and see them

ODS



Witness

Vol. L., No. 16

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The question is often asked, how

fidels can successfully tyrannise over vers tongues. a vast Catholic population in France the same manner as a handful of well-trained European soldiers can defeat a countless horde of Chinese. The secret of success lies in the ororganized in Free-Mason lodges, and all these lodges work together in harmony. So it has come about that almost every government official in France is a Free-Mason and an athest. Only in the army and navy do Catholics hold a few positions, and the object of the new regulations made by the Minister of war is to deprive them of these positions.

PARISH LINES IN CITIES. - Under the above heading the "Catholic Citizen" says :—The Catholic community in a city is never so strong that it can permit of division of feeling and action in certain matters Vet there are possibly those who cannot engage in any work of Catholic public spirit without dragging in parish lines.

They want everything under the eaves of their particular church, or, at least, in the vicinage. The consequence is, that works which require general participation, encounter much difficulty. If they are located nearer one church than another, or if they are engineered by committees consisting of more members of one parish than another, or if they happen to originate with the pastor of one church and not with another, they forthwith encounter the absurd prejudice that arises from parish lines.

We ought to cheerfully comply with system which lays out parish lines for certain well defined purposes, attend and support the church within whose lines we reside, and call upon the pastor thereof as our Protestant teaching is given in some. adviser. But these lines ought not to segregate us out of Bibles are being given in them by unity with our fellow Catholics of Protestant clergymen and the chilother parishes in many matters of common concern and common sympa-

We ought not to be strangers to the members of other parishes. A really strong local Catholic community demands, as a condition precedent, some method or occasion where by we may unite the Catuolics of the whole city. Others matters besides ing. In the fact that it is the Inthe common support of our orphans ought to suggest reasons for united action. In the support of a city Cath- them is found the very cynicism of olic library, or in the maintenance of a good Catholic literary organization, a single parish is usually deficient in resources and proper material, whereas, all the parishes may yield a discriminating selection.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION .- On But these petitions the rigidly and Times," of Buffalo, remarks :-Archbishop Keane has taken up his things, he has taken early occasion to lay down the law on the langan address to the pupils of St. Mary's German Catholic parochial absolutely essential that the English language should be taught.

Continuing - we quote from the don their mother tongue, but while this was true, he insisted that Engin the English tongue. Continuing, he said that the objections to reli-

LACK ORGANIZATION .- The "An- | the least of his qualifications to administer the affairs of a great arch-diocese, like Dubuque, with its many does it happen that a handful of in- racial bloods, is his knowledge of di-

PROTESTANTISM .- This is the deand Times," of Philadelphia, and we ganization, The French infidels are may add, that of every Catholic who the power to think. And so it will perfect understanding and perfect continue, so long as Catholic laymen remain under the spell of fear and indifference. In explanation of this definition, the "Standard and Times" goes on to say :-

Recently we showed by the terms of official reports from the Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., that grants of money and live stock are being systematically paid to Protestant missions in Alaska through the Rev. Sheldon Jackson. Alaska stands in relation to the United States in much the same position as the Indian Territories. Recently it was stated, publicly and emphatically, that the Government had once for all made up its mind that no more money would be paid to contract schools of any denomination, and it has rigidly carried out its stern decree in regard to the unhappy Catholic Indians. As for those who are not Catholics, so far as their material interests are concerned, they are in no way affected by the decision. Practically the change of policy means the coercion of the Indians to accept the Protestant religion or starve. The methods by which this insidious scheme is being worked are graphically described in a number of letters now given to the world in the November issue of the "Messenger of the Sacred Heart." One of them tells how in a certain agency nineteen public schools have been erected under cover of being non-sectarian. All these are simply Protestant schools, and open and undisguised This is exemplified in the fact that Bibles are being given in them by dren are being compulsorily baptized their protests. These flagrant violations both of the Constitution and the Government's stern declarations against the sectarian principle are being perpetrated under circumstances which make the proselytism a thousand-fold more intolerable and gall-

some of those places have petitioned that their children be sent to Cathdownents placed in investments,

priest interposed a new objection. their best to achieve success. In their ever distasteful it may be to those downents placed in investments,

priest interposed a new objection. The priest interposed a new objection are private of the price of th from the allowance made to them, under covenant, in lieu of the lands they handed over to the Government. this question the Catholic "Union partial State Department has stoically refused. The Indians must not do as they please with their own ew charge, the see of Dubuque, with money, but must have it bestowed as a kindly yet firm hand. Among other martinets in Washington and in Congress wish.

dians' own money that is being util-

Meanwhile the pall of starvation uage question; for in the course of hangs over the Catholic schools. Nothing more pitiable than the present condition of the schools thus left deol, the Archbishop declared it relict ever appealed to the hearts of the just and merciful. The teaching staffs in many cases are in a state of absolute famine, and the few poor "Milwaukee Citizen"—he said he Indian charges whom they have left suffer the pangs of hunger as well. The children pine under "half ra-The children pine under this was true, he insisted that Eng-lish must be taught in all the Ger-man Catholic parcchial schools in the archdiocese. He insisted further that the catechism must be learned tions," while the religious who teach ness with naught but spiritual sus service of those miserable "wards of the nation"—the most pitiless guar dian that was ever set over brother

We can add nothing to the pathos of this story. It must go straight home to every noble heart, Catholic or Protestant, and waken the generor Protestant, and waken the gener-ous impulses of the better part of the people. But for Catholics it can have but one message. It must rouse them to instant effort for the relief of the stricken Catholic Indians and

bian" very truly says :-- Archbishop Chapelle has once more, thanks be to God, broken the policy of silence, that has so long injured the Catholic Church in America.

Just as he silenced the libeller, Gen. Funston, in calumniating the Spanish friars, before setting out on his mission, so he has now uttered a vigorous protest against the seizure by the U.S. authorities in Manila of NON - SECTARIANISM SPELLS the College of San Jose. He shows that the college was Church property finition of the "Catholic Standard and that the United States succeeded only to the civil rights of Spain and not to its ecclesiastical rights observes the tread of events and has flowing from the connection of Church and State. He warns the administration that the inauguration of a policy of rapine and injustice, under technicalities of law and at the instance of the Katipunan scoundrels like Buencamino "who have systematically deceived the American authorities," would be disastrous, in alienating the church's moral support and in exciting the antipathy of a

Catholic people, as the Filipinos are. Well done, Apostolic Delegate. Speak out, speak out, speak out! The old diplomacy is effete. The policy of silence plays into the hands of the enemies of religion. The lodges love darkness and whispers. To checkmate them effectively, speak out, boldly, soon, fully, and persistently, so that the people may know the truth before this anti-Catholic administration's tools have wrought the crimes against the Church in the Philippines that it contemplates.

There is no doubt that sometimes silence is golden. But there are times when it is imperative for our leaders both clerical and lay to speak out in

CATHOLIC NOTES FROM AMERICAN CENTRES.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE.—At a reent meeting of the Board of Trustees, of the Catholic university of Washington, various reports were read, from which we take the fol-

lowing extracts :--The report of the committee on finance, through its chairman, the archbishop of Boston, approved as satisin the Protestant faith, even against factory the financial account of the university. It recommended the early sale of the New York and New Jersey properties, and was well satisfied with the investments, all of which are well secured. The endowment funds at present amount to \$856, 283.33, showing a cash increase over last year of \$38,476.70. The total receipts from September, 1899, to ized to paganize or Protestantize September, 1900, including current revenues. bequests. endowments. arbitrary wrong. The Indians in amounted to \$158,744.43; the total expenditures, which include the enmounted to \$156,298,24.

The report shows that, besides the trust funds, which amount to nearly \$900,000, there are other valuable assets in property, amounting to \$155,858.45. The permanent properties of the university, buildings. braries, museums, equipment, etc., were reported valued at \$858.763.92. making a total valuation of university property and trust funds of \$1, 869 670 02

Most Rev. Archbishop Keane reported the result of his work in the matter of endowments during the past year. Thirty-two thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy cents represents the cash received from his work, while promise aggregating in the neighborhood of \$500,000 were received. The thanks of the trustees were extended to Archbishop Keane for his admirable work during the year, and hopes were expressed that he might still be able in a certain way at least, to assist in the completion of the endowments

The right reverend rector, Monsignor Conaty, then made his report, in which he spoke of the present condition of the university and detailed its immediate needs. He gave a list of bequests made by will to the university during the last twelvemonths and not yet received, but likely to be paid in during the coming year. This ist aggregated \$41,000, willed general university purposes. He also specified the chair endowments exspecified the chair endowments ex-pected to be received soon, namely: the Michael Cudahy chair, the Knights of Columbus chair of history, the Archbishop Williams chair, the Arch-bishop Kenrick chair, as also the chair promised by the Catholic Knights of America, making in all five chairs, representing \$250,000, to which is to be added the Archbishop Hennessey endowments for the arch diocese of Dubuque, as also some smaller endowments.

A WISE MOVE .- It is stated that Archbishop Corrigan intends to open a petit seminaire in New York city, for the education of boys who desire to prepare for the priesthood. It will be a preparatory school for the higher seminary, St. Joseph's, at Dunwoodie. The course will extend through six years.

A TIMELY HINT .- The "Pittsburg Observer" asks : "Ought Catholic societies that give receptions, to keep up the dancing until 2 o'clock in the morning?" and then gives its opinion that the three hours from 8 to 11 p.m. are sufficient for any evening's innocent fun.

A SENSIBLE MOVE .- The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association voted last week, in Buffalo, at the second trien nial convention of the Supreme Council to do away with "pass-words," "grips," or secret communications of similar nature to determine a member's standing, as such proceedings smacked of tomfoolery and Free-

C. B. L. CONVENTION. - The eighteenth annual convention of the New Jersey State Council of Catholic Benevolent Legion was held at Plainfield, Oct. 9. President Henegen's report shows that within the past twelve months the organization paid out \$206,000 in New Jersey as death claims. About \$60,000 was paid to members who reached the age of expectancy. The election resulted as follows: President, Anton Steines, of Newark; vice-president, David E. Barry, of Jersey City; secretary, John J Ghegan, of Newark; treasurer, John Hogan, of Camden; chaplain, Rev. P. T. Carew, of Netcong.

PRIEST AS WITNESS. — Suprem Court Commissioner Trimble, of New Jersey, in striving to discover whe ther the assassination of King Humbert was the outcome of a plot hatched in New Jersey, has encountered in the hearing in Patterson on the one hand the inviolability of private telegrams and on the other the From the first many knew that the refusal of a priest to divulge anything he has learned in his priestly capacity.

Father Fabris, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victories, declined to take the oath when called, but agreed to affirm upon his word as a priest and a Christian. Father Fabris said that he respected sanctity of an oath and would not pronounce unless under compulsion. Commission Trimble recited the forand nothing but the truth," and the pledge," he said. "What I say shall union. When the next chance comes truth, in consonance with any priestly character."

