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

"If the root be evil," says the Scripture, "so are the branches." This is said of our forefathers in the faith with relation to us, their descendants. If the parents, the root of the family, be sanctified by the Sacrament of Marriage, the sap of holiness shall be communicated to the children, who are the branches. It is the general rule, although applicable it has many exceptions. These, however, serve to confirm the rule. It is not unlike our Saviour's aphorism: "Every good tree yieldeth good fruit, and the bad tree yieldeth bad fruit. A good tree cannot yield bad fruit." The first thought of the Catholic parent after the birth of the child is to take it without delay to the Temple and dedicate it to the Lord for His regeneration at the font of Baptism, whereby it is made "a Christian, and a child of God, and heir of the kingdom of heaven." The stain that defiled the soul by the evil inheritance from the first parents is now purged away by Baptismal application of the Blood of redemption; the child of divine wrath is transformed into a child of divine love; Satan is dispossessed; and Jesus Christ embraces that soul which He had purchased at the price of His life; He stamps His Own image upon it, and presents it to His heavenly Father, who forthwith adopts it as the heir of His kingdom, the co-heir of His only begotten Son.

THE CATHOLIC MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

The Catholic mother, who sent her new born babe to the Church a child of nature, of an accursed nature—a child of the wrath of God, a defiled and corrupted child, disinherited and outcast, against whom the gates of heaven were closed by divine decree, now receives back to her bosom a child of God, a child of grace, a brother of the Eternal Son by adoption, all pure and holy as the angels that stand around the throne of the Most High. Oh! what a treasure she now possesses! What a trust is reposed in her! What weighty obligations lie upon her! It is hers, with the help of her husband, to rear that child of God, to cherish and quicken into earliest activity the graces and supernatural virtues that have been infused into its soul by the Holy Spirit, and bring it up in faith, and hope, and charity, and the manifold discipline of piety prescribed by Holy Church for the preservation of the divine gifts amidst the temptations of the world, the devil and the flesh throughout the whole course of its earthly existence. How charmingly is this supernatural affection of the Catholic parent displayed in the character of Leonides, a Christian philosopher of highest repute for learning and sanctity in the City of Alexandria in the second century. We read in his life that, before retiring to rest at night, he would come to the bedside of his baptized child, and, without awakening him from sleep, would quietly uncover his bosom and kiss it reverently, as being the temple of the Holy Ghost. This illustrious son of the Church sealed the sanctity of his life by a glorious martyrdom in the year 202. His festival is celebrated on the 22nd of April. His son, to whom the foregoing narrative refers, was Origen, the most learned scholar the universe of letters has ever known. He of us visited his father in prison, and earnestly

desired to suffer martyrdom with him; but was thwarted by his mother, who, seeing him insensible to her tears and repeated entreaties, resorted to stratagem, and, by locking up all his clothes, obliged him to stay at home. Subsequently, however, he, too, was cast into prison, where he had to endure, for Christ's sake, many cruel tortures and prolonged confinement, from the effects of which he died. Thus martyr produced martyr, for witness to Jesus Christ, and saintly parents rear up children in holiness for the sanctification of Christian society.

His Grace then cites the examples of St. Louis of France and St. John Chrysostom, who, to a great extent, owed their religious training to pious mothers.

THE CARE OF DAUGHTERS.

Let us here add a passage from St. Jerome's advice to a Catholic lady about the care of her daughter. "Let her," he says, "be brought up as Samuel was 'in the temple, and the Baptist in the desert, in utter ignorance of vanity and vice. Let her never hear, learn, or discourse of anything but what may conduce to the fear of God. Let her never hear bad words, nor learn profane songs. No rude boys must come near her, nor even girls or maids, but such as are strangers to the maxims and conversations of the world. She should never see anything in her father or mother which it would be a fault for her to imitate."

THE UNITY AND INDISSOLUBILITY OF SACRAMENTAL MARRIAGE.

The sanctity of Christian marriage and its purifying influence on family life would have long since come to nought, had not our Blessed Saviour, in His infinite wisdom and goodness, invested the Sacrament of Matrimony with two essential attributes, namely unity and indissolubility. By unity is meant the contract between one man and one woman, to the absolute exclusion of every other. This, Our Lord says, was the nature of the marriage contract in the beginning and He ordains that it shall be so for all time to come. "For this cause shall a man leave father and mother and cleave unto his wife, and they shall be two in one flesh." By indissolubility is meant the absolute impossibility of the marriage bond between two Christians being dissolved, except by the death of either party. The Lord Jesus Christ is most explicit on this point, saying, "What, therefore, God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." And the Apostle, St. Paul, forcibly delivers the same doctrine to the Romans and to the Corinthians; to the latter in these words "a woman is bound by the law (of marriage) as long as her husband liveth; but if her husband die, she is at liberty; let her marry to whom she will; but only in the Lord."

His Grace concludes as follows:— "For, in very truth, matrimony, as St. Paul declares, is 'a great sacrament in Christ and in the Church'; it is sealed in the Saviour's Blood; and cannot be violated; it is the fundamental principle of Christian Civilization, and must be honored and esteemed most sacred by all true Christians and good members of society."

OUR ST. ANN'S RAMBLER.

The Fancy Fair of the Parish Now Going on at St. Ann's Hall.

The A. O. H. in the Front in Connection with the Centenary of 1784—A Meeting at the Del gates of the Various Irish National Societies Called for This Evening—Other Notes.

St. Ann's bazaar is in full blast and the success so far exceeds that of even the very successful fairs of past years. A visit to the hall well repays one's trouble. The decorations of the various booths display the good taste and ingenuity of the ladies in charge; in fact should a person wish to spend a few hours in the best available fairy-land, the St. Ann's Fair is just the place to experience the illusion to its fullest extent. Dazzling colors arrayed in quaint concert, scintillating lights of every hue, and, to cap it all, pretty Irish maids and lovely Irish matrons to warm the heart and coax you small change away. Be it understood, however, that they are not unreasonable, these attractive solicitors. Of course, everybody goes there to spend a little, and a little only is expected of each, and a good, thoroughly enjoyable evening is assured in return.

