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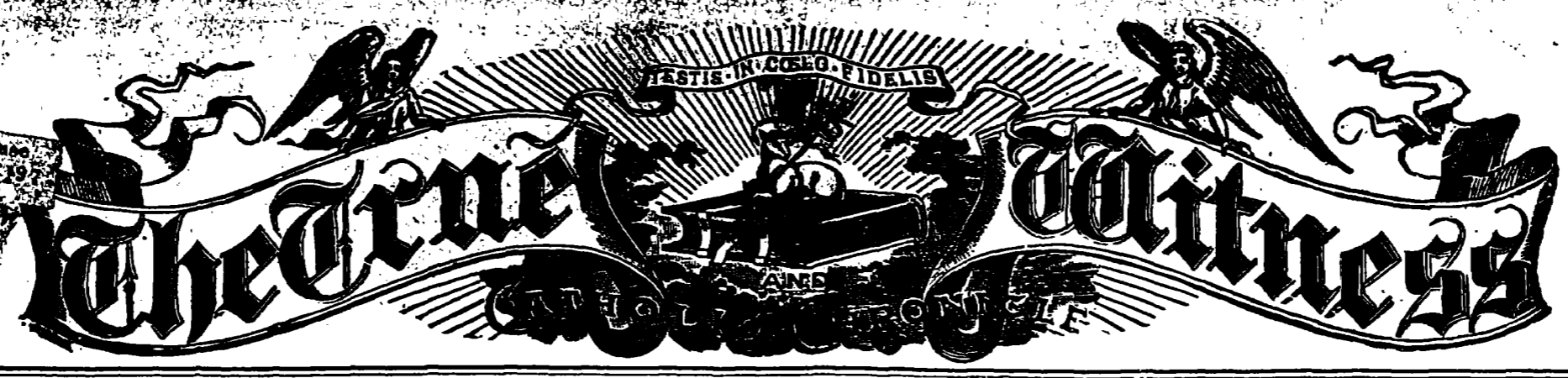
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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# 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.

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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.

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of Jesus of Nazareth won the victory of the Crucified One by laying down their lives through love of Him. It was the power of love conquering the power of brute force and brute lust. Thus it was that the heathen Coliseum crumbled and passed away and that the representative of Jesus of Nazareth took the place of the Caesars.

Zola in his "Rome" meditates on the Palatine Hill and imagines that the spirit of imperial Rome has been taken up and perpetuated by the successor of Peter. No impression could be further from the truth. The two spirits are as far apart as were Nero and St. Peter. The only resemblance between the two is the world-wide universality of them both. Rome is still the world city. No one can live long there without recognizing that it is the most cosmopolitan city in the world. People have tried of late to rob it of its cosmopolitan character and make it a narrow, nationalistic city; but in so doing they are not only marring or distorting for the while the natural character of the Eternal City, but are ruining by the experiment the nation of which they had made it a capital.

I say this in no spirit of enmity to Italy. Pope Leo XIII. himself looks with profound sorrow upon the bankrupt condition into which poor Italy is deeper and deeper sinking. The experiment is no success. It could not be, because it is contrary to the historic nature of things. Rome is, and must be, the world city. That is why Providence made it the See of the World Bishop of the Church, and the Church is called Roman simply to signify that it is world wide and universal. Any other appellation would limit it and make it national, provincial, insular. The title Rome makes it universal, catholic.

**World-Wide Power of Christianity.**

Thus the Rome of to day offers to the mind two fields of intensely interesting study. First, the field of philosophical, historical and literary achievements, crowned with the glories of the grandest militarism the world has ever beheld. All this is the history of the distant past, its intellectual results living always. The second field of study is that of the great Christian influence which the Saviour of the world gave to mankind as a substitute for mere might and power.

Nowhere as in Rome can one study the world wide power of religion or Christianity. There Providence has placed the centre of the administration of the Church, which, as our Lord declared, was to be the teacher of all nations, all days, to the end of the world. Naturally there can be nothing so interesting to one who rightfully appreciates the tremendous importance of this spiritual power as to study its workings at its very centre. They who have the opportunity of studying it deeply see clearly that the vital power placed there by the Saviour of the world, for the world's moral good, has all the pendency and all the promise of perpetuity which it had in the apostolic age.

My chief interest in Rome is, of course, my relation to the welfare of the Church in America, in so far as that is influenced by the central administration of the Church. It was for that purpose that the Holy Father brought me to Rome, and, while they keep me busy there with much preaching and lecturing and guidance of souls, this administrative attention to the Church's welfare in my own country is my chief preoccupation. This brings me especially into relation with the Congregation of the Propaganda. By this I mean the committee or the congregation of Cardinals who have special superintendence of the work of the Church in the newer countries of the world—that is to say, in those which have come within the fold of the Church during the last two or three hundred years. Among these the Church in America naturally holds the first place.

**The Chief of the Propaganda.**

Nearly all of the cardinals of other than Italian origin are members of this Congregation and have a right to take part in its sessions whenever they are in Rome. Thus, Cardinal Gibbons and Cardinal Vaughan are members of the Congregation of the Propaganda. But the regular work of the Congregation is carried on by some twelve or fifteen cardinals resident in Rome, and who, when necessary, take counsel with the others by means of correspondence.