Father Fabris identified the original letter of Sperandio Caribone, which told of the drawing to kill the
King of Italy. Sperandio was known of Mr. T. W. Russell, though only by respect of which he returns to Par-King of Italy. Sperandio was known in Patterson also as Luigi Bianchi. the narrowest majority. Dr. Thomp-Under that name he had written receipt for the priest, who said that period at his disposal, and obtained it and the letter were from the same hand. He said that he had no personal knowledge of a plot to kill the poll only confirms the opinion we king, and further he did not care to enter into the matter or express his opinion. the Unionist ranks was superficial no longer possible, if the cause of opinion. Mr. Russell rallied to Ireland is to be served according to

'Sacred Heart Review' says :- The St. Vincent de Paul Society has undertaken a new work, and for that purpose has interested Rev. E. Moriarty, located at Concord, Mass., that possessed the deepest interest Church, as well as chaplain af the City and North Louth. Cork City has Concord Reformatory. The special work as outlined is to look after all boys who may be discharged from Reformatory, and to follow them up, so to speak, in the various parishes, and assist them whenever it may be found necessary to procur employment, etc. That duty of looking after them, after they are discharged, devolves upon the local Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. In addition to this work, and in connection therewith, it has been suggested by the Rev. E. J. Moriarty that a line of instruction should be followed up; that is, at various times during the year, talks should be given in the Reformatory, to the inmates, particularly those who may be Catholics, instructing them on matters of interest, mainly topics of the day.

ECHOES FROM IRELAND

THE ELECTIONS.-In its review | he ever quitted Parliament, where home of the future Irish Parliament, building up the new party, Britisher, to the right about. St. Stephen's Green Division, the one olot on the Nationalist record of the Nationalists were for years severed from the great volume of National opinion. Stubbornly they adhered to the political policy which they thought most consistent with the vindication of National principles. It was a misfortune that there should have been a gulf between the citizens of Dublin and their fellow-countrymen, but to every observer it was apparent that the gulf was not impassable. The dissensions of the past are almost completely forgotten, and the distinction between Parnellite and anti-Parnellite is a mere incident of the past. Mr. Nannetti known and respected as a Labor champion. As he said after the result, when called upon to carry the banner of Nationality, he felt it was his duty to enter into that contest and to do one man's part to attempt to put down faction and have a unity party to govern the country. Mr. Nannetti will represent the Labor interests of Dublin. Mr. Mc-Cann will be a worthy spokesman of the great commercial classes. Both gentlemen are pledged to do their best to advance the material welfare of their country, and both are un flinching advocates of the National policy by which the material interests can best be furthered.

The loss of Derry to the Nationalists is a regrettable incident. For this discouragement the Nationalists of the old city are in no sense to blame. Priests and people worked like Trojans to retain the seat won after arduous and anxious labors. a local man gone forward in a struggle was a forlorn hope, but that did not daunt their stout hearts. They were true grit to the last min-ute of the poll. If the Marquis of Hamilton has supplanted Count Moore, if the Orange papers can crow that "the crimson banner floats battle. Their first business now is again their member. assiduous attention to registration, a son made a plucky fight in the short a very large support from the Nationalists. Major Howard's small held all along, that the division in his side the bulk of the active Union-A BENEFICENT WORK. - The ists of South Tyrone, but on his insignificant majority over a candidate started at the last moment he has nothing to congratulate himself. Of the remaining Irish elections those resulted in an overwhelming victory for Mr. William O'Brien and Mr.

James F. X. O'Brien. The'r major-

no shadow can be left as to the mind

of the capital of Munster on the burn

ing question of Parliamentary and National unity and solidarity. That

of some phases of the recent great his influence was always exercised election struggle in Ireland, the Belfor the benefit of the people, whom fast "Irish Weekly" says: Galway he had served in many ways, and has been avenged. Dublin has sent a whose cause he has earnestly at message of cheer and good hope heart. Cork, which was his constituthroughout the country. College ency in bygone days, now sends him Green, the very heart of Ireland, the back to Westminster to help in has sent Mr. James Carew, the West which Ireland has so many reforms to hope. For the Irish elections have made it abundantly clear that heart of Ireland is a sound heart, Metropolis, has done similarly by that the people want a strong and Mr. James Campbell, the place-holder compact and honest Parliamentary. and place-hunter. The Dublin Four Party, and that such a party is goare again Nationalists. The Dublin ing to emerge from these elections which are laying the dust and turmoil of late years. The signs brightening that we are on the eve of better times for the old country, and that another onward march in the long and trying road to the goal is about to be undertaken. With a new party acting in comradelike harmony in the letter and the spirit, with a powerful organization prudently directed, and welding into one great mass priests and people, whose union is irresistible, our people will find it no insuperable task to ring the death-knell of English rule in Ireland. The new party will include many of the wiser heads of the old movement, men who have grown grey and poor in the cause. country is not ungrateful to them for the work they have actually accomplished or honestly tried to accomplish. None of them have been the gainers by the incessant anxieties attendant upon public work for the advancement of the National cause. None of them look for the benefits which form the rewards of political life in a large degree in other countries. Their anchor is the confidence and generosity of their constituents. and neither will be wanting. North Louth has returned Mr. T. M. Healy His majority is exceedingly narrow. His success is a petty affair compared with the Cork annihilation of faction in the South of Ireland. Mr. Healy polled 600 less than at the last election. He polled only 300 more than a candidate who a fortnight ago was

county where local clannishness is intense, Mr. Healy might have fared worse. Had the election taken place a day or two later after Cork and the unchallenged return of the supporters of Parliamentary discipline, Mr. Healy's majority might not have been 300. As it is Louth has recproudly again from the historic orded a remarkable protest against walls," and proclaim the value set the continuance of faction. Whether upon their victory by "Protestants throughout the British Empire," if given him by a formidable body Mr. Healy will profit by the warning the Abercorns and the Orange lodges | the Louth electorate remains to be mula of "the truth, the whole truth, misrepresent the city, the fault is not seen. The governing principle of mathe fault of the Derry men. They did jority rule must prevail. But, how-The whole truth is more than I can ranks there was not a ripple of dis- who reasonably took exception to the methods adopted by Mr. Healy be the truth, and nothing but the they will be ready to fight the same during the past few years, he is It cannot be gainsaid that he has left himself open by which only they will put the to damaging criticism, and that he Abercorn retainers to the rout. As to has felt its influence is witnessed by liament as the member for North Louth. No doubt some of his supporters would have preferred a ger majority, in order that Mr Healy might have a clean card to continue his course as a free hance in Irish politics. But such a figure is science. Mr. Healy's reduced majority may have a chastening effect on his impetuousness and prove a seful

a stranger to the constituency. Had

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

the opening of the classes at Trinity College, Washington, D.C., will take place on November 6th; but owing to unforeseen circumstances, the dedi-The poll was fairly exhaustive, and cation ceremonies have been postpon ed until the 22nd.

THE SEXTON'S TRICK. - A question was the test at the cles-tion, on which, from its marits, as well as from the personnel of the candidates, a degree of interest far strange parson who had preached in a Staffordshire parish was amazed at the conduct of the warden, who, after the service, proceeded to take

candidates, a degree of interest far above the average was concentrated from the plate the largest coin therefore, re-enters Parliament with a mandate from the Corkmen the significance of which cannot be mistaked.

It was a matter of deep regret that

THE IMPORTANT PROBLEM OF CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETIES CLEVERLY DISCUSSED.

A GRAVE QUESTION.—At the present time a committee has under consideration the grave problem of the membership in non-Catholic societies of many Catholic young men who ought to belong to our own organizations, says Rev. John D. Roach, president of the New York Archdiocesan Union of Young Men's societies, in his report to the annual convention of the Catholic' Young Men's National Union, held some time ago in Brooklyn.

of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, held some time ago in Brooklyn.

Father Roach then takes up many questions concerning the welfare of Catholic young men, upon which there exists a variety of opinion, and discusses them in a practical and able manner. He says:—

Yet, although the archdiocesan union and the local clubs of New York are in vigorous condition, it is evident that neither the union nor the clubs can do at present as much as must be done for our young men. A former president of the national union, the able and popular Reverend Doctor Stafford, of the Catholic university, told the convention at Washington two years ago that the problem of our young men themselves is a very serious one, and that it would indeed be a master mind which would solve it. Those words are as true today, as they were undoubtedly true when spoken by your eminent expresident. There can be no question that some, maybe a good deal, of the trouble lies in the young men themselves, but it is doubtful if the worst part or cause or causes 'of the backwardness of their societies and of their general work in the Church can be found in them. So it is worth while to include in this report a statement of some of the causes of the while to include in this report a statement of some of the causes of the comparative weakness of the work for Catholic young men in this country, for although we cannot country, for although we cannot solve the problem, we may be able to aid in the improvement of club work in the future.

work in the future.

THE CAUSE.—In the first place, it is a mistake to look for the radical cause of this regrettable weakness in our Catholic young men themselves. Most of them are apathetic concerning the welfare of the clubs established for their benefit; that must be admitted as regards those who do not belong to the clubs, and hence it must be admitted as true of the vast majority of our young men, for it cannot be denied that the members of our clubs are only a very small proportion of the total number of Catholic young men. It is impossible, however, to hold that they are thus apathetic through any design or fault of their own. It cannot be charged against them as a body sign or fault of their own. It cannot be charged against them as a body that they have not a lively, firm faith in God and God's Church; it cannot be charged either that as a body they are not practical Catholics, for the number of them*present at Mass on Sundays, going to the sacraments, attending missions and otherwise proving externally their otherwise proving externally their practical faith, would disprove the practical faith, would disprove the charge. Assuredly the number of really practical Catholic young men is vastly in excess of the number of members of our clubs. We must then look outside of the young men themselves for a means of solving wholly or partially the problem of their future procress.

EARLY TRAINING .- It is sary to go to the boyhood days of the young man to find a grave reasary to go to the boyhood days of the young man to find a grave reason for their backwardness. They were educated as boys and youths in the tenets of their faith; in the Catholic schools, the Sunday school, or at home, they learned as fully as they now know it the duty of knowing, loving and serving God; they are by no means perfect in their knowledge of that duty, and hence very many are not as good children of the Church as God requires them to be; but the fidelity to the Church which they do show must be attributable for the most part to their early educational influence and example. They never were trained in boyhood and youth to realize the urgent need of union for spiritual benefit combined with temporal advantages with their fellow-Catholics; they never were taught in those early days of their lives the active, practical duty of assisting personally in the work of the Church; they passed from school days to the days of their youth without any knowledge of the need of union and the duty of helping their priests in active work; they had the opportunity during their youth to acquire that knowledge, and in fact during this period of their lives when they were too old to associate with school boys and too young to mingle with young men, they were cut off almost entirely from associations connected with the Church. No wonder, then, that on

reaching the age of young manhood they are lacking altogether in the spirit of Catholic union, and are entirely apathetic concerning the work of young men's clubs and concerning the possibilities for good which lie within our reach, if our young men will be active, earnest co-workers with the priests in the works of the Church.

It is not more than fair to say that the young men themselves are not to blame for the defect in their characters, that it is not their fault that their youth was allowed to pass without the fire of zeal for the active' works of the Church being set burning in their souls, that the defect is due not to their character but to a defect in their education.

Remember well, that this statement involves no criticism of our Catholic schools; their proficiency is astonishingly great; the good results which they produce are simply astounding, when we consider how little money is at their cominand, for no schools excel them and no schools do so much good at so little per capita expense. This statement is merely one of fact; if we are to see our young men and all our men more active in our clubs and in all our church works, then we must begin with our boys and our youth; we must fire them with zeal, and then as young men and men of all ages, they will be always active members of the church.