The following ladies are in charge of the different departments:

- Lady President's Booth—Mrs. Wm. Brennan, assisted by Mrs. Thos. Lane, Miss Margaret Brennan, Miss Sarah McGuire and Miss Emma McGuire.
Lucky Dial—Miss Katie Kane, assisted by Miss Sylex.
Selling Table—Miss M. A. Kane, assisted by Miss M. Mulcair.
Fancy Table—Miss Katie Brennan and Miss Maggie Corbett.
Fish Pond—Misses McCarthy, assisted by Miss Suzie Conway.
Lottery and Tombola—Mrs. Thomas O'Connell, Miss L. McEates and Mrs. Thos. Tisdale.
Harbor of Fortune—Miss Maggie Bennett, Miss Lizzie Bshan, Miss McLean and Mr. C. Conway.
Furniture Booth—Mrs. McLaughlin.
Refreshment Table—Miss Mary O'Connell, assisted by Miss Gillies, Miss L. Sullivan, Misses Winnie and Alice O'Connell, Miss A. Hutchison and Miss Margaret O'Connell.
Fortune Telling by Miss Riley.
Flower Pagoda—Mrs. G. Cunningham and Miss A. Kannon, assisted by Miss Amelia Stock, Miss Maggie Cooney, Miss Katie Martin, Miss Lillie Canning, Miss Mary Fernandez, Miss B. Ahearn.
Wheel of Fortune—Miss Annie Garesau.
The Fair Journal is under the direction of Miss Lesperance, and is rich in articles of information, amusement and originality.
After the perusal of the foregoing names should any one desire a further guarantee of the certainty of spending a

happy evening at St. Ann's Hall—well, she is too hard to please. A passing glance will satisfy me.
The Fair will close on Saturday night, so there is not much time to be lost.

Irishmen throughout the world, in exile and at home, have decided to hold a grand celebration on the "old sod" next year in honor of the centenary of 1798. The details of this attempt to regain liberty are well known to every student of Ireland's history. Thousands of Erin's sons and their descendants will sail from America, from France, from Belgium, and from England and Scotland, and the far off Antipodes, to commemorate the gallant and justified, though futile, endeavor of their ancestors to place their native land in her proper position amongst the nations.

If the Ancient Order of Hibernians can prevent it, Montreal will not be behind in its display of admiration for the heroes of '98. A meeting of delegates from the National Societies has been called for tonight, and while it may not be feasible to undertake an excursion or pilgrimage to the Old Land which would do justice to Canada's metropolis, an alternative proposition which meets with much favor, and will probably be carried out, is that a monster demonstration should be held in Montreal simultaneously with that in Dublin. The latter idea is a good one, and, if inaugurated, should command the active assistance of every true lover of Irish liberty.

Dave Danaber, the well known home flyer of the Senior Shamrocks, was married to Miss M. Jones on Monday last.

It is said that an effort will be made to induce a well-known professor of music to allow himself to be put in nomination for the ward at the next municipal elections.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The Death of Mother Gonzaga, a Sister of Charity.

Some Features of the Criticism of Hugo's Work, "Les Miserables."

PHILADELPHIA, October 18, 1907.—The summons of death seldom finds us able to give thanks for an accomplished work attempted in the right time. Mother Gonzaga has gone home after seventy years of labor as a Sister of Charity, the greater number of those years being spent in Philadelphia, and yet embracing a varied work. Great and wide interest has attached to her, and she has been a household name in many a home far enough from the "Quaker City" because of her patient devotion to the sick and wounded soldiers in Satterlee Hospital—one of the largest and most important of the many hospitals established to meet the terrible needs of the dark days of the late war. It is meet and fitting indeed that when she was taken from us we would say with thankful hearts that we had not too long delayed the homage of careful attention to her spoken words, but had done all that we could to gather in a store of truths from her reminiscences, and had helped her to bear testimony to the facts of her career. The last year has seen many efforts to place such facts on record, and the story was barely finished when life with us was ended for her. Peacefully, beautifully, honorably, yet in the perfect humility of a religious, the brave soul passed beyond us to render her account on high. There may be some of "the old guard" left to render her the tribute of a grateful memory, and to breathe a prayer for her soul's repose over this written paragraph. May she rest in peace! The organs and the soldier—the helpless and the powerful—alike claimed her thought and her care; her foreboding wreaths of memory shall be twined of many and diverse blossoms and bays. She died at the old shelter and refuge for girls at the corner of Spruce street and Seventh street, known as "S. Joseph's." From it she went forth in "war time" to take charge of the hospital in West Philadelphia, and to its quiet duties she returned in three years—at the close of the war—to resume her place as mother, mistress, servant and faithful friend always of the poor and the needy. Many and many a veteran has sought her there and carried, year after year, his thanks and his memories to her ever warm and sympathetic heart. Her loss is widely felt, for we were proud and appreciative of our own "home saint," and glad to keep her with us year after year.

The question of the present hour in literature seems to be the very unlooked for one of the morality or the immorality of Victor Hugo's great work, Les Miserables. There is nothing that can do more harm than such discussions and decisions as have been published in the daily press relating to this thing. If the young were willing to be guided and guarded, good rather than evil might come of them, but to awaken interest and curiosity on such topics is to sow broadcast the seeds of a harvest evil. Had the book been used as a text book, the chances are that not one girl in ten would have paid enough attention to the story to have remembered it. The deeper thinker and his more earnest student to whom its meaning would have been clear, would also have taken note of its finer and nobler features, and the pity, the charity, the grandeur of its best would have deepened the horrible shadows of its portrayal of evil. Much of it would have been "skipped" through American weariness of French exaggeration, and youth's ignorance of the refinements of vice—for there is such a thing—would have spared many more. But now that it has been discussed and quarrelled over, it will be read with very different intentions and feelings, and it will be read. The consolation we have is that it is not a very interesting book to the many after all. It is too long, too hysterical, too overstrained for American tastes, as

I have said above. Even those who say most about it, if they were in the Palace of Truth, would reveal the fact that they had "done their duty" only—that is, taken a bird's eye view of a book "everybody" reads. Philadelphia is not the only city and town that has been careful of "the young person" and barred out Les Miserables. And was there ever anything more ridiculous than the display of ignorance in many instances of this barring out? In providing Free Libraries, there seems to be an idea that a certain order of intellect has also been provided, and that the public which reads must be fed from the same font intended for the mighty minds. Therefore, the innocently amusing and the simply "pleasant hour" books are tabooed in order to force upon the hungry heart and mildly gifted brain something of a higher order than either can understand or assimilate. What utter nonsense, I sometimes think there can be no more narrow-minded, no more truly ignorant being than a purely intellectual one. Such an one becomes incapable of judging of anything except as some written authority advises, and pins faith and knowledge alike upon printed matter. There are wiser, wider, kinder, truer, and quicker minds among the active business men of today than among the world's best scholars. There are millions of facts no book can impart, there are countless emergencies for which no written wisdom can prepare. There are, therefore, hosts of readers who need only a quiet hour's amusement from the shelves of the Free Library, and to whom it is cruel and foolish to offer "something that will elevate and instruct." Their elevation and instruction are provided for in their day's labor. The guardians of the Free Libraries have nothing to do with it. But the books—the evil books of which there can be no question as to their evil—bar out at once and forever.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

The Question to be Discussed and Investigated During the Coming Autumn Exposition at Italy.

