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VOL. XLVII. No. 20.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE HIGH SCHOOL PROJECT.

Rev Father Quinlivan Considering the Plans for the Building.

OPERATIONS TO COMMENCE AT ONCE

be Followed.

A Thorough Course in English, in Mathe matics and in Gommercial Subjects.

Professors of the Highest Order to be Secured.

A want which has long been felt by the English speaking Catholics of Montreal is, we have every reason to believe about to be supplied It is the establishment of a High School for the English speaking Catholic youth of this

To say that this much needed educational institution will owe its inception its foundation, and its ultimate success to the Rev. Father Quinlivan, the devoted and energetic pastor of St. Patrick's mere announcement of this good news will have suggested itself to every reader efforts he has already made in this direc tion, and his well known zeal for the advancement not only of the spiritual but of the material interests of the Cath olic youth of the city, have long been patent to intelligent observers of the trend of Irish Catholic events in Montreal. That the project has not taken to the fact that Father Quinlivan's endeavors have not met with the financial encouragement which so excellent and practical a work richly deserved.

Course of Studies,

The means at the disposal of Father Quinlivan will not permit of the imme diate equipment of the projected Catholic High School with all the faculties with which such an important institution should, strictly speaking, be en dowed, and which it is intended that it shall ultimately possess if the measure of patronage accorded to it be at all commensurate with its deserts. It is determined, however, that it shall make a very good beginning. Its initial curriculum will include a thorough course in English, in mathematics, and in practical commercial subjects. The intro duction of a classical course will be a matter for future consideration. The subjects mentioned will be taught by the very best professors obtainable; and the advantages thus brought within easy reach of the Catholic youth of the mercantile metropolis of Canada are too obvious to need to be emphasized.

The Building.

So far as we can gather, the start will not be made with a large and expensive building, the cost of which might cripple the efforts of the friends of the institution; but with an edifice which will fully meet the requirements of the present, and permit of in charge of the Sisters of St. Anne. gradual extension in proportion to the needs which may later on arise, and themselves felt through a merited and cent work. The plans are being preparcombination of skill, experience and ansanitation and ventilation will be adoptin our next issue.

The Site.

The site of the new Catholic High

corner of Ste. Genevieve Street, and forms part of Belmont Park. A glance at the location, and a consideration of the importance of the function which such an institution will perform in the city's future, cannot sail to prove the wisdom which prompted the selection of such an excellent site.

THE HOLY NAME SOCIETY.

The Scop-of Its Work in New York.

A writer in a recent issue of the Sunday Democrat has this to say in connec tion with an organization, of which there is a similar one, now doing good work, in St. Mary's Parish of Montreal, An Outline of the Initial Curriculum to under the direction of the pastor, Rev. P. F. O'Donnell :-

> The Holy Name Society is doing a grand and much needed work in New York. From every corner of the globe, from the mouths of professed Christians. from millions of voices, rises the fearful dema d that God will curse, will damn His creatures. If every oath, every bor rible imprecation that goes up in this city alone, during a singe day, could be seen in some m terial form, a foul, offen sive vapor would appear rising in the air, darkening the sun and brooding with hornd blackness over the heads of men If oaths were something tangible the sight would be too horrible for us to wit ness, and the putrid stench that overspreads our city would appall the souls oʻimen.

The clond of gloom is seen by God that foul odor ascends before His throne. and who can say that He does not send Has fearful warnings-death, plague. famine, bad seasons, fires, sickness, to teach men that He is not to be mocked with impunity? His creatures call upon Him to wreck vengeance, evil. malediction, confusion upon themselves and those with whom they dwell; and He who is mercy itself, relaxes no less His Church, is to state a truth which the justice when man dares to insult His Holy Name.

The excuse generally pleaded by men is, "I have no intention of insulting of the True Witness in Montreal. The God. It is only a habit." But you do insult Him, and your excuse is trifling. Suppose a person upon whom you had lavished many favors should select your name from among all others as a byword; his course would certainly prove offensive to you. Suppose, during an epidemic, you had watched over a whole family, providing them with all things requisite for their comfort and well being; had watched beside them in sicktangible shape before this is due solely ness, nursed them through long hours of pain and cared for them in every pos sible way-what would be your feelings if the head of the household the ex emplar of the family, should constantly make use of your name in connection with imprecations and abusive epithets? If he told you he meant no harm, had only acquired a habit of doing so, you would certainly desire him to desist from so disagreeable a course; and should he continue in this offensive habit. would you not be apt to withdraw your friendship and cease from your services to him and his family?

Religious News Items.

The enterprising secular newspapers are turning their attention to Rome. The latest eff rt is the story that Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli is canvassing to be the next Pope.

Arrangements are already making in Romefor the celebration of the diamond jubilee of Pope Leo's first Mass. It was om January 1, 1838, that the then Father Pecci offered up his initial Mass in the chapel of Amadeo in the Quirinal. Pil grims are expected from America in considerable numbers to visit. Rome and to join the celebration.

The Jesuit Fathers are preparing to build a new ship for the Yukon river, to replace the one they formerly had, which was purchased by miners a few months age as a last means of reaching the gold fields. They have established a mission at Dawson, where they have already built a church and a hospital. The hospital is

Cardinal Vaughan has addressed a which may, and doubtless will, make circular letter to the superiors of Con vents within his jurisdiction impressing increasing appreciation of the benefit upon them the necessity of securing for teaching sisters the highest possible educational facilities in every degree of ed by Mr. William E. Doran, the well- art. The circular adds:-"We shall have known architect, who may confidently either to rise to the level of the rising be relied upon to acquir himself waters, or to sink beneath them and disof his task with an admirable rises to the requirements of the age, and appear. But the Catholic Church ever keeps abreast of a nation's educational The most modern system of scientific changes, in order the better to secure the sanctification and salvation of souls? ed; nothing will be left undone to ensure First, in order that women may, for the physical comfort of the students. In their own sake, be better able to grasp is possible that we may be enabled o and understand the truths of religion give definite details regarding the edifice and hold their own among the highly educated in the world. Secondly, that in the future they may be able to take a more direct and intelligent part in the education of their children than they School, which was secured at much cost | they may become more influential more a few years ago, is unquestionably the belpful, more companionable to those

If their mental faculties, their judgment, their taste, their perception and tact be well developed, and their minds methodically stored, they will go out into the world armed with an invaluable equipment. It will secure to them resources and independence, if they be single; and will enrich them and theirs with many other benefits, if they be at all responsible for the education and maintenance of a

SOCIAL LIFE,

The Ways of Non-Catholics,

And some Useful Hints to Their Would-Be Imitators-The Approach of Christmas.

Social life, its claim upon us, its requirements and its necessity, has come to fill a more prominent place in the week day sermons of the present than it should. To be a success, to fill the requirements and to satisfy the necessity, it must be spontaneous and agreeable in every sense to those who form the circle that it stands for, and neither of these can it be if arranged for, "brought a poet's work to those of the years be about," and insisted upon. Non Catholics have for some time had this "bee" in their bonnet, and Protestant "churches" of many denominations have taken a great deal of trouble to promote "a spirit of social understanding and kindliness" among their attendant congregations. They have even provided kitchens and parlors, dressing rooms and bathrooms, under the same roof with their temple of worship, and all sorts of "high jinks" are carried on in some of these places under the impression that "the end justifies the means," I suppose—that the people can only be improved and bettered by friction, one against the other-for, in the end such "social life" as is thus produced creates a vast amount of most un pleasant friction and a countless number of misunderst-indings. People cannot be forced to enjoy themselves, and the Christian spirit which really loves its neighbor as itself does not need to meet that neighbor at inconvenient seasons and proclaim that love. With a longing has been Protestant cannot understand, some Catholics have of late years made a study of their non-Catholic surround

HINTED AT THE SUPERIORITY OF CERTAIN PROTESTANT METHODS

of "bringing the people together," and as evinced in church going Catholica who meet week after week on the steps of the churches or in their aisles, and appear unconscious of each other's existence, is not the thing that should be. To be sure. we Americans have set the most liberal meaning possible on the phrase Liberty and Equality," and one shade of that meaning includes the right to meddle in the business and the pleasures of every other American, native born or naturalized. Where it will end no one living can prophecy; but one thing is certain-there will be no improvement of Catholic content or happiness or well doing if they look abroad to non Catholic custom for a guide in anything, least of all in their relations to each other as worshippers before the altar. Above all things and before all things, let us go to church with the thought in our mind and the love in our heart of our God alone, and thus follow the example and the teachings of the centuries gone hefore us. Let us not take with us there the petty annoyances and distractions of Irien nationality. which will intrude on the much vaunted delights of "social life." Let us choose.

AS CATHOLICS HAVE EVER CHOSEN,

our companions and friends from among the heat we know-really know and are fitted for as congenial spirits of the same stomach aches for food when there is tastes and kindred gifts—and whom we nothing to look forward to but the grave very often find in quite another parish. and under quite other conditions than belong to those who kneel with us in the fellowship of the same faith before the same altar. Birth, education, training and life's discipline make very differ ent characters of two children born in the same parish and worshipping until years of discretion-perhaps even until the close of a long life-side by side with all kindly feeling for each other. unexpressed and uncalled for by any accident. Yet, no social life together would be possible for either of them, excent as a torture and a sore cross. O all the vain and foolish things on earth. the endeavor to bring about greater sociability in a community (or a congregation) by coaxing or driving the members into herds warranted to bring out their mutual good qualities, is the most mistaken. Have nothing to do with it. Learn all the good you can, do the best you can, have a kindly feeling for every human being whom God has created, but live all the "social life" you do live only with those whom you know to be up to the highest standard possible to you. Be afraid of strangers socially always, although they may have lived best that could be chosen in the city with whom their life is to be united. The ground is an elevated plateau from ling on that portion of Tagaucheties which increases under the restless comstructed, that what is sin for one the structed, that what is sin for one the structed, that what is sin for one the period. An Association with a Mission.

An Association with a Mission.

The Coul Trade Protective Association against Dog-matism," which increases under the restless comstructed, that what is sin for one the period of the County Council, he is an incorporated body organized for the purpose of preventing the delivery of the purpose of preventing the delivery of the County Council, he is an incorporated body organized for the purpose of preventing the delivery of the County Council, he is an incorporated body organized for the purpose of preventing the delivery of the County Council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county Council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county Council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county Council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county Council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county Council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county Council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county Council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county Council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county council, he is an incorporated body organized for the county council he is an incorporated body organized for the county council he is an incorporated body organized for the county co

from. Keep the wall intict. The kindly | months it has reweighed over a wenty desire to "be sociable" does more mis chief than its kindly promoters ever in all sections of the city. These loads dream.

ADVENT! AND THEN CHRISTMAS!

The time is very short now for all the Xmas duties and pleasures, which are always mingled with the Advent m urning as the glow of the sunrise flushes the chill gray of the passing night. In the Christmas buying do not pass over the best books. Give a book wherever you can, for they last, and their value is often discovered anew after the first freshness has worn off, thus making a souble gift. If the one to whom you give does not like reading, let your gift hint that they should like it. All men are scholars nowadays! If you give to a child whom you love and would be loved by, give a book that shall gladden the days to come - not some shallow and silly child's story, which shall be read to-day and forgotten. I remember once seeing a library shelf close filled with beautiful copies of the best poets in a house where there had never been "money to burn." I exclaimed over their beauty and said, I envied their possessor. She answered: "They are worth far more than they seem. The first Christmas of my life my father bought one of those for me, and each Christmas so long as he lived he added fore. I would not take thousands for them.'

in Memory of the Manchester Martyrs -Other Notes of News.

New York, Dec. 2 -The Grand Central Palace was the scene on Tuesday of last week of a grand demonstration to commemorate the execution of the three noble Irishmen, Allen, Larkin and

O'Brien. There were two noted men present One of them was James Lavery, the man who had planned the rescue of Kelly and his companion from the Manchester iail van, the result of whic caused the offi cial murder of three innocent men. The second was John Daly, whose recent release 'rom an English bastile (Portland prison) has already been so widely published. Mr. Daly address d the assemfor the flesh pots of Egypt that one who bly, which was fully four thousand Letrong, and was greeted with an ovation which fully ratified its sympathy with him in his past suff rings. Mr. Daly

"A len, Larkin and O'Brien were not politicians. They asked nothing of their countrymen; they sought neither office nor em lument; they thought not have now begun to say openly that the of the consequence to themselves; they looked only to the benefit which then courage and devotion might confer on their fellow men. They were Irish Na tionalists who saw their leaders in the hands of the enemy-veterans of the great civil war, who had fought for the integrity of the great Republic, who had crossed the Atlantic to light for the liberty of Ireland. They struck a blow for liberty by setting their leaders free: they proved themselves heroes by being desper de od's; they carned the lasting gratitude of their race by freely giving up their lives on the scaffold and prodaining with their dying breaths their faith in the triumph of the cause of human liberty in their native land.

'I was toe inmoste of a British prison for treason felony in 1866 and I came forth from another in 1896. This is a record that pernaps no other living Irish man can claim; and I boast of it not for myself, and I glory not for myself-for was only one of the rank and file-but 1 glory in declaring that all those years in England's penal dungeons have not succeeded in destroying in me the spirit

"On the platform we can be brave on the field of batt e we will face death for excitement gives us courage. But within the grim walls of the prison, under the frown of the cruel, heartless jailer, in the cold, dismal cell, when the to end the suffering-that, sir is the time to play the man. And I can look back now on all these years with honest pride in these comrades and glory in having shared their suffering."

Presbyterian circles over the financial position of the Rev. Dr. James G. Paterson, pastor of the East Harlem Presby terian Church. He was examined on Friday last in supplementary proceed ings in City Court Chambers, in the suit of Henry G. Meyers, a grocer, against him for a grocery bill of \$162 clergyman, the grocer says, let the bill run for three years, from 1892 to 1895. Dr Paterson answered that when he came to take charge of the church in Harlem his salary was to be \$1 500 from the church and \$500 to come from the Presbytery, but that the collections of the church were to pay his salary. The

EXCITEMENT IN PRESBYTERIAN CIRCLES

There is considerable discussion in

was only \$6. AN ASSOCIATION WITH A MISSION.

collections, said the clergyman have

been very small, not more than \$10 a

week, and the last bit that he received

five loads of coal from different dealers con sined one or two tons. Out of the seventy-five loads reweighed, over 25 per ent. were found to be "short weight." the average shortage amounting to over 130 pounds to the ton. The most flagrant case was a two ton lead, supposed to contain 4000 pounce, but which actually contained only 3.470 pounds a shortage on the one load of 530 pounds. The asassociation is determined to jut an end to dishonest practices, and is positive that this can be accomplished if consumers will give their assistance by occasionally having their coal re-

WAIFS OF THE OCEAN. The Immigration Department yester day had several small charges in its hands. They were all from Russon and were sent for by their parents. One of them, on account of her diminutive size, tender years and long journey from Ros us, was an object of special solicitude to the Immigration officials. She was Itke Sabel, five years old, whose mother had died in Russia, and who was then forwarded here to her father, living in Delancey street. She was clad in a calicordress and wore a shawl over her head. while in a handkerchief she carried a collection of toys. Pinned to a bib about her neck was a tag, which alone but erved as a guide to her destination. He father called for her. The other girls were Hana and Julia Zaofesak nine and eleven years old, whose parents, living n Spuyten Dayvil, called for them, and Freda and Hannah Gelba, ten and eleven cears old, whose father lives in Hudson

ANALYZING THE NEW YORK ASSEMBLY.

A New York paper has the following interesting statement :- The employed in the offic of the Clerk of the Assembly have compiled the list of members elected for the session of 1898, which shows 70 R publicans, 68 Democrats, 2 Independent Republicans, and 1 National Democrat. The occupation of members are given as follows: Lawyers 50; farmers 16; produce dealers 2; millers ; printers, 2; merchants, 4; cost dealers, 4; manufacturers, 4; contrac tors, 4; real estate dealers, 8; clerks, 5 insurance agents, 2; grecers, 2; bookkeepers, 2; law s'udents 2; one each of the following: Elitor, newspaper in an ournalist, Justice of Peace, commission merchant, plasterer, painter, 'utcher oricklayer, botel-keeper, treasurer, and ioneer, builder, lumber dester, iron founder, conductor, salesman, steemboat owner, pharmacist, ice dealer, cigar manufacturer, surveyor, liyeryman, car riage dealer, collector, and one man without an occupation.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

ST. VINCENT DR PAUL SOCIETY.

At a general meeting of St. Mary Conference of St. Vincent de Paul Society, held at St. Mary's Hall, Parish of St. Mest Rev. Dr. Walsh, Lord Archbishop Mary of Good Counsel, on Sun lay 28th Nov., 1897, the Presdent, Mr. James Morley, presiding, the following resoluions were unanimously adopted :-

Whereas,-It has pleased Almi hty God, in His divine wisdom, to cal to his eternal reward, at the early age of 28 years, Patrick Shea, brother of our beoved curate, Rev. M L Shea, of the Church of Our Lady of Good Connsel, Montreal; and,

Whereas,-This Conference, in it heartfelt teelin s in the sorrowing grief of its esteemed and beloved sociarth aroon, extend its profound sympathy to him and to his bereaved father Mr. Jeremiah Shos, one of our most higely respected fellew-citizens, also to the disconsolate young widow, and the other members of the serrowing family; be it

Resolved,-That whilst we how down in humble submission to the will of Almighty God, we do not the less mourn with them in their great loss; and be it

Resolved.-That these resolutions be entered on the minutes and placed in the archives of this Association, and a copy thereof be sent to the Ray. Father M L shea, and to the members of the sorrowing fa nily, and also to the TRUE WITNESS and St. Mary's Church Calendar for insertion.

Signed, on behalf of the Conference: lames Morley, president; Thos. Jones, 1st vice president; Francis Friel, 2nd vice president; James Mullally treasur er; Thos Phelan, John Sheehan, Michl. Dunn, Patrick McCall, John Phelan. Andrew Parcell.

DENIS MURNEY, Sec.

A very successful meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Division No 1 was held on Sunday afternoon, in St. Pat rick's hall Numerous propositions for membership were read and referred to next meeting. The question of forming a new auxiliary in St. Mary's parisn was considered, and a committee appointed to report on same at next meeting.

THE intelligence with which popular opinion credits the average English tion of nuns as nurses. voter may be judged of by the fact that an unsuccessful candidate at the recent School Board election in London attributes his defeat to the issue of a staring placard calling on the people to "Vote against Dog-matism," which was taken to apply to him, because, as a member the purpose of preventing the delivery of of the County Council, he had supported

OUR IRISH LETTER.

The Enthusiasm in Regard to the Centenary of Ninety-Eight Commemoration Celebration.

Public Meeting Convened to Organise for An Exhibition of Irish Manufactures-The Nuns to Take Charge of th - Workhouses-The Coustabulary Force Reduction Now Going On, and Other Mat ers.

DUBLIN, Nov. 20.-There is a great wave of enthusiasm in regard to the arrangements for the commemoration celebration in connection with the Centenary o Ninety Eight. The Nation, in referring to a recent meeting, says :-

In Dublin all political differences have been sunk, at any rate amongst the people. Nationalists of all sections have decided that this is an occasion for the display of genuine national centiment. In doing so they have shown their good! sense, and their good taste, also, Bir raising the movement above party there neve given evidence of a sound concerion of genuine patriotism. Irishmen who love their country and desire to see it respected will rejoice to see their countrymen thus rising, when occasion offers, above sectional differences. There can no longer be the least doubt that the whole country will join in a unarimous demonstration to honor the memory of he soldiers of civil and religious liberty who died a hundred years ago. The overwhelming majority of Nationalists in Ireland to day have no sympathy with extra-constitutional measures. But no frishman with a grain of manhood in his composition can hesitate to honor ais countrymen who died for their ideal. In that ideal there was nothing ignoble. Let the worst be said of it, and by no harder word than visionary can it be described. At any rate, they loved their country. They tought for her to the best of toeir ability. They were beaten, but they died fighting. We can all be proud of their pluck, and honor them for it, and show the next generation of Irishmen that, though their fathers were constitutionalists, they nevertheless revered the courage of the men who had preferred the logic of the sword.