ANOTHER SERIOUS CAUSE of small membership in our clubs is the positive and dangerous opposition to their work which is found in the their work which is found in the very great temporal advantages of-fered to young men by non-Catholic clubs and societies. These are successful in drawing our Catholic boys and young men into their ranks, both on account of the great amount of money at their disposal and on account of the conpeleteness with which they are suited to all ages and conditions. They have every advantage that can be offered for the comfort and convenience of members. conditions. They have every advantage that can be offered for the comfort and convenience of members. They comprise large and costly establishments, together with many small clubs scattered through the districts where boys and young men abound. Take the Young Men's Christian Association as an example. Catholics should not belong to it, and no Catholic with a particle of self-respect would belong to it; yet Catholics in large numbers do set aside self-respect and enlist in its membership, and why? Simply because they find in its building advantages for physical exercises, for amusement, and for other worldly benefits which we do not offer them in our clubs. True, if these Catholic men in such non-Catholic societies were men of right character, they would not enter them, but here again we see the defect which is the result of want of early education.

Not only men, but our boys are drawn into such societies. Besides the large buildings of the V M.C.A.

WHAT REMEDIES can we offer?
No instantaneous and perfect remedy suggests itself, but surely we can torrect the trouble gradually and successfully by persevering and consistent work. We can all labor in our individual spheres of life to educate our present boys to the need of union with their fellow-Catholics in society work for the Church and for each other. We can help by conversation with our priests and our lay fellow-Catholics to create a sentiment in favor of such systematic training of our boys in school, in Sunday school and at home as will lead them to desire union with each other and active co-operation in the work of the Sowness and inefficiency in club young men has been theirs; that much of their backwardness must be farged to lack of this needed education in their early years, and that the young man properly trained from boyhood will make an active zealous Catholic man.

VARIOUS NOTES.

spirit down to one another, they educate each other to a great extent to work for the Church. We must train the boys to the same spirit, and when they have begun to acquire it, they will begin in turn to impart to others. We must talk to them quertly, wisely, reasonably, at home, at business, wherever we meet them.

We must enable them to feed the fire we strive to enkindle in their souls; we must provide them with clubs suited to their years. You young men of our clubs have in your own hand the possibility of doing the inestimably beneficial work. Wherever you have a club for yourselves, go to work to establish and maintain, with your pastor's approval, a club for the boys and the youth of your neighborhood. Very true, most of our Catholic young men's clubs have hard work to maintain themselves. But do not fear that this new work will add to your burse. true, most of our Catholic young men's clubs have hard work to maintain themselves. But do not fear that this new work will add to your burden; on the contrary, if it is well done, it will make your own work easier in the future than it is now. Go to the young men of your locality who can help in such work, if they wish. They do not help in any work of the Church now, because they are not used to doing so, but they will help in a work like this, if the situation is rightly and clearly explained to them. Talk to them of the needs of clubs for boys, tell them of the necessity of training our boys to be good, active, Catholic men. Point out to them the work of non-Catholic clubs and the danger they present to our boys and young men. Let them see that you are right and that you are in earnest, and it will not be long till you get enough of them interested with you in this work to insure the success of your boys' club. boys' club.

This will lead to the possibility of improving our young men clubs. We need to get our moneyed Catholics interested actively in this and in our other Catholic works. We need their help to enable us to provide *club help to enable us to provide "club houses and educational institutions with all useful and convenient advantages for our young men, and we can make no better beginning to arouse their interest and co-operation than by drawing them into the necessarily preliminary work of taking care of our boys.

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I enlist in its membership, y? Simply because they find guilding advantages for physicises. For amosement, and for the selection in such non-Catholic societies were men of right charles occidies were men of right charles of the selection of the work which they do.

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stitutions, both local and central, as we need. .

This report will close with an earnest hope and request that all the members of young men's clubs, all their friends and all Catholics who wish to see the Church make forward movement in increasing the activity of young men in religious, work, will join in a persevering effort to educate our boys to that purpose, to provide clubs for the boys and youth, to improve all our existing young men's societies, to encourage a healthy sentiment against Catholics becoming members of non-Catholic clubs, and to enlist our Catholic men in the work of providing the local and central buildings of which we see the need. .

There can be no fair doubt that a

the following suggestive statistics of the privy councilors appointed ten were Episcopalians, three Presbyterians, two Roman Catholics; judges of the Supreme Court, two Episcopalians, one Presbyterian and one Roman Catholic; county court judges, two Episcopalians, one Presbyterian and one Roman Catholic; crown solicitors, five Episcopalians and one Roman Catholic; resident magistrates, ten Episcopalians, one Presbyterian and three Roman Catholics; presidents of the Queen's colleges, two Roman Catholics; presidents of the Queen's colleges, two Roman Catholics; resident commissioner of the national board, one Catholic; commissioners of the local government board, five Episcopalians and one Catholic; inspectors of the local government board, five Episcopalians and one Presbyterian and two Roman Catholics; auditors of the local government board, five Episcopalians and one Roman Catholic. The case is even more complete, for one of the Catholic appointments to the Queen's colleges has since been nullified.

A GOOD CAUSE.—To lessen pauperism, to save well meaning charitable persons from imposition by unworthy mendicants, to help any deserving poor person willing to work, is the aim of the Catholic Guild, which was formally opened last week at 260 South Fourth street in St. James' parish, Pennsylvania. The fine residence has been placed at the Guild's service by Rev. D. I. McDermott.

MR. H. J. CLORAN is again a standard bearer for the Liberal party in Prescott.

MINDING NUMBER ONE. -MINDING NUMBER ONE. — West-mount Council recently adopted a re-solution demanding greater repre-sentation for the immense constituen-cy of Hochelaga, and drawing atten-tion to the injustices of representa-tion in all constituencies of the is-land of Montreal.

This is a move in the direction of another Protestant representative both at Ottawa and Quebec.

IRELAND'S REPRESENTATION.—
Irish nationalism, says the London correspondent of the New York "Post" may prove a powerful factor in the new Parliament under William O'Brien's lead. The one element against that leadership, Healyism, returns from the electorate severely crippled. Mr. Davitt's estimate shows that every Healyite of the second rank has been cleared out of the party. Besides Arthur O'Connor and T. D. Sullivan there has been a sweeping away of less well-known men like Dr. Commins, Messrs, Molloy, Gibney, and Engledon, whose sole fault, Mr. Davitt says, consisted in the support they gave to Mr. Healy. In their stead men have been chosen who accept Mr. O'Brien's leadership. Whatever his policy may be, the elections have put him in such a position of authority that he can dictate the policy of the solid Nationalist party, as big a party as Mr. Parnell had when he brought Parliament and the Ministry to bay. IRELAND'S REPRESENTATION.

low her example, the Cunard line not having commenced its service till 1840.

At this period the sailing vessels which "ran"—as we now call it — between New York and Liverpool or London were ships of between five and six hundred tons burden. The staterooms—little cabins ranged on either side of the dining room—were below the sea-level. There were incommodious, dark and badly ventilated. In fact, the only light they enjoyed was that furnished by small pieces of ground glass inserted in the deck overhead, and from the fanights in the doors opening into what was named "the saloon." The amount of light which penetrated into one of the cabins was so limited that one could not dress oneself without the use of a lamp. The sole ventilation was that afforded by the opening of the saloon, skylights which could only be done in fine weather. As a consequence, the closeness of the atmosphere in the cabins was at times most unpicasant; while the smell of the bilge-water was sufficiently offensive to create nausea. In winter, the cold was frequently severe. There was, it is true, a stove in the saloon, but the heat from it carcely made itself appreciably felt in the side-cabins.

In other matters there was the ame absence of provision for the omfort of passengers. The fresh later required for drinking and cooking purposes was carried in cashes; and when the ship had a full carge, in

an abundance of light, heated by steam, and, in addition, are beautifully furnished. The saloon, always spacious and comfortable, contains a piano, a library, as well as various gamies for the amusement of the passengers. There are smoking rooms and reading rooms; and, of course, bath rooms, supplied with both hot and cold water. The table is so luxuriously spread that there is carcely a delicacy which can be obtained in the best New York hotels found lacking on board the floating palaces which now cross the ocean. The supply of fresh water is practically unlimited, for condensers are carried by all the ships; and that which is used for drinking purposes is in summer cooled with ice, of which a large supply is always on board. Every steamer numbersamong her officers a physician, whose services are at the disposal of any one who needs them, without the payment of any fee.

Nor have the steerage passengers failed to participate in the altered condition of affairs. Instead of their being crowded together in badly ventilated unhealthy quarters, as was formerly the case, a fixed cubic space ample in extent, is allotted to each individual. Not anly are the berths inclosed—which is greatly conducive to the preservation of decency—but the single women occupy a separate compartment. Ferhaps, however, the greatest improvement which has taken place in the condition of occupants of the steerage is the feeding of passengers by the steamship companies, all of whom now provide cooked food of good quality. The price of a passage is higher than it was under the old system, but this drawback is more than compensated for by the comion which all steerage passengers early under the present arrangement.

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Cathedral, of which Most Reverend Archolshop Corrigan is president.

The original site of Calvary was the Alsop farm, 100 acres of which only could be utilized for cemetry purposes. This was consecrated and first opened in 1848.

Its territory was considered at the time sufficiently extensive for future necessities. In the plan of its development it was divided into sections, with a uniform system of lots 10 fect square: while large reservations were set apart for free graves, and for single graves. The lots were rapidly sold and the reservations filled within 15 years. In 1863 additions became a necessity; and from that year until 1893 the aggregate of new purchases made was 266 CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

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You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Meart Trouble—"I had heart trouble for a number of years and different medicines sailed to beneat me. I tried Rood's Barraparilla and three bottles completely

professor, S J. McKinley H. Sheffingt Burns, Adm. tary). There of members. Father Bur ing annual r

"The com Catholic Clui members the and statemer ways a ples steady prog and such is your commit history of th sustained vit. son has, hap to the rule. larly grateful which is synoment—a stat buted by our its Protestan and continued constitute a such, indeed, en a fair field. en a fair held equal to their religious deno or social cha course, could out the hear out the heart community for the club was ation, we are ungrudgingly is proved by bers, almost club as a part deed, we may if by any uninstitute cease rence would ting short of a hundreds of the wind of secon wind the community of the community hundreds of m kind of secon farther and a young men w their own, bu circumstances the club is a hours. It is able to state largely made tlemen, who, tlemen, who, mises, have ev mises, have ever course, and so improvement. The various decommittee committee committees, el poses. As a man now look can now look pride to the n ful assemblage ful assemblage past year, ha these walls. Ten of our lite ble work for reading and vonfidence to utilization of tages of this tion. One for the should speciall favorable cons with the single augural lecture forts were the members, and stimulants in knowledge and talent. We nee advantages weembers them to prepare a to prepare a. in preference strangers, how litterateurs. learn that eve a highly succe coming winter to the more se mittee has not

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BELFAST CENTRAL CATHOLIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the istatement of accounts, said that it afforded him great pleasure to do so. It was certainly satisfactory for the room of the club premises. Royal Avenue, Belfast. Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, patroh of the club, occupied the chair, and the clergy present included—Rev. J. K. O'Neill, Adm., St. Patrick's Rev. T. McCotter, M. A., professor, St. Malachy's College, Rev. J. McKinley, C.O., St. Patrick's Rev. T. McCotter, M. A., professor, St. Malachy's College, Rev. J. McKinley, C.O., St. Patrick's Rev. T. McCotter, M. A., professor, St. Malachy's College, Rev. J. McKinley, C.O., St. Patrick's Rev. T. McCotter, M. A., professor, St. Malachy's College, Rev. J. McKinley, C.O., St. Patrick's Rev. T. McCotter, M. A., professor, St. Malachy's College, Rev. J. McKinley, C.O., St. Patrick's Rev. T. McCotter, M. A., professor, St. Malachy's College, Rev. J. McKinley, C.O., St. Patrick's Rev. T. McCotter, M. A., professor, St. Malachy's College, Rev. J. McKinley, C.O., St. Patrick's Rev. T. McCotter, M. A., professor, St. Malachy's College, Rev. J. McKinley, C.O., St. Patrick's Rev. T. McCotter, M. A., professor, St. Malachy's College, Rev. J. McKinley, C.O., St. Patrick's Rev. T. McCotter, M. A. T. McCotter, M. A. T. McCotter, M. McKinley, M. McKinley, M. McKinley, M. McKinley, M. McKinley, M. McCotter, M. McKinley, M Burns, Adm., St. Mary's (hon. secretary). There was a large attendance of members.