The report comes from Washington that the subject of the premature burial of the supposed dead is to receive thorough and scientific investigation at the national exposition to be opened in Turin, Italy, in April, 1898. In the October number of the United States consular reports there is a brief note from Consul Mantius at Turin, in which he says that prominent physicians and laymen are preparing reports upon this subject, and are gathering exhibits of appliances designed to prevent premature burials. "Reports of similar kind," writes the consul, "are expected from all over the world. There will be an international competition and a prize will be awarded for the best work on the solution of a problem in which not only the profession, but, more or less, every mortal is interested. "Up to the present time no infallible test for distinguishing apparent from real death has been discovered, in consequence of which terrifying cases of persons buried alive occur from time to time, and are narrated in journals and medical papers. The committee of physicians and laymen organized to gather and sift the material realize that the first step to remedy such conditions should be to obtain modification of the laws relative to the limited space of time allowed for bodies to be kept before burial in some countries. It is clearly proved that the number of persons buried alive is much larger in such countries. Therefore, the members of this commission appeal to the heads of governments and to all those whose position gives them influence over the people for their support in a movement which cannot fail to interest humanity. It is the intention to start a periodical which will be devoted to the furtherance of the matter in hand. "Early this year the Italian government, through foreign ambassadors and ministers, extended an invitation to other nations to take active part in those branches of the Turin exposition which are of an international character. The main feature tent. One of these uncurled lamb being easily overlooked in the bulk of other interesting material. I believe inestimable good to the cause will be done by bringing it to the notice of the people of the United States."

Australia seems to have discovered a cure for the litigiousness peculiar to the Briton. In five years the annual number of writs issued from the Supreme Court of Victoria has sunk from 7,000 in 1832, while complaints in the county courts have diminished from 10,243 to 3,270 a year.

There are certain kinds of social clubs, which are far from having a very elevating influence, but which are very attractive to some of our young men. They are very attractive to the devil, also.

Head and Limbs

All Covered With Eruptions—Could Not Work, the Suffering Was So Great—Hood's Has Cured. "I was all run down with complaints peculiar to my sex, and I broke out in sores on my body, head, limbs and hands, and my hair all came out. I was under the doctor's treatment a long time without benefit. They called my trouble eczema. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after I had used three or four bottles I found I was improving. I kept on until I had taken several more bottles and the sores and itching have disappeared and my hair has grown out."

Mrs. J. G. Brown, Brantford, Ontario. "I was all run down and had no appetite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it." Mrs. C. J. Buxberry, Central Norton, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills. Not harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Society Meetings.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

(Organized, 13th November, 1883.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: M. SHARKEY, President, 138 Notre Dame St.; J. H. PERLEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St.; G. A. GARDNER, Secy., 511 St. Lawrence St.; JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 25 St. Urbain St.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., the second Sunday of each month, at 1:30 p.m. REV. J. A. McCAULEY, S.S., Rev. President, JOHN WALSH, J.P., Vice-President; W. P. DRYLE, Secretary, 251 St. Martin Street, in whom all communications should be addressed. The Committee of Management meets the first Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

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The Best Wearing, Warmest, Cheapest, WILL BE FOUND AT OUR STORE.

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FINE FLEECER DOWN QUILTS, All selected with the finest down, filled with pure Down—A fine quilt for \$1.25
FANCY STRIPED SILK BLANKETS, Choice colors, 68" x 112", \$1.50 each.
FANCY LOUIS WHITE BLANKETS, A fine choice Blanket, Only \$1.45

WINDOW SHADES

WINDOW SHADES of every description made to order from the Best Opaque Cloth. The best workmanship and prompt attention. ALL MEASURES taken free of charge. WINDOW SHADES, from 25c. Complete Shades, Roller and Bracket.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE NO. 3883 TERMS, CASH

The attention of our readers is directed to our advertisers, who are representative business men. Please tell them you saw their advertisement in the True Witness.

HALIFAX SMOKED MACKEREL.

We are advised by wire that a supply of choicest KIPPERED MACKEREL was expected to our address from Halifax to-day morning. It will be in store to-morrow (Thursday) morning at the latest.

Leave Your Orders All ad. We have also in store Choice Kippered Salmon, Extra Select Smoked Mackerel in nice little handy tins, etc. Finest Boned Fish and Stacks, in 6-lb boxes, etc., etc. FRASER VIGER & CO.

\$1.50 PER BOTTLE, \$17.00 PER CASE, Is Our Price for the

Old "CURIO" SCOTCH WHISKY.

The Old "CURIO" is a blend of the finest Highland malt descriptions. \$1.00 PER BOTTLE, \$11.00 PER CASE, Is Our Price for the

"LAGAVULIN" SCOTCH WHISKY.

The Lagavulin is what is called in the trade a self or entire whisky, being the product of a single distillery—the Lagavulin Distillery—in the island of Islay. It is a very old, specially selected Straight Scotch Whisky, and for making today is unsurpassed. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

English Stilton Cheese.

The original Mellow Mowbray's now in store at Allan line 55, Laurentine. Also, MRS. FAIR-GONS celebrated Canadian make of English Stilton Cheese.

Genuine Roquefort Cheese.

(French Stiltons.) GENUINE SWISS EMMENTAL GRUYERE CHEESE. Cream Cheese. Cream Cheese. Fresh every day. Also, Neufchatel Cheese, Camembert Cheese, Brie Cheese, Edam Cheese (Dutch balls), Pineapple Cheese, Swiss Emmentaler Cheese, In jars of all sizes, etc., etc.

FRASER, VIGER & CO IMPORTERS, 207, 209, 211 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.



Woman's World

THE FASHIONS.

The Fashion writer of the N. Y. Post, in the regular weekly issue, has this to say:

Latin duchesse and peau de soie are favored textures for wedding gowns, and black, mauve, and primrose crepe de chine for bridesmaid's toilets.

A very stylish "dress" costume for the early winter or for late autumn wear consists of a skirt of moiré velours or tulle, a bodice of satin, and a Russian blouse and large picture hat of velvet.

Returning importers are glad to report that even in Paris the "dress" sleeve still shows some pretty and graceful arrangement of cap, frill, or puff at the top.

Buttons large and small, plain and fancy vestings, soutache, mohair Milan, and all silk braids, elaborate appliques, military ornaments, and intricate motifs in beads and silk cord—each and all play their part in the decorating of plain and dressy tailor gowns for the winter.

Very broad-trimmed black-velvet hats in Rubens style, turned up on one side, are trimmed with very long, very broad ostrich plumes drooping well over the brim on each side of the face.

Suberine or petunia color—as it is called by some importers, and dahlia by others—is a rival to the more vivid shades of red as an accessory of light evening toilets or those of cloth on day gowns, appearing as ruffles or facings on the skirt as girdle stock, jacket-lining, etc., on the bodice.