The head of this Congregation, or the Cardinalitial Committee, is Cardinal Ledochowski, by origin a Pole, but for many years a resident of Rome. He is a man of splendid character; majestic, yet simple, straightforward, earnest, honest, anxious to receive light from all quarters and abundantly endowed with the good sense which recognizes that in dealing with the ecclesiastical affairs of a country common prudence suggests that all information should be obtained from those who are most competent to speak in the name of that country. He, through the Secretary of the Propaganda, consults me concerning American matters whenever he sees fit, and, on the other hand, he receives through me many ecclesiastical affairs which the Bishops of the United States intrust to my management.

Thus my relation with the Propaganda promises to be in itself a source of abundant occupation for me in Rome. Again, there are many things in the administration of the Church, even in mis-

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labor under an enormous disadvantage. The question is, how are we to better the standing of our young men? Their professional brothers are evidently unwilling to help them; they give them a stone when they ask for bread. Whether there is a real need for a political "Catholic League," it is not our province to decide; that there is a genuine need of Catholic combination in aid of our young men, we know only too well. That our young men are as bright, intelligent and skillful as their uncharitable opponents, is beyond question; the man who would dare to deny it is more to be pitied than laughed at.

**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. Schramm, 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. Keane, 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 Deputé 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.

# OUR IRISH LETTER.

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

### The Arrival of the Bishop and Priests of Galway—Bishop Henry Moran a Letter to Connection With the Biting Municipal Difficulty—Vowary Stud 7 at Nough-Ben volent Institution Nos.

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. at. 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.

**TEMPERANCE DIAMOND JUBILEE.**

The celebrations in connection with the diamond jubilee of the Dublin Total Abstinence Society were commenced last week by a series of brilliant entertainments in the Ancient Concert Rooms. The large hall, which has recently been renovated, was profusely decorated with flags and bunting. Dr. E. MacDowell Cosgrave, F.R.C.P.I., president of the society, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen including the representatives of many sister organizations throughout the country.

The chairman, in a brief address, welcomed all present, and particularly the delegates from many societies in different directions which he saw around him. Mr. Robert Rae, National Temperance League, moved: "That this meeting of friends of sobriety, assembled on the occasion of the diamond jubilee of the Dublin Total Abstinence Society, desire to place on record their appreciation of the labors and sacrifices of the early temperance workers throughout the United Kingdom, and congratulate the surviving founders of the Dublin Total Abstinence Society—Messrs. Adam Woods and Henry Brown, J.P., T.C.—on the success of their ancient society."

Miss L. Connell, representing the Women's Total Abstinence Union, in accordance with the resolution, said she voiced the congratulations of the women of that Union, who were working on similar lines in the greater Ireland. From the offices of this association in Ludgate Hill she bore their best wishes for the success of this great society in Dublin.

Mayor Kelly, (London), next spoke. He congratulated the society upon its jubilee, and also upon having two of its founders on the platform after sixty years' work. He represented a society established in London which hoped to celebrate its silver jubilee next year. Twenty-five years ago Cardinal Manning attended a meeting at Clerkenwell and asked how many there were who had taken the pledge from Father Mathew and had since kept it. Sixteen hands were held up, and the Cardinal said, "With you I will start the work on Father Mathew lines." It was said that the total abstainers never had any enjoyment, but he wished some of the beer-drinkers of Dublin would look inside these walls and see what they were doing. They should continue agitating in Ireland, and they would continue knocking at the door of the House of Commons.

**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.)

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# UNITY OF THE CHURCH.

## Discourse by Rev. Dr. Fallon in Peterboro', 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.**

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 this 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 E. 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 respectability, 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 LaGauchetiere 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 McCreedy & 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  
88 St. James Street, Montreal.

**It's Easy Enough To Save Money**

On Furs, if you count low prices alone a savor. 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.

**CURTAINS, RUGS and DRAPERIES.**

**Carpets.**

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

**THOMAS LIGGET, Montreal and Ottawa.**

A man who had been rechristened 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, Crismins, Blacks, 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 tooppers 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.

Just received our Full Line of Scotch Wool Underwear, Warranted Unshrinkable, for Men and Combination Children, consisting of Shirts, Drawers and Socks, 50c each.

**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 Jean's Kid Gloves, in 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, 12½c and 25c.  
Fancy Silk Puffs, 90c.  
Fancy Silk Berkleys, 30c, 25c, 50c.  
Fancy Silk Imperials, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.  
Fancy Silk Four-in-hands, 12½c, 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.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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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 wake at night with aches and pains? Do you long for a means of relief from those pains which afflict you daily? I have "HOME WEAK Treatment," for your weakness; it will cure you, no 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, in fact, afford full relief to every description of the action of the uterine 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 Ovary; one for the Stomach and Blood; one for the Liver and Bowels. I will forward full particulars, and a special LENTHOURN special SUFFERING ALLY, prepared plaster for a weak back, and a positive relief from Constipation. Each remedy for a special trouble yet not mentioned. Send for the "HOME TREATMENT" in harmony. I refer to my "WOMANKIND" publishers of this paper as to my reliability. Address MRS. E. WOODS, 578 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**Surgeon-General FRENCH ARMY**  
**VIN. MARIANI**  
writes of  
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THE IDEAL TONIC

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