Father Burns submitted the following annual report:

"The committee of the Central Catholic Club beg to present to the members the fourth annual report and statement of accounts. It is always a pleasing duty to report steady progress in any institution, and such is now the experience of your committee. Year after year the history of the club has been one of sustained vitality, and the past season has, happily, been no exception to the rule. Such a fact is particularly grateful in a city like Belfast, which is synonymous with advancement—a state only too often attributed by our Protestant friends to its Protestantism. The establishment and continued advance of this club constitute a strong argument, if such, indeed, were needed, that, given a fair field, Catholica are quite grual to their follow-citizens of other religious denominations of a business or social character. This success, of course, could not be attained without the hearty co-operation of the community for whose special benefit the club was founded. Such co-operation, we are happy to say, has been ungrudgingly bestowed, a fact which is proved by the register of members, almost all of whom use the club as a part of their social life. Indeed, we may say with truth that, if by any untoward occurrence, cur institute ceased *to exist, the occurrence would be considered as nothing short of a calamity by the many hundreds of members who make it a kind of second home. We might go farther and assert that to the many young men who have no home of

hundreds of members who make it a kind of second home. We might go farther and assert that to the many young men who have no home of their own, but are constrained by circumstances to put up at lodgings, the club is a home after business hours. It is highly gratifying to be able to state that our membership is largely made up of this class of gentlemen, who, in these splendid premises, have every opportunity for innocent amusement, safe social intercourse, and sound mental and moral improvement. During the past year (Applause.) Mr. Wm. O'Hare, P.L.G., in sup-Mr. Wm. O'Hare, P.L.G., in supporting the motion, said that he thought there could be only one opinion, not only as to the desirability, but as to the absolute necessity for having a Central Catholic Club for all classes belonging to the Catholic body. He joined with Mr. Ward in expressing the hope that the support accorded to the club would become more general. The club afforded a pleasant means of meeting and for mutual intercourse. The Literary Society, under the presidency of Mr. Ward, had proved a marked success—(applause)— and papers of a high literary value had been delivered during the sessions. The various departments of the club were neatly fitted, and he thought he was fully justified in saying that the institution was progressive. (Applause.)

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orded a pleasant means of meeting have been castelly attended to by the Committee of Management, rubter of the committee of Management, rubter of the committee of the committee

Management for the past year, and in a special manner to the hon. secretaries, on whose work a great deal of the success depended. (Applause.) He had no doubt that after some time it would be one of the most flourishing in the city. (Applause.)

Management for the past year, and in a special manner to the hon. secretaries, on whose work a great deal of the success depended. (Applause.) He had no doubt that at the some time it would be one of the most flourishing in the city. (Applause.) He had no doubt that at the some time it would be one of the most flourishing in the city. (Applause.) He had no flourishing in the city. (Applause.) The force of labourers alone costs in the second chair, Mr. Henry Lappin, B.A., proposed a vote of thanks to Most Rev. Dr. Henry, They were all grareful to His Lordship for the great interest he displayed in the city. And an active interest he displayed in the city. The society was only not the most floured by the Literary Society. The society was only not the most flourishing in the encouragement which he gave the Literary Society. The society was only not the great interest he deep and active interest. Wherever they went in the city they found evidences of the same interest in education in which His Lordship had taken a deep and active interest. Wherever they went in the city they found evidences of the same interest in education. The force of labourers alone mothers of the kindly interest which he gave they were in squares of lots of uniform the history of Catholicity should be added to the support given by His Lordship to the surport given by His Lordship to the Arts Exhibition last year, and they were delighted to see that he was taking a deep interest in the success of the forthcoming Arts Exhibition. Applause.)

Rev. J. Burns, Adm., in gegonding the vote of thanks and flouring the vote of thanks and flouring the vote of thanks and flouring the potential and marble monuments, of Christian and marble monuments of the support given by His Lordship to the grante and marble monuments of the force of labourers and marble monuments of the force of the potential for the potentia COLONIAL HOUSE

Rev. J. Burns, Adm., in seconding the vote of thanks, said that he knew that the members were very grateful to His Lordship for coming to the annual meeting and gracing it by his presence—(applause also deeply grateful to him for what he had said of the various depart-ments of the Club.

The Rev. Chairman said he was The Rev. Chairman said he was sure it was not necessary for him to formally put the vote of thanks to the meeting, and it afforded him great pleasure to convey the compliment to His Lordship. (Applause.)

ment to this Lordship. (Applause.)

His Lordship, who was again accorded a very enthusiastic reception, thanked the proposer and seconder and those present for the vote of thanks. He regretted that owing to the demands upon his time he could not visit the club as often as he would wish. He was sure that exhibitions of works of art had a most educative effect, and, therefore, deserved to be supported. Mr. Lappin had referred to the efforts made by him during the short time he had been Bishop to advance the cause of education. Education was still in a backward state in the city of Belfast, but they were making efforts to provide the means and the instruments of education by increasing the school accommodation and affording children better opportunities of acquiring learning under more favorable circumstances. (Applause.) Nothe quiring learning under more favora ole circumstances. (Applause.) Noth ble circumstances. (Applause.) Nothing could give him greater pleasure than to see the children of the city educated and trained in well-lighted, well-ventilated, and large schoolrooms. They had made some advance in that respect, and please God. before long they would go still further, (Applause.) They had provided a new training college for female teachers.

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ch City. It is reached from New York,
generally, by the Thirty-fourth street
ferry across the East River to the
cemetery dock, and thence by Borden avenue to its gates.

When Calvary was developed, the
"lawn plan," had not come into
general use; nor has it ever been the
rule in its grounds.

Under this system much valuable
in ground would have been spared for
it lots; while the obsolete method now
in use, which will always burden the
to cemetery with the care of so many
roads and paths, would have been
avoided.

However costly to maintain in order, the general appearance of the recently developed section is creditable;
of 85,000 graves have been sodded dur-

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Men's French Enamel Calf Laced Boots, Goodyear welts, heavy soles.

Men's French Patent Calf Laced and Button Boots, Goodyear welt, medi-

um soles. Men's French Patent Calf Congress Boots, fine serge tops, hand-turn soles. Men's Black Vici Kid Laced and Button Boots, Goodyear welt, medium

Men's Box Calf Laced Boots, Goodyear welt, medium, heavy and extra

heavy soles. Men's Tan Willow Calf Laced Boots, Goodyear welt, medium and heavy

soles. Men's Tan Velours and Box Calf Laced Boots, Goodyear welt, medium

soles.

Men's Choc. Vici Kid Laced Boots, Goodyear welt, medium soles.

Men's Black and Tan Rubber Sole Laced Boots, Goodyear welt.

Men's Black and Tan Rubber Sole Laced Boots, with Dolge Felt inner

sole.

Men's Black Vici Kid Oxfords, Goodyear welt, medium soles.

Men's French Patent Calf Oxfords, hand-turn soles.

Men's French Patent Calf Court Shoe, black silk lined, hand-turn soles.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 27, 1900.

RIGHTS OF IRISH CATHOLICS. Our remarks last week regarding the question of dignified representation all means in their power honestly re-Irish Catholics in the provincial administration have aroused a great deal of discussion. The prevailing opinion is that some speedy action should be taken to obtain justice in the matter. The "True Witness" is determined to keep the question before its readers, from week to week, until Mr. Parent recognizes the right of our people to enjoy the same privileges, in proportion to their which French-Canadian Catholics and English-speaking Protestants are accorded. Nothing less ought to be accepted.

NO ACTION YET .- We have heard of no movement amongst our Irish national societies to take this important matter into consideration despite the fact that we made a direct appeal to the President of the parent Irish society to take the initiative. Our societies, we regret to say, are too slow in dealing with questions of this character which are of the utmost importance to our social, educational and commercial welfare in this country. Perhaps their inactivity in domestic public affairs in a very great measure accounts for much of the ostracism to which our people are subjected in different walks of life. Other nationalities and creeds are apt to accept us at our own valuation. At present, in view of the apathy shown in this and other questions, concerning our status province and throughout the Dominestimate of our nationality is not of a character to inspire much respect, not to speak of confidence in circles of our fellow-citizens o other nationalities and creeds.

Dr. Guerin should lead in this matter. Twice has he sought the suffrages of his fellow-countrymen Montreal, and upon both occasions he has been successful. Under these circumstances, he owes it to electorate of the grand old Irish division which he represents in parti-cular, and to his fellow-countrymen throughout the province to make manly and dignified protest again the political ostracism of our race which has been practised in this proder the regime of the late Premier Marchand, and now under his successor, Mr. Parent. It is high time that Dr. Guerin should be up and do

PURE ELECTIONS.—Signs are no PURE ELECTIONS—Signs are not wanting in recent days to show that the average citizen of wealth who has an ambition to serve his country in the halls of Parliament, is growing weary of paying out thousands of dollars to attain his object. From the county of Stanstead the report comes that the candidates of the two political parties fighting for source.

NOTES OF THE WEEK. | means or influence of any kind shall be used by themselves or with their sanction or connivance; that they will guarantee the strict observance family connections; that they will by strain all their political friends outside of and within the County of Stanstead from any violation of the election laws, either in the letter or the spirit of the same; it being their honest purpose to run an absolutely

pure election.'

BIGOTRY IN BUSINESS. - The brazen manner in which some of our Protestant fellow-citizens ply mean trade of bigotry is amazing Some there are who never allow religion to deter them in turning over an honest penny in dealing with Catholics; but the great majority of Pro testants always think twice when it comes to a question of trading with Catholics when the benefits of the transactions are being reaped by dition of things should exist. they do exist, and are very much in evidence from day to day. Catholics. as a rule, do not notice these things, in the same school of deception. The oily Protestant of up-to-date business capacity can wear a smile and refuse a request to a Catholic without any effort. It has been done yester day and will be done to-day, and will so continue until the oily Proof the fact in a manner that will affect the number of figures in his bank ac-

THE IRISH PARTY .- The "Irish People," organ of the Irish League, reviews the recent elections in a long leading article. In the opening parahour is whether the new Irish party is fitted to do Ireland's work. We may say at the outset, it remarks, that some men have got back into the party whose claims would not have been approved of by the judg-ment of the people had not the general election been rushed by the khaki party in England. But, on the Irish representation has been materially improved; and if the new mem bers and the old work together loy-ally and courageously, and tolerate will be able to sway the course of Irish legislation effectively, and maintain a gallant fight in London for the principles of Irish nationalbeing carried on actively and persistently at home. The new party have a magnificent opportunity. We feel confident they will not throw it

LORD RUSSELL'S LAST WORDS The last hours of this truly great man conveys a lesson to Catholics the value of which is priceless. In the course of an admirable reference to this subject the "Trish Monthly,"—the editor of which is Father Mat-

tle, and was withdrawing from the death-chamber, he was recalled by the summons: Father, lay your hand upon my head and bless me.' The last words — except the aspiration faltered out half consciously towards the very end by the feeble lips that already briefly indicated them; and had uttered so many a strong and noble word: 'May God have mercy on me.' The last word he would wish to be said of himself is what tions. She will be satisfied. wish to be said of himself is what he himself always said when any man's death was announced in his presence : 'God be merciful to him!'"