Jet garnitures of every description are revived for the adorning of winter gowns, wraps, and bonnets. Some exceedingly elegant fancies are brought out, and very novel band and applique trimmings exhibited.

The French walking jackets this autumn are the smartest things imaginable. In tan or beige cloth, made from models between an elongated Eton and a military jacket, fastened at the neck, but with easy fronts, is a charming French style, finished with soutache braidwork of the same color, and edgings of very dark mink fur.

On cloth gowns for demi-dress wear braiding in tan and gold is much employed, and black and steel appear on gowns of prelate purple and Danish blue. Some of the grey wool gowns are decorated with rows of black velvet or gimp in dark shades of red, and it is quite noticeable among the imported models that the skirt and waist are so trimmed that the effect is of a garment cut in one continuous length, the gimp or velvet bands carried from shoulder to corsage-edge, and upon the dress-skirt just beneath this edge begins a similar band that is carried down the skirt.

Not only are dark blue, purple and plum-colored serges and cloths made up into suits for knock-about wear, but handsome walking and visiting dresses are fashioned in these useful enduring fabrics. It is only the way in which the costume is trimmed that renders it a very simple gown for general wear or changes it into an ornate and very smart one, wholly proper and suitable for almost any but full-dress occasions.

Machine stitching is all that is required on the utility suit, but a blouse front of cream-colored guipure, velvet revers, standing collar and cuffs, and a silk lining, will entirely transform this identical suit into a rich-looking, really elegant costume.

There are very few, if any, well-dressed women who think of wearing the skirts of their walking costumes or any sort of street dress indoors; that is, if they place any great value upon the dress.

Catholic Nurse Hospital Graduate. Disengaged. Accouchements. Tel. 1779. 195 Ottawa Street. BRODIE & HARVEY'S Self-Raising Flour

where the breeze will sweep the dust from its surface now and then, and the facings and bindings occasionally renewed, it will, in its turn, form the skirt of a practical indoor dress that has been known to last an additional two years without looking the least bit shabby.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A domestic-science teacher, of which there are not a few in these closing years of the century, reminds her class that in a riving fish or the claw creatures like lobsters, crabs, and the like, tea should be kept from the table. Coffee is the one proper drink to offer with such a menu. Tea with meat is equally unnecessary and indigestible, though this combination is as common as sunshine throughout the land.

A writer in an American exchange referring to the subject of bare floors says:—

Women have long been instructed that rugs and bare floors are sanitary essentials to housekeeping. While this statement is undoubtedly true in many cases, it still admits of qualifications.

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THIS TELLS WHERE HEALTH MAY BE FOUND.

And that is more important than making money. If your blood is impure, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, when our spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel, post, as finished. Pay \$7 to \$10 per week.

NOTICE.

Achille Fortier, Emery Lavigne, and Arthur Lecland, Professors of Music, Joseph M. Fortier, Manufacturer, and Godfrey Langlois, Journalist—all of Montreal—give notice that they will petition the Provincial Legislature, at its next session, to be incorporated under the name of "La Compagnie de Conservation de Montreal," with the object of establishing a Theatre and a Conservatory of Music, with appropriate buildings, to sell and mortgage its property, and to issue debentures for the above objects.

ORGAN GRINDERS.

Some Features of Their Mod. of Life and Their Earnings—The Italians Most Successful in the Business.

In spite of the many protests and oft-suggested legislation about street noises generally, it is evident that the piano-organs have, as our Yankee cousins would say, "come to stay."

The gradual extension of the ground covered by the organ grinders is distinctly due to the increased competition in the profession. A dozen years ago the business was almost entirely in the hands of swarthy Italians, who occupied a colony of their own at Safron Hill.

Levi soon had many imitators for the rates which he charged for the hire of his organs brought him in enormous profits; but there was yet another class of competitor to enter the field. A workman in Bernonsey tannery broke his arm; the limb had to be amputated, and his employer set him up with a piano organ.

The East ender and his donah, even the natives of London, do not make nearly as much money out of their organ as do the imported grinders. They are not so strong, and cannot work so long and travel so far in a day; they are given to waste much precious time over the leisurely consumption of pints of four-half—or, if the weather is bad, two of "gin 'ot"—and they take frequent holidays, spells of idleness, which are unknown to the foreigners.

As for the "gridders," as the cripple grinders are called, their business fluctuates more than that of the others. They cannot cover a large district, and much of the sympathy which their appearance at first evoked has undoubtedly died away.

Greatly reduced though the profits of organ grinding are at the present day, there is yet money in it for those who use a common term, "work it for all that it is worth."

SURGEON-DENTISTS

FALSE TEETH WITHOUT PLATE GOLD AND PORCELAIN Crowns fitted on old roots. Aluminium and Rubber Plates made by the latest process.

Dr. J. G. A. GENDREAU, Surgeon-Dentist 20 St. Lawrence Street, Hours of consultation:—9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Telephone, BELL, 2818.

DR. BROUSSEAU, L. D. S. SURGICAL DENTIST, No. 75 St. Lawrence Street, MONTREAL, Telephone, . . . 6201.

Your impression in the morning, Teeth in the afternoon. Elegant full gum sets. Rose Pearl (teeth colored). Weighted lower sets for shallow jaws. Upper sets for washed faces. Gold crown plate and bridge work, painless extracting without charge if sets are inserted. Teeth fitted; teeth repaired in 50 minutes; sets in three hours if required.

WAVERLEY LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLES

95 Jurons Street, Montreal, D. McDONNELL, Proprietor, Special Attention to Boarding. TELEPHONE 1588.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION English, \$2.00. Outfitting, \$2.50. Tannery, \$1.50. Mill Block, \$1.00. Store lengths, \$1.50. J. O. McDIARMID, Richardson Square, Tel. 5555.

Tired? Oh, No. This soap greatly lessens the work. Its pure soap lathers freely, rubbing easy does the work. The clothes come out sweet and white without injury to the fabrics. SURPRISE is economical, it wears well.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Assets Exceed . . . Investments in Canada: . . . \$1,783,487.83. MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. Francois Xavier St. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.

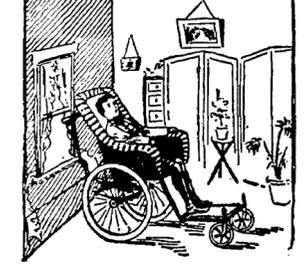
A cylinder can be changed for a five-pound note, the new one furnished with a selection of the popular airs of the day. In summer weather a tour through some of the provincial towns is a very paying spec. indeed; and a sober couple, who attend strictly to business, can pay all their expenses, live well, and return to London with £20 or £30 to the good.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A BOY'S SUFFERINGS.

ATTACKED WITH INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AT AN EARLY AGE.