There has been a growing sentiment for sometime past in taver of holding an exhibition of Irish manufactures. The preject has now taken shape in the form of a largely signed requisition being presented to the Lord Mayer, requesting him to convene a public meeting with a view to considering the advisability of taking the steps necessary to enable the holding of the exhibition in this city. will be found those of His Grace the of Dublin; of the Most Rev. Dr. Peacock. Protestant Archbishop of Dublin; of the Protestant Lord Primate, and of five of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland. Furthermore, the requisition is signed by nine Peers, forty-eight Deputy-Lieutenants and twenty members of Parliament. Amongst the other signatories are the Lord Mayor of Belfast and the Lord Mayor-elect of Dublin, as well as two Mayors of provincial corporations. Seven Baronets, seventy-two Justices of the Perce, with nearly one hundred members of aunicipal and other representative b dies, have also joined in requesting the Lord Mayor to convene the meet-

At the last meeting of the Edenderry Board of Guardians the question of intr ducing nuns to the workhouse as hospit d nurses came under consideration, pursuant to notice of motion given by Mr Maunsell Dames, J.P. a Protestant Guardian. Letters were read from Trim, Navan and other neighboring unions, showing that the nursing of Sisters of Charity in the former place and Sisters I Morey in the latter had been attended with great satisfaction and benefit to the ratepayers as well as the sick poor. A communication was also received from the Superioress of St. John of God's Conv nt, Wexford, stating in answer 10 inquiries that the Sisters there did all the mursing with the exception of mater lity cases, over which they merely exercised supervision to see that the patients got the necessary food and medicine Mr. Dames said there was one thing that could be relied upon if the nums were introduced, and that was that the food and stimulants would find their way to the sick poor as they had not done in the past. In the second place there would be a great saving effected, and the moral tone of the establishment which so far had not reached a very high standard, would be assured. After some discussion the following resolution was passed unanimously; That the proposal to introduce the nuns as pursing sisters to Edenderry Union do receive favorable sanction." A committee of five was appointed to inquire into the possibility of altering to 8. house suitably to admit of the introduc-

Concluded on eighth page.

The owner of a steam is man recently sued in a London court for \$500 rent of a steam launch during the reguttae He ley last summer, and was aware \$375 The testimony showed that nuch as \$9,000 had been paid for l launch during Henley week.

The Teachings of the Church on the Subject Expounded in an Able and Convincing Manner.

REPORTED FOR THE TRUE WITNESS BY MR. J. C. HANLEY, MONTREAL

Rev. Father Pardow, SJ, the eloquent preacher from Washington, delivered his closing sermon on Sunday, the 21st inst., at the Gesu, on Bleury street. There was an unusually large attendance present, every available portion of the sacred edifice being taken up long before the reverend preacher ascended the pulpit.

Previous to entering upon the subject of his discourse, Rev. Father Pardow referred to certain correspondence with which he had been favored, in the following terms:-

I have received, in the past week, some very friendly communications from those who are not of our faith. I would that time allowed me to explain more fully the points that have not been made sufficiently clear to them. Time, however, permits me only to refer to one point. In speaking of the Bible I have said that the Church, in the olden times, before the invention of printing, chained a Bible in every Cathedral Church, in order that the people who could not get copies of the Bible for themselves could he enabled to read it. My correspondent says: Would it not be much better to have a free Bible in every house, as free as water, instead of having one here and there—a fountain with a chained cup? And I answer: It would, unhesitatingly, be better, very much better; but my contention was, and is, that our Divine Lord and Saviour never intended that there should be a free Bible in every house before the invention of printing It He had intended that His children should receive the life-giving waters o faith through the Bible fountain alone, it was absolutely necessary that He should have invented printing. He did not, and for 1400 years it was impossible for ordinary people to procure the Bible, however rapidly the Church was increasing the number of them by means of her cloisters and monks, giving their time to writing the Bible, letter after letter and page after page. Consequently, our Lord placed another fountain, namely, the fountain of His Church, and from this fountain the free water was transported to every house, but reason abso Divine Lord. He gave no commission to His disciples to print Bibles, but He did give them a commission to teach. The moment printing was invented the Catholic Church availed itself at once of this powerful means of having the other fountain, viz, the fountain of the Scriptures in every house. That is all that time allows me to say about my correspondents, whom I thank for their friendliness and sincerity.

The subject for to-night is The Infallibility of the Pope Before the

Tribunal of Reason. Not many months ago I was convers ing with one of our separated brethren. and after we had gone over a good part of the field of controversy, he turned to me, suddenly and said: "But you must admit that, after all, your Church calls for a great deal of credulity on the part of its children, when it asks them to accept the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, by which you teach," he continued, "that, man though he is, he cannot sin. and that, therefore, practically, you make a man equal to God." "Mr. X.," I said (he was a graduate of a distinguished college, and a lawyer), "in your well-stocked library no doubt you have an English dictionary, and he pleaded guilty to that charge. I venture to assert," I continued, "that you have never opened your dictionary at the word 'Infallibility.' He pleaded guilty to that charge likewise. Now," I said, please, when you go home, look into your dictionary; otherwise our discussion will only be a question of etymology instead of theology, and when you have brushed up your definition, then come back and see me and we shall turn our attention from etymology to theology.' He agreed.

I have often heard it said by those who are not of our faith: "I can admit everything your Church teaches with one exception, that is the Infallibility of the Pope; for my reason refuses to give in to your claim, but if you do away with the Infallibility of the Pope, then we may hope to unite with you, and have, once more, a united Christianity."

I have been amazed, my dear brethren. amazed more than once, more amazed the more I think of it, that the people who make this great difficulty about the infallibility of the Pope must, as Christians, admit that Infallibility has been conferred on many men without making them practically equal to God. For, ask, -Did God Almighty write the Bible : and the answer is, He did not. He wrote the Ten Commandments on tables of stone, and that is all He wrote in the Old Testament. I ask my friends, secondly, when you read the Old Testament, are you reading the word of God? And the old time Protestantism before what is called the "higer criticism" appeared on

Rev. Father Pardow, S.J., De are reading the word of God. I put my that the wire bas concocted this mea third question,—You admit that God age?" There may be an error in the did not write a word? We do. You ad cablegram because the man who sent mit, however, that the words you are the message had not the gife of infalreading are the words of G.d? We do libility He may have made a mistake Written by fallible men? By fallible in his fingering of the machine" and men. Therefore, one of two things,—
either it is possible to confer on fallible
men the power of infallibility, or else
when you read the Old l'estament you are not sure that you are reading the word of God, because God, who, according to you, is the only one who can be infallible, did not write it.

AS REGARDS THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Did our Divine Lord and Saviour write

the beautiful Gapels that we read? He did not, he wrote nothing; he wrote something, that is true. He wrote or ce with his finger on the floor of a Temple. We do not know what he wrote. When you read the New Testament, or the G spel, are you reading the word of man or the word of G d? And the old time Protestantism always answers, the word of God, of course, written by human, fal lible men. Therefore again, one of two things,—either it is possable to confer on fallicie men the gift of infallibity in the writing, or else, when you read the New Testament you are not sure that you are you cannot make an act of absolute thinks. It cannot be done and therefore again, of advancing truths, the Agnos tics and Infidels say to our separated Protestant friends:—You admit that the men who wrote the Gospel were fallible men? We do. And yet you say that it is certainly the word of God. And if it is the word of God, it can contain no er ror. This is illogical, and therefore it cannot be true, for anything that offends against the rules of reason, right reason, must be false. If God is the author of right reason, and were He to tell us by right reason, something that is false, He would contradict himself, and therefore there would be no God. Now this is ex tremely serious, dear friends, extremely serious,—the question of our maintain ing the truth of God; the question of our maintaining revelation, in the magnificent Old Testament, and in the magnificent New Testament, that we honor and love, and are willing to die for, and that the Catholic Church upholds now alone, as containing no error in spite of so called "nigher criticism" But in the Gospel as in the Ord Testament, as it is the Word of God, there can be no error.

WE COME NOW TO THE POPE. Remember that two of those who wrote

the Gaspel were not even Apastles. St.

Luke was a Doctor, a physician, doctor

of medicine, and St Mark was a disciple,

and yet we accept the G spel of St. Lak-

and the Gospel of St. Mark as we accept that of St. Mitthew and St. John. Was St. Luke infallible? Are physicians always infallible? And was St. Mark infallible? Are disciples always infallible? Your answer must be,—that whilst they were writing the word of God they were infallible. Did they by that become equal to Gcd; practically, Gods? Not at ported to every house, but reason abso all. But when they had ceased being intely condemns the assertion that the under the influence of the Holy Spirit Bible and the whole Bible, and nothing in the writing, they were fallible men, but the Bible, was the teaching of our as you and I. The Church teaches that, it the Lord had to protect these fallible men from error when they wrote, so if He wishes us to understand what He wrote by their fingers, he must protect the one who interprets what he writes. Did the Catholic Church ever ask anyone to believe that the Pope could not sin? Never. Can the Pope sin? He can. The Pope goes to confession every week. If he could not sin it would be absolute ly wrong for him to go to confession. Hence he is the first to admit that he is a sinner, as Peter was. Did the Catholic Church ever a k any of her children to admit that the Pope was always infallible? Never. Can the Pope therefore make a mistake? He can. What, then, becomes of this much disputed infallibility? It is so extremely simple that were I to speak only on the plain | the Bishop was Low Church-low in ductrine of the infallibility, the sermon would be over in ten minutes. It is so extremely clear and unanswerable. What does the Tribunal of Reason say about all this? It says: 1st. The power of infallibility may be conferred on men for a purpose and for a time, without making them Gods. Therefore, it is not against reason. The Tribunal of Reason says, 2ndly. That if the Lord wished you and me of to day to accept His teaching because he taught it, then it is absolutely necessary that the one who interprets this teaching should be as infallible as those that wrote it, because the Bible is what the Bible means. Is that wrong? If I write a letter to my friends, my letter is what I mean by my letter. They may misunderstand me. We can never write so carefully that we shall not be misunderstood; then he writes again and asks me did I mean this, I say, no! You misunderstand my words. Here is what I mean, as plain as the words cau make it. Now, our Divine Lord, dear brethren, came on earth to teach you and me just as well as He came to teach those who had the happiness of clustering around Him on the mountain and on the sea shore in Galillea 1800 years ago.

HE CAME TO ILLUMINE EVERY MAN,

every human being coming into this world. Therefore, He was obliged to protect His words, and I call attention to the great want of logic and consist ency in those of our separated brethren who refuse to accept the infallibility of the Pope. I understand that whereas, our Lord never said "write," yet, when they did write, that He so protected them that they wrote infallibly, what they meant. He did say "teach" and teach all things whatsoever I have taught you;" yet, this our separated find that it is impossible to base their brethren refuse to believe; that, where faith only on the Bible, and therefore as, He gave the power to teach and had that they are gravitating steadily given no command to write, when the many of them towards Rome? men wrote they were infallible; when the Infallibility, therefore, of the Pope they taught they were not. The Infallibility, therefore, of the Pope they taught they were not. The Infallibility, therefore, of the Pope they taught they were not.

despatch informs me by means of this despatch, that some loved relative in England is dead. Did it ever enter into the mind of any man to say: "I fancy oablegram because the man who sent in his fingering of the machine" and so I have it repeated from this side. It crosses the ocean again; then when it comes back the third time, I am absolutely sure that however painful the news is it is certainly true Why? Be cause the wire is in allible. The wire transmits; that is all it does. The wire does not create or concoct; it transmits. Now, that the world should have been so aroused to indignation because the Cath die Church teaches that a man sometimes in his official capacity only when he is teaching G d's truth, when defining a doctrine of faith, he is teaching revelation as Christ gave it, that that man is intallible, passes my understanding. The one that confers infallibility on a piece of copper wire refuses not to give it to a man who has back of him THE DIVINE CHARTER,

giving him the power to teach until the end of time. It matters not to say that the distance separating him from Eng-1 and is very great. The distance is nothing; the wire is infallible. And so reading the word of God, and therefore, it matters nothing to say that the dist-nce separating him from Christ is very taith. My dear friends, there can be no great -18 0 years or more. It matters possible answer to this to the man who not; the wire is infallible, and that gives the power and the conso lation to the Christian soul that here in this corner of the world where we have the happiness of living that we can know just as truly as those who heard our Lord's words, and when they did not understand what He said, asked Him what He meant. You and I to-day can know just as truly as though we had listened to what the Lord taught. The doctrine of the Church thus far explained illustrates that text which f quoted the other night. How can a uan preach unless he be sent? and I said, as I repeat, that if preaching means be accepted by y u if you wished or re-jected if you did not like it. Any man may be contained in revelation without can preach, and I do not see really why being contained in written revelation. the doctrines, but that I am to impose | things that the Lord did are written in authority, telling the people that they are to accept the Trinity which I cannot prove, telling them that they are to ac copt the whole of the doctrine of the Sacrament of Baptism as a Divine regeneration, which I connot prove; then cannot preach unless I am sent There must be some one bondsman for me, and as there must be a bondsman for the Bible, so must there be a bonds man for the preacher, and to define my illustration,—what does St. Paul mean when he says, "How could a man preach unless he be sent? He simply means this:-That if I wish to send a message to my friends in some other part of the country, I must first commu-nicate with the Central Office, and it is only then, when the proper connection is made, that my message is transferred from the Central Office and goes to my friends. How can I send a message otherwise? Impossible. So

EVERYONE THAT PREACHES IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH MUST BE SENT:

he must be approved of. He must know what he is going to teach, and the Bishops, who represent the Pope, must approve of his teaching, and if any man entering a Catholic pulpit were to rise up and preach something which is not in accordance with the catechism, it would be known in Rome in less than an hour and the word would come to this man that he cannot preach that doctrine, because it contradicts the word of God. Now, dear brethren, I have known in New York city this case-I only speak of what I know—in which a minister was preaching what his Bishop disapproved of, and whereas the minister was called High Church and was far advancing towards Roman teaching; the same denomination—Episcopalian, and that therefore the Bishop could not make him teach what the Bishop himself believed to be true. Hence, all the parishioners who came to him to speak about it said:-"I know what this pres ent preacher, giving his name, Father S, and So, I know what he teaches, and like his teaching, but how can I be assured of what his successor will teach?" "Why," said the Bishop, "no one can preach unless he be sent, but I, answered the Bishop, have not got the power, although he contradicts the teaching of the pulpit, I have not got the power to stop it." Is that Christianity? Then I renounce it all, for if the Lord has so deceived me that, whereas, he said no one can preach unless he be sent, here is a man who is teaching a doctrine contrary to the one who sends him to preach. The Infallibility of the Pope is therefore extremely simple. It does not make the Pope God; it does not re quire us to believe something against our reason. On the contrary the only solution of all doubts and difficulties in the matter of revelation is the Infallibility of the Pope, and therefore when when our earnest and sincere separated brethren ask us to give up the Infalli bility of the Pope and yet form one Church, they are asking us to give up

THE ONLY ANOHOR THAT KEEPS REVELATION logically, remember, logically, in the world. There will be truths in the world and there are truths in various sects logically, but they are there no doubt, and they will stay for some time longer, but we must all have noticed that within the last 25 years all the lines have been drawn more sharply. Did those who really wished to believe and wish to be logical at the same time faith only on the Bible, and therefore

that the Pope could alt down some morning after breakfast and say to himself I have not defined anything lately. Sup-pose I define something this morning What will it be? What will you have What do you want me to define? The Fope can define as a matter of faith only what is contained in the Deposit of Revelation. And therefore, if the Pope were to make a new doctrine, which were not contained in Revelation, then he would give up his prerogative, and Christ would have failed, and the Church would have failed, and Christianity would be no mora. You will tell me at once-I can almost see it on your tacesthat there have been two doctrines added by the Catholic Church, Roman Church; two dectrines added of recent years. The Infallibility of the Pope is a recent definition and the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mother of God. It is true these definitions : re recent, and therefore, if these definitions are not found in the Deposit of Faith, they cannot be true.

NO POPE CAN MAKE THEM TRUE.

That is a very important part of my subct, and I ask you to follow closely. We are all keeping, dear brethren, as I said the other night, we are all keeping holy the Sunday, are we not? This is Sunday night; we should be keeping holy the Sabbath Day, according to the Scriptures. Why should we not. We are all wrong. If one does not keep holy the Sabbath Day according to the way mentioned in the book of Deuteronomy, let them fall on him. Are we afraid of these curses? We are not. Are we going against the written word of God? We are. Is there any declaration in the written word of God that the Sabbath has been revoked and replaced by the Sunday? There is none whateqever. Why, then, are we doing it? Because the Church, the Infallible Church, has told us that the word of Christ has changed the day from Saturday to Sunday. Can you prove it? No. Can I? No. Therefore, it is absolutely illogical for any of our separated brethren to keep the Sunday and to refuse the Church The human mind must be logical, or it proposing a doctrine; if I were to come sins. I do not say it is always a guilty nere and propose something to you to sin. They may not think of it; there any woman could not preach. But the The Lord Himself said, rather, St. John teaching means that I am not to propose | says: " Not one-hundredth part of the it; that I am to come and preach with | the book, not one hundredth part. And our Divine Lord Himself tells us that during the forty days after His resurrection. He conversed about the Kingdom of God, and there are not twenty lines that tell us what He said in the Bible. Might He not have conversed of other things, and if He wished that these other things should be handed down to us, was He not able to do it? If He could keep men only that wrote fallible men. ignorant men; if He could keep them from error when they wrote, was it

not possible for Him to TRANSMIT THROUGH THE LIVING TRAIN

a truth that was never written? If it is not so, then all Christianity is a farce, because we are all going against God's Word, and we are not keeping holy the Sabbath day. There is, therefore, a clear distinction between defining a thing and creating a thing. And because we know the date when certain | but the Roman Church claims it, I leave | definitions of faith were proclaimed, re- the conclusion to you. The Council of member, please, that that does not prove Jerusalem met and there was a great it is the date when they began to be be dispute. The question was: Do the it is the date when they began to be be lieved. An example: It was only in the year 325 that the Church of God, at the great Council of Nice, declared-what do you suppose? The Divinity of Christ. In the year 325. So to argue, as some of those I refer to do argue, when a thirg repealed? The Lord said: He came is defined it proves it only begins to be not to repeal, but to perfect. Are believed when it is defined. But the those Church defined the Divinity of Christ where. only in the year 325. Therefore, the enters the Christian Church must sub-Church began to believe the Divinity of Christ only in the year 325, and therefore, again, it did not believe in the Divinity of Christ from the beginning, and that is only a new doctrine. Christ is not Divine. The Church defines the matter only when some dispute arises about it, and in the fourth century the disputes arose about the Divinity of Christ, and notice, please, dear brethren, that there are those who call themselves Christians to day, there is quite a numerous sect calling themselves Christians, believing in the Bible, that reject the Divinity of Christ-the Uni tarians, who believe only in one person, and th t therefore, although they accept the Gospel, and they see there the wonderful things said of Christ; they say that is very true, that is the Son of God; so are you. I was conversing some time ago with a Professor of a College in Boston. In speaking about the Divinity of Christ, to know where to start from I said: "Sir, you believe it?"
"Of course I do." "O!" I said, "very well, then; we can start from that." But he said: "What do you mean exactly by

THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST?"

"I mean," said I, "just what I saythat He was God, equal to the Father.' "No," he said, "you go too quick; I do not belive that; I believe that Christ was divine as you are divine." I said to him: "I, divine!" "Why, yes; you are teaching the people; that is a divine work" And I say: "That is all you believe of Christ?" "That is all," be "He is divine in that sense." And 88 V8. so, when the dispute came about the meaning of divine, bringing clearly before us the fact that the book cannot explain itself, and we have to go to the living teacher when you see divine. What do you mean? And that wasstill the dispute that arose in the fourth century. What does "divine" mean? and those said: We believe in Christ's Divinity; H is like His Father and like to His Father. The Church says, no! He is My friend reads it: This is My body more that that; He is the self same And he believes the Lord meant this is substantially; Father to His Father-or not My body. Now, I say, if that is the substantially to the Father. They said, logical outcome of Christianity, that no; we refuse to admit that. And the with the very self-same words Church arose in its might, and a great before us, we come to admit black council of 818 Bishops was held with and white are about the same thing. I

Any one that knows anything about law will know what it is to tabulate. does when he defines doctrine is to look into the Deposit of Faith and protect it by the great Charter, that he is to go and teach, and teach what Christ taught. Then he says, this particular doctrine

and then his power is passed, as regards definitions of faith. Another example: -Suppose there is a dispute about a necklace worn by Her Majesty the Queen. Someone says there are 50 magnificent diamonds in the necklace. Another one says, no. there are not more than 40 diamonds; the other gems are saphires. How can the thing be settled? You and I cannot go to the Queen's jewels. You will not be allowed; t ey are pro-tected; this is a special duty. What shall we do; how can we settle the question? Either it can never be settled by us. we shall never know, or, if we have some friends, we will ask the one who is charged with the custody of the jewels to look into the casket and tell us, and he opens it carefully, and says :- There fied the existence of these jewels in the casket. Is that against reason? Anything wrong in that? And that is all that the Pope does. Is it true that in the diadem of the Mother of God there is the jewel of immaculateness from the very first instant of her conception or not? I do not know. Do you know? No. Can we find out? The only way to find out is to consult the one who is the custodian of the Deposit of Faith God Himself addressed the Virgin Mother with the wor s: "Hail, full of grace." Does that mean immaculate conception? I could not say for certain that it does. It might, if the person was always full of grace; always, as the Lord said. That would mean, therefore, no sin at any time. Very true; your are reasoning now; you are reason ng about it. But is it a matter of faith? will ask the custodian, and so we ask the Sovereign Pontiff is it true that that pearl or gem is in the diadem of the Mother of God, that she was always pure. And he looks in the casket, the Deposit of Faith, and then he is going to teach the whole Church; the intallible power is back of him, and he says: declare in the name of Christ that that doctrine is part of the Deposit of Faith. Is that inconsistent? It is consistency itself. We read, dear brethren, in the Acts of the Bible, Chap. 15th, something that gives us

A PICTURE OF WHAT THE CHURCH DOES

TO DAY, as it did then; the Roman Church, the only Church that speaks that way every other Church refuses even to claim infallibility; refuses to claim it. There is only one Church that claims infal libility, and as, if my reasoning has been correct, the Church of Christ must claim ceremonies of the Old Law still bind? Must we tell all those who enter the Church now that they must submit to the ceremonies of the Old Law? Of course they must. Where has it been repealed? The Lord said: He came ceremonies repealed? Therefore, everyone that mit to the ceremonies of the Law as it is written in the Book. They said, it is hard to impose that upon all. It is hard. But what are you going to do? There it is in the Book. They discussed it again. The Scripture says there was much discussion. It is so in all councils of the Church. I thank God that there is. The Lord does not work miracles every moment, and so there are warm discussions, as there were at the great Council. Let a man speak out what he thinks. Let the other side argue, as in every case of law, and finally the judge pronounces. So was it here. Peter arose and they formulated this wonderful sentence: "It has seemed good to the Holy Ghost and for us." Seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to you. Why, it sounds like blasphemy. How do you know that the Holy Ghost said that? How do you dare rise up and say You are the poor fisherman, who did not even understand the Lord when He spoke to you, but now you dare to say: It has seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to you, as if you and the Holy Ghost were in partnership.