ELECTION LITERATURE. - The daily press of Montreal and other centres in this country are making good use of their space in proclaiming the virtues of their political friends these days. But the 7. There will be mourning in some of these establishments and rejoicing in others when the result is made

CATHOLIC LITERATURE - During the course of a recent sermon at Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, Rev. Father Treacy made the following practical references to the duty of Catholics in regard to Catholic literature. He said :-

It is painful to learn that out of so large a number a very small minority indeed subscribe for a Catholic magazine or newspaper. These homes can afford political papers, or papers devoted to sport or fiction, but when called on to subscribe to Catholic literature they become economical. In this matter it is certain that we have been remiss in the past. The market is flooded with antagonistic literature, which unceasingly throws out covert hints and sly aspersians. The only way to counteract the effects of such is to subscribe for one or more Catholic newspapers. This, too, is the very best means of supplying information to those who, perhaps, never hear a sermon. Put these papers before your children and lend them to your neighbors. Take this to heart: Be not only Catholic in name, but in reality; be Catholic in your daily work, in public and domestic life; introduce Catholic painting, music and newspapers into your houses; thus will an ome into our homes which cannot fail to bring a benediction upon all.

THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

The general elections which have ust been held in the United Kingdom have been, in so far as Cath olic and nationalist Ireland is concerned, quite as historically interest ing as any that have previously taken place, whether we regard from the point of view of the singular devotion of Irishmen to the Faith of their Fathers or from that of their sincere, unselfish and enthusiastic attachment to the cause of Home Rule. Knowing that the nies of Ireland's religion and Ire and's nationality were determined to use every effort which the possession of wealth placed within their reach to gain their ends; knowing that contributions from their kith and kin in Canada, the United States, Ausralasia and other quarters of the habitable globe had considerably diminished, owing to causes too patent to need to be particularized or desperate by what it was fully aware was the imminence of its last struggle for existence, the patriotic and sturdy electors of Ireland rose one man and elected a solid phalanx of eighty Nationalists to the British

Three great issues were before there -Home Rule, the establishment of a Catholic University, and the restoration of unity to the Nationalist ranks. The splendid spirit which an the following extract from the "Daily Journal," of Derry, where the repre sentative of Orangeism made a resolute and, unhappily, for the time be ing, a successful attack on the seat formerly held by that staunch Catholic Home Ruler Count Moore:—

"Wonderful sacrifices were mad and touching scenes witnessed at every turn in the several voting stather, had themselves conveyed to polls to strike, perhaps, a last blow for the cause of their rights and their freedom. One man, James Breslin, of Foxe's corner, who was in the infirmary, suffering from a severe hurt in the back, was conveyed on a stretcher placed on a van. Lying on this he was carried on the shoulders of his comrades into the booth to register his vote."

tions. She will be satisfied by concessions from the English Parlia ment which fall short of a restoration of her legislative independen obtain justice in the matter of Catholic university education, of rial taxation, and of necessary land legislation. And she is resolved to tolerate no more division in ranks. Only one factionist remains out of more than forty before elections. This shows that the great Irish Race Convention at which were tives from Montreal and other large cities thoughout the world, has at last borne fruit.

The Conservatives have emerged which is twenty fewer than that which they possessed as a result of the electoral struggle of five years ago. Their party, including the Libof 132, instead of 152 at that time But if we deducted from this num ber the 68 Liberal Unionists-there were 70 of them five years ago-and to the Irish Nationalist Party, the Conservatives are in a minority of The Salisbury Governm therefore, still depends on the Liberal Unionists, led by the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, for its majority in the House

LOCAL NOTES.

A.O.H. CHURCH PARADE. - The annual church parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will be held or Sunday afternoon, the 18th of Nov-Sunday afternoon, the 18th of November, to St. Gabriel's Church. Amongst those invited to participate in the parade are the De Salavery Guards and St. Ann's Cadets. In the morning the Hibernian Knights will receive Holy Communion in a body at St. Mary's. It is expected that the church parade this year will be the largest ever held, owing to recent influx of new members.

nian Knights have secured Dominion Day of next year from the County Board for their annual outing. It is Board for their annual outing. It is undecided as yet what kind of a celebration will be held. The Knights from Portland, Maine, have accepted an invitation from the local warriors to visit this city on the occasion, and in all probability there will be a drill competition between the Portland companies, the Lewisston (Maine), companies, and the local commandery. A great day is expected.

THE GAELIC CLASSES were open ed on Tuesday evening in the Hiber nia Hall, under very unfavorable uspices. The rain poured in tor-

auspices. The rain poured in torrents, nevertheless many of the veterans and friends of the movement
were present from all parts of the
city.

Superintendent McHugh has divided
the scholars into three different
classes, there being now a sufficient
number advanced enough to take up
the third reader. He is ably assisted
by Mr. James Clarke, who has taken
an active and sincere interest an active and sincere interest of the weather kept a large number of the paper patriots from attending. The classes will be held on every Tuesday and Thursday evening, and those desiring to avail themselves of the course should be present on Thursday against the course should Thursday evening.

DIVISION NO. 1, A.O.H., has gen rously contributed a handsome don ation towards putting the Hibernian band on a solid basis. This is not the first list the pioneers headed. The band will make its first appear-ance on the 18th of November. Band-master O'Farrell, of Dublin, is the

AN IRISH NIGHT. - The Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association is true to old customs, judging by the

THE TOMBOLA. — A special me

A BANK'S DONATION

To the Bourget Testimonial.

The City and District Savings Bank has justly recognized the debt of gra-titude it owes one of its most dis-tinguished patrons—Mgr. Bourget by contributing the handsome sum of \$500 to the fund for the proposed nemorial to be erected in the Cathe dral grounds in honor of the great Canadian prelate, Mgr. Bourget durof this solid banking institution, and the action of the Board of Directors in assisting such a praiseworthy dertaking is in keeping with past record of the institution over which they preside.

The following letter accompanied the donation :-

Montreal, Oct. 10th, 1900. His Grace, Mgr. Paul Bruchesi.

My Lord.—Sir Wm. Hingston, sident of the Savings Bank, submitted your letter of the 26th to the meeting of the Directors this morn-

It was immediately resolved to request Your Grace to accept the sum of five hundred dollars, as the bank's contribution towards the erection of a monument to the late Monseigneur our institution. The directors have not forgotten and never will forget the prominent part which the great Bishop took in the foundation and success of the Savings Bank, and thank Your Grace for having reminded them of it in such a delicate man-

Please accept, at the same time, the assurance of my own most profound respect and believe me, Your Grace's most humble servant, Signed,

HENRY BARBEAU,

THE STRIKE AT VALLEYFIELD

Montreal wore the appearance of a garrison city yesterday and to-day. Companies of our local volunteer corps with arms and ammunition bags marched through St. James street in the direction of the rail way depots. The curiosity of the citizens was aroused, and enquiries were made on all sides as to the destination of the volunteers. It was soon found out to be Valleyfield, where a large strike of the employees of the cotton factories is in progress, which, at the time of going to press, which, at the time of going to press, has a serious aspect. Despatches say that an encounter took place between the volunteers and men with the result that 9 of the troops were wounded from stones thrown by the men. One report of the clash is as follows:—

that the militia was powerless to do anything.

A despatch says:—The whole question is one of wages, though it is stated in some quarters that politics have something to do with it. too. The men are clamoring for \$1.25 per day, while they are receiving \$1 at present. One fact which aggravates the situation is that work is exceedingly plentiful and men are scarce. There is more work, in fact, than there are men to do it. A good many men have left town for Ottawa, Gatineau, Shawinigan, and other places, where it is asserted, they receive better wages than in Valleyfield. It is also the case that other larre concerns in Valleyfield are paying as much as \$1.25 per day for the same class of work. It is not the mill hands at all who are on strike, but the laborers on the most pleasant that could be imagined, as they must stand in water all day long, and the water is becoming pretty cold by this time of the year. On the other hand the cotton company claim that they are paying more than other companies of the same kind in the province, though in Ontario higher wages are the rule. It seems strange that some effort cannot be made to overcome such occurrence.

THE SECRET OF LONGEVITY.

What every one wants to know, and what no fellow can find out, is the secret of long life.

Not that there is no testimony on the subject. There is abundance of it, but the trouble about it is that it is so conflicting as to be not only valueless, but dangerous. From Methusial tiss occonflicting as to be not only valueless, but dangerous. From Methusial tiss occonflicting as to be not only valueless, but dangerous. From Methusial tiss acconflicting as to be not only valueless, but dangerous. From Methusial tiss acconflicting as the subject. There is a bundance of it, but the trouble about it is that to so conflicting as to be not only valueless, but dangerous. From Methusial tiss acconflicting as to be not only valueless, but dangerous. From Methusial tiss acconflicting as to be not only valueless, but dangerous. From Methusial tiss acconfl

ANTI-CATHOLIC JOURNALISM.

It is quite probable that a goodly number of anti-Catholic French edit-ors, provincial as well as Parisian, will hereafter display more circum-spection than they have hitherto lone in discussing the affairs and the character of the Assurptions.

MISSIONARIES KILLED IN CHINA

The official report of the-losses of the Catholic Church in China during the last persecution has just been received by Rev. J. Freri, D.C.L., assistant director-general of the Propagation of the Faith.

The report shows that from June to the end of September five bishops, twenty-eight priests (European and native), three Brothers and twelve nuns, with a large number of Christians, which is almost impossible to determine, had sacrificed their lives for their faith.

The following is a summary of the report:—

In Northern Manchuria the Revs. Leroy, Georjeon and Souvignet, together with several Christians, were killed by the Fasters.
In Southern Manchuria Bishop Guilion, Fathers Emonet and John Li (a Chinese Catholic priest) were alive by the Boxers, together with Sister Albertina and Sister of the Holy Cross and about 300 Christians. The fury of the fanatics went so far as to unearth and burn the remains of Father Moulin and Sister Helen, dead for several months.

remains of Father Moulin and Sister Helen, dead for several months. In that same province Father Alex, Hia (another native priest) was beheaded, with Father Bourgeois and Le Guevel, two Chinese nuns and sixty-four Christians, while Fathers Viaud, Bayart, Agnius and M. Li (a Chinese priest) were shot with four Christians.

In Southeast Chi-Li Fathers Andlauer. S.J., and Isore, S.J., were

lauer, S.J., and Isore, S.J., were speared, and Fathers Denn, S.J., and Mangin, S.J., shot by the Boxers. In Hou-Nan Bishop, Fantosati and Brother J. Gambaro had their eyes plucked out and then were beaten to death

death.