EACH SUCCESSIVE YEAR BROUGHT FRESH ATTACKS WITH INCREASING SEVERITY UNTIL HE WAS A PHYSICAL WRECK.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Kelly are people who are deeply grateful for a kind interposition of Providence whereby the life, health and happiness of their twelve-year-old son, Master Harry, has been restored and preserved.



former self. Despite all we could do he was again attacked in the next spring. You can imagine the fear and dread with which we watched these recurring attacks, each one more severe than the last, and each time leaving our boy in a worse condition than those that went before.

His nervous system was so shattered that a form of St. Vitus' dance had affected him, and his hand and arm trembled so that he could not feed or aid himself. Some friends advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and recommended them so highly that my husband and myself decided to try them.

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions.

Omens—"Julia, you did not accept Mr. Fitz-Jones?" "I was afraid to," she proposed to me on bargain day."—Chicago Record.

HER VOCATION.

She was sore at heart. She was five and thirty and it seemed to her that she had almost wasted all her life.

She sat in her little dressing-room after the play was over, thinking bitterly, what had she ever done in this world, this world which had so long claimed her? Nobody needed her now.

"May I come in Kate?" and her cousin's husband entered the room. He was a tall man, with gray in the brown hair which clustered about his temples, and serious Irish-blue eyes.

He looked searchingly at the face of the woman before him. He had always thought Kate handsome, but to-night she was superb. She was tall and dark, with a fine figure, an almost regal carriage, and an air of pride and reserve which belied her, for her nature was frank and sweet.

"What is this I hear Kate?" he asked, as he threw himself into a chair beside her. "Are you going away?" "I think so," she said slowly.

"You've had a good offer, Garrett wants you for his leading lady, some one said. Forgive me for asking, but is it the money, Kate? I would gladly give you the same as he will."

"It is not a question of money," she said, almost choked with indignation. Hugh Connor sighed heavily and said: "I suppose it is a better company than mine. I can't make it what I want. I'm selfish, but I'd like to keep you with me, Kate. When must you go?"

"I don't mean to accept Mr. Garrett's offer," she said. "I think of going into the Sacred Heart." It was very hard to talk with those wistful blue eyes fixed upon her, and saying such strange things which they had never said before.

"Kate!" he cried, incredulously. "Surely you're not going to be a nun?" Then her passion burst through the veil of reserve, and she cried indignantly: "Yes, I am! And why not? Years ago I meant to be one, and Estelle needed me. Then it was little Kate, and now, no one in all the world needs me, and I may go. What have I ever done worth the doing in the world? Not a thing. Let me go, Hugh. Nobody needs me now," and she burst into tears.

Hugh Connor looked very tenderly at the bowed head, then his rich voice said gently: "There was once a woman who was very talented, and stately, and beautiful, and sweet, though she never seemed to know she was any of these things. She was, too, so proud that no one ever reached to the bottom of her great heart.

"This woman lived a stainless life, amidst the dark pitch of stage life, un-defiled, and many a man has said she made him believe in and respect the purity of women, and wish to keep them as stainless as she.

"A motherless child learned her first lessons in truth and obedience at this woman's knee; a whole company of players, men and women, came to her for sympathy and help; a lonely man who felt as if an angel presence guarded him and shed reverent tears at the thought of the blessing of this woman's life so near his own. Kindly acts and gracious words make the atmosphere about her one of beauty.

"Deed of week day kindness Fall from her noiseless as the snow, And she hath never seemed to know That aught were easier than to bless.

"Is all this 'nothing'?" "Ah, Kate!" he reached and caught her fingers, and held them close, albeit they trembled and fluttered to be free, "Kate, I want you," he said, eagerly.

She looked at him with great, shy, startled eyes; then rose and tried to draw away from him, unconscious of the story her eyes had told to his. Then he drew her to him and held her fast.

she thought, and in a flash she saw she had loved him unknowingly all these years. "Estelle!" she murmured at last, trying to free herself from his arm. He released her, but still held her hand in that firm grip. "I loved my sweet little child-wife very dearly," he said, steadily, but this was her wish, too, Kate, for she whispered it to me just before she died. There is a difference in my love for you, a reverence as for a queen. You are my ideal. Will you come to me, dear, you who have been a blessing to others all your life? Will you come to me and let me try to make you happy? But not unless you love me," he added, jealously.

IT DON'T PAY

To buy drinks for the boys—it don't pay to buy drinks for yourself. It will pay to quit, but the trouble has been to do this. THE A. HURTON DIXON cure will absolutely remove all desire for liquor in a couple of days, so you can quit without using any self-denial and nobody need know you are taking the medicine. You'll save money and gain in health and self-respect from the start. Medicine is pleasant to taste, and produces good appetite, refreshing sleep, steady nerves, and does not interfere with business duties. Full particulars sealed. THE DIXON CURE CO., No. 40 Park Avenue, Montreal.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA,

1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2,000. Tickets 10 cents. 10-6

Business Cards.

J. P. CONROY (Late with Pidd and Nicholson) 228 Centre Street, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam-Fitter, ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, Etc. Telephone, 8532.

GEORGE BAILEY, Dealer in Coal and Wood. Hay, Straw, Oats, Beans, Mould, etc. Pressed Hay always on hand. Orders delivered promptly. Dry Kindling Wood, 2 1/2 cord large load. 278 CENTRE STREET.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians, PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS. 795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charges moderate. Telephone 1834

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CALLAHAN & CO., Book and Job Printers, 741 CRAIG STREET, West Victoria Sq. MONTREAL. The above business is carried on by his Widow and two of her sons. TELEPHONE 8393.

THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 MCGORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. Rutland Lining fits any Stove, Cheap. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

LORGE & CO., HATTER - AND - FURRIER. 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

M. HICKS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill Street) MONTREAL.

Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited. Advances made on consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt. N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Pictures a specialty.

DANIEL FURLONG Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Beef, Veal, Mutton & Pork. Special Rates for charitable institutions. 54 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET. TELEPHONE 6474.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

OUR IRISH LETTER.

Its therapeutic value. Many of those poor patients had perhaps been in more need of the ministrations of religion, and here they were brought to the feet of Jesus Christ, so that those who managed this hospital were doing the work of apostles, and those who contributed to the maintenance of that institution were also doing the work of apostles. To them, as Catholics, the religious element in the foundation of the hospital gave it its chief claim upon them. They knew from the teaching of their Church the immense act of charity they performed when they placed at the disposal of poor suffering mothers not merely all the creature comforts their situation demanded, but also the consolations of the religion in which they believed. On the ground of civic policy alone the charity had a claim upon them—a claim which their civic authorities, he was grateful to say, substantially and generously recognized. Besides that the great object of the charity was to save the spiritual faith and spiritual life of the child. He had been informed that one hundred infants had been within the past twelve months baptised in the hospital by the lady superintendent as they were in danger of death. Those to whom he appealed had given much in aid of evangelizing people in foreign lands, but they were bound in a greater degree to attend to the spiritual needs of their own country. For their aid in the great charity for which he pleaded a great reward hereafter would be theirs. For the eye of faith beheld in the little child whom they helped Jesus of Nazareth Himself stretching out His little hands to them for help. Thirteen hundred people had been relieved within the past twelve months in this noble institution, and that only touched the fringe of all that yet remained to be done. It depended on them if the good work was to continue and prosper and extend, and for the charity which in the name of the Saviour they bestowed upon the institution they were promised and would receive the reward in the Kingdom of Heaven, prepared for them from the creation of the world.—After the Mass a generous response was made to the eloquent and impressive appeal of the reverend preacher.