IS OUR DIVINE LORD PRESENT IN THE BLESSED SACRAMENT OR NOT?

You have numbers of people nowadays, outside of the Catholic Church, who are longing for the real presence of Christ and I would ask them: Do you really believe that our Lord is present there really? They say; I do, but my min ister does not. And then they are grop-ing about What are we to believe? Who ball tell us? In the 11th century the Church declared that our livine Lord, body, soul and divinity, is really present in the Blessed Sacrament, and that when I receive the Sicrament of the Altar I do not receive bread, but I receive that of which He said: "This is my body." You read your Bible, and I read mine: my Protestant friend reads his, and he is sincere. I have no doubt. He who were beginning to leave the Church is, and so am I, sincere, and I come to those words: This is My body; and I believe the Lord meant what He said called the niger criticism, appeared on they taught they were not. The Infaldoes not ask me to sacrifice any claim the Pope at their head, and the renounce it all and if you tell me that the sacrifice any claim the Pope at their head, and the renounce it all and if you tell me that mental definitions of the Council were only of the Holy Spirit leads you to see in those call. Write or Telephone (309) to Principals.

Call Write or Telephone (309) to Principals.

Call Write or Telephone (309) to Principals.

obildren? "And even if you cannot ner children (And even if you cannot read, hear the Church, and the Church will tell you what you are to believe." That sounds a little degrading to the human mind, that I should be fettered thus by the teaching from the Church. fettering the human mind. This was one of the brilliant expressions used to rouse the people against the Catholic Church, and I repeat again, that if the Church is fettering the human mind I renounce the Church; I will not renounce my mind.

WHEN THE LAWS OF GRAVITATION WERE

FORMS PART OF THE PRIMITIVE REVELATION, DI: COVERED and approved, and imposed upon mankind, was that fettering the human mind? If we have to build a stately edifice according to the laws of gravitation-"why," I say to the architect, you are a slave; you tell me that you have to build this church according to certain laws that you never made; thus your mind is fettered." "Well," he says. "if you wish me to build it without regard to these laws, I will build it provided you bear the expense." Dear brethren, I implore you. for God's sake, to think of it. I am indignant that the human mind of those who pride themselves on the mind should ever have made that accusation against the Church of God,-that Christ fettered the human mind when He said: "You must believe are 50 diamonds. Did he put them there?
Did the pronouncing of this thing that settles the dispute,—did that put the diamonds in the casket? He only veriwas; if He were God it was not, because I can admit that God's mind must be more capable than mine. Are we fettering our human minds because we ragulate our time pieces by the standard time? Oh! it is childish. Truth can never fetter the human mind. Never will my mind be fettered until I am led away by error. Truth is my lawful liege, ford and sovereign; error is a tyrant, and only error takes possession of the mind, and then is the mind a slave. Concluded on third page.

Irish Workhouse Cruelty.

The British Medical Journal in a recent issue has a terrible arraignment of the brutalities practiced in Irish work houses. It says: When our Commissioners inspected a number of Irish workhouses two years ago, nearly every report contained references to the barbarous treatment of young children in these institutions. That things have not much improved since then, a case that recently cropped up in the Banbridge Union goes to show. According to the report in the Banbridge Chronicle, the medical officer report, d to the Board of Guardians that he had found an infant seven months old in the nursery with its arms broken, and in his opinion it had been broken for a fortnight. The master and matron were sent for. The former declared the nursery was not his department. The matron stated that though she went to the nursery daily sne knew nothing about the accident, and only called the infirmary nurse to see the infant because it was crying so much. In reply to further questions she stated that the children where in charge of an infall bility, and as there is no Church idiot woman, who was the only person she had to look after them, and that the ot the injuries : falling out of the bed, because the beds were all on the floor.

SAVE THE BABY!



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Peruliar Administration of the Stars

Right through the sombre clouds of anlightened darkress which surround and bover above our nineteenth century civilization there shines a light which seems to promise something which we nature is not the warped, twisted and ungainly thing that acidulous pessimists would have us believe. I refer to the extraordinary interest in the education of youth displayed by those good; ople whose only fault is that they have neither the time nor the inclination to mind their own business. Their own sons, mayhap, are going, as fast as their limbs and their purses can carry them, to that region where water floweth not, yet they, dear souls, are so given to own flesh and blood is forgotten, or, rather, neglected; you see, their boys are so good that they do not require looking after—it is the other fellows' progeny that needs their constant care and attention. This is what I should call larg ness of heart, but it has been termed narrow-forehead philosophy by wicked and designing people.

The above-mentioned good folks re.

mind me of the spider and the fly. A magnanimous spider, whose large heart was pained upon learning that a certain fly for whom he entertained the greatest ragard and affection, was a very ignorant and uneducated fly, invited him into his school (if I may be allowed to paraphrase a little). The fly, owing to his ignorant and uneducated state, was not a suspicious fly, and at once accepted the kind and friendly invitation. He was conducted through long corridors and was shown the beautiful class-rooms. In one of the latter he saw a number of little spiders busily engaged at their in hand and explained, as well as a and the many and different studies pur-sued therein. Of course the uneducated fiv was mightily impressed and somewhat awed by what he saw and heard. but one thing struck him as being rather queer, to say he least. He had looked around the class-room and was about to leave for the purpose of inspecting the one adjoining, when his attention was arrested by a curious eight. He saw about twenty little insects march into the room, each of whose bodies was half fly and half spider. Putting on his spectacles the astonished fly turned to the spider and asked: "My dear sir, what are those little objects? Methinks I see in yonder forms a picture of my humble self, yet strange to say they do appear to bear a striking likeness to your noble lordship. Pray what are they?" The wily and educated spider replied in a highly educated manner, informing his visitor that once upon a time all the pupils which he now saw before him were genuine flies, but his methods tended to raise them to a higher sphere, so they had become spiders, whilst the little wee fellows now marching in had not yet had time to become wholly transformed. This explanation agitated and irritated the fly, so much so that he picked up a book, but before throwing it at the spider he looked at its title which, to his amazement, told him that the volume was a treatise on "How to Catch Flies." The now thoroughly aroused fly was about to wreck summary vengeance upon the wicked spider when the latter, with a view to appease his visitor, offered him a partnership in the business. The fly, being unpolished and ignorant, apurned the offer and said: "I'll be hanged if I accept!" The spider's face was flushed with anger as he shouted: "Then if you won't you'il be eaten!" and with that he swallowed the fly, and at the same moment the little half flies half spiders began to sing "Oh, really, it is good to be a

When a man admits that a mountain is composed chiefly of rock; a river, of water; and an alderman of impudence, he admits facts which are patent to all who live on our planet. But will he admit the equally evident fact that he and his fellow-men are mere imitators, the one of the other? No, I think not, for the simple reason that such an admission would lower him in his own estima. tion by placing him in line with the monkey, the greatest imitator on earth. I do not mean to say that I am a believer in the Darwinian theory. Not at all; but when I look around me I am forced to confess that the monkey is a sort of thirty first cousin to the human race. This brings me to the Stage—the modern, get-all-you can-out-of-them Montreal Stage. But, before going into this subject, I wish to say a few words in support of my contention that man is merely an imitator.

Who has not seen at one time or another, something like the following: A man is standing with one eye glued to a hole in a fence. Another fellow comes along, and, seeing the other, immediately proceeds to look for a convenient hole. If such be above, his reach he will tax his ingenuity to attain his end; and if the original sight seer remain, say two selves. Anything and everything that minutes, at his post and then relinquish appeals to the baser nature of man apit, he will find every blessed hole in the tt, he will find every blessed hole in the fence with an eye behind it. Of course, and alluring, scatters its noxious persuance of the force of every place of the force of every place. curiosity, in such a case, strengthens

the force of example.
Should Mrs. Hightone Brown give

ple vill co to the wheelmen's more there learn met a "socrober" always des with a hump on his back—enough; the callow youth will immediately cul-tivate a tump, and in a short time our streets become filled with a string of diminutive, imitation camels on wheels. Should the officers of a Halifax regiment be told that swieds ought to be worn at the side and not in the pocket or as an ornament for the hair, they forthwith resign—as gentlemanly soldiers should always do when they smell sulphur—and lo! the gallant defenders of our country resign one after another, because the horrid General-ignorant fellow, don't ye-know -has hinted that they couldn't hit a hay stack. The Halifax officers were have not now, and which, look upon it great and good soldiers, and—well, imihave not now, and which, look upon it tation is the highest flattery, 'tis said.

as we may, serves to prove that human This is the last and most dreadful illustration of the force of example. Alas! that our bump of imitation should bring us to such a pass. Where, I ask, ah, where would we be should the awful Yankees make up their minds to "take" us-that is if the General should refuse to apologize, and confess that he was in error—that the above mentioned soldiers could hit a hav-stack? I shudder at the thought!

Some one has said that the theatre is like unto a school wherein are taught the unripe youth and children of a larger their neighbors' best interests that their growth. The great Shakespeare knew what he was about when he affirmed that 'All the world's a stage."

If he were in the flesh at the present

time he would, doubtless, make use of a much stronger line as the vehicle of his thoughts. However, let that pass, as a famous old lady would say.

There was a time when a Mentreal audience would rise as one man and betake itself to its home, rinse its mouth and take a shower-bath, if the then theatre managers had the impudence to place before its intelligent eyes the hideous, deformed, unnameable, fivelegged monstresities that are daily and nightly seen in our theatres at the present day. And then, having freed itself from the contagion, it would make a vow to withhold its patronage until such time as the managers would make up their minds to cease insulting the intelligence of the people from whom they derive their support.

I admit that at times we are treated to something good, very good, but such lessons. The old spider took his visitor occasions are as oasis in a desert—few and far between. And why should this highly educated and philanthropic be tolerated? There is no earthly reaspider could, the working of his school son or excuse for such a state of affairs. A theatrical manager was once heard to exclaim, "Oh, there is no use in my bringing a good company to Montreal. It don't pay!" I forgive the "don't," but not the implied insult. The statement, moreover, is not borne out by the facts. When the great Irving pitched his tent in our midst-alas! now some years ago-the newspapers teemed with matter relating to the enthusiastic reception the eminent actor had met with at the hands of Montreal people—told of hundreds who had left their beds at five o'clock in the morning that they might be sure of securing their tickets, and, upon arriving at the ticket office found a little army ahead of them. And the newspapers, wonderful to relate, did not exaggerate; they told the bare truth, which is usually a difficult undertaking for a newspaper. And Sara Bernhardt, Salvini, Ada Rehan, Mansfield, Collier, Haworth, and scores of artists, were they questioned on the matter, could easily refute the statement that a Montreal audience can appreciate nothing save the antics of mountebanks and alleged "actors."

> A recent occurrence at one of our uptown theatres brought to the notice of hundreds of people who never enter a theatre the vile and contemptible "plays" that are nowadays staged for the public. Everyone has read or been told of the reception accorded the "actors," who seemed to imagine that Montreal was a nest of savages who delighted in witnesing a hideous caricature of a race that has won glory and distinc tion in every field of battle and of peace, and whose worst fault lies in the superabundance of good nature which permits hirelings, vile and wretched, to earn a living by continually libelling the Irish race. The reception the "actor" re ceived was well merited, and the odour of the "provisions" launched at them was not a whit more unsavoury than the reputation that they had earned for themselves. A protest, in the usual and accepted form, would be quite lost on such a conglomeration of strollers as the ones referred to. "The punishment should fit the crime," and such people deserve to be taught in the hard school of experience that he who grovels in the mire shall receive that species of punishment which he best comprehends.

The stage, as we have seen it in recent years, enacts in a thoroughly finished manner the heavy part of the spider. In the vicinity of our theatres of an evening the flies may be seen hurrying to the feast. They are mostly of tender years, from eight to twelve, and they are going to be taught! The master spider has prepared his net, and his assistants of the family Araneidæ pull the lines taut. But, unlike the spider first referred to, this one does not swallow his victims; he prefers to extract their little coins; nor does he convert them into little spiders. No, his genius takes a higher flight—he transforms them into little devils! Exhibition after exhibition follows, one none degrading and debasing than the other, until the once innocent little flies become worse than the spiders thembecome thoroughly permeated with the vile stuff; they breathe it, take it into something new in the shape of an electheir lungs, their hearts; their minds tric blue tea. Mrs. Smith Jennings and become saturated with it; it is now a Mrs Kill Time will most assuredly do part of themselves of their life blood; the same. Electric blue tess become the they cannot do without it; the habit is recommend the leady common of without it; the hab

ooin in his pocket!

This is a picture of the stage as it ex ists in a certain quarter of the city. Its victima its imitators—are to be found without the aid of a detective. They prowl through the city's streets and on the mountain top; no person may feet safe when they are about. The degenerate stage has taught them well, and they have proved apt pupils. Their imitative faculty has been fully developed, but on the sinister side-with the other they will have nothing to do.

About the more respectable professional stage as we have it, I have little to say. Except at rare intervals, it is 'neither fish, flesh nor good red herring." It is neither good nor evil; it is a grave -a house of bones-a nonentity-a painted emptiness-a shallow vessel - an ark, with nothing save fine scenery, good furniture and bright lights to save it the former, and the punishment, in the from the fate of all old hulks—the ocean of oblivion. And this in Montreal, the premier city of the Dominion! Awake, beautiful city! Raise your powerful voice and demand a return to the elevating stage, the purifying stage—the stage that saves many a man from the grossness that surrounds him—the vile powers that never slumber—that never halt in their efforts to drag him down to their own grovelling level!

A question which is agitating the minds of thinkers on the social condi tion of the people to-day is the problem of female labor. This question is many sided, and its solution, as far as we can see, distant There are hundreds of thousands of women in North America employed in every conceivable capacity. who do their work well and conscientiously, but at wages for which a man cannot work and live. These women, or girls, are readily engaged, while men go

The weakness of the average employer of female labor is easily explained. Individual or corporation, heartless or soulless, as the case may be, has the work performed at the lowest possible cost, that the greatest profits may be made. In our sight, there is only one remedy for this evil, and that is a regular scale of wages in branches of labor, irrespective of the sex or age of the per son who performs the work. Women have an equal right with men to earn their living in the world, and many of them are compelled to do so owing to the uselessness or inability (or worse) of the men who should support them. They cannot, therefore, be shut out; the labor field must be left open to them. On the other hand, a man, if he is such in the best sense of the word, has greater responsibilities and burdens to carry and in order to properly support his wife and children he requires a salary greater than that upon which the aver age woman can live comfortably. The prime difficulty arises in competition, and the man gets the worst of it. Women are not adequately paid for the work they do. Innumerable women actually slave day and night for what will barely keep life in themselves and those dependent upon them. Self-sacrifice and martyrdom come more natural to them than to men. In the meantime, the latter go idle, and, where a husband should be supporting his family in ten or twelve dollars a week, we find a wo man struggling to keep herself, husband and children on four or six dollars per week. The remedy lies wholly with the employer, and we must state that we are pessimistic enough to think that he has no intention of applying it. The average mana er of a corporation thinks of little besides his own big salary, and his desire to present a good sized dividend to the shareholders. Our modern "mer chant prince" is inclined to screw his employes down to the brink of starvation that, in after years, he may make his name "immortal" by a donation of a million or so to some educational estab lishment. When he dies a large, imposing monument is erected over his grave. and an elaborate epitaph describes his virtues and his noble deeds of philanthropy. This is empty praise for him now. Around his tomb, in unmarked graves, lie hundreds who, bad the "philanthropist" given them and theirs just wages, might have lived to pray for his

Mrs. Maxwell Scott, in a letter to the London Times, draws attention to a genuine religious grievance, the absence of adequate provision for the spiritual wants of sailors by the appointment of Catholic naval chaplains. Hope was held out some time ago that Government were about to remedy this, but so far these hopes have not been fulfilled. "It is heartbreaking to think," says Mrs.
Maxwell Scott, "how many of our sailors live for months, or even years, and even die, alas, without the grace of confession or the consolation of being assisted when ill by an English-speaking priest." Mrs. Scott concludes with a strong expostula-tion which ought to move the Admiralty if they are not wholly indifferent to the moral welfare of the Catholic portion of the Navy. "We are most willing," she

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in met and they bow that head; blood his do give our sons to the service of their master and solinowledge his do our country, but I think we have a right minion over them, whilst the cunning to sak in return that suitable provisi a spider amacks his lips and jingles the be made for their spiritual needs, and it assems a shares that the nation should seems a shame that the nation should accept the services of so many Catholics and give them so few opportunities of doing what they consider necessary for the sulvation of their souls "

> It cannot fail to have struck these of our readers who patronize, either frequently or occasionally, our local the aires that there has or late years been a marked deterioration in the class of plays presented in them. A good play is like a good novel. It is not merely entertaining; it is elevating. Arist-tle defined the function of tragedy as being the purification of the passions by the excitation of the emotions of pity and terror." In like manner the modern drama—the ordinarily good play—might be said to have as its function the purification of the feelings by the calling into action of sympathy and revulsion. For, in such a dramatic representation there is depicted virtue and goodness wronged, persecuted by villainy and badness at first, with the triumph, finally, of end, of the latter. It is a moral lesson illustrated with peculiar vividness.

> Formerly, when there was a healthy rivalry among the proprietors of our local theatres, good plays and good operas-tragedy, comedy and music of a high order of merit-were often provided for Montreal audiences, who have never been niggardly in their patronage of what has been worth patronising. Now this is no longer the case. The high class play or opera is the exception in our theatres; the trashy and objectionable and, generally, badly acted production is the rule.

> The fault lies, first with the daily press and next with the theatre going public. The daily press of this city, bribed by advertisements and orders for printing praises every dramatic or mu sical production that comes along, with a total disregard for its merits or defects; and the public notwithstanding the free quency with which it has been deceived and disappointed by misleading "ad vance notices" and dishonest critician a in the daily press, continues to support the theatres. The remedy is obvious.

An exchange says :- One of the oldest teachers in the city of Brooklyn draws our attention to the fact that private and parochial schools are multiplying. He says that parents are discovering that it is cheaper for them to pay for the careful education of their children at a private school, where the peculiar talents and temperament of each scholar is studied, than to send them to a public or free school where they must herd with the crowd, receiving their education in a regulation dose, the stupid and the bright unequally yoked together and, as a result, both falling into the ditco. It has been found, too, that neither chil dren nor parents value the education which costs them nothing. Because it is free the entire family, without regard to prop sed occupations in life, is hud dled off to school. When the education is paid for, only the child likely to improve the opportunity, and to gain s rength for his battle with the world, is kept at school after he has mastered the rudiments of an e ucation.

[CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE]

THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL OF REASON.