In Pekin Revs. D'Addosio, C. M.,
Garrigues, C. M., Dare, C. M., and
Chavanne, C.M., together with two
Marist Brothers and Sister Jaurias,

also lost their lives.

In Mongolia Bishop Hamer and Fathers Heirman, Mallet, Segers and Won were massacred, with about 100 Christians.

Christians.

Finally, on the 23rd of September news was received from Chansi of the massacre of Bishops Grasi and Fogolla, Fathers Elias and Balat with

OBITUARY.

The many friends of Mr. Edward The many friends of Mr. Edward Cote, dry goods merchant, will regret to learn of the death of his estimable wife after an illness of a few months. Deceased was a convert and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. The funeral service was held at the Cathedral.—R.I.P.

A FAST MONOLINE OPERATOR.

Among the many changes that were lately introduced in many of soon found out to be Valleyfield, where a large strike of the employees of the cotton factories is in progress, which, at the time of going to press, has a serious aspect. Despatches say that an encounter took place between the volunteers and men with the result that 9 of the troops were wounded from stones thrown by the men. One report of the clash is as follows:

The troops were returning from supper at 8 o'clock on Thursday from the Queen's Hotel, and had to pass the bridge where the crowd had massed.

Before the soldiers could defend themselves, they were assaulted by a perfect hail of stones. The Scots wheeled and charged the officers firing shots in the air, and the mob turned and ran.

Though Colonel Ibbotson urged it strongly no magistrate could be found to read the riot act. Recorder Papineau, who was called upon, thought it better to wait until reinforcements arrived, the result being that the militia was powerless to do anything.

Among the many changes that were lately introduced in many of our printing offices, none seem to show forth the excellence of the work forth, the propersor of Mr. Alfred Gervais. He served his apprenticeship with the pioneer operators of this machine. In a short time became

with monstrous whiskers or a very long beard, and the "robust centenarian" is always ready to tell you how to live long and happill. But the difficulty is that he or she tells so many irreconcilable stories.

Take, for instance, the case of Miss Mary Yardley, who died the other day at the age of 105 years. She left a set of rules to the observance of which she considered her great length of days was largely due. One was always "to preserve an even temper and a cheerful disposition." Another was "always to be occupied and to refuse to worry." Another was always to "make her food suitable in kind and sufficient in amount to the needs of her body." All these are beautiful rules, but the old-age records show many cases in which they have been broken with beneficial results. There have been a number of cases, for example of poor men who have married three and even four times and reared large families who have Haved to 30, 90 and even 100 years. It goes without saying that none of them could have observed Miss Yardley's rules, and the outsiton is. Did they live so long in

CA Rev. J. M.

article on from which w The door to was opened b 1853, he writ merce and Eu heion was an tion of Christ in 1873, but tianity were n ity that was the Japanese has not been Japanese peop work of the ol solutely undor in the case of without the g for all these trated prejudio lence, when ev tianity was a left as its his almost inconce they have set ful heart to th wonderfully bl is true that have worked w the Japanese, than all the o Church is in throughout the when it is ren and that the s ity still survive that the Churc work. To-day olic Japanese. their number years from nov proud and self have absorbed in their system the graduates class of scoffing tanti. The low "to Buddhism a way that will time to modify tions of 250 y stacle to Christ as may be seen its hands, yet ies of the Miss worked here u unparalleled sel an. Some of th ginal pioneers s of those who ca grown gray testant mission

mands, and the of creed. They interested in th word in their w ple. To-day the Japanese Cathol work of God he in their efforts the Pagan and count eight Jap community of to asaki, Osaka an five Japanese pr Their schools ar as Christian, and cation of prejud all the institution if Tokyo when a languages was c audience, of whi number were Jap convents of the pected just as as

European nuns a

ful heart to their task, and God has

have worked with fair success among

the Japanese, but even to-day the

Catholic native population is larger

than all the others combined. The

Church is in excellent condition

throughout the entire country, and

when it is remembered that persecu-

tion ceased officially only in 1873.

and that the spirit of anti-Christian-

ity still survives, it must be conceded

that the Church has done wonderful

work. To-day there are 54,000 Cath-

olic Japanese. Who can say what

their number may be twenty-five

years from now? The Japanese are a

proud and self-sufficient race. They

have absorbed enough Europeanism

in their system of education to make

the graduates in most instances a

class of scoffing and atheistic dilet

tanti. The lower classes are linked to Buddhism and Shintoism in a

way that will need a great lapse of

time to modify. Moreover the tradi-

tions of 250 years are a deadly ob-

stacle to Christian work. The Church,

as may be seen, has no easy task on

its hands, yet the French missionar-

ies of the Missions Etrangers 'have

worked here unceasingly and with

unparalleled self-denial from the Jap-

an. Some of the white-bearded ori-

ginal pioneers still survive, and many

of those who came after them have

grown gray in their hard service. They have a respect such as no Pro-

testant missionary in Japan com-

mands, and that too from all, both

Japanese and foreigners, irrespective

of thirty denominations

ober 27, 1900

ED IN CHINA. of the-losses of n China during has just been re-eri, D.C.L., as-al of the Pro-

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LONGEVITY.

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CATHOLICITY IN JAPAN.

Rev. J. M. Gleason. Nagaski, Jap-an, contributes a most instructive to the 300 Catholic congregations of the country. Outside of the original article on "Catholicity in Japan," foreign concession in the Treaty Ports it cannot even lease the land, from which we clip the following :-The door to European intercourse and it is on the honesty of the Cathoras opened by Commodore Perry in olic Japanese who make the lease 1853, he writes, but European com-merce and European or Christian re-ligion was another thing. The public that the Church must depend. And yet the Japanese wonder why foreign capital has not come to Japan since sign-boards announcing the proscrip-tion of Christianity were taken down the new treaties of last year. haps the Imperial Government may in 1873, but the laws against Chrisbe able to see further than its nose tianity were not abrogated till much after the lapse of some years, and later. And the hatred of Christian-the Church in common with the other ity that was erected in the hearts of the Japanese people for 250 years the Japanese people for 200 years and may be able to put itself on a more stable basis.

Japanese people as a people are today inimical to Christianity. The Tokyo and the other three dioceses work of the old missionaries was abof Nagasaki, Osaka, and Hakodate, solutely undone among them, except and have had ample time and oppor in the case of those heroic families tunity for observing the work that that cherished their faith in secret the Church is doing here. I officiated in the cathedrals of Tokyo and Nagwithout the guidance of the priest for all these centuries. The concenaşaki, I visited the theological semtrated prejudice of this period of siinaries of these two places and saw lence, when even to mention Christhe class of young Japanese priests tianity was a punishable crime, has that are being turned out to left as its historical result a barrier among their countrymen, I said Mass almost inconceivable in the path of in many of the mission churches,

> only a temporary splutter. It is steady and sure and not half as slow as it might seem to some. The Japanese are an initiative and impressionable people. The recent graduates of high schools and university, whose heads are abnormally swollen on account of the mass of knowledge absorbed, look as a rule with unconcealed disdain on all forms of religion. They think this is intellectually the proper thing, and wear that air as they wear a crease in their European trousers. But their nerves have been jarred a little bit within the last few years by the numerous conversions to Catholicity of men whose names are paramount guarantee of intellectual acuteness. Little by little the Japanese student class are discovering that the greatest minds are only too proud to acknowledge the truths of religion. Mr. Irwin, the ex-Hawaiian minister to Peking, and the Belgium minister and wife, became Catholics within three years. Within the Imperial University itself, Mr. Basil Chamberlain, the greatest name in Japan to-day, and Mr. Nedai, his fellow professor, Japanese universally admired and respected, became Catholics since 1898 These are but a few of many who here in Japan have embraced the true faith and their example means a great deal towards' leading to serious thought on this matter numbers who otherwise would never deign to notice Catholicity.

The character and reputation of the of creed. They alone have been dis- Catholic priests has also had its

European nuns are united in religion with forty-one Japanese sisters and postulants besides the five sisters who reside permanently in the two leper settlements of Tokyo and Nagasaki dioceses. In addition to these institutions the Church here maintains one hospital for the aged, two free hospitals for the poor, fourteen pharmacies for the poor, fourteen pharmacies for the poor, furty-seven primary schools with over 4,000 children attending, a few kindergartens, seventeen orphanages, maintaining thousands of children, and twenty-two industrial schools for boys and girls, and all this without one cent of compensation or aid from the Japanese government. Moreover by the narrow-minded and blind policy of the Japanese Government, a brant in the church at Tamatskuri, Osaki, its five hundred parishioners Osaki, its five hundred parishioners all marching in the procession of the Blessed Sacrament round the block. It was a ceremony I shall never forget. About thirty Japanese acolytes were followed by the various sodalities chanting the hymns of the occasion, and then the nuns, European and Japanese, followed by twenty little Japanese girls ranging from six to ten years of age, dressed in blue Kimono and white obi, their heads shaven as all other Japanese children, and their ear locks of jet black dangling on either side. These little ones scattered flowers in the path of the Blessed Sacrament, and marched and countermarched in a way superior to any I have ever seen before. When we halted at the first station for the incensing and the chant 500 fervent Japanese Catholics

Catholic missionaries of to-day. Yet and spent days inspecting the work they have set themselves with hope- of the mission establishments in a great part of the empire. The charwonderfully blessed their efforts. It is true that Russo-Greek and Prosky rocket kind which usually makes brought to the front. These are the men on whom the Church in Japan must depend in the future, and the few who have already advanced themselves in life give sanction to the belief that with the increased output the Church has no better arm in Japan to-day than these institutions and their student fund. Catholic students who live at home are loaned as much as thirty yeu per year from this same fund which, though small, is maintained by the payments working graduates. One of the most successful mechanical engineers in Japan to-day was enabled to fulfil his ambition this way, and another graduate, if I may so call him, is a judge on the bench in Tokyo.

Father Ferrand has opened in

Father Ferrand has opened in Hongo, Tokyo, in the shadow of the Imperial University, still another class of beneficent institution, namely a students' lodging house, or geshikuya as they are called here, in order that students even though not Catholic may be brought under Catholic influence. Not only are the priests of thes

Not only are the priests of these institutions well-known and respected, but also all priests throughout the islands without exception. Some, however, like those mentioned above, together with Pere Salmon the venerable vicar-general of Nagasaki; Pere Pettier of Yokohoma; Pere Linean of Osaka; Pere Mugabure of Shidzuoka and others whom I might mention by the dozen, have been brought into particular prominence. mention by the dozen, have been brought into particular prominence. Nor are there wanting among them men who have achieved distinction in the scientific fields while still work-Japanese and foreigners, irrespective of creed. They alone have been disinterested in the stretic sense of the word in their work among the people. To-day there are 108 apostolic missionaries, and more than forty Japanese Catholic priests doing the work of God here. They are assisted in their efforts by 130 Catechists for the Pagan and 150 for the Christian Japanese. The Sistercian monks count eight Japanese out of their community of twenty-three. The Brothers of Mary have colleges at Nagasaki, Oaska and Tokyo, and count five Japanese professed brothers, besides a large number of novices. Their schools are attended by Europeans and Japanese, Pagan as well as Christian, and the least good result to their work will be the eradication of prejudice. I have visited sail the institutions and was present at the closing exercises of the College if Tokyo when a programme in four languages was carried out before an audience, of which by far the larger number were Japaneses by one of the leasting Japanese of the College if Tokyo when a programme four languages was carried out before an audience, of which by far the larger number were Japanese siters and poetulants besides the five siters with forty-one Japanese siters and poetulants besides the five siters and poetulants besides the five siters and poetulants besides the five siters who reside permanently in the two laper settlements of Tokyo and Nagasaki discovered the proper more in the proper more permanent of the christian and poetulants besides the five siters and poetulants on the poot five heading seak if the propers of the p

THE LATE MARQUIS OF BUTE

In our last issue we announced the sudden death of the Marquis of Bute. We take the following further particulars of the last hours of this great Catholic noble man, as well the incresting sketch which follows, from he "London Universe":—
It is with the greatest sorrow that we announce the death of the Marquis of Bute, which took place at bundries House, Cunnock, the result is a paralytic stroke. The Rev. Aniel Keogh, of Cumnock, was, we slieve, with His Lordship to the last, as were the Marchioness and the

ferred on a Lord Rector in that establishment. As bigotry die down, His Lordship was successively elected Mayor of Cardiff in 1891 and Lord Provost of Rothesay in 1896.