THE BELFAST DIFFICULTY.

Sometime ago reference was made to the splendid efforts made by Belfast Catholics under the able direction of his Lordship Bishop Henry to unite and strive to secure representation in the Municipal Council. The result of these efforts seems to be now threatened, as may be seen from the following letter which his Lordship has addressed to the Irish News:

In a letter published in your columns yesterday Mr. John Ferguson, of Glasgow, who claims to be a champion of Catholic rights and an apostle of Irish Nationality, thinks it well at this stage of "the unhappy strife" in our midst to make clear his position. He states that the chief point of difference between himself and the Bishop of Down and Connor is one of expediency. In this respect he differs fundamentally with some of the speakers with whom he has considered it his duty as "champion of Catholic rights and Irish Nationality" to co-operate in sowing dissension among the Catholics of this city. His friends in Belfast regard the controversy as one of principle.

To prevent misconception on the part of the reading public, it is well to keep before them facts. The following are facts—The Catholics of Belfast, as Catholics, with the Bishop of the Diocese as their chairman, petitioned against the Belfast Corporation Bill. They published their grievances, as Catholics, in pamphlet form, and placed it in the hands of members of parliament and others. They put their case forcibly before a Committee of the House of Commons. So impressed were the members of the Hybrid Committee by the grievances under which Catholics labored in Belfast that they decided on adopting exceptional legislation to meet the exceptional nature of the Catholic case. They accordingly set apart in the Act of Parliament two wards, with a preponderating Catholic vote, in order to give to the Catholics not merely of these two wards, but of the entire city, a share of representation in the City Council. The Catholics of the entire city, whether Dillonites, or Healyites, or Redmondites, or Harringtonites, or Unionist, thereby acquired a right to have a voice in the selection of the best men they could get to represent them in the Council. As chairman of the Representative Association, which had fought and won a medium of representation for the entire Catholic body, by the aid of funds supplied by the entire Catholic people, and not by any political organization, I considered it but fair and reasonable to devise some means of enabling the Catholics of the entire city to exercise this right acquired by Act of Parliament. The scheme in use in Glasgow for more than twelve years seemed to me to be suitable for the attainment of the object in view, leaving it open to the Association to introduce into its constitution necessary or useful modifications as time or experience would suggest. This scheme was adopted by an overwhelming majority at a public meeting of the Catholic ratepayers of Belfast. The eight gentlemen therefore selected by the Catholic Association are constitutionally the nominees of the entire Catholic body, and, if elected, will represent it. To concede to a section of the people, who are Nationalists first and Catholics second, the right of the entire Catholic people, would be to sanction a usurpation of the rights of others an act of injustice. Surely, then, there is more at stake in this case than mere expediency, as Mr. Ferguson would lead your readers to believe. Although I am neither a statesman nor a politician, I should wish to see fair play practised in every department of life.

The Catholics of Belfast obtained from a Unionist Government the right referred to, which they are now endeavoring to exercise prudently, if they were permitted to do so, by outsiders. I fail to see what valid argument any Unionist could bring against the Catholics for exercising

constitutionally a right given us by Act of Parliament for our own interests. If more attention were given by our many leaders to principles of justice and truth, and less to those of expediency, personal and public, religious, social and political interests would not suffer so much as at present.

ROSARY SUNDAY IN NENAGH.

A very interesting and impressive ceremony was witnessed in Nenagh, on Rosary Sunday. Just five years ago the Most Rev. Dr. McRedmond, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, solemnly blessed the corner stone of the new church about to be built. The active work of the building had to be postponed to the July following—the first sod being then turned by Thomas Spain, Esq., M.D. In the space of three years this church, one of the largest in Ireland, a marvel of architecture in the Gothic style, and completely finished within and without, from the foundation to the top of the spire (200 feet high), was completed. Mr. Walter G. Doolin, M.A., supplied the design and plans, which were carried out to the minutest detail by John Sisk, builder, Cork.

The dedication of the church of Our Lady of the Rosary a little over a year ago brought together the episcopacy and representative priesthood of Munster. From the Catholic point of view, it was the event of centuries in North Tipperary—a sight never to be forgotten by the thousands who had privilege to be present. The ceremony of last Sunday was intended as a thanksgiving for the successful completion, without accident of any kind, of so great a work in the service of God. At last Mass the Rev. J. Glynn, C.C. preached an appropriate discourse, after which a procession of the children of St. Mary's Convent and the Christian Brothers' Schools took place, with a statue of Our Lady of Lourdes and various banners, round the grounds. As it wound by the Ormond Castle—now included in the church grounds—and almost under the shadow of the Slievebloom Mountains, a more solemn scene could hardly be imagined. Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament brought the ceremony to a fitting close, and left on priests and people alike another salutary and lasting remembrance.

CORK PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The members of the Commission on Manual and Practical Instruction in Primary Schools have just visited Cork. The Commissioners paid a visit to the Christian Brothers' Schools, and were shown over the building by Brother Burke and other members of the Community. The members of the Commission were greatly pleased with the proficiency displayed by the drawing, shorthand, and type-writing classes. There are about 1000 boys educated in these schools. Later on the Commissioners paid a visit to St. Vincent's Convent, where the Sisters of Charity educate 900 children. A visit was also paid to the Model School, Anglesea street.

PRESIDENT FAURE.

Business Men of the French Capital Tender Him a Banquet.

He Dwells Upon the Many Advantages Offered to Extend Business Operations in Russia.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—President Faure was banqueted Thursday evening in commemoration of his recent visit to Russia. The entertainment took place in the hall of the Commercial Exchange which was sumptuously decorated in the President's honor. The table at which M. Faure was seated was on a dais, and was covered by a canopy of tawny velvet fringed with gold. The banquet was organized by the merchants and manufacturers of France, of whom there were about seven hundred and fifty present. The President, escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers, arrived at 8 o'clock, accompanied by the officers of the military household. He was received by the presidents and members of the Commercial Tribunal of the Seine, the Chamber of Commerce, the Banquet Committee and all the Cabinet Ministers who were in Paris. The President was conducted to the table of honor, the band playing the "Marseillaise" and the whole assembly applauding. Among those present were dozens of Deputies and all the leading merchants of the Republic. M. Goy, president of the Tribunal of Commerce, who presided, toasted the President, and in so doing referred to the pleasure which all present experienced at "renewing the respectful homage and gratitude" extended to the President of France on his return from Russia. Continuing, M. Goy remarked: "This demonstration is unique in the history of France. Commerce and Industry placed their confidence in the Republic the day after the disasters of 1870, and they have not been deceived."