In conclusion, dear brethren, our Lord stood before the representative of the power of this world Pilate, who represented the Roman power said to Him : "Art Thou the King." And our Lord answered, 'I am a King." Why, they tried to make Him a King a few days before and He had fled away into the desert to avoid the kingship, and now He was asked by the representative of Roman power-the world and revelation face to face. Pilate said: "Art Thou a King" He says, "I am a King and for this was I born." It is not a kingship that is simply given to Him by the voice of the people. For this was I born and for this came I into the world. What! to be a king? What kind of a king? To give testimony to the truth, and all those, continued our Divine Saviour, all those who are of truth hear My words Therefore one Church, one Truth. You will notice that our Lord did not say that His kingd m was not in daughter of L wis Euquhers n Innes this world. He said the contrary. For

this came I into this world; TO GIVE TESTIMONY TO THE TRUTH. The Kingdom of Christ is not of this world. No, because this world is too small to give it power enough. The Kingdom of Christ is not of this world. because the thing that rest on this world are transitory and changeable, but the Kingd m of Christ is immoveable and eternal; and, therefore, it is not of the world though it is in the world, and though He came expressly in the world for this purpose. It is not of the world, He a ya, because if it were I would call upon My legions to save Me from the power of Cæsar. I do not call upon them. And then Pilate, the representative of the world wa troubled; he said: What is truth? Oh, if he had only waited for the answer. He would not. The greatest question, dear brethren, ever put by man to God, like the one put by St. John the Baptist to our Divine Lord, Art Thou He that is to come? the same question in another form is no longer put by the friends of Christ, but by His enemies. What is truth? And the answer would have been: "I am." And that was the answer to all objections until the end of time. "I am Truth, and I am the Way and Truth of Life." Right close to poor Pilate there was the shadow of Cosar. "If they art the friend of this man, thou art no friend of Casar." And then the weak Judge turned on his heel and went away, and would not wait for the answer. This is what the world is doing to day, and Unless there is an institution that traces

neater and cleaner and sweeter than other places. Did you ever see a Parisian butcher shop? Well, you can make yours A just as dainty and attractive by taking a little trouble with Pearline. Isn't this worth something in these daysof competition? But the foundation of all this cleanliness, and the only thing that makes it possible. is Pearline. Beware cers will tell you, "this is as good" as "or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imita-tion, be honest—send it back. JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

pair, because we cannot hear the anawer. But it, on the other hand, the Lord loves little ones such as we are, and loves us as He loved the tender ones that clustered around Him, we must be able to know as charly and as unnestratingly and as positively and as unerringly as they that it is the truth of God, and the truth will make us tree.

THE LATE CAPTAIN A. McC. CHISHOLM

Formerly of the 42nd Highlanders, and a Pupil of Montreal College.

The Scottish Highlander and North of Scotland Advertiser, published at inverney, in its issue of 21s; October, has a lengthy obituary notice of the late Captain Archibald Macra Chisbolm, formerly of H. M. 42nd Royal Highlanders. (The Black Wetch") who died at his cauntry seat, Glassburn Strathglass, on the 19th October. The late Captain Chisholm was a brother of Mrs J J. Rolland, of this city, and uncle of Mrs Ter aix and Mrs. Gray, of St. Lambert; he was also consint of Mr. C. C. Chisholm of this city. Independently of the interest attaching to the se facts, a further tie connects his name and memory with Montreal; he was partly educated here.

A.O. II.—Idiation No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, as flucter and 1stl. No. 202 Note Dame St. Officers: B. Wall, President; D. Gallers, Vice-President; D. Gallers, Vice-President; D. Gallers, Win. Rawley, B. Wall, Mrs. C. Chisholm of this city. Independently of the interest attaching to the se facts, a further tie connects his name and memory with Montreal; he was partly educated here. (The Black Wetch") who died at his having been a pupil of old Montreal C 1. I ge. Captain Catsholm's father was Dr. Stewart Chisholm of the Royal Artillery, who took part in the suppression of the Canadian rebellion in 1838 3.), which accounts for his son's presence in Montreal and his attendance at the college. Captain Caisholm was poss seed of remarkable physique, and was considered one of the most spendid looking men that ever entered a Highland regiment. He was true to the garb of old Gaul and wo e his kilt to the last, to the great gratification of the people of Inverness, who regarded him as a typical Highland gentleman Cantain Chisholm came from grand old stock on both sides. His father, who died at Inverness in 1862, had attained the rank of Deputy Inspector General of army hospitals. His mother was Mary, daughter of Janet, one of the ten Lively daughters of John McLeod of Rassay, of whom Doctor Johnson speaks in his "Tour" to the Hebridea. Janet McL od married Archibald Macra of Ardiotoul, and one of her sons was the distinguished Sir John Macra, K.C.H., Lieut. Col. of the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, who ultimately became secretary to his distinguished relative the Marquis of Histings, when Governor-General of India, Capt. Chishelm's father was at Waterloo and at the cap ture of Paris, as well as engaged in the suppression of the rebellion in Caunda.

Suppression of the rebellion in Caunda.

Parisass 66 Eleator street.

After retiring from the Black Watch," to which famous regiment he was warmly attached be became factor near Beauly. From thence he came into possession of the spheroid property and shootings of Glassburn. An ordent lover and patron of manly exercise and sport and a lover of everything Celte, from the reel to the pipes on which he was an excellent performer, "he was," says the notice in the Inversess paper, says the notice in the Inverses paper, "one of the most popular Highlanders living." An eathusiastic Carolic Captain Chisholm was the leader of the party of volunteers who wens to R me to project the person of the P. po ir on the threatened attacks of Garibaldi. He had no family, but begyes a wid w, Mary Frances, daugnter of William D Lynch Devenshire, London, and grand of Bilmoral and Ballaghie, Aberdeenshire.

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DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Certre and Leprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at Sy.m. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS. S. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B. Connaughton.

A.O II,-hivision No. 3.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 845 Alexander Street, on every Monsay 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 desirons of information regarding the tranch may communicate with the following officers: M. SHARKEY, President, 1338 Notre Dame 98. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GADROIS, Fin. Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS, J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Montreul and of this Province consultei 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

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 4, 1897

ST. PATRICK'S LEAGUE.-AN EX-PLANATION.

Some misunderstanding, we are very sorry to learn, has arisen amongst our friends over the remarks we made last week regarding St. Patrick's League and a few individual members of that Association have so far misinterpreted naturally the subject of rejoicing and our comments as to seem to think that our object was to belittle its importance.

It is surely unnecessary for us to state that nothing could be further from our intention than to do anything of the kind. Nobody who has read our editorial utterances for the past twelve months-nobody who has taken cognizance of our earnest and persistent adwocacy of the cause of Irish Catholic unity in this city and province—can have any doubt as to the warmth and sincerity of our sympathy with the meritorious purposes for the active fur. therance of which St. Patrick's League was established. Its members, each in his sphere, have ever been prompt to respond to the call of duty waen the inter--ests of either their faith or their fatherland were involved.

An occasion had arisen for the League to put itself in evidence as one of the strong social factors-which it undoubtedly is-with which municipal and other authorities in this city will have to -zeckon when matters affecting Irish Catholics come up for discussion. An .important position in the Fire Brigade, which had long been efficiently filled by an Irish Catholic, had become vacant through death. According to the prevailing custom at the City Hall, that position should have been filled by another Irish Catholic, if one could be found qualified to fill it. There was an Irish Catholic member of the Brigade eminently qualified to take the position. We drew attention to the fact on two occasions. And yet Engineer Carroll's claims were passed over; and a Scotch Protestant - whose name, by-the-by, is, as the City Treasurer's annual report shows, not "Decarie," but Pearson-was appointed to succeed Chief Engineer

Naturally, we felt somewhat indignant both at the action of the Fire Committee and at the apparent inaction of the League; and our only motive in making the comments we did was to suggest, with the frankness of true friendship, that, in view of this incident, which is but one in a long series of similar occurrences, the League stood in need of being spurred on to more aggressive, and, consequently, more effective action.

The League, we are informed, made an effort to secure the appointment of Mr. Carroll, but the influence exercised by a certain number of Aldermen could not be overcome. These Aldermen, however, will have to explain their action at the approaching elections, judging by the terms of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Irish Catholic electors of St. Antoine Ward, which will be found elsewhere in these columns.

JRISH CATHOLICS AND THE FIRE BRIGADE.

As a reply to our strictures on the Fire Committee last week, Chief Benoit has. "a statement showing the names and nationalities of the men" employed in the principal positions on the Fire Brigsde. The Chief's report, however, shows that the injustice done to Irish Catholics is even worse than was at first suspected. At the outset he states that, according to nopulation, "the Irish Catholics are eutitled to one fifth of the positions,'s but is significantly silent on the propor-

TAKEN THAT THEY SHALLS BE SEPARATELY CLASSIPIED IN THE CENSOR WHICH WILL BE TAKEN A COUPLE OF YEARS HENCE. From sources more reliable than those at the disposal of Chief Benoit, we have learned that Irish Catholics form more nearly on-fourth than one-fifth of the total nonulation of Montreal. Let us place their number at 50 000—less than onefourth. According to the last census, Protestants of all sects, Jews, etc., numbered altogether 48 553. Let us estimate the number of our Protestant fellow citizens at 50,000 now. That would leave Irish Catholics entitled to as many positions, on the Chief's basis of population. as the Protestants, Jews, etc , all put to-

But what are the facts, as set forth in Chief Benoit's own statement? They are these : that there are six Protestant captains in the Fire Brigade, and only tores Irish Catholic captains; that there tre three Protestant engineers (including Mr. Pearson) and only one Irish Catholic engineer.

Thus the Protestants have twice as many captains and three times as many engin ers as they are entitled to, if Chief Benoit's contention that the Irish Cath olics occupy as many positions in the brigade as they are entitled to is correct.

THE GREAT VICTORY OF OFTAWA COLLEGE.

The great victory which Ottawa Col-

lege has achieved in the football field is

congratutation to every Irish Catholic (amily in Ontario and Quebec, who believe that healthy and manly pastime should go hand in hand with healthy education. It is not so much that the Dominion football championship has been won two years in succession by the College, not to speak of the championships won in previous years, under the auspices of the Ontario Rugby Unionit is rather the splendidly plucky work done by the College in the face of innumerable difficulties that at the present time commands our admiration. We can all remember how, when Ottawa College was a dangerous factor in the O .tario championship, travelling was made so difficult that it eventually torced Otte wa College out. When application was made to join the Quebec Union, geographical boundaries were used as an excuse for non-admittance, notwithstanding that at the time Cornwall was in the Quebec organization. To give some show for refusing College, Cornwall was requested to drop out. There was no great secret made of the reasons for these hindrances, and it was generally known that the religion taught at he College was the real reason of the team's "undesirableness." Happily those narrow ideas have now been relegated to the dead past, and the football field is an arena where men may meet on equal terms, no matter what their creed or teaching. Under all the circumstances it is more than gratifying to see a Catholic institution at the head of a branch of sport, the very nature and ruggedness of which is calculated to make men strong, self-reliant, and fits them in a great measure for the harder battle of life which is to follow. The work of the College team during the past year is most interesting, even from and hard practice improved them every day until, when it came to the crucial test, they left the field not only victors. but undoubtedly the best team that ever played Rugby in Canada. A great deal of this is due to the untiring efforts of the Rev. Father Fallon, who evidently believes in muscular Christianity to a boys look to his decisions and follow his instructions unquestioningly. The dig nity of the priest is never forgotten, but human nature always loves the teacher. whose ways are its ways and whose pastimes are its pastimes. On the other to spare from his studies, it cannot be used to better advantage than by practising some sort of sport, where hard knocks have to be taken as well as given. second to the mental process. Congratulations are, therefore, due to Father Fallon, Captain Gleeson, and the splenaccording to the Daily Witness, prepared | did team that so well upheld the honor of Ottawa College, an institution of which we are all justly proud.

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

From the report read at the half-yearly meeting of the Catholic Truth Society held recently in London, under the minster and Salford dioceses, he said presidency of Cardinal Vaughan, it is that neither they nor he could look upon clear that it is meeting with gratifying the many graces and blessings showered tion of the positions to which Protest success in carrying on the important upon them during the last 25 years arine, Dorchester or some other street. ants are entitled. Where did Chief work of the dissemination of the truths Benoit get his figures concerning the of our holy Faith. An interesting refer the sine that period covered as with a Trish Catholic population of Montreal? ence was made to the projected decora-They are not given in the Government | tion of the tomb of Cardinal Pole. The | they thought of the immense debt of | Highland town of Inverness, which conconsus; and this reminds us to urge, in Duke of Norfolk is the treasurer of the gratitude they dwed Him, that His man sisted of 600 of this season's stage heads, service will take the form of missions English Catholic

money. The operations of the society have reached to such enormous dimenatone that new and larger central premises have had to be secured. As our readers know, there is a flourishing branch of the Catholic Truth Society in reason to pause before venturing to re that this is only the exhibit of one firm Montreal.

IS THE PRESS'S INFLUENCE WANING?

The result of the election in Greater New York has suggested a discussion of the question whether the influence of the press in the Empire City and in other large cities throughout the United States has not been waning during the last fifteen or twenty years. For the party which emerged with such asweeping majority from the elections was opposed by the leading journals of all shades of politics. The New York Evening Post admits what is, indeed, a self. evident truth, that the Press on this side of the Atlantic has been steadily losing the influence it formerly wielded over traces the causes of this decline of journalistic influence-causes strikingly similar to those which have led to a similarresult here in Montreal. Fifteen years ago, it says, "it was discovered by some clever speculators that there was a great deal of money to be made in journalism by newspapers of the type introduced by the late James Gordon Bennett, which made no pretence of earnestness, which printed everything that people would be likely to read, without regard to private feelings, or accuracy, or importance, and which, above all things, startled people, no matter how, by invention, by headlines, or pictures. Their success had a gradually increasing effect on the older and more serious papers. It diffused through the whole newspaper world the idea that if you wished to in crease your circulation you must do it. not by improving the quality of your matter, but by greater triviality, more personal gossip, more attention to the amusements of the community, less to its morals, or religion, or politics; more weddings, dances, lunches, engagements. more scandals, crimes, offences, and more

queer things generally." This is as succincily as it is truthfully put; and the wonder is that the editor of the Evening Post should, after instancing the New York World as an example of the molern frivolous and unprincipled journal, go on to place the New York Sun in the same category, and indulge in bitter personalities in regard to its late editor, which death ought to have assuredly silenced. The late Mr. Dana was an earnest and conscientious worker, whose breadth of view and width of sympathy were shown in his unwearied championship of the Irish Home Rule movement, and in his reverence for the Catholic faith. He was an opponent of Mr. E. L Godkin; but he would never have stooped to such personal animosity had be survived the editor of the Even ing Post.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

Replying to the address from the Chapter and clergy of the diocese of Westminster on his silver jubilee anniversary, Cardinal Vaughan adverted to the frequency of jubilee celebrations in these modern days, and suggested that a mere football standpoint. At the be- a breathing pause would be grateful to kinning of the year they certainly did society at large. As occasions for the not look like champions; but discipline assertion and display of loyalty and affection they were well, but these should be measured by the merits of the person it was desired to honor or the event it was intended to commemorate. His Eminence then referred to the exceptional character of the jubiless of the Holy Father and of our Most Gracious Queen, with which he also associated large extent. As an adviser, Father that of his distinguished predecessor Fallon is particularly gifted, and the Cardinal Manning, whose singular services to the Church had been recognized in such a solemn and special manner. He then reminded his clergy that in less than three years the Catholics of Englad would have an opportunity of celebrating a jubilee which would incite hand, the good Fathers recognize the them to pour forth their whole strength fact that when a student has some time | in the praise of God-the Catholic National jubilee of 1900-the fiftieth anniversary of the restoration of the Church in England to its position in the hierarchy of the Kingdom of God. He corfor physical education comes only dially invited all to make due preparation for this glorious event, adding that gilts and generosity and sacrifices are sons" of our old-fashioned universities, the becoming accompaniment of such an exceptional cause for rejoicing and that gone in for the (to it) expensive luxury he hopes these may be used to complete the Metropolitan Cathedral so that the most magnificent High Mass and Te Duem may be heard under its domes on that occasion.

Passing to the substance matter of the addresses from his clergy of the West without feelings of sorrow and shame for veil. When, as God's priests and apostles, their neglect of the means of grace frequently placed within their reach which would have enabled them to be come supernatural men, be felt they had pire with this? Be it remembered, too, joice. The time of such a jubilee as the in one comparatively small town. But present was, he thought, a time for a it is doubtful if it can be equalled in "Miserere" as well as for a "Te Deum," any other part of Scotland. and he would ask his faithful clergy to join with him in both. The key note of the jubilee however, he said, was one of thanksgiving. Whatever measure of auccess had attended his labors in the priesthood or episcopacy was due to the goodness and mercy of God, who had chosen him to be the channel of His grace to sculs and he humbly, heartily and gratefully recognized the fact.

His Eminence concluded his lengthy reply in these words of St. Paul: "Brethren. I do not count myself to have apprehended. But one thing I do, forgetting the things that are behind and stretching forth myself to those that are before, I press towards the mark, to the prize of the supernal vocation of God in Christ Jesus. Let us, therefore, as many the masses of the people; and it easily as are perfect, be thus minded; and if in anything ye be otherwise minded. this God also will reveal to you" (Phil.

Brethren, whether our life shall be suddenly cut short or prolonged is God's secret. The work yet to be accomplished is immeasurable. Let us press forward in it; let us fight the good fight to the end. Let us bear on in the race with all our strength till we actually touch the "Verus amor nunquam otiosus. goal. Operatur magna, si est; si operare renuit, amor non est." Be this our constant prayer, our constant effort, amare et ervire—to love and a rve God and souls, as true apostles.

And now I bless you, my fellowlaborers, my friends, and my sons. May we the special liegemen of Mary's Dowry, be loving children of our Most Sorrowful Mother, generously spending ourselves and being spent in the service of her Son. May we be as signally men of prayer as men of action, that we may be numbered at last among the saints.

NEEDLESS ALARM.

The three terrible crimes which have recently been committed in this province has thrown the Quebec Daily Telegraph into a state of journalistic hysteria 'Hardly a day passes," it says, "that the community are not startled and horrified by the news of some foul murder, suicide, or other terrible deed of blood and crime from which civilized humanity revolts.' 'We, in this province," the Telegraph adds are unquestionably passing through an enidemic of murder,' and are "fast acquiring a most unenviable reputation for bloodthirstiness and savagery."

The Telegraph writer's nerves seem to bave been utterly unstrung when he penned these gruesome lines. One fancies that one hears his teeth chatter with terror. But there is really no need for this alarm or this exaggerated language. In proportion to its population the Province of Quebec stands, so far as the concerned, low down on the list. Besides. shocking as the recent crimes have been, the remarkable fact should not be lost sight of that the perpetrators in each case have confessed their guilt.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

With characteristic patriotism many of the Irish clergy are making strong efforts to revive the Irish language, the beautiful tongue of their forefathers. Notable amongst these is the good Bishop of Galway, Dr. MacCormack, whose heart was made glad on a recent (Galway, not the St. Lawrence), when several young lady pupils sang touching songs in Irish. He improved the circumstance and occasion to make an eloquent appeal to all present in favor of the study of Irish, inviting parents to mastered it, and thus give an impetus to happy presage of peace and control. the movement for its revival. There is much that appeals to the Irish heart in this noble effort, and it is to be hoped it from all nations having assembled in will be practically supported, especially by the youth of the country. There is certainly more sense, more justice, more profit and in every way more satisfaction, to say nothing of patriotic or national motives, in cultivating the grand old tongue of our Celtic ancestors than that of the heathen Chinee. Such, however, does not seem to find any sympathy or approval from the "Domine Sampfor we read that Cambridge has just of a chair for Chinese, and has already filled it by the appointment of a flatnosed, almond-eyed, pigtailion. Ambitious freshmen will now be able to Celestialise their linguistic aspirations.

ASTONISHED crowds are sometimes seen gazing and gaping at two or three carriboo carcases hanging, or lying, in front of a purveyor's store on St. Cath. What would these wondering people say to such a show as was lately exhibited on the premises of a taxidermist in the

present/season whow will the records of our staticers and hunters (the late indiscriminate butchery included) com-

THE FRUITS OF CHARITY.

Amidst the jarrings and contentions of every day life, it is pleasant to come across articles, in the secular press testifying to the overwhelming influence of Christian charity. The world is forced to acknowledge the fruits of the reachings of the Divine Master. In a recent article the New York Tribune page a tribute to the workers in the Churchwhose lives exemplify the teachings they expound. Dilating on the subjects. the Tribune says :-

"'Love your enemies,' said the Saviour-an impossible counsel of perfection if taken in its bare, literal sense : to day smoothing the rough places of human passion, laying low the mountains of human price and levelling up the valleys of human abasement and degradation.