His Lordship's benefactions to the Church, especially in the dioceses of Argyll and the Isles and of Galloway, were innumerable. In Galloway he built and endowed churches in Old and New Cumnock, and established a convent-hospital in the former place, which is served by the Servants of the Sacred Heart. In the Argyll diocese was established an orphanage at Rothesay, and His Lordship offered to build a cathedral there at his own expense if the seat of the Bishop would not consent to this, so the plan fell through. In the Glasgow archdiocese the noble Marquis was the constant benefactor of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and through his exertions the St. Vincent's Day Shelter in Market street, the Home for Working Boys in Oak street, and indirectly St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, were established.

His Lordship was a handsome

indirectly St. Flizabeth's Nursing Home, were established.

His Lordship was a handsome, well-made man, cultured, and a great student, his principal hobbies being theology and archaeology. He was also reckoned the best non-professional architect in Great Britain, and those who have seen the restorations carried out in Cardiff Castle, Falkland Palace, St. Andrew's Priory, and Montstuart House, under the direction and supervision of the late and Montstuart House, under the direction and supervision of the late Marquis, will not be inclined to dispute the fact. His Lordship was also an author of great research and no mean ability, and his linguistic attainments included a knowledge of the Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, with a fluent speech in French, German, and Italian. Altogether the Church has lost one of the noblest of her sons, and one whom it will be hard to replace. Immediately on receipt of replace. Immediately on receipt of the sad news in Glasgow, Rothesay Dumfries, and St. Andrews' the flags on the public buildings were lowered to half-mast and the bells tolled. In the latter place Principal Donaldso made feeling allusion to the Marquis demise, and adjourned the classes.

WITNESS; couldn't do without it;
derive great benefit from it; believe it should be in the homes of
every English speaking Catholic
family in the Dominion. But what
are you doing to extend its circulation among your friends and
neighbort? Only 15 cents to the
end of the year, mailed to any
address in the Dominion; city, 25c.

with the dead!

Nover again will he sit 'neath the
shade
Of the broad-spreading maple nigh
yonder green brook,
And whisper his love and his hopes
to the maid
Whose heart far away o'er the ocean
he took;
Ne'er will the mother again kiss the
brow

THE POPE'S DAILY MAIL.

As I was leaving the Vatican the

As I was leaving the Vatican the other day, writes the Rome correspondent of the "London Daily Telegraph," I met a postman at the bronze doors, who groaned as he walked, while the perspiration rolled from his face. To my sympathetic inquiries he growled out that he wished the Vatican had to carry their own letters.

In fact, about twenty thousand newspapers and letters arrive there daily, all of which have to be sorted, opened and classified, and for this purpose a special staff is kept at the apostolic palace. The Pontiff is supposed to open and read all communications addressed "Sanctitati Suac Leoni Papae XIII., feliciter regnanti": but as that would be impossible, even to a strong man, Cardinal Rampolla, secretary of state, has it done under his direction, submitting to the Pope the most important and pressing communications. However, there are some documents the opening of which by any other than the Pontiff is punished by excommunication. These are addressed "To His Holiness the Pope, Prefect of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition."

Holy Roman and Universal Inquisi-tion."

Of newspapers Leo XIII. each day glances through about seven or eight, Italian and French, also many trans-lated extracts from English, German, and even Russian ones, which have been specially prepared for him. It has caused surprise in many quart-ers that Leo XIII. Is so well inform-ed about outside matters as he is, as of course, it would be supposed that when extracts are made from papers only what the reader desires comes before him. But the Pontiff is

very shrewd, and reads the French and Italian journals so thoroughly that he has a very good idea whenever anything is being kept from him, and insists—and has his way—on having full reports.

ECHOES FROM IRELAND.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

EAST DONEGAL .- Several import-

ant Irish election results were made known on Saturday. Mr. Edward Mc-Fadden has had a signal victory in East Donegal, where all the forces of Unionism were arrayed against him. The success of the Marquis of Hamilton in the neighboring constituency of Derry was paraded for all it was worth, but we are glad to record that the stalwart Donegal men it was worth, but we are glad to record that the stalwart Donegal men have remained faithful to the old flag. This splendid example of Nationality, we have not the least doubt, inspired the National electorate of the adjacent constituency of North Tyrone in their effort to retain as their representative Sergeant Hemphill. In that division the rolling took place on Saturday, and the result of the Derry contest was used as a lever to influence hesitating voters, but we rejoice that Sergeant Hemphill, than whom there was no more devoted supporter of Ireland's cause in the late Parliament, again finds himself the representative of the historic constituency of North Tyrone. No Unionist had the temerity to face Mr. George Murnaghan in the mid-division of the county, and he therefore returns as its tried representative for another term. It was sincerely hoped that the result of these elections would inspire energy. sentative for another term. It was sincerely hoped that the result of these elections would inspire energy and confidence in the East Division of Tyrone, where the toughest battle yet fought in Ulster during the pre-sent elections took place on Wednessent elections took place on Wednes-day. The Tory press has been mak-ing hysterical appeals to the consti-tuency to oust Mr. Doogan, the Na-tionalist candidate and late member. His opponent is a certain military officer named Sandwith, of Brackley, Northamptonshire, who holds office in the 15th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry, and is at present on service in South Africa. The seat for South Derry, we are sorry to see, has been allowed to go by default, and Mr. John Gordon, Q.C., the recent rejected of Mid-Armagh, has had a walk-over

A SON OF THE NORTH.

(In Memoriam.')

Proudly he sails from his fair native Frough the same that it is shown and the friends who are dear;
Gallant of mien he goes forth, sword in hand in hand, Warm' runs his blood 'midst re-

echoing cheer. Son of the North! from the cradle of of the limitless woods and the ma-

Undaunted and fearless to fierce battle goes,
And grandly heroic the theme of his

Strong is the grasp of his sinewy hand; Tearless from mother and sweetheart

he parts, For he dreams of the day he'll return to his land A soldier and hero to gladden their

hearts,

Brave was this Son of the North in the fray,

'Midst roaring of cannon and torrents of lead,

But, alas, for the loved ones he left for away.

far away, s brav'ry but won him a crown with the dead!

brow Of the boy she had cherished with tenderest care.— Sadly they'll scan the triumphant

march now,
Naught in its glory can melt their despair! GEORGE O'ROURKE.
Montreal, October 26th, 1900.

THE POPE AND THE ANARCH-ISTS.

Under the above heading a number of our Catholic exchanges publish the following sensational story, giving credit to a non-Catholic journal

the following sensational story, giving credit to a non-Catholic journal—"Pall Mall Gazette":—

While events of great importance have of late been following each other with bewildering rapidity in our great world, in the little world of the Vatican life has for the aged Pontif been pursuing a calm and uneventful course, at least on the surface. Up to the death of King Humbert, Leo XIII. Went regularly every day into the gardens with the usual escort of two guards and one or more prelates. After the tragic murder of the king it was thought better at the Apostolic Palace to increase the number of these guards, who never let him out of sight, and look much more closely to the entrance to the garden. In fact, now three times a day the whole demesne is thoroughly searched by armed men to be sure that no suspicious characters have slipped in, while, as unostentatiously as possible, the number of those who attend to the Pope's wants and keep him company has been added to. This species of subdued surveillance is acceedingly obnoxious to the Pontiff, but in the first shock of the news he allowed his friends to take what precautions

..TEE. KARN

PIANOS and ORGANS

Were awarded the Gold Medal at the Jamaica Exhibition, 1801; also the Silver Medal and Diploma at the Exhibition held in Lübeck, Germany, 1895.

All who have used KARN Pianos can testify to the superior excellence of these instruments.

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ST. CATHERINE STREET

they pleased, and now finds it diffithey pleased, and now finds it diffi-cult to discontinue them in the face of all the arguments brought for-ward. "I cannot breathe so!" he exclaimed; "and, anyway, my life is so nearly over that if an Anarchist shortened it, it would only be by a short time!" However, finding mild remonstrances in vain, and evidently not desiring to order a change, he has lately been far less in the open air and more in his private study. At the Vatican Palace, also, precau-tions have been taken, and a much more searching inquiry into your tions have been taken, and a much more searching inquiry into your business there is now made than before, but at least it is not under the Pope's eye, and he is unconscious of it. In his library he is as much alone as though guards did not exist, and there he stays.

LESSONS OF THE BRITISH ELEC-TIONS.

The "Catholic Times," of Liverpool, in the course of a leading article on the "Result of the Elections," says :--

In examining the various phases of the struggle for Parliamentary hon-ors we are struck by the smallness of the number of Catholics who entered the field. Three Catholics have been representing English electors by the representing English electors by the House of Commons. Lord Edmund Talbot, who was returned unopposed for the Chichester Division of Sussex; Sir John Austin, who has been opposed at Osgoldcross by a Liberal; and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who has once again been victorious over a Conservative in the Scotland Division of Liverpool. One other Catholic has now been sent to the House by an English constituency —Mr. James Fitzalan Hope, who has contested in the Conservative interest the Brightthe Conservative interest the Bright-side Division of Sheffield, where the name of his uncle, the Duke of Nor-folk, is all-potent. Mr. C. MacInername of his uncle, the Duke of Norfolk, is all-potent. Mr. C. MacInerney, another Catholic, fought a vigorous fight for Widnes as a Liberal, but found it impossible to overcome the power of the Conservatives in the constituency. The Jews have sent a far larger number to Parliament from England than the Catholics. It is claimed that over three hundred and fifty candidates have committed themselves to what a known as "the Protestant position;" but on the whole the Protestant electoral campaign has proved a fiasco, thou 'n the "Rock" has appeared in Orance colors for the occasion. The only gentleman who came forward distinctively as a Protestant was Mr. John Kensit, and he was badly beaten at Brighton.

HIS EYESIGHT RESTORED.

A London newspaper thus relates the restoration of the eyesight of Percival Hart-Dyke on his wedding day. He had never seen his bride, although he had courted her in person, for he had been blind since childhood. But on Friday he saw. He saw his bride, the lovely daughter of Admiral Cave, R.N., saw her for the first time as she walked in her orange blossoms and lace veil up the aisle of the church on the arm of her father, gorgeous in his admiral's uniform. He saw the white hairs of his father, Sir William Hart-Dyke, one of the richest of England's baronets, whose title and estate will be his some day. He saw the world, the sun, the blue sky and the bustle of London's streets. He saw hosts of friends, the men who had helped him in his studies at Cambridge, reading his books aloud to him, serving him in the stead of his darkened eyes. He saw the great surgeon under whose care he had been for ten years, the careful o'culist who refused to perform an operation on his eyes, saying: "Give nature a chance, she will do it in time." The man who had last led him to the light, and on entering the church had removed the bandages that had covered his face for so long.