President Faure, in reply, said: "I am pleased to find myself in the society of business men, where I can rely upon a friendly reception by virtue of my own origin, of which I am always proud. Let me tell you how deep was my emotion when Paris declared the patriotic satisfaction which the entire nation felt at the consequence of the words exchanged between the Emperor and its President. I repeat, in order to place the country face to face with its responsibilities, that it is owing to its great wisdom and political spirit that the democracy is able to rejoice at the results obtained. It has known how to prove that the republican institutions to which it is unalterably attached guarantee peace at home and insure abroad that continuity of views and intentions falling which nothing can be solidly and durably established, an epoch, a new beginning which will be prolonged well beyond the end of our century. It seems as if it ought to fix definitely the destinies of the nations of old Europe and determine their respective positions in the world. "The needs and resources of countries which only yesterday were closed to all European contact have been revealed by explorers and expeditions. Already all

these countries are preparing implements indispensable to working their wealth, schemes for canals, railways and the like. It is for us to secure for France a large share in the possible execution of these plans and, without losing a moment to go forth to the conquest of new markets and to establish abroad numerous factories, which shall be so many hearths radiating French influence in favor of the emigration of capital which, vivified by your activity, will return to the mother country, increasing her wealth and developing her power of consumption to the benefit of all.

Hasten, under penalty of being anticipated by our foreign competitors and of having France excluded from the position which its capabilities and unquestioned commercial integrity give it the right to seek. The State, on its side, knows its obligations and duty. It would be Utopian, however, to think that its action could be substituted for private enterprises. In return for their wise hardihood France will afford Frenchmen abroad the support of which they have need. The solicitude of the Republic extends to all its children and to all those who serve it in far-off lands. Where a Frenchman is, there is France. "The great solemnity which is to crown the nineteenth century, to consecrate its scientific and industrial glory and to lay the foundation of the destinies of the coming century, will afford a criterion of the powerful resources which our beloved country can dispose for the prosperity and happiness of humanity. All nations, inspired by an admirable emulation, demand ample place in this splendid festivity of labor, progress and peace. France counts upon you to participate in a way worthy of the traditions of France. Forward then, gentlemen. Forward in the initiative and the accomplishment for the glory and the greatness of the country."

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week by the American and Canadian Governments to Canadian Inventors. This report is prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, 185 St. James street, Montreal.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

- 591728—William Baylis, Winnipeg, washing machine.
591381—Robert O. Campbell, Victoria, Canada bag filler.
591745—Napoleon Du Brul, Cincinnati, Ohio, atomizer.
591392—Charles G. Evans, Union, Canada, piston.
591551—Oliver Hammond, Toronto, pneumatic tire.
591603—Erderick S. Henning & al., Toronto, water tower.
591671—John Levey & al., Lindeay, Canada, cheese rack.
591608—Daniel T. K. McKewen, Roxborough, Canada, lamp or lantern extinguisher.
591489—Richard S. McPhail, Toronto, trolley wheel.
591518—Clara E. Woodworth, London, Canada, corset.
591647—Charles Hames, Pittsburg, Pa., lantern.
591654—L. A. O. Nicholls & J. Ayotte, Lowell, Mass., spindle for spinning machine.
591140—Jean Naud, Jr., Montreal, hydrant coupling.

CANADIAN PATENTS.

- 57555—W. A. Grant, Cornwall, Ont., assignee of F. Peters, automatic switch for electric railroads.
57678—W. F. Clements, Winnipeg, Man., potary engine.
57756—Adolphe Lemay, assignee of Edmond Bertrand, Montreal, door fastener.

BREVITIES.

The graduates from the school of the street corner generally finish their education in the penitentiary.

Young people are apt to be irreverent in church. We wish the older people were free from the suspicion of setting them the example.

Kaiser Wilhelm's speeches during the last two years fill 828 closely printed pages in the cheap German edition in which they are printed.

There is a great deal of wickedness in the world. Fathers and mothers who allow their children to roam the streets till a late hour don't seem to be aware of this.

Some of the strongest objectors to the parochial schools are found among parents who, having no opinions of their own, accept the daily papers as inspired oracles.

We are told in the New Testament to "avoid even the appearance of evil." The world will be better when all the young women who are really good at heart follow this advice.

It is a great blessing for a child to have a loving father and mother; but in the race towards respectable, self-reliant manhood, the petted, pampered youth is often outstripped by the homeless orphan lad.

It is surprising how inconsiderate some mothers are. We have known a woman to interrupt her daughter with a request to wash the dishes, when the young lady in question was in the most exciting part of "A Mad Marriage," "Dark Haired Dolly," or some other demoralizing novel.

A mind fed on trashy fiction and daily papers soon becomes diseased. Prevention of a disease, says the proverb, is better than cure. Keep such reading-matter out of your homes. There are a few daily papers which are fit to be read. Get them and read them. There are hundreds that pander to the lowest in human nature. Shun them as you would the plague.

Mr. Henpeck (growlingly): "Dear me! what a nuisance it is to have a young man after one's daughter!" The Young Man: "Well, sir, you were after somebody's daughter, once." Mr. Henpeck: "No, young man, you're mistaken. Somebody's daughter was after me, and, unfortunately, she got me!"

She: "What a little mouth you young lady friend has! It doesn't look large enough to hold her tongue." He: "It doesn't."—Tit-Bits.

8 Low Price Shoe Offers.

We are always on the lookout for chances to fit your feet with long-wearing, good-appearing, perfect-fitting foot-wear, at prices that keep dollars in your purse. Here are some special cut prices that should interest you. These offers are not for one day only. We'll sell them at these prices as long as the stock lasts.

- MEN'S BUFF LACED BOOTS, in all sizes, round or square toes, for \$1 00
MEN'S SATIN CAPE LACED BOOTS, razor toe, sizes 7, 8, 9, worth \$2.25, to clear at \$1 45
YOUTH'S EXTRA STRONG BUFF BOOTS, laced, for 65c
CHILD'S KID ANKLE STRAP SHOES, Tan or Black, all sizes, for 30c
LADIES' FINE DONGOLA SHOES, patent tips, latest toe, all sizes, for 75c
LADIES' VERY STYLISH AMERICAN DONOLA SHOE, in Green and Black \$1.00
LADIES' HAND SEWN EXTRA FINE DONGOLA KID BOOTS, plain toe, patent tip, sizes 21 to 5, worth \$4.00 to clear out at \$2 50
CHILD'S PEBBLE LACED OR BUTTON BOOTS, sizes 6 and 7, worth 75c, for 35c

E. MANSFIELD, The Shoest, 124 ST. LAWRENCE ST., Cor. of Lagachetiere St.

JUBILEE SMOKE CONSUMER.