And the writer then dilates upon the almost incomprehensible. Passing from the general to the particular, the article concludes as follows:-

Take as a familiar illustration the life

and career of Monsignor James Nugent. of Liverpool, England, now visiting in this country. For many years he has been known as the apos le to the outcast of whatever creed or nationality; and his divinely inspired love for his brother in degradation has earned for him the veneration of all who know him. Pro feesing a form of Christianity against which there is a widespread prejudice in England, he has so made the image of Christ visible in his life that not the most hidebound Protestant would gainsay his essential Christlikeness. In the eves of such a man there are no human beings too degraded to be lifted up into the Christ life; none so unadened as to be deaf to the appeals of Christian love and sympathy. Even criminals, perhaps the least hopeful product of modern civilization, "are all." says Father Nugent, "the creatures of God. They are a very large type of humanity in which there is more We find, in tracing the good than evil. history of criminals, that they had chiefly sprung from what you may call the neglected classes. The children have been thrown upon the streets; they have had drunken or profligate parents, and through neglect became criminals. But in all of the criminal classes there is some good. In the boys and girls in the cutter you have talent which would fit them for any position, if it were only properly cultivated."

HOW CATHOLICS WILL CLOSE THE CENTURY.

Steps have already been taken in at least one dioc se on this continent—that affections.—R.I.P. average occurrence of capital crime is of Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn-to give effect to the desire of the Holy Father that the close of the present century and the beginning of the next should be made the occasion, throughout the whole universe, of a solemn religious manifestation of love and gratitude to the Redeemer of mankind.

> The following letter was addressed by Cardinal Jacobini, secretary of the Propaganda, to all the bishops of the Church on the subject recently:

"You have doubtless become aware of the project, advanced by a number of men of great piety, to get the faithful throughout the universe at the close of the present century to affirm in a solemn visit to the Seminary at Nun's Island | manifestation, by a series of religious exercises, their love and gratitude to the all powerful Redeemer of the human

"The design of these men in this initiative was to respond to the desire of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., who wished to consecrate the epoch of tran sition from one century to another by encourage their children to take it up an extraordinary invocation of the and not to be satisfied till they had Divine assistance of Jesus Christ as a

Now, the project of these personages having received the full approbation of his Holiness, and Catholic delegates congress at Rome to promote its realization, it has pleased the Sovereign Pontiff to select me, without any merit on my part, as honorary president of the committee.

" Here, assuredly, is a noble task, and I own that I am proud and nappy to undertake it. For what could be more agreeable to my feelings than the occasion so favorably presented to me at the end of my days to employ all the strength that is still left me in promoting the glory of our Saviour-all the more, too, in these last days of a departing century. And what a century has been this of ours, in which proud men relying on a science unworthy of the name, and displaying an activity which might be called feverish, have carried their audacious temerity to the extent of calling in question the origin of Christianity, or even presenting as a fiction, as a lying legend, faith in the divine person of the Saviour.

"Wherefore we shall fervently strive to make reparation for the great injuries done to our Master, to appease God's anger by our prayers, to exalt in paens of praise the holy name of Jesus Christ, who is the splendor of the glory and the perfect image of the substance of God. Such will be the task in which we shall new century.

bishopiwilitiet his jaithful Bock know in due time. DEATH OF MOTHER ST. URSULE.

diccese of Montreal our beloved Arch-

The Psalmist's words, that "In the midet of life we are in death," have been striking illustrated and, in this instance, have been brought close home to us by the demise of an aged and sainted Sister of the Congregation Nuns-Mother St. Ursule-which took place on Saturday last, 27th November. In its issue of 27th October, just one month previously. the True Witness published a biographical sketch of this remarkable nonogenarian member of the great Sisterbood, and it was little thought that the facts then recited in connection with what may be termed the Diamond Jubitee of her profession would so soon be required for incorporation in an obituary notice. But such is life, or, rather, such is death! Ninety vears of earth, and over seventy of them dedicated exclusively to the love and Eservice of God, constitute too beautiful yet in its spirit it is at work in the world a record for this side of the grave, and entitle its holder to be transferred from the scenes of this world to those of that bright and happy home of eternal joy which it was the sole aim of her long years to deserve. The anniversary celewonderful workings of Christian charity | bration was made the occasion of excepin many ways, to the selfish worldling | tional rejoicing, into which the aged Mother entered as fully as any of those who took part or waited upon her.

Sister St. Ursule was born in Quebec in 1809 and, having died within a month of her 96th year, may rightly be termed a nonogenarian- Her father, Mr. Gibson, was a gentleman of means who, coming from Scotland, engaged in business at Quebec, and for that purpose leased a portion of the property occupied by the Sisters of the Congregation Order as an educational establishment. Mr. and Mrs. G bson, though Protestants. became great friends of the good Nuns and admirers of their Order.

When the subject of this notice was but four years old, her mother died, and, in accordance with her death-bed request. her three young daughters were placed under the exclusive control of the good Sisters. To this fact the Catholic Church owes three of its most treasured members, for, all three, having embraced its truths, gave up their lives to its service. two entering the Hotel Dieu, where they led most useful and exemplary lives, and died at advanced ages.

Mary, the third daughter, as has been seen, remained in her childhood home, the historic old convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame, where she spent all the long years of her eventful life and where she breathed her last on Saturday, 27th November, 1897, surrounded by those she loved so well and who gave back love for love, the genuine promptings of purest hearts and truest

The remarks printed elsewhere in this issue by our talented contributor "J. M." on the stage as we have it in Montreal, merit that special notice should be drawn to them. "J. M.," whom many will recognize by his initials, is an authority on the subject with which he deals, having written several high-class Irish plays, which have been presented. in this city with great success. In con nection with the vile caricature of Irishmen and Irishwomen, of which we had a notable example here lately, the successfull efforts of St. Ann's Young Men's Society and the Young Irishmen's Dramatic Club to stage the Irish character as it should be staged should be mentioned as worthy of the highest praise.

On the occasion of the reception of the new Lord Mayor at the Law Courts in London, on the 9th November, last, the duty of swearing that high functionary was discharged by Mr. Justice Mathew His Lordship the Chief Justice being indisposed and unable to attend. Sir James Mathew, like Lord Chief Justice Russell, is a Catholic, and a nephew of the great Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance, his father having been Mr. Charles Mathew of "Lehena," County bork. His daughter is married to Mr. John Dillon, M.P., the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

THE close approach being made to Catholic doctrines by the Anglican Church was shown by the manner in which the recent Feast of All Souls was observed in England. On the eve of the Feast, in accordance with a list of services privately issued by the Anglican Guild of All Soule, "Vespers for the Dead " were said or sung in one hundred and fifty-three courches of that Communion in England and Scotland, and "Masses for the Dead" were celebrated on the day of the Feast itself in two hundred and thirty Anglican churches.

MR. JOHN P. WEIDNER J P., a Catholic, has been appointed High Sheriff of Newset forth all our zeal at the dawn of the castle upon Tyne. Another sign of the times, and a proof of the growing confi-In Brooklyn this special devotional dence in the good citizenship of the

ed in ft. Anthony's Parish-It Commonces Its Work With Twenty-Three Charter Members-1 he Officers Elected and Installed.

Hibernians

Division No. 5 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was organized on Thursday evening, the 25th inst., with 23 charter members on its roll, and a most favorable prospect of a bright future, situated, as it is, in the parish of St. Anthony, a grand field for operation.

To the worthy County President, Mr. Geo. Clarke, belongs the credit of filling most salient events in the life of the in the west end a long felt want. As a result of the patriotic exertions of that gentleman, St. Anthony's parish will now be represented in the councils of the Irish Catholics of this city.

After the installation of the newly elected officers short andresses were de livered by County President Clarke, M. Lynch, Provincial Vice President; Mr. R Keye, ex-Provincial President; Mr. B. Wall, President Division No. 3; Mr. H. Kearns, President of Div. No. 4; Mr. J. Walsh, Fin. Secty. No. 2 Division, and Col. B. Feeney of the Hibernian Knights.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the New Division: President, Mr. M. Phelan. Vice-President Mr. J. McCarrey. Treasurer, Mr. M. Hickey. Rec. Secty., Mr. A. Maloney. Fin. Secty., Mr. H. Hickey.

CAPTAIN NOLAN'S SUCCESSOR

Irish Catholic Electors of St. Antoine Ward

Protest Against the Appointment of Becarie-Pearson, and Pledge Themselves to Unite Against the Aldermen Responsible in the Matter.

At a largely attended meeting of the Irish Catholic electors of St. Antoine Ward, held at No. 2042 Notre Dame street, on Taesday evening, the 30th ult., the following resolution was unanimously ado ted :-

"That the Irish Catholic electors of the death of the late John Nolan, the Fire Committee of the City Council have committed a grave act of its istice. They have ignored the claim and right of an | Oliver sang. Irish Catholic to the position who was experienced and thorouguly competent according to the best expert testimony, and we protest most earnestly against their action in this matter, and pledge ourselves to use all our influence against the Aldermen responsible."

ST. ANN'S STALWARTS.

The Inaugural Entertainment of the Winter Season.

A Most Succ ssful Affair-The Worders of the Veriscope-Historiograph -A Rattling Irish Character Sketch Staged.

The members of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, ever ready to cater to the instruction and ammement of their fellow parishioners and all others, inaug urated their winter campaign by a bril liant matinee entertainment on Tuesday last, at 2.30 p. m., which they followed up by an evening performance at 8. p. m. True to the terms in which these were advertised, they proved unquestionably unique, pleasing and instructive, and the fact was thoroughly appreciated by the large audiences present on both occasions. Mr. P. T. O'Brien, the energetic and talented President of the Society, opened the proceedings in an excellent speech, during the course of which he outlined the work of the society.

The veriscope histriograph was a revelation to ninety nine in a hundred of those present and the marvellous powers of this mysterious and latest addition to the "Graph family" amazed even those who had heard and read of them. The life-like character of the several scenes it presented could not but impress one with the idea that, as a practical character, it could challenge the most eloquent tongues or pens of the day. When to these life giving effects were added the graphic description kindly volunteered by good Father Strabbe, it will be readily tell, even by those who were not present, that the inaugural entertainment was of an exceptionally aus picious conracter. The affecting adieu scene between Charles L and his family. and his devoted blood-drinking daughter, were all presented with an almost too realistic effect; while the scenes from the history of the First Empire and the Franco Prussian war will never be forgotten by those who saw them under the

Between the first and second parts the histrionic contingent of the acciety took charge, and convulsed their audience

Rough to Blummer every man up to his part. There were sounds of well merited aplause throughout the piece, and a peror Division all the Ancient Breer of ceptibly beavy sigh when the curtain

> The following composed the cast of characters :-

Teddy O'Rourke, from the Old Country R. J. Byrne

daughter N. J Power Charles Prosyman, old Prosyman's son J P. M Keown Slimmers, servant to Prosyman ... T. F. Sallivan

The second part (so c dled) of the entertainment consisted of Veriscoped Scenes from the Life of Our Lord as represented, every ton years, at Ohberammergan, a little town at the foot of the Bavarian Alps. With an excellent sense of the appropriate the scenes presented opened with Christmas-its manger, its shepherds, and its Magi, included the Saviour and closed with the glories of the Resurrection. It is needless to say that each of these representations were accompanied with touching references by Father Strubbe, who, no doubt, rejoiced in the appertunity of giving such excellent and valuable object lessons to his faithful parishioners. The Young Men's Society of St. Ann's nave every right to plume themselves on the success of their opening day.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE good Sisters of St. Anne have a log-cabin hospital at Dawson, in the Klondike which will, no doubt, he a great God-send to the miners this winter, though it only contains twenty-two hads for patients. The ever watchful Sisters seem to have pioneered the "Victorian Nurse" idea.

An Oklahoma editor has indited the following touching appeal to delinquents: "There is a little matter that Some of our SubScribers have Seemingly forgotten entirely-some of them make us promises but have not kent them With u\$i! is a very important matterit's necessary in our business. We are very mode t and don't like to speak about it.

A special commission on vaccination was appointed in connection with the small-pox epidemic which occurred at Gloncester, in England last year, This body has just issued its report, in which it states that the severity of the epidemic its high mortality and its propagation were influenced and prompted by the unduly large proportion of unvaccinated children who were exposed to infection and intected.

As an instance of apostolic poverty it may be mentioned that in the recent or lation of the will of Dr. Walsham St. Antoine Ward in meeting assembled How, Anglican B'shop of Wakefield, the declare that in the appointment of Mr. | value of the personal estate was sworn Decarie Parson as superintendent of fire | to sa £72,240, or \$361,200. In the days engines, to fill the vacancy caused by of Goldamith the Vicar of Wakefield was considered as "passing rich on forty pounds a year." "Tempera mutantut" sirce the time of which the good old

> From statistics prepared and published by Dr. Schwartz of Berlin, one of the me! eminent medical authorities in Ger many, it would appear that the married enjoy greater longevity than the unmarried. Dr. Schwartz states that ' out of every 200 persons reaching the age of forty 125 are married and 75 single." This is consoling news to the brotherhood of Benedicts and encouraging to those who think of joining it.

THE JUBILEÉ SMOKE CONSUMER IS CERTAINLY THE IDEAL.

From all sides comes flattering appreciation of this new apparatus, which alone completely consumes the smoke and gas from all manufactures and boilers, and this to such a degree that chimnies may be dispensed with.

What was considered a dream formerly is to day a reality which is attested to by a great number of engineers and other experts; all persons using steampoilers should hasten to procure this the only perfect smoke consuming apparatus which is sold at a reduction of fifty per cent on the list of regular prices from now to the loth December. Everyone who is inconvenienced by escaping smoke should recommend this apparatus, as by its use the value of property will be increased and cleanlin ers and public health maintained. All can contribute to this, and it being the duty of all good citizens to interest themselves in the introduction of this smoke consumer.

LOST HIS BRIDE.

NEW YORK, December 1.-Michael Clark, who was married on Saturday last, at his home in Northampton, Mass., and who came to this city on Monday for his honeymoon, has lost his wife. The newly-married couple got separated in a crowd yesterday. Since then Clark has been very disconsolate, and the police are looking for the bride. Clark 15 40 years of age.

MR. GLADU DEAD.

St. Francois du Lac, Que., D. cember 1. Mr. Victor Gladu, M.L.A., for Yamaska county, died at 5.25 p.m., this atternoon. Mr. Gladu suffered a stroke of paralysis

last Saturday. Mr. Gladu was a son of the late Victor Gladu, notary public, and was born in Chambly county, in 1844, and eduhe assassination of Mur De Sombreuil cated at the Jesuit College, Montreal. He was a notary by profession. He held several municipal offices, the most important being the wardenship of Yamasks county. He was first elected to the Legislature at the general election of 1886, re elected at the general elec-tions of 1891 and 1892, but detented in the late general elections by one majority. The successful candidate was unseated, and at the bye-election, held

Random Notes

Now for December's chilly winds.

The trouble about falling in love is that you cannot always light on your

Here's another: "Lost, a little white leg with its leg trimmed." How?

The turkey that has escaped Thanksgiving now grows fat in anticipation of Christmas.

Congratulations, Ottaws College. May you be as successful in other affairs as on the football field.

Now that the football season has ended the il rist has lost a valuable market for his chaysanthemums.

The latest addition to the musical album is the "Klondyke March." It is said the walking is very bad.

It is generally admitted that there are a great many trials in this world, but a lawyer friend says that there are not half enough.

A piano trust is being organized in the States. There is a square and upright appearance about this trust that is absent in others.

The football "rooter" is now resting his vecal chords in preparation for the coming hockey season, and goodness knows he needs a rest.

After reading the want columns and noting the demands for "plain cook," one is forced to believe that beauty is at a discount.

A lady friend wishes to be informed if there are hair dressing establishments arranged to the curling rinks. Does any one know if there are ?

A feminine observer says that a wo man may smile ween a man warkeen herg win hat on a need add only know what she is to making.

" Economy " says the Provincial Gov ernment. Good to be, and we are all glad to see it but don't be too commoral in matters pertaining to tiline -

"I sm sitting on the style Mary," sigh ed he young man when he discove, c ne was on top of nisader-d one's heis most; wisien sae had carelessly thrown ·n The sota. ∗n = * *

Ad, in a local daily: The undersigned beg to inform the public that they will hold a skating rink at the corner of S: ---- and ----." Onite an onfer taking is it not? What are they going to do when the ice melts?

L'enfant terrible broke the silere after morning prayer with an exclamation and then came a wail: " Mamma, I dess you'll have to turn the hose on

" Why, dear?" asked mamma.

In spite of the strenuous efforts of certain clergymen in the United States to serve an injunction on Santa Claus, that worthy individual will appear at the various old stards on the 25th as usual. It may be mentioned that this information is official and will doubtless cause great joy in little folkland.

A walk through several of our streets lately brought to the writer's mind the necessity of the rise of some local Col. Waring who will undertake to clean our thoroughfares. Some of the streets are in a disgraceful condition, heaps o' dirt and refuse ecattered over the roadway, overturned garbage barrels etc. The sig t is certainly not very pleasing and calls for attention at once. Perhaps though, the scavenging department is waiting for a fall of snow to cover up their sins of omission.

Legislators are peculiar beings. Recently the Georgia Legislature passed an act prohibiting feotball, regarding the sport as brutal. Last week the very same legislature had a bill before it making it an offence by the employment in workshops and factories of children under thirteen years of age. But the gentle legislators who thought that football was a brutal sport decided that the employment of children of immature age was not so, and voted down the bill. The logic of the situation does not appear clear. If sturdy young men want to go out on the football field and play a hard manly game, that's brutal, but if mere children are to be sent into factories and workshops and their growth stunted, and their morals, perhaps, rained, well that's all right. It is certainly a splendid example of idiotic legislation, in fact it is worse, it is crim-

W. E. Curtis, the well known Washington or respondent, furnishes this story: On the posts of one of the old beds in the mansion of George Washing. ton at Mount Vernon, are small glass knobs with sockets drilled in them which fit little spokes, but do not fasten on. It is perfectly natural for visitors to place their hands upon the knobs, and those who do immediately preceive that they can be taken off. The next step is to slip them quietly into the pocket and carry them away as relics of the sacred place. Aithough an attendant is em. ployed to watch this room there are so many visitors that it is impossible for him to prevent such pilfering, and the glass knobs have to be replaced two or three times a week during the busy season, but that costs very little trouble and expense. A factory near Pitteburg with a side splitting character sketch, on November 16 h last, Mr. Gladu was whose only draw back, was that it was elected by 209 majority. He had not too short—in fact it ought to have been taken in the Legislative Assembly. The Regulsh O'Rourke was a Liberal.

That Roguish O'Rourke was a Liberal.

A factory near Pitt burg of Connor, Wm. Rawley, Jas. McKeina, P. Kehoe, Caswell, Dunc, J. Mulcair, P. Kehoe, Caswell, Dunc, J. Mulcair, P. Kehoe, Caswell, Dunc, J. Mulcair, Daly, John P. Melcair, Daly, John Morchants.

The ASER, VICE IN The Majority of Connor, Wm. Rawley, Jas. McKeina, J. McKeina, J. McKeina, P. Kehoe, Caswell, Dunc, J. Mulcair, P. Kehoe, Caswell, P.

and pritate collections of mementoes and historical relics. Many more are doubtless concealed for reasons of conscience and tear of discovery, but the guilty persons need have no concern. The original knobs that belonged to the bed are safely laid away in a vault, and if they need more of the same kind they can order them from the factory at Pittsburg.

The Star says that if the friends of good government intend to secure a fighting chance at the next election (municipal), they had better get into the field before every point of vantage is secured by the enemy. There is a good pointer for our friends who wish tor better Irish Catholic representation in the City Council. Come out at once and get a good start in the race.

The Philadelphia motorman knows his business thoroughly, as the following extract from a Quaker City paper will

show: "There are tricks in our trade, too," said a motorman on one of the Traction Company cars. "You see, the company expects a certain return on each trip in the way of fares, and a car that falls short of the expected amount on several runs-well, it doesn't go.

"Some people get in a car and take up enough room for two on a seat. From experience I can soon size up the squatters, as we call them, and at the first chance I get them together. For instance, look at those women in there spread out to beat the band. Watch me get that old gentleman standing up a seat."

With a sudden turn of the controller handle the car bounded ahead.

"This loosens them up," said the shrewd motorman. "Now for the jam." A sudden down brakes action, and the so called "squatters" were, by the quick stop, huddled together, and the old gentleman took a seat in a space wide enough for two.

"What do you think of that? Oh, say! it works splendidly in a crowded e r. Why," the motorman continued, I can pack them up front just like sardines. Just a turn of the handle and there is always room for one more."

Did you ever have any of the above experiences? Now you know why.

Bub Ingersoll says that football must ie a good game breause lots of people are being killed through play. That's most unenaritable, Bot, but doubtless you place the game in the same category

ST. ANTHONY'S BAZAAR

A Grand Banquet Held on Tuesday Evening

We take the following report of a mest successful banquet, weich was belief inder the anspices of the Ladic of st. Votnony's Bazaar, from the Bazaar

The Grand Banquet in connection with our Bozaar is now a thing of the past and it is with pleasure that well record the ananimous opinion of those present. hat it adds another to the already long list of notable and successful events in the history of St. Anthony's.