All these he saw for the first time, and his newly got sight grew dim when his bride's face fiamed up with joy at seeing the light of intelligence shine in the eyes she had never louked into. The cure was complete, and young Hart-Dyke sees perfectly today. It was a great wedding, for the social position of both families is of the highest, and all the fashionable world had been waiting for this day, knowing that the supreme test was to be made at the church door. Old Sir william, the bridegroom's statesman father, was the first to congratulate him and to squeeze the hand of the surgeon, who had given a wedding present beside which the gold and silver, the diamonds and the rubles that came from dukes and Cabinet ministers, from bishops and field marshals and royal princes were as pairty trifles.

Percival Hart-Dyke is thirty years old. He lost his sight at the age of ten. But he passed his examinations at Cambridge, and has devoted his life since then to recovering the light that had been taken though he had courted her in person, for he had been blind since childhood. But on Friday he saw. He

Our Boys and Girls.

WHEN MOTHER LOOKS.

I 'member such a lot of things
That happened long ago,
When me an' Jim was six years old,
And now we're ten or so,
But those that I remember best—
The ones I most can see—
Are the things that used to happen
When mother looked at me.

And then there's something when think

I've had such lots of sport
Going a-swimming with the boys,
And never once got caught,
But when I got back home again,
Just 'bout in time for tea,
'There's a kind of a different feeling
comes

When mother looks at me.

That time when I was awful ill,
An' the doctor shook his head,
An' every time pa came near me,
His eyes was wet an' red;
I 'member her hands upon my face,
How soft they used to be—
Somehow the pain seemed easier
When mother looked at me.

ENCOURAGE FRIENDSHIP .- P should encourage friendship their children. It is a point sadly neglected in many among their children. It is a point that's sadly neglected in many homes. When strangers visit your homes receive them with all the courtesy possible, make them feel that they are quite welcome to your place, and then they will be at ease, and will not feel as if they were intruding. It is in this way that a true and lasting spirit of friendship will be established, life will be made happier and pleasanter by those sowill be established, the will be made happier and pleasanter by those so-cial intercourses with one another, and a ray of sunshine and warmth will light you through the dark and lonesome days which often crop up in your sojournings through life.

NEVER SATISFIED. — Nothing seems to satisfy some folks, they are like the weather constantly changing. To-day they want one thing, to-morrow another. If they are at school they are constantly grumbling about this thing or that thing. If they abandoned school for work, the same spirit takes hold of them. They are complaining about hard work, the low wages, and don't seem to same spirit takes hold of them. They are complaining about hard work, the low wages, and don't seem to have any patience. One week they are at one kind of work, the next at another, and in the end wind up with being loafers, and barnacles on modern society. Young reader, do you see the folly of following such a course? Be satisfied with your lot, there are too many "grumblers," "sorcheads," at present in the world. Have a fixed programme, and follow it, and thus you'll be adding to your happiness as well as to others.

ALWAYS BE ENGAGED.—A good way for some of the young to keep themselves out of mischief is to be always doing something that will be both profitable and useful. The devil always find work for idle and mischievous hands, work that generally leads them into danger, and may prove the turning point to their downfall. "Everything in its time, and a time for everything," should be the banner motto of all our young folks.

AVOID BAD COMPANY. — Bad company is the rock that many strike, lose all self-respect, and go down to degradation slowly but surely. The youth of the present day are tainted with many vices, such as cursing, swearing, reading immoral literature, stealing, etc. Such characters should be carefully shunned for their tongues are rotting with bad language, their feet are never tired going in the ways of error, their hands are ever ready to take what does not justly belong to them, and their presence has a demoralizing effect on others. What spine of the young folks don't know about badness in now-a-days is not worth knowing. Such characters are no examples to follow, and should be carefully avoided at all times and on all occasions. Remember the maxim: "Tell me your company, and I'll tell you who you are."

A GEOGRAPHY STORY .- A good story bearing on the important study of geography can be elaborated from the following: A (island South of

Scotland) once came to this country to hunt, having the idea that a (city in Western New York) could be seen as soon as he landed. However, a (island southwest of Australia) he would not despise for game, and he felt certain that an (ocean west of Australia) would beset him on every side. He was a (city in Scotland), fellow and often called by his friends (island south of Africa.) To his surprise (country in the western hemisphere) was not so barbaric as he fancied, and after scouring the (mountains in the western part of the United States) he met a lovely girl named (city in Italy) whom he persuaded to return with him and become a subject of (province of Australia.)

tralia.)

ANSWERS to the above are: Man,
Buffalo, Kangaroo, Indian, Sterling,
Prince Edward, America, Rockies,
Florence, Victoria.

MAGIC LETTERS. - 1. What let ter prefixed to a girl's name will make her indulge in a healthful pas-

make her indulge in a healthful pastime?

2. What letter added to a boy's nickname will give something which he should value highly?

3. What letter prefixed to a part of the finger turns it into a mollusk?

4. What letter prefixed to a prefixed to a topy of the finger turns it into a mollusk?

5. What letter prefixed to a door-fastening will transform it into a solid piece of wood?

6. What letter prefixed to a tuft of hair will make of it a time-piece?

7. What letter prefixed to an apartment will change it into a useful household article?

ANSWERS.—1. Kate, prefix s and it becomes skate.

comes skate. 2. "Kid"—"kids." 3. Nail—snail.
4. At—cat.
5. Lock—block.
6. Lock—clock.

TRICKING THE HIGHWAYMAN.—A man now a banker in Detroit was, as a young man, in the employ of a bank in Northern Arkansas, a lonely place cut off from the civilized world by the mountains. From time to time he had to carry gold to and fro, by the stage-coach, across the mountains. As an adequate guard was impossible, the messenger had to resort to strategy to keep his gold our of the hands of highwaymen.

He never announced the times or the object of his journeys, and never had the air of carrying money. He seldom felt any great concern about it, and for some time got along very well: but one day in starting out he found himself very nervous and fearful—which was natural enough, since he had fifteen thousand dollars in gold with him. TRICKING THE HIGHWAYMAN.

gold with him.

He went to a grocer's, bought a bag of flour, poured out a part of it, and put into the centre of the remaining mass the bag of gold that he had got from the bank. He tied up the flour bag, put it on the seat of the coach, and proceeded to take a nap.

poured out some of the flour. The messenger thought his stratagem would be discovered. But the robber, evidently satisfied that it was flour and nothing more, thrust the bag back into a corner, and the gang moved off.

After they had gone, and the coach had resumed its course, one of the passengers said to the messenger: "You've lost some of your flour, mister."

"Yes," answered the messenger; "but I reckon they left the best part of it!"

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

R. J. L. CUDDIHY.

A WARNING NOTE.— The recent epidemic of typhoid fever in an orphan asylum was traced to germs brough in on apples. This should warn housekeepers, if further emphasis is needed, of the risk in serving unwashed fruit. At every corner grocery the tempting fruits now so abundant are displayed uncovered, offering the best sort of catch-alls for the germs of the street and air. In addition they are handled by none too dean fingers, carried through the streets in unprotected baskets, and too often transferred directly to ice-boxes, in which they may stand, perhaps, next to open vessels holding those excellent absorbents, milk and butter. The average cook resents any reflection on her care of the food that is to be served uncooked. The vigilance and patience of the mistress, however, that will be needed to enforce her regulations in this regard are a small price to pay for the additional security to the health of her family.

GRAY HAIRED WOMEN. — There is a gray haired joke current among would be wits depicting the horrowith which a woman discovers here.

A thing of beauty is joy forever, and of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair, The surest way of obtaining that is by the LUBY'S Parisian use of Atall Augusts S Hair Renewer. At all druggists. 50c a bottle

SOCIAL AND TIMELY TOPICS.

By an Occasional Correspondent.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION. —
That "enough's as good as a feast" is a saying with which we are all familiar from our childhood. But as we grow older we cannot help being affected by the reflection cast upon our character by the above proverb. We hear people constantly complaining of hearing the same old subjects discussed every day, reading the same ald news in almost every newspaper. But when a good subject is written up, is it read with that care with which it should? If it touches on important points which relate to ourselves what effect has it on making us improve our failings and grow stronger in cementing good together? Or has it that downward tendency which renders us careless in the discharge of our duties, and make us be numbered with the negligent and "Don't Care" folks? It's my intention this week to write on a few timely topics, and I hope that they will be taken in the same spirit as they are written—for the betterment of all. No doubt, they will be criticized, and it will then be a case of "the critic criticized." WORD OF EXPLANATION.

many homes are spoiled and made miserable by the constant nagging of one or more of their members. It is difficult, indeed, to understand why is difficult, indeed, to understand why some women will persist in it, when it means misery to themselves and to all who associate with them. Love soon takes flight from such a home and continual discord becomes the order of the day. A woman should be a sympathetic companion instead of a harsh and unnecessary critic. That place called home which is the only place on earth where we is the only place on earth where we can find real rest when tired and weary loses its charm and attract-iveness when nagging and discomfort are too often found to reign su-

a nap.

Not far on the road he was awakened by the sudden pulling up of the horses and a shout of "Hands up!"
The bank messenger obeyed at once. Some highwaymen were calmly robbing the other passengers, and presently they searched him. He gave them his watch and his purse, which contained several dollars.

Then they began overhauling the baggage. Every valise was searched, and not much found. A highwayman took hold of the bag of flour and paused, evidently speculating as to whether it was worth while to examine it. The bank messenger trembled, but kept his face calm. Any outward agitation would cost him dear.

The robber untied the bag and poured out some of the flour. The messenger thought his stratagem would be discovered. But the robber, evidently satisfied that it was flour and nothing more, thrust the bag are too often found to reign supreme.

Many a woman begins married life
with being disappointed in many
things, and instead of considering
circumstances, and making the best
of them, she commences to complain.
This habit grows on her, until at
last she fails to see any good in
anybody or anything. She always
wears an injured air, and the poor
husband hears nothing but complaints and scolding when he comes
home after a hard day's toil. All the
domestic troubles are repeated to him
with many extra parts. It never occurs to her that in nine cases out of
ten she herself is to blame.

Many women imagine that keeping

ties that should bind them together? Where is that interestedness in one another's affairs? Where is that encouragement when one or the other feels down-hearted. It is in the observance of those things that happiness is to be found.

But while the nagging wife is bad, the nagging husband is still worse.

the nagging husband is still worse. When he comes home out of sorts as the electronic says, the best way is humor him, praise him, bear patiently with him, and should he start to scold and get cross answer him

BLOOD

We live by our blood, and on it. We thrive or starve, as our blood is rich or poor.

There is nothing else to live on or by.

When strength is full and spirits high, we are being refreshed, bone muscle and brain, in body and mind, with continual flow of rich blood. This is health.

When weak, in low spirits, no cheer, no spring, when rest is not rest and sleep is not sleep, we are starved; our blood is poor; there is little nutri-

Back of the blood, is food, to keep the blood rich. When