Another Testimonial.

Montreal, August 25, 1897.

I made yesterday a thorough inspection of the Chs. Moisan "Jubilee Smoke Consumer," which has been fitted up in Messrs. James McCready & Co.'s boiler room. I requested the engineer in charge to burn a large quantity of smoke producing material, and I have much pleasure in stating that the four injectors consumed every particle of the smoke produced.

The Consumer acts instantaneously, as soon as the jet of steam is applied, and, from calculations I made, I believe a safe figure of the saving of fuel produced would be in the vicinity of 30 per cent.

I have no doubt but that Mr. Moisan's invention will prove very valuable to manufacturers and large consumers of coal.

(Signed) JOS. O'C. MIGNAULT, B.A., C.E., Eng. Three Rivers Iron Works Co.

For particulars, apply to

M. A. PAGNUELO,

Tel. Office: 2021 do. Residence: 6858 68 St. James Street, Montreal.

It's Easy Enough To Save Money

On Furs, if you count low prices alone a saving. But that sort of saving becomes a sacrifice when Furs are not what they ought to be.

In our new stock of Furs, all our claims are based on their quality.

Thus while we are willing to concede that there may be lower prices than ours, we will not concede that on the same high grade of Furs

Our Prices are approached by competition Because, being Direct Importers

Of Furs from the leading Fur centres of the world, and buying for cash, enables us to give better value for less money than can be secured elsewhere.

Our Patrons will get the advantage of these Low Prices.

We have the goods in store and we are willing to sell them at a slight advance over the purchase price.

Our facilities for making up Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments are unexcelled.

Each Department being under the supervision of experienced persons. Our REPAIR DEPARTMENT, where your old Furs can be remade as good as new, cut, fit and work guaranteed. Our rates are very moderate and defy competition. If not convenient to send your furs for repair, a post-card giving your name and address will receive our prompt attention.

Our Salesmen consider it a pleasure to show you our goods even if not ready to buy. Step in and look us over.

Chas. Desjardins & Co.,

1537 St. Catherine Street.

Carpets.

CURTAINS, RUGS and DRAPERIES.

The largest and most complete stock by any house in Canada.

THOMAS LIGGET, Montreal and Ottawa.

A man who had been remonstrated with for taking a sensational daily paper exclaimed, "How can I follow intelligently the questions of the day if I don't read the papers?" He didn't take a Catholic paper, however. It never occurred to him that there was a Catholic question.

A gentleman having engaged a bricklayer to make some repairs in his cellar, ordered the ale to be removed before the bricklayer commenced his work. "Oh, I am not afraid of a barrel of ale, sir," said the man. "I presume not," said the gentleman, "but I think a barrel of ale would run at your approach."

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

The Event of the Season.

VALUE EXTRAORDINARY.

Just received into stock a fine range of All Wool Cheviot Serges, 42 inches wide, in Navy Blue, Greens, Blues, Browns, Crismon, Black, etc. Good value in the city. Must be seen to be appreciated. At the prices marked these goods quality goods are sure to be sold in a few days. Samples sent to shoppers at a distance. Write to-night.

EXAMPLES.

Picked at random, from our Hosiery Department, which is brimful of extra value offerings: Men's Ribbed Leather Mixed Wool Socks, soft, seamless and good wearing, 25c pair; Men's Fine Black Wool Socks, seamless, 25c pair; light grey, 50c each. Men's Heavy All Wool Shirts and Drawers in Just received our Full Line of Scotch Wool Undershirt, Warranted Unshrinkable, for Men and Combination Children, consisting of Shirts, Drawers

MILLINERY.

Our Fall and Winter Millinery is still as attractive as ever. Full line of Novelties in Headwear, that are exclusive in Design and Originality, a new assortment of Trimmed Millinery, Walking Hats, Children's Headwear, and a complete range of all that is to be found in a Complete Millinery Department.

NEW GLOVES.

Just received a fine assortment of Children's Ringwood Gloves, in pretty fancy patterns, also Plain Designs. Children's Ideal Fastener Kid Gloves, in Tan and Fawn—the latest novelty in Glove Wearing. Ladies' 4-Button Bent's Kid Gloves, in 1/2 Black and Tan, Plaque Stitching, 90c.

NECKWEAR.

FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. Clan Tartan Four-in-hands, or Derby, 25c. Clan Tartan Silk String, or Club Ties, 25c. Fancy Silk Hosiery, 12 1/2c and 25c. Fancy Silk Puffs, 70c. Fancy Silk Berkleys, 30c, 25c, 50c. Fancy Silk Imperials, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Fancy Silk Four-in-hands, 12 1/2c, 25c, 50c.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada. St. Catherine & Mountain Sts.

STEINWAY GRAND PIANOS

In Upright Form.

STEINWAY & SONS desire to make formal announcement of a most important invention in Upright Piano Building, viz, the application to their Upright Instruments of the principles of their Grand Piano Construction. Heretofore the term upright grand has signified merely a large Upright Piano, but Steinway & Sons' recent patents justify them in stating that their invention gives the word a new meaning, namely, Grand Pianos in Upright form.

Hereafter, STEINWAY & SONS will manufacture only Grand Pianos and Grand Pianos in Upright Form.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE, Wholesale and Retail, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine Street.

Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in the TRUE WITNESS, and, when making purchases mention the paper.

FOR Has your doctor failed to cure you? Do you feel your weakness grow more and more at the time? Are you longing for a means of relief from those pains which afflict you daily? I have a "Home WEAK Treatment" for you, which does not fail. It is prepared with a view to the manifold needs of the female sex, when suffering from the various phases of Uterine trouble. It will, I will, forward full and complete description of the action of my treatment with advice free, upon receipt of your address with stamp. My "Home Treatment" comprises the several remedies necessary to a complete cure, and one of which is "care-all." It consists of a remedy for the Uterus; one for the Stomach and Blood; one for the Liver and Bowels. I will, I will, forward full and complete description of the action of my treatment with advice free, upon receipt of your address with stamp. My "Home Treatment" comprises the several remedies necessary to a complete cure, and one of which is "care-all." It consists of a remedy for the Uterus; one for the Stomach and Blood; one for the Liver and Bowels. I refer to the publishers of this paper as to my reliability. Address Mrs. E. WOODS, 578 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Surgeon-General FRENCH ARMY

VIN. writes of MARIANI

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