The large and representative assemblage, the handsome costumes of the of the eleventh anniversary of the dainty ladies, the brilliant splendor of Branch had been a great success. The " Tause I've dot my 'tockins on wrong | the tables and booths, the beau jul decorations and the excellent menu which was laid before tho-e present, all combined towards making it an event which will linger long in the minds of those

present. Sharp at nine o'clock the 250 guests ook their seats at the tastefully arranged tables, with our Pastor, the Rev. J. E Donnelly, presiding. The following menu card was laid before those present :-

MENU. Bavril. ENTREE Oyster Patties. MEATS.

Bored Turkey, Roast Turkey, Roast Beef, Roast Chicken, Jellied Tougue, Ham, SALADS. Chicken Salad, Lobster Salad,

vegetables.
Polatoes.

RELISHES. Sauces. Pickles, DESERT.

Italian Cream. Charlotte Russe, dellies, Apple Pic, Lemon Pic, Assorted Cakes. FRUITS. Apples, Oranges, Pears, Almonds, Teas. Ginger Ale. Coffee.

After ample justice had been done to the excellent bill of fare, the Rev. Father Donnelly tendered the hearty thanks of the ladies for the appreciation of their efforts to make it a success, shown by the large number present.

The large gathering then dispersed to admire the various booths and tables. Amongst those present we noticed the following, which is by no means a complete list:

Rev. Fathers O'Meara, Condon, Mc-Garry, Heffernan, Sinnett, Kavanagh and O Brien. Mesars. F. B. McNamee, M. Stewart

Ald. Kinsella, Wm. Clendinneng, Edw. Cavanagh, W. H. Cox, P. Sheridan, Dr. Boyne, Dr. Hackett. Dr. Decary, M. McGoldrick, T. J. O'Neill, J. Cuddy, Hugh Brady, John Brady, M. Donnelly, L. Charlebois, J. D. Davis, M. Hickey, M. Hicks, J. Hicks, F. Boon, F. Donovan, W. Hamill, T. M. Reynolds, B. J. Boynolds, F. Marin, Landon, M. Hamill, T. M. Reynolds, E. J. Reynolds, E. Morin, Jos. Laverty, E. Decary, H. Trihey, L. Mason John Hoobin, Thos. Walsh, Jas. O'Neill, M. Ryan Thos. Riel, James Lynett, F. A. Bussiere, M. J. Walsh, Thos. Coggins. M. Dineen, P. Lloyd, M. E. Durack, Ed. Casey. F. M. Sullivan, Wm. J McGer, F. McGee, L F. McDonald, H. Ryan, J. P. Coughlin, A. Haynes, C. M. Hockley, J. C. Kearney, J. J. Hoobin, H. F. Hoobin, Jas. Rinahan. F. Finnigan, W. A. McEvilla, A. Hamilton, G. C. Gahan, J K. Cleary, W. J. King, John Munday, J Milloy, Jos. Powers, Jas. Farrell, A. Rosaire, T. M. Cullen, W. L. Perego, P. J. Maguire, M. J. Polan, M. Phelan, Jas.

O'Connor, Wm. Rawley, Jas. McKenna,

scattered over the world, in museums, R. Collins, A. Blanchard, Alph. Decary, John Polan, Morgan, W. J. Duckett, B. Haynes, J. Binckley, B. Bart, A. E. Burns, Grand Mére, Thos. McNalley, R. Goold, M. Cabill, T. McKeown, J. Mc Carrey, C. M. McCarrey, J Peniold, Duckett, Jones, and many others whose

names we were unable to obtain. The ladies who took charge of this banquet, under the direction of Mrs. M. Hicks, Mrs. James McKenna, Mrs. P. McGovern, Mrs. J. D. Davis and Miss M. O'Connor, deserve the greatest credit for the successful and highly satisfactory result of their efforts. All contributed flourishing condition. to the gratifying result attained, and added another to the long list of undertakings which they have carried to a successful conclusion.

[For other C.M.B.A. news see page six]

C. M. B. A.

Branch 232 Elects Officers.

The Programme for the Ceming Year Includes Monthly Socials-A Strong Executive Inst-Hed and Great Enthusiasm Displayed in the Movement to Increase the Membership.

Branch No. 232 held its regular month ly meeting in their hall, 180 St. James street, last Tuesday evening, when there was a large attendance of members pres ent. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and the prevailing sentiment amongst the members seemed to be the desire to make Branch 232 one of the banner branches of the Association. It is quite evident that this will be fully realized, as the officers selected by the meeting to administer the affairs of the Branch for the ensuing year are centle men who have taken an active part in the workings of the Branch at all times, and who intend to spare no effort to promute the good objects of the Association. During the evening speeches were de-

livered by Chanceller G. A. Carpenter. President Ireland, President elect T. A. Lynch, Brotners Cowan, Rinahan, Durack, Galley, Coleman, Cherry and

initiated, and several applications for membership were read.

During the nominations for the diff rent offices. President T M Irebud took buvers. occasion to bring before the meeting the object of the mouthly ser als now being ne'd by the Branch, and stated that the object was to bring the members together in a social way, and ne expressed the none that they would turn out in arge minuters and attend the socials and spend a present excelled together, with prepriesely, and the state of t

The occurred that were elected for he results years berthan advoct Rev. Parser House Charleson T. W. Tremus, resource 1. A. Livern, Is view president [4] R. Clevan, Establish president to the Country for some A. A. Distore midely, he Continue govern-X. Burgary months and asset. Dr. J. Mare. gonald, tristies (more mate, V tar neater Borbert at R. Covan, A. C. Coo. man, H. J. McKeon and L. C. Obrien,

C. M. B. A. of Canada, Branch 50

The regular meeting of St. Anthony's Branch, No. 50, C.M.B.A., was held Wedneeday, December 1 The "At Home" committee reported that the celebration following officers were elected for the en-

Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. E. Donnelly; Chancellor, Mr. M. J. Polan; President,

Acute Rheumatism

Pains In the Foot and Limb-A Complete Cure Accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For a number of years I was afflicted with acute rheumatism in my left side and all the way down my limb into my foot. I live five blocks from my work and had to stop and rest several times in going and coming. I could get no relief from my trouble and was on the point of giving up my job when I happened to hear of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I purchased a bottle of this medicine and a vial of Hood's Pills and began taking them. Before I had half finished them I was relieved and it was not long before I was completely cured. I never lose an opportunity to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, for my cure meant a great deal to me, as I have a family and must always be at my post." WILLIAM HASKETT, yardman, Grand Trunk Railroad depot, Brantford, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared. 25 cents.

Mr. Thos. Styles; 1st vice-pres., Mr. N. Frereault; 2nd vic pres., Mr. W. Doyle; rec. secretary, Mr. F. McCabe; assistant rec. sec., Mr. T. J. O'Nell; treas. Mr. M. Neher; guard, Mr. P. Kehoe; marshal, Mr. P. Sheenan. Trustees: iesars. F. Langan, J. Polan, M. J. Polan, J. Gunning and P. Curry. Representative to the Grand Council, Chan. F. Mo-

Cabe; alternate, Chan. M. J. P lan. All of the above officers were elected by acclamation. The annual reports of the rec. secretary and fin. secretary and treasurer showed the Branch to be in a

Holiday Goods!

Our Stock of Holiday Goods for the present season is, to use a phrase too often misused, 'simply immense,' It embraces, in vast assortment, everything new in the shape of Toys, Dolls, and Games, as well as novelties of every kind in Metal, Ivory, Silver, Celluloid, Leather, Bronze, Wood, etc., from the most inexpensive in price to the most elaborate in design and finish, such as Manicure Sets, Travelling Companions, Dressing Cases, Writing Cases, Calendars, Ink Wells, Writing Desks, Pen Racks, Paper Racks, Cuff, Collar and Handkerchief Cases, Pen and Pin Trays, Pen Wipers, Pens and Pencils, Blotting Pads, Paper Cutters, Sesling Sets, Hat Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Bonnet Brushes, Dressing Table and Desk Ornaments, Paper Weights, Button Hooks, Stamp Boxes, Jewel Cases, Music Rolls, Stamp Albums, Scrap Books, Smoking Sets, Ash Trays, Cigar Holders, Card Cases, Match Safes, Photo Albums, Work Boxes, etc., etc.

Such a Variety

Demands the inspection of old and A number of new members were then young. Oddities and Noveltics are always hard to find; we have gathered them in from all the Art Markets of Europe for the special benefit of Holiday

> Inspection Cordially Invited. Goods Carefully Stored Until Wanted.

> JOHN MURPHY & Co.

2343 St. Catherine St..

CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.

TREEPHONE No. 3833. TERMS, CASB

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE ____ATTENTION!

STRIKE NOW

to begin to buy a Home from

\$4.00 ont of every \$10.00 you pay rent is lost.

FIGURE THIS OUT

10 years' rent at \$10 00 per month, amounts to \$1200, and you own nothing and have nothing but receipts for \$1,200.

What we Offer to Buyers.

We will lend you money at 6 per cent. to build a home. \$10 per month at 6 per cent. will pay off \$1,200 in 15 years. So that if y m pay \$10 a month rent for ten years you will own nothing, and if you pay \$10 a. month on account of your home you will own it in 15 years.

For further particulars apply G. W. BADGLEY.

45 St. John Street. Open Daily and Every Friday Evening.

Special Discounts to Religious Institutions. MERRILL'S CARPET STORE. 1661 Notre Dame Street

SPECIALTIES FRESH IN THIS MORNING.

10 Dozen of the Delicious "VIGER" Cream Cheese, The Finest Made in the Province.

Deerfoot Farm Little Sausages. Deerfoot Farm Sausage Ment. Deerfoot Farm Sliced Bacon.
McEwan's, Portland, Finnan Haddies. MacWillie's Pure Pork Sausages. Harper's Sausages.
New Laid Eggs and the Ferris Boneless Brankfast Bacon.
"Jersey" and "Guernsey" Butter in prints, Tins and Tubs. FRASER, VIGER & CO

500 Kegs "Lochfine" and "East Coast" Herrings (Full Herrings with Ross and Milts.) Which we offer, the "Lochfyne" at \$1.75 per keg, and the "East Coasts" at \$1.50 per keg.

MISS MARTIN'S CELEBRATED CURRANT JELLY.
In glass tumblers. Only 30 cents each. \$3.25 per dozen.

--- We also offer 100 cases Finest Maine Pack of ---CORN, SUCCOTASH AND LIMA BEANS .- Packing of 1897. "Snowflake" Maine Corn. 15 cents per can, \$1.50 per dozen.
"Snowflake" Maine Succotash. 15 cents (er can, \$1.50 per dozen.
"Snowflake" Lima Beans, per can, \$1.50 per dozen.

fraser, viger & co.,

The Influence Exercised By Old English Authors,

e Effects of Book Reviews Dwelt Upon Some Phases of the Fads of Latter Day Novel Beaders-A Glance at Two New Publications.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. Philadelphia, November 29, 1897.

In the change that takes place in the succession of generations, each with its own views of life and methods of passing time, the very motive with which one reads undergoes a revolution. When Dickens, Thackeray, and their fellows about Christmas time. Christmas gifts sent forth at intervals (which seemed long and tedious to their waiting lovers) their many paged novels, in every drawing-room, at every table, on chance en. counters between acquaintances, there was an interested question and answer such as are exchanged in reference to well-known places and persons. "Have you read 'Our Mutual Friend?'" "Oh, yes!" "Isn't Eugene Wrayburn delightful?" "And Jennie Wren-was there ever anything so amusing and so pathetic? Poor little thing!" Then some one else would chime in with another sharacter, and the conversation would become general and excited, everyone understanding everyone else, and all familiar with the scenes, the characters, the story of the book as with the everyday routine of home life. A quotation from any page of any Dickens volume was recognized, and the innocent "slang" of the time was one of the curiously natural expressions of some of the imaginary people who filled our fireside chairs with quaint and touching shadows. Now all that has changed. Volume after volume is thrust upon us, heralded, by puffs, "ads," fulsome praise of the author (usually by the most interested party) and "highly genteel"—for they are quite that vulgar—sketches of the author's family and first beginnings, and the book is read—perhaps. The no-tices are read certainly, for it is an easy Way to

"KEEP UP WITH THE LITERATURE OF THE

and the conversations regarding the book go far to prove that no further knowledge of it is considered necessary. Have you read Hall Caine's last?" "Oh, surely! Do you suppose that I am so far behind the age as to have missed that?" "What do you think of it?" Let us see! Hall Caine-he is the red headed man who was here a year or two ago, wasn't he? and they gave him a swell reception? Oh, I don't know. He has opinious of his own and he's—he's rather coarse. But then, they are nearly all that. What do you think of the book?" "Well, it's fairly good. Strong. you know. They say he was four years reading up and preparing for it." There it ends. Has anyone-speaker, listener, or outside audience—any clue to the book's interior? Is there the slightest evidence that either the questioner or the answerer has ever seen it? Alas, poor authors! I mean those who really write that they may be read, and who would like to be taken home to their readers' hearts, and used and lived with, and even lived by, in some of the dark hours that come to all as they come to authors. Reviews and "notices" and ads." are what the readers care for now, and when the people read they sit down with Thackeray and Dickens and the old folks. More wonderful still, they read them as they were read years ago. I happened on a party of young folks not long since who were fresh from Dickens for the first time, and they rattled away without a thought of him. It was all the story and the characters and the fun and the pathos. And the next thing, I encountered a clever man of to day who has been much too busy until now to read for amusement only. He bad been reading "Henry Esmond," and I had all the best of the work set out in the earnest and delighted comment upon it, but a word of Thackeray. How is it that we have come to this engrossing and

WEARING STUDY OF THE PERSONALITY OF **AUTHORS**

rather than of their thoughts and their expression of those thoughts? It is a nasty curiosity-nothing more. What a man is concerns himself, and concerns him deeply, for by it he shall stand or fall in the end What a man does-that is, as his life-work, and thus in the case of an author, what he says—concerns his fellowmen. That alone acts and re acts upon them. They may learn what shall save them and lift them to the very heights of heaven from the utterances of a man who is himself beneath contempt, and, on the other hand, they may be poisoned and condemned through the teachings of a man of exemplary life and severely rigid morals. More than Balaam have blessed where they intended to curse and have cursed where they were expected to bless; for the utterances of all, whether of tongue or pen, are not under their own control altogether. The book itself is the matter to be considered, let who will write it.

Apropos of the old books, did you notice that when the great, new and mag-nificent Congressional Library was opened a few days since, on the very first day there were more copies of Dickens taken out than of any other book or class of books?

The "League Tract" is formed of four articles, by the Rev. Thomas Hughes, S.J., published at different times in the American Ecclesiastical Review, and they form clear, strong, scholarly, yet plain, comment on "Dr. White on the

INTEMPERANCE.

Wine of Science with Pheology The Track should be widely read or the eachings, its explanations, its reprodu-are worth mastering and are not a little needed. Many who would not willingly doubt or waver are inclined to both through innocent ignorance. That is, through ignorance that does not know exactly where to go for information. Here it is I It is actonishingly clever, too, and the most cultured cannot but enjoy its sarcasm, polished and keen to an exceptional degree. O course, the fact that Father Hughes papers were prepared for the American Ecclesiastical Review vouches for their merit. When they were thought worthy of a separate publication, that set another seal upon them. They are delightful as they are

> I see the Ave Maria has issued those 'Recollections of Aubrey de Vere" in book form, which is an excellent move are in all minds now, and what to get and what to give is always the same old story. A Christmas book need not always be merely ornamental, and the matter of the poet's recollections is both beautiful and useful.

SARA TRAINIER SALEMI.

C. M. B. A. OF CANADA.

Branch No. 50 Holds a Most Successful "At Home."

Thanksgiving Eve, Wednesday, Nov. 24th, 1897, will long be remembered by those who were present at the "At Home" given by St. Anthony's Branch, No. 50, C.M.B.A., in the Queen's Assembly Rooms, in honor of the eleventh anniversary of its organization. The committee in charge have every reason to feel satisfied with the success which rewarded their labors in the arrangement of the "At Home," both socially and financially.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the evening's enjoyment opened with the Grand March. led by President M. J. Polan, of Branch 50, and Miss M. Emerson, and President M. Sharkey, of Branch 26, and Mrs M. J. Polan. Needless to say the lovers of dancing enjoyed themselves, the music being furnished by Mr. Thos Grant. whose reputation needs no comment. At 12 p.m. an adjournment was made to the supper room, where an excellent spread had been prepared by Mr. Chas. McCarrey of Richmond Square.

At the close of the supper, President M. J. Polan, in a neat speech, thanked those assembled on behalf of Branch 50 for their provence in such good numbers, which showed that the CMBA. held a prominent place among the people of our city. The President then proposed the toast of "The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada," which was responded to by Grand Deputy T. P. Tansey of Branch 50.

The toast "Our Sister Branches," was proposed, and responded to by President M. Sharkey of Branch 26, and Dr. F. J. Hackett of Branch 50.

The President then called upon Mr. F. J. Curran, B.C.L., of Branch 26, to propose the toast of "The Ladies," which was done in a manner which no doubt met with the approval of every lady present, the gentlemen rising and singing "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows." The toast was responded to on behalf of the ladies by Mr. W. P Doyle of Branch 50, and Mr. W.J. McGee, President of St. Anthony's C. Y. M. Society.

A move was then made for the Assem bly Hall where an impromptu concert was held. Mr. Thomas Grant sang in his usual good style and had to respond to an encore. Mr. Albert Smith was called upon and favored the assembly with a solo which was sung in excellent style and for which he received a well merited encore. Master Willie Polan delighted the audience by his singing, which proved him to be an artist of no mean ability. The floor of the hall was again occupied by the lovers of the light fantastic, who availed themselves of the programme prepared for the occasion. It was very pleasing to notice the zest in which the older friends present entered into the various quadrilles and cotillions. The gathering dispersed at an early hour, well satisfied with their evening's enjoy-

ment. The success of the celebration is due to the following gentlemen who formed the committee :- Chancellors T. P. Tansey, P. Doyle, F. McCabe, T. J. O'Neil, President M. J. Polan, Bros. M. Neher. P. Kehoe, N. Frereault, J. P. Gunning and W. P. Doyle.

Misery in Havana.

A New York lady has just received a letter from the Mother Superior of the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Havana. It says :- "Lately some of our older pupils discovered a place called 'Los Fosos,' which means The Ditches,' be cause it is a low and mars y place. There over a thousand women and children of both sexes are living abandoned, unknown and starving. Many are perfectly naked. All are heaped up pell-mell. They have been there nearly two months. Of their number fifteen to twenty or thirty die daily. At night there is no light, and in the morning the corpses and the living are found together. Our Children of Mary are perfect heroines, but only the older ones can enter this den where the Government has concentrated the country people for the purpose of making them die from inanition. The iniquitous plan is a great success. After having passed weeks without food the sufferers are brought sait codfish or rice, and in eating ravenously they die. We could fill books with the horrors of this place. Its history will yet be writ-ten. Our 'Children of Mary,' their hus bands and triends and our good Bishop, with many of the clergy, are hard at work trying to alleviate this unheard of misery. But it is almost impossible to aid so many. The Cubans are very charitable and generous, notwithstanding the poverty of everyone. There are in this place over a hundred little chil-The Dyke Cure for the liquor habit is a boon to humanity. It removes the appetite for stimulants in a few days, and in four weeks restores the patient to the normal condition. A vegetable A woman who had eleven children lost medicine taken privatels. A tome treatment. No seven in three months, and is now dying effects. DR. MorAGGART, London, Ont.

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

. . IT IS THE BEST

NEWARK CATHEDRAL

The Structure Will be in Thirteenth Century Gothic Style and Will Cost \$1.000,000.

Four plans for the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Newark, which is to cost \$1,000 000, have been for over a month in the hands of a committee headed by Bishop Wigger at Seton Hall College, and finally the award has been made to Jeremiah O'Rourke & Sons, of Newark.

The site is a whole city block, 812 feet on Clifton avenue, and 200 feet on Fifth and Sixth avenues. The tract is level and is on the top of the ridge overlooking the new Branch Brook Park, and affords a fine vi-w of the Orange Mountains on the West and an unmolested view of the whole territory eastward to this city and southward to Staten Island and the Highlands of the Navesink.

is going on with the preparation of working plans. The work will be given death has given rise shed much light out in a number of separate contracts and will be paid for by individual subscriptions by priests and laymen and by assessments upon different parishes in ition of it gave him whatever satisfaction the diocese of Newark. The Bishop will he was capable of experiencing. For be at the head of the building commit | certain'y his money did not procure him tee. He says that he is delighted with the plans and the prespect, and, his His passion for getting the best of a barhealth now being go d, he anticipated gain led him, when a neighbor would great pleasure in supervising the work and seeing the great cathedral grow. It he asked for a strip of land five feet wide, will be called the Cathedral of the Sacred which was evidently of much more use and seeing the great cathedral grow. It Heart.

on Sixth avenue, about fifty feet from the house." Nay, to build upon it two curb line. It will be a typical Roman houses, of which one was for rental. The on Sixth avenue, about fifty feet from the house." and a large chancel and organ gallery. for his own habitation. Around the chancel ambulatory will be dral, and will be occupied by Blahon!

The atbedral will be in thirteenth imposing towers. Foundation walls of granite will rest upon the solid red sand stone of the ridge, and there will be cellars only under the chancels, chapels and sacristies. The total length of the building will be 309 feet, and its breadth to characteristic, whether he was of sound in the characteristic, whether he was of sound constituted in the should be solved in the shoul 150 feet. The floor area will be about

Jean tower, will have a spire reaching house" to his grave unlamented by any follows :-350 feet into the air, or over 550 leet human being. Yet, according to the above the sea level. The western tower, Virgin Mary tower, will rise from 250 to failure? - New York Times. 300 feet, and will be of a lighter and more graceful design than its higher neighbor. Modern steel construction is The Liquor and Drug Habits, to be used in the building, and the walls will be of stone, though the kind has not yet been decided upon. There will be building.

red granite, with carved marble caps and is removed within three days, and a perbases of unpolished granite. The wood manent cure effected in three weeks. work will be all of quartered oak, and The medicine is taken privately and the interior colors will be light and without interfering with business duties. cheerful The floor will be of white marble and the roof of red tile. The main doors are to be of brotze. The nave and chancel will be 258 teet long, and the width of the nave and aisles 86 feet. The width across the transepts will be 412 feet, and each transept will be 44 feet wide. The third vestibule will be 20180 feet in dimensions.—Sunday Democrat.

Success In Life.

"We do not count a man's years," said Emerson, "till he has nothing else to has attracted some attention from elec count." It would be an excellent thing trical experts. The description given as for this Republic if we did not count a yet is too general and vague to afford a man's millions till he had nothing else | basis for a conclusive opinion on the to count. As a matter of fact, we count merits of the invention. The Berlin his millions, or his hundreds of thous National Zeitung says of it: ands, or his thousands, first of all. According to the sum of them is the com mon estimate of the degree to which he an Austrian engineer named Hoffman. has succeeded in life, and any considera

There doesn't seem to be very much the matter with your child. He doesn't actually lose weight, but there is no gain. He belongs to that large class of children that don't seem to prosper. You look at him a little more thoughtfully than you do at the rest and say "He is not doing well." Failure to gain in weight in a child is a danger signal. Scott's Emulsion should be taken at once. It puts on fat where health demands it, strengthening the digestion. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

amassed a considerable fortune.

duced to half a million, it is scarcely disputed that he amassed a fortune of several millions. That is to say, that according to the common estimate he was a highly "successful" man. But was Work will be begun without delay he? The facts that have come out since upon the excavation, and Mr. O Rourke his death and those that are now coming he? Toe facts that have come out since out in the legal contest to which his upon this question. The desire of getting the better of somebody was evidently the ruling passion of his life. The fruany physical luxuries or even comforts. not agree to the extortionate price which

eight chapels, two of which will open stances of discomfort to which an ordiinto transepts. One of the chapels will nary man receiving a hundredth part of be quite large, and will be supplied with his income would have refused to suba separate sacristy, and will have a clois | mit, solacing himself with the reflection tered passage leading to the episcopal that he had also succeeded in inflicting residence, which will adjoin the cathe some discomfort, though nothing com-

in a bargain. There also he died, under circumcentury Gothic style, and will have two stances of the most instructive character, which are now coming to light. It does or of unsound mind, that his last illness 25 000 square feet, and there will be seating room for 2 000, with standing room that the members of his family had de The taller, which will be known as the it. He was carried from his "spite common estimate, he was "successful | from his sepulchre its covering!

We guarantee to every victim of the three spacious front entrances to the the case, that when Mr. A. Hutton The nave columns will be of polished as directed, all desire for liquor or drugs

To Print From the Telephone.

National Zeitung, partially descriptive of a new electrical machine, said to be capable of recording at either end of the line messages sent by telephone wire,

"It is an electrical writing machine called "telescripteur,' the invention of In its general appearance it is very much like a typewriter. The keyboard consists of four rows of seven keys each, which print the letters of the alphabet, and the numerals, and which call for the same kind of skill as the ordinary typewriter. The machine is connected with the telephone in some manner not yet revealed but without the use of a special wire. The letters of the message are printed upon the familiar narrow tape in clear type by the writer using the instrument. A similar machine is attached to the receiving end of the telephone, and it prints the message simultaneously with its composition on the sender's

"One of the most apparent advantages this system offers, besides the accurate reproduction of the messages sent, is the possibility of sending a message to a person in his absence, so that he will find it dul recorded and awaiting him on his return. As soon as the central telephone office makes the connection, the machines begin to work, and the receiver continues to grind out messages as long as they are sent. The price of each telescripteur will be the same as that of a high-grade typewriter, 500,

marks (\$125)".
Alfred S. Brown, the electrical engineer of the Western Union Telegraph Com-

tion of his other achievements or qualities, unless he happened to attain public distinction, is postponed.

There is a will case now before the courts which ought to have an illuminating influence, as tending to show that this common method of estimating suc cess not only is very crude, but may be entirely incorrect. The common sense of mankind has affixed, by etymology, the character of a miserable man to that of a miser. According to that, the late Joseph Richardson was a miserable man. He lived like a beggar and in all his dealings behaved like "an hard man," and by energy and perseverance in the doubt ful virtue of extreme frugality and the undoubted vice of extreme hardness, he

Although by the interested estimate of one of his heirs the amount of the estate "in sight" after his death is re

Heart.

to his neighbor than it was to him, to the building will face south, fronting build upon it what was called a "spite" Catholic cathedral, complete in all its other, built primarily to shut off his parts, with nave, aieles, two transepts neighbor's view, was built incidentally There he lived, in necessary circum-

dral, and will be occupied by Blahon parable with his own, upon the neighbor Wigger, who now resides at Seton Hall of whom he had failed to get the better

liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken Immediate results—normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, and health impaired in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. We invite strict investigation. Address THE DIXON CURE Co., No. 40, Park Avenue, Montreal.

The publication in this country of a translation of an article in the Berlin

machine.



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. the perfection of dictionaries;" so writes Hon. D. J. Brewer, Justice the United States Supreme Court, who voices the general sentiment. Specimen pages free. G. & C. Merriam Co., Publishers, Springfield, Mass. O

pany, thus speaks of the new invention: I should judge that this machine is nething more or less than one of hundreds of inventions designed to print messages from wires charged with electricity, either in connection with the telephone or the telegraph instrument. I never heard of this particular machine before. It has not attracted enough attention in Europe to be noticed in any of the leading technical journals so far as I know. I could name a dezen instruments which will do what it is said this instrument will do. They are on the market, but have not been adopted for general use by any telegraph or telephone company. I think that eventually instruments for printing messages as they are written and transmitted will be adopted for general telegraph and telephone business, but the problem of inscribing them on sheets, instead of on long tapelike strips of paper, does not appear as yet to have been solved."

A Preacher's Plagiarism.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Haverhill Gazette, has the following pertinent editorial comment on the rather unministerial conduct of a certain preacher in New York who has acquired notoriety by his attacks upon the Catholic Church:

Rev. Madison C. Peters, of New York, is one of the men who firmly believe this country is drifting to its ruin by reason of the machinations of the wicked Romanists. Mr. Peters is a man whose for 2500 more The height of the nave signs upon his life. None of them had any reason for whishing to prolong it. It is quite clear that they had designs upon the spires will be of stone, and the spires will be of different heights.

In the members of his lamity had to mind unconsciously absorbs all that he any reason for whishing to prolong it. It is quite clear that they had designs upon three years ago, as shown by the Hartford Courant, President Eliphalet Nott, no other interest in him than to procure of Union College delivered a culcay on Alexander Hamilton a partial of which Alexander Hamilton, a pertion of which

"Approach, and behold, while I lift which will be designated as the Blessed in life." If this was success, what is admirers of his greatness, ye emulous of his talents and his same approach and behold him now! How pale! How silent! No martial bands admire the adroitness of his movements; no fascinating throng weep and melt and tremble at his eloquence. Amazing change! A shroud, a coffin, a narrow subterranean cabin!—this is all that now remains of Hamilton! And is this all that now remains of Hamilton?"

Recently Ductor Peters delivered a eulegy on the late Henry George. Upon

that occasion he said:—
"Approach and behold while I lift from the sepulchre its covering. Ye admirers of his courage, ye emulous of his fame, ye covetous of his manliness, approach him now. How pale, how silent! No martial bands admire the adroitness of his movements; no hats wave, no shouts sound at the mention of his name. Amazing change! A shroud, a coffin, a narrow subterranean cabin-is this all that now remains of Henry George?" Doctor Peters should at least cease his

attacks upon the Pope long enough to explain how he happened to appropriate to his own use the language of President Nott without saying so much as "by your leave."

The reverend plagiarist has since explained that the words he "conveyed' were unconsciously "embedded" in his mind. There are other things embedded in that curious mind of his which, in a spirit of Christian charity, we wish he could disinter—his fossilized ideas about the Catholic Church, for instance.-Sacred Heart Review.

A POINTER IN FENCE BUILDING.

A simple method of preserving wooden posts, set in the earth for fences or other purposes, is given by a writer in the Bautechnische Zeitschrift, namely, that of turning them upside down, that is, reversing them from the position which they had while growing as portions of the trunk of a tree. The reason for this is that the capillaries of a tree are so arranged as to promote the ascent of fluids from the root upward; consequently, a log set in the ground in the same relation as the trunk of a growing tree will draw moisture from the ground to a considerable height, and the wood so moistened will decay, while, on the other hand, if the log is set with the other end up, the action of the capillaries tends to oppose the ascent of moisture, and the wood resists decay much longer. Mention is made of an experiment in France of furnishing alternate posts with a pro-tecting ring, made by slipping on a drain

Economy in taking Hood's Sar-saparilla, because "100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to and true only of the One True BLOOD Purifier.

pipe, and filling the space between the inner surface of the pipe and post with tar and sand. The top of the pipe was set just at the level of the ground, and it was found as a result of this method that the posts so treated lasted five times as long as those which had been set in the ground without such protection.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week by the U.S. and Canadian Governments to Canadian Inventors. This report is specially prepared for this journal by Messas.

Marion & Marion, Solicions of Patents and experts, head office 185 St. James street, Temple Building. Montreal:-

AMERICAN PATENTS. 591.984-Robert W. Clarke, Victoria,

593 241-Isaie Frechette, Montreal, Can, hand lasting tool. 594 260-Frank S. Mead, Montreal, Can.. valve gear for gas engines.
594 045—Joseph Tolhurat, Burlington,

Can., gute valve. CANADIAN PATENTS. 57,281-William H Orr, Beausejour,

Man., horse shoe. 58 168-William H. Orr, Beausejour, Man, wash board. 58,189-Eugene Godin, Three Rivers, Can, acetylene gas generator. 59,192—John Flood et al., Quebec,

acetylene gas generator. 58 109—Herbert B. Fitzeimon, Wapella, Ass., anti-refilling bottle.

PASSING AN EXAMINATION.

A charming anecdote is told of Prof. D'Arcy Thompson the expert sent by England to investigate the seal question. While conducting examinations at an English University, he learned that one of the students to be examined, a young was so timid and so nervous that it was likely she would not do herself justice. and he was asked to make allowance for this. Prof. Thompson asked to be presented to her before the hour of the examinations, and after meeting he suggested that, as they had a few moments at their disposal he would be pleased to have her show him about the museum. She gladly assented to this, and they spent a delightful half-hour; when the dreaded time approached the nervousness of the young woman became apparent. Finally she summoned courage to ask when the ordeal would take place. The conclusion of the story is obvious-Prof. Thomps n told her the dreaded hour was over. While they sauntered about the museum he had put her through a rigid examination, she had answered his questions brilliantly, and she received her degree.-Boston Transcript.

ABSCESS WAS LANCED:

"I had an abscess on one of my hips. It was lanced and never healed. Hospital treatment failed. The next winter I had three abscesses. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon found it was helping me. When I had taken about six bottles I was cured." Mas. FRANKLIN H. TEED, Freeport, Nova

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Worried Her.-Mother-Y u don't know how you worry me dear Why. my hair is turning gray! Florrie-My! now you must have worried grandma. Her hair is all white.



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Walte Beath" and What It Heam -Kisery Killing Thousands

There is a very general impression among our separated brethren, and par ticularly among those who have had no opportunity to visit Italy, that that king dom is the home of freedom and delight; that its only drawback to a career of prosperity and happiness was the Papal supremacy, and, now that the King of the new regime and his descendant had taken p essession of the home of the ancient Romans, was fast recovering its pristine glories.

Alas, how foolish is the idea, how plione, to think that the hidrous doctrin s of the Illumina'i and Carbonari, the latters of the modern secret societies, rould bestow the blessings which complient the throne of St. Peter. Now aid again there comes up some new phase of the present condition of things witch furnishes a terrible commentary on the doings of the reign of Humberto Printo, "United Italy" forsooth. It is united infidelity against the True Faith, an how are they pros ering? Napleshyd. Naples—the suppose most pro gressive city of Italy, is the victim o' a terrible scourge which is thus described by one of its most learned men.

A TERRIBLE ARRAIGNMENT.

Professor Colajanni, Superintendent of School Statistics of Naples, has this to say in his annual report, recently is

"The foreign visitor, comfortably hotels, is as sate on the lovely Neapoli tan bay as in any European city; infective diseases, to which the stranger is

is the death by inaution and exhaustion; it is the death by slow deg-neration, by misery, by nutrition of the worst kind. and even that defective; it is the death 216; in 1896 they were 4,812-this too, with no corresponding increase of popu-THE " WHITE DEATH,"

according to Professor Spatuzzi and Prefersor Colsianni eloquently indicating physical degeneration, general and progressive, going pari passu with the moral degeneration which yields precocious delinquency as well as adult orime so alarmingly. Leading up to the White Death' is the malnutrition which, though copiously illustrated in the works of Somma, Spatozzi, Manfredi, and other Neapolitan hygienists, does not detain Professor Colajanni, who hastens to the 'material condition of habitation' under which the poor of Naples live or rather die. Lordon, for example, has 196 inhabitants for each square kilometre, Paris 265, Rome 280, Turin 340, Naples 939 and in her Pendino quarter 1254! There is no hyperbole, he adds, in saying that the Neapolitan population lacks air, oxygen, light, and that it huddles together in houses which are not human dwellings, but wild beasts' lairs' The children who go from these dens to schools make little change for the better as to ventilation. Professor Fazio, in his report to the Minister of Public Instruction, describes these schools as no better than they were demonstrated to be by a lamented Neapolitan philanthropist, the common councilman, Signor Casini. 'omicide, costituenti un' off sa alla civiltà ed all' umanita' (homicidal, con stituting an offence to civilization and humanity), Professor Colajanni, whom no one will suspect of reactionary sym pathics, adds that sixty years ago the illustrious Dr. De Rezi (it is mostly the medical man who plays the philanthropist in Italy) protested against the condizioni tristissimo, deplorable circumstances) in which Naples languished under the Bourbon, whose Government resolved itself into three f's—' feete, farina, e, forche' (ent rtainments, meal, and gallows) But he asks, is she much better off now? The 'gallows' has been

⁴ MEAL , IS DIMINISHED TO STARVATION POINT.

the 'entertainments continue, mostly in the form of the unveiling of monuments to the 'heroe of the revolution,' whose commemoration' has already cost the country milliards of lire. Be it the task, he concludes immediate and effective of the new regime, whether parliament ary or municipal, to redress the balance in favor of 'farina' at the expense of the 'feste,' confident that a better fed, better housed, better clothed populace those heroes than all the statues, mem good appetite, refreshing sleep, steady orial tablets, unveilings, and fire works nerves, and does not interfere with busi is vainly sought to scare the wolf of hunger from the house and the White Death' from the inmates."

That the condition of Naples may be safe enough for the rich for ign visitor may be true enough but what shout the poor over taxed and trodden-down New politan? This is "Italy for the Italians" With a vengeance !

The diseases cured by Hood's Saraaparilla are many becau e most ailments disappear as so in as the blood is enriched

B70 and received a medal for good conduct. Bismarck descends from the Hohenzollerns, and was born on April 1." Of sixty six recruits whom the officer had to instruct twenty one had never in their life heard the name of the Iron Chancellor.

The Venerable De La Salle.

The cause of the founder of the Institute of Christian Brothers is advancing as rapidly as that of Joan of Arc. The stage of the three miracles necessarily to be approved before the Canonisation has been reached. These three miracles, proposed and accepted by the Sacred Congregation of Rites for the Canonization were wrought, respectively, Decem ber 2, 1887, in the instantaneous and perfect cure of Celestine Roou, alumnus of the Seminary of Pamiers, France, victim to acute cerebral meningitis; February 13, 1889, in the Cellege of St Jeseph of Rodez in the immediate and entire cure of the student Leopold Tayac, suffering from double pneumonia, complicated with brain troubles. The third miracle took place in Ottawa, Can., in the person of Pather Natalana, Can. of Brother Netelmo, of the Christian Schools, instantaneously cured May 4, 1889, of paraplegy, consequent on lesion of the spinal cord. Other two sessions—the preparatory and the general or defin ite, held coram sanctissimo- will be re quired ere proceeding to this Canonization, which, it is hoped, will not be long delayed. The Ponente of the cause is Cardinal Parocchi.-New York Sunday

The Observance of Sunday.

The Paris correspondent of the Monitor, London, Eng., says: L'Avenir, of Reims, gives an account of a reunion which was neld in that place by Pere Hoppenot, for the sanctification of the Sunday. At lodged and entertained in the principal Reims it appears that this w rk is making much progress, and now can reckon upon no less than 500 associates. The committee has drawn up a list of meet liable, are steadily declining in shopkeepers who, it appears, will under Naples; typhoid fever, with the serino aqueduct bringing in pure water Sunday. On the doors of their work Serino aqueduct bringing in pure water in any quantity, has almost disappear ed. But 'ls morte bianca,' which reaps It is thousands in the Neapolitan slums, to trade as far as possible with these shopkeepers only, to recompense them for the loss incurred in closing on the S.bbath. I hear no reports of the propreceded always by anomia, by chlorosia, by 'duaky pallor'; it is this death which marks a steady rise. Take the following figures by way of proof:—In 1878 the deaths associated with congenitated formaits (vividiconformazione) were though I can certainly vouch that the 131; in 1896 they were 240 Again, the doubs by inherculosis in 1873 were 1, not for the excursionists. Yes; there might be some chance of reasoning with their own fellow townsmen; but with lation to acc unt for i. There you have the excursionist there is no reason. And of these, the worst-I regret to say it, but it is so—are the English. An Englishman seems to be so much bound up at home, under the eagle eye of some one or other, that when he is allowed to come to Paris he invists upon the necessit; for being wicked. He has come to Paris, Paris is a wicked city, and he is going to be desperately wicked. I suppose it is force of contrast that makes him go on like this; but the week end English tourits, who comes over here wearing costumes that he would not like to be mentioned in the same day with himself, and swearing strange cathe, is a very abomination. The American runs him a very good second; and can you ronder that Lound Fran such outrages upon art and nature as the folk I have somewhat hastily described, do not like Messieurs les Angliches?

ATTRACTIVE WOMEN.

Why is one woman attractive and another not? The most admirable and a tractive thing about an attractive woman is her womanliness. Everybody admires a womanly woman. She must have health, of course, because without it it she would less the brightness of her eyes, the fullness of her cheeks and her vivacity. Real health must mean that a women is really a woman That she is strong and perfect in a sexual way, as well as in every other. That she is capable of performing perfectly the du ies of mat unity. Some are born with what is called "constitutional weakness." Those who do not enjoy perfect health, need only take the proper pre-cautions and the proper remedy to become perfectly well and strong. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure any derangement of the distinctly feminine organism. Send 31 cents in one cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffile, N. Y., and receive Dr Pierce's 1008 sage "Common Sense Medical Adviser." illustrated.

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disappear as so in as the blood is enriched and purified by

It is said that a Prossian flicer in the German error has been in the babit of questionin, raw recruits on simple mattered from the prossian flicer in the prossian flicer in the constitution, also a pentity and all Thross and Lung Affections, also a pentity and all Nerveus Complaints. Having test of national history. Here are a few replies to his question, who is Bis marck?: "Bismarck is dead."

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LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of There Per Cent for the current half year, being at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum upon the Paid up Capital Stock of this institution, has been declared, and hat the same will be payable at its Banku. g House in this city on and after WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days inclu-By order of the Board.

W. WEIR,
President and General Manager.
Montreal, 19th October, 1897.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. | SUPERIOR COURT DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL. | No. 2390 ... DAME LEA LAMARRE, Plaintiff;

WILFRID LAMARRE, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that an action in separ ation as to property has been taken against Wilfrid Lamarre, Trader, of the City of St Henri. Montreal, 8th November, 1897. BEAUDIN, CARDINAL,

LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN,

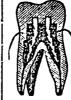
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SMILES.

He wouldn't know the truth if he saw it. Oh, yes he would. Otherwise he muld not evade it so easily —Brooklyn

"Did you want me?" asked the young man talking on the telephone to the central office. 'Oh, this is too sudden!" replied the modest telephone girl— Yonkers Statesman.

Truthful Witness - Judge - Do you mean to say that you were the last peron to play on the old opera house stage? Witness-Yes. your Honor, I'm a pineman in the hose company.

Those girls - Liura-Charlie sent me the loveliest present of a mirror ! Flora -Yes, I heard that he said a woman never was too old to be pleased with a looking glass.

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[NEW YORK SUN.]

dom.

The Rev. Father Jones, S. J., a distinguished antiquary and the archivist of St. Mary's College at Montreal, who is at present visiting the Jesuit community at Eighty-third street and Park avenue, has with him a collection of rare old manuscripts pertaining mainly to the Society of Jesus and its work in the Western World. The history of this collection is not without interest. When the English Government issued an order against the Jesuits in Canada the society was allowed to retain its existing propexty, but the government would not permit the Jesuits to receive any novices, hoping that when the last member of the society died that its property would come into the possession of the British. The last of the Jesuits in New France was Father Cesut, who died in March, 1800. Before his demise Father Cesot succeeded in passing many documents of almost priceless historical value to the Sœurs Hospitaliers, and they stored them with great care in the vaults of their convent. The decree permitting the Jesuits to return to Canada was issued in 1843. Almost their first thought was for the manuscripts and writings of the early fathers, which they had intrusted to the sisters. Fortunately, the nuns had been impressed with the importance of the collection, and the priests who were sent to recover it found the manuscripts intact. Or the documents which Father Jones

has brought to this city, probably the most important is the original map, drawn by Father Marquette, of the Mississippi River, or, as he called it, the "River of the Conception." This map is drawn on heavy paper, with consider able skill, and its outlines are apparently as clear to-day as they were when first made by the distinguished missionary explorer. Father Marquette mapped out only that which he had seen during his famous explorations. The river, as shown on this map, extends from Prairie du Chien to the mouth of the Arkansas River. Accompanying the map is the autograph journal kept by Father Marquette during the voyage. This journal is beautifully written and it contains much of interest concerning the wild country which he traversed. The last entry was made scarcely a month before the death of Father Marquette, and the book was directed in the explorer's own handwriting to the Rev. Father Claud Dablon, Superior of the missions of the Society of Jesus in New France.

For a long time there was considerable doubt about the authenticity of the journal, arising from the fact that there was written on it an entry which stated that it was the writing of "the late Father Marquette." The entry was made in exactly the same bandwriting as the body of the journal, and those who examined the document with a critical eye pointed out the apparent absurdity of Father Marquette's reference to himself as a dead man. This apparent inconsis whose individual labors the authenticity of the journal was established, as being perfectly natural. He says that the journal was entrusted to two Indians to be delivered to Father Dablon At that time Father Marquette was almost in the valley of the shadow of death. He evidently realized that by the time his precious journal reached the hands of him for whom it was intended he would be no longer numbered among the living. Moreover, Father Jones says, the endorse ment so written by Father Marquette was probably repeatedly shown by his messengers, who used it as a sort of passport on their journey toward Quebec Father Jones finally established the au thorship of this journal beyond question by comparing the handwriting with the baptismal record in the little town of Boucherville, just below Montreal, of the intant daughter of an Indian named Victor Kioventaone The ceremony was performed on May 20, 1668, and the record of it was made by Father Mar quette, who attached thereto his own signature.

Another extremely valuable manu script is the original description of New Netherland, written by the Rev. Father Isaac Jogues, who suffered martyrdom at Aureaville, in Montgomery county, N. Y, in whose memory a shrine has been erected at that place. Father Jogues was put to death on Oct. 16, 1646, by the Iroquois Indians. He was first captured by them at Quebec, They then brought him down Lake Champlain and Lake George and during the voyage he was subjected to incessant and cruel tortures, two fingers of one of his hands being bitten off by squaws. He was released however, by the Dutch of Fort Orange, and he finally made his way to France. The mutilation of his hand by the Indians disqualified him, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, from saying mass. But so great was his zeal, and so distinguished his services to the early church of America that Urbain VIII., the then reigning Pope, granted him a dispensation by which he was able to resume his priestly functions. In conferring this signal distinction upon the missionary, the Pope said that it was not proper that a priest who had suffered martyrdom for Christ should not be allowed to drink His precious blood. Shortly afterward Father Jogues returned to America and resumed his missionary labors with increased ardor, which finally resulted in his death at the hands of the Indians to whom he sought to bring the teachings of Christianity.

In his description of New Netherlan! Father, Jogues refers to "Man hatte-Island" as being seven leagues in circuit. He says that it contained a fort that was to serve as the commencement of the of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of the introduction to be built in the future. Concerning the inhabitants, he said: "There cases have been perfectly CURED.

men of different less and a permitted exercise of no religions was permitted except that of the Calvinista. In fact, the
corders were to admit none but Calvinista
to the island, but; these orders. Father Jogues says, were not striptly observed. was made from the shells of oysters, of which great quantities were taken out along the shores.

The collection also contains the attending the entertainment. originals of the Jesuit Relations from 1672 to 1679. These manuscripts are contained in two bound volumes, and accompanying them are detached duplicate originals of the relations, thirteen in number, and written in the handwriting of Fathers Jean de Lamberville, Claude Dablon and Vaillant de Gueslis. They are mainly valuable because they contain the history of the missionary work of the Society of Jesus during that period, and the duplicate originals which go with them are important because they show the handwriting of various priests engaged in compilation of the work. lish the story of their missionary work.

In 1672 the Jesuit Fathers ceased to pub-This was done because the Pope decreed that no writings of that nature should be put forth until they had been approved by Bome. The French Government objected to the exercise of such an authority by the Pope, and rather than bring a clash between that Government and the Vatican, the Jesuits ceased to publish their Relations, but kept on writing them. Probably the most complete set of the Relations now in existence is in the Lenox Library. It is said to be far superior to the collection in the British Museum.

Father Jones's collection also contains the original of the grant of certain indulgences by Pope Urbain VIII. to the Jesuit Mission of St. Mary's in Huron county. The grant is merely a brief. Part of the ruine of the little church which it conerned are still standing.

No. 16 in the collection is a bound volume of manuscript concerning the death of Father Jogues, Anne de Noue, Antoine Daniel, Jean de Brebeuf, Gabriel Lalemant, Charles Garnier, and Noel Chabanel; also the captivity and death of Rene Goupil, martyred by the Iro quois on Sept. 26, 1642, and a manuscript written by Father Paul Raguencau, who was compiler of the Relations from 1648 to 1652, concerning the martyrdom of

Father Jogues. These documents are beautifully written, in a clear, bold hand, and here and there throughout the book, more particularly at the end of chapters, are attached affidavits certifying to their truth. This was done because it was the intention of the early missionaries that these documents should be used at some time for the purposes of canonization.

No. 15 in the collection is a Huron grammar, ty Father Pierre Potier, which is in itself a most remarkable book. Father Potier was the last of the old Jesuit missionaries of Ontario. The grammar is a most elaborate work, written in a fine, but legible hand, and it contains besides the syntax, declension of verbs, &c., a complete directory of the Indian settlement in which Father Potier labored. The census gives the name and a description of the location of the residence of every man, woman and child in the village, as well as those who lived in the neighboring forests. At the end of the directory, in separate places provided, are tabulated the names of the chiefs of the Indians who dwelt thereabouts and the Indian names of the missionary priests who were their spiritual guides. Among the names in Father Potier's directory are many which are still familiar to the present residents of Detroit. As a companion piece to this grammar, is a book of sermons in Huron delivered by the various priests of the mission. These sermons are all in the handwriting of Father Potier, who must have spent many months in compiling them. His handwriting is so fine and the characters so small that it was said of him that he wrote with a crow's quill. Other valuable manuscripts were brought with him by Father Jones.

C. O. F.

Concert and Social by St. Patrick's Court.

President Fosbre Outlines the Work of the Organization,

St. Patrick's Court No. 95, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, held their annual concert and social in the Armory H Il, Catheart street, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, Thankegiving Eve.

There was a large attendance of members and their friends Bro. James F. Fosbre, the Chief Ranger of the Court, presided, and on the platform were Bros. A. A. Gibeault, Provincial Chief Ranger, X Bilodeau, Provincial Secretary, J. P. Jackson, memner of Provincial Board, John Davis, P.CR., St. Patrick's Court, J. Pierson Cuief Ranger of St. Anthony's Court D.H.C.R., F. Feron, C.R. Sarsfield Court, Thos Cummings, C.R., St. Mary's Court, M. M. J. Flanagan, C.R., St. Lawrence Court; Thos. Croke, C.R., Emerald Court; M. J. Walsh, M. O'Toole; P. T. O'Brien, President St. Ann's Y.M. S.; J. Kilfeather, President St. Ann's Temperance Society; J. Barden, President C.B.L., and C. Ritchot, ex-Vice-

High Chief Ranger. Chief Ranger Fosbre, in his opening remarks, gave a short history of the Crepons in the daintiest colors. Come Order in Canada, St. Patrick's Court and have your choice of a Dress Length being the first Court organized in this at \$1.00. country with a charter membership of 22, and having at present a membership of over 200, while now there are over 6 000 Foresters on the Island of Montreal alone, and over 12 000 in the Province of Quebec. He stated that the Order was open to every Catholic young man who was a practical Catholic and in sound physical health, there being an insurance of \$1000, \$2,000 or \$3,000, as de sired. The Order also paid sick and funeral benefits, gave a free doctor and other advantages to its members. The Order was always ready to lend a help ing hand to members out of emplo.

SCROFULA in its worst form yields to the blood cleansing power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of

ment or in distress. He appealed to the

Mr. Fosbre drew his remarks to At that period deer were abundant in close by thanking those present for their the fall on Manhattan Island, and lime attendance and assuring them that they would be amply repaid by the pleasure they would receive from the programme for any sacrifice they may have made in

Among the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the entertainment were Miss Ella Walker and Miss Louisa Morrison and Mrs. Parratt; Mesers. T. C. Emblem, H. P. Betty, M. C. Mullarkey. Wm. Fogarty, G. Geary. Edward Quinn, J. H. Cleland, Edward Watt, E. Geary, Jack Lyle and St. John and Gregory, whose instrumental duo brought down the house. The songs of Miss Ells Walker were, of course, warmly applauded, and the chaming young vocalist had to respond to a well-merited encore.

The concert was under the direction of Mr. P. J. Shea, who also acted efficiently as accompanist.

During the intermission Bro. Gibeault, the Provincial Chief Ranger, delivered a very instructive and pleasing address on the benefits of the Order, which was

warmly received. Letters of apology were read from His Worship the Mayor, Ald. Connaughton and several other distinguished citizens. About 150 couples remained for the social, dancing being kept up till early Thanksgiving morning, and everybody went away charmed with the most successful entertainment ever given by St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, Catholic Order

of Foresters. Committee of Arrangements :- Messrs W. Murphy, James Easton, James F. Fosbre, G. Murray, H. P. Betty. D. Cahill, M. Rochford, M. M. Daly, Ed. Genry, Alex. Patterson, W. Jarvis, E. J. E. Murray, John Davis, L. Z. Boudreau.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH MILESTONE

Passed by Mr. Thomas H. Waddell-A Aumber of Friends Do Honor to the Occasion.

A pleasing event took place last Friday evening, when a number of friends assembled at the residence of Mr. T. H. Waddell and celebrated the 55th anniversary of his birthday. Among those present were: Messrs. James Morley, ex-Deputy Warden Mc-Carthy, St. Vincent de Paul, M. Tison, A Rice, W. McElroy, J. Tayler, E. Quivron, T. Earl, M. Robert, J. Ryan, M. O'Flaherty, M. J. Cunningham, R. Dow, E. Halley, John Dwyer, P. Carroll, S. Crevier, and others.

Mr. James Morley occupied the chair in an able manner.

After full justice had been done to the good things provided, Mr. Morley proposed the health of the host, and spoke of his many sterling qualities, his long connection with St. Patrick's Parish and its people. He closed by calling on Mr. Waddell, who feelingly responded. He stated that on occasions like the present he was reminded that he was rapidly passing the milestones of life, drawing closer to that sphere where many of those who were near and dear to him had gone. Yet it was a pleasure to see around him so many friends of lang syne, and may it be long before any more links be severed from life's chain. He proposed "The Old Friends and the New.

Ex Deputy Warden McCarthy responded gracefully. He spoke of an ac-

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Fabrics comprising the choicest Fancy Plaids and other Fancy Dress Goods, well worth \$1 50, to clear at 69c yard. Dress Lengths in Self Colors, All-Wool,

in most desirable shades, suitable for Christmas Presents, at \$1.50, \$175, per Dress Length. We offer as fine an assortment of Dress

Lengths in Choice Designs in Prints, and have your choice of a Dress Length

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Full assortment of Carpets and

Oilcloths, at MERRILL'S CARPET STORE,

The remainder of the state of t

Mr. A. Rice then sang in splendid tyle. "A man's a man for a' that " and Father O Flynn," and afterwards | r. posed "The Music of Our Land." which was responded to by Mr. Timp, Presi dent of the Victoria Band, and hy Mr Quivron, Bandmaster. "The Prize" which was also proposed, called forth an eloquent speech from Mr. E. Halley. The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. Crevier in a witty speech, and a selec tion of Irish airs by the Victoria or chestra brought a most agreeable night

The Pairiot Priest Lectures Before a Large Audience,

Home Eule at the Masthead-He Wints Young Women to Remain in Ireland.

The Rev. Father Sheehy lectured be fore a large audience at Boston, on Sun. day last. His subject was "Picturesque Ireland-Scenes and Incidents of Her History." The lecture was for the purpose of raising funds to build a church in Bruree, Limerick, Ireland, and was held under the auspices of the A O. H. of Massachusetts and other Irish societies. A reception was tendered the patrict priest previous to his lecture. Father Sheehy's name is a hausehold word among Irishmen the world over.

The Hon. John F. Fitzgerald presided. and introduced the lecturer in a most fitting manner. He told the audience how the priest was identified with the struggle for liberty which Ireland is making, and how he incurred the dis pleasure of the English government by his patriotic utterances, and was imprisoned for nine months in Kilmall ex

Father Sheehy said he had been iden tified with the Irish cause since he was a boy, and was particularly active in the land league movement, which was organized in County Mayo in 1879, when Parnell, Dillon, Sexton, Eagan, Brennan and others took the initiative. The lecture was illustrated by 200 stereopticon views, and filled with words of encouragement for the home rule movement.

The parliamentary party, the speaker said, is fast closing up its work, ready for another supreme effort for home rule, and when hat time comes, which will be in the next general election, the party will be united, as it was in the days of

Previous to the lecture, a Post reporter interviewed Father Sheeby. He said-"That the Irish movement in the decade of years to come would reach a partial,

if not a complete, solution.
"We want our young men and women to remain at home, for there are good times coming, and certainly their condition cannot be improved by living in the already overcrowded cities here Our people are in a large degree an agricul tural producing class and if they can make a veritable paradise out of Ireland by improving the land, certainly with some assistance they can be more productive where the great agricultural belt

"Had we the opportunity at home as the Irish people have here, our manufac tures would rank high in the record of nations, and it is this we are striving for, and we need the moral support of all liberty-loving Americans, like your noble Senator Hoar, President Capen, and many others whom I could mention.

"The Irish leaders, while partially divided, are beginning to realize the necessity of union, and I look for great results from the visit of thousands of Irishmen and Americans to Ireland next year as a unitying force. There is no time for quibbling, but all men who have ti e cause of ireland at heart snot ld, and I have no doubt will, get tog- ther, as we did in days of old, and once more put the cause of home rule at the mastheau. We may have our differences, but no Irishman will, I am confident, b so blind to the welfare of his race as to place any obstacle in the path of self-government. It is a cause of the people and not of leadership, and the command of the people will be for unity all along the line, and certainly that mandate coming from the people must and shall be obeyed."

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Irish News.

The subject of the reduction of the force of the Irish Constabulary is a familiar theme. Just now it is said that the decrease in the number, according to a recent decision, will not be less than 600.

The number of district inspectors is also to be materially reduced. At pres ent there are over 250 such officers, but when full effect is given to the new ar rangement they will number only eighty, and not more than four are to be as signed to any one county, the general number being two. The annual saving to be effected will amount to nearly half

A peculiar condition of affairs is said Receive Our Prompt and Careful Attention to exist in regard to Kilmallock Castle, a reputed residence of the Desmonds, which some few years ago would have been demolished but for the intervention of the County Limerick Grand Jury. The structure is now in a dilapidated condition and, overhanging as it does the public road to Limerick, is dangerous to traffic. The necessary repairs, however, cannot be executed owing to the action of a tenant who is in posses sion of the basement of the tower, using it as a smithy, and refusing, in the spirit of the times, to quit the premises unless he gets £500 compensation. The tenant will accordingly have to be evicted unless -of which there seems no likelihood at present he can be induced to give 1661 Notre Dame Street. up peaceable possession. The Board of

THOMAS LIGGET,

NOTES DAKE OF STREETS



Taking Him

It's a great idea. A merchant asks ten dollars for an overcoat. buver offers five. "The merchant takes him up," and what does The buyer offers five. he "get? If the "he" means the merchant, he gets the man's five dollars and his suspicions for evermore. If the "he" refers to the man he gets—left. If that merchant could afford to sell that garment for less than he asked, why did he not name the lowest price at once? Is that merchant reliable? Can you afford to risk his judgment? He certainly takes

QUITE A LOAD

on his shoulders when he attempts to carry trade that way. We guarantee you that you will pay here fully as much as your neighbor—and just as surely you'll pay just as little. We further guarantee you your money back on demand if you find your purchase unsatisfactory when you get home.

If you are interested in Overcoats, we want to show you ours at \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$14.

Six grades, but we will show you many more.

I. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

The One Price Clothiers.

~~ 31 ST LAWRENCE STREET.

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Public Works will, it is understood, take charge of the min, which is interesting only from its historical associations.

The M. st Rev Dr. Browne, Lord Bishop of Ferns, in a recent sermon at Ennis corthy, speke on the subject of athletic sports on Sunday. His Lordstrip said it was his duty to say a few words on the abuses that fr quently resulted. Some few years ago a great impetus was given to athletic sports, and from his knowl edge he was aware that the clergy gener ally were opposed to them; not that they were wrong or bad in themselves. but on account of the many abuses which they led to. He regretted very much to say that those games which came off on Sundays were the fruitful sources of great sins; therefore, they ought all try to guard against the The Catholic Courch com danger. manded all to hear Mass on Sunday, sb stain from servile works, and to devote a portion of it to the works of piety; but rational amusements were not contrary to G d a Law. In this country, however from a sad experience, the clergy had found that these Sanday sports had led to great abuses. Many young men who participated in them returned to their homes in a state of intoxication, and not alone did they sin against temperance but were, likewise, guilty of cursing, brawling, and sometimes of wounding and stabbing each other. He exhorted those people who had influence to use it with a view to preventing young men from falling into the sins he had mentioned.

CAPITAL PRIZE.

At the drawing of the 17th instant, of The S ciety of Arts of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame street the first capital prize, a collection worth \$2,000,00 has been won by Captain James Williamson of Grenville, county of Argenteuil. At the same drawing, Miss M. A. Grenier, 87 St James street, has won a prize worth \$120 00.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The demand for eggs is fair and the market moderately active and steady. We quote :- New Laid 20c; choice can dled, 14c to 15c; Montreal limed 14c to 15c, and western limed, 121c per dozen. The market for beans was quiet and steady at 80c to 90c for primes, and at 95c to \$1 for choice hand-picked per bushel

There appears to be an active enquiry for partridge, of which the efferings were small and prices firm at 80c for firsts, and at 50c to 55c for seconds per brace. A fair trade was transacted in poultry

and prices were without change. Turkeys sold at 71c to 9c; chickens 7c. to Sc; ducks, 8c to 9c; and geese at 5c to 6c The market for honey was slow and

featureless. We quote as follows:—Ulover comb at 10c to 11c; bright extracted at 7½ to 8½; and dark at 5c to 5½

The teeling in the market for potatoes was steady, and sales of car lots were made at 50c to 60c per bag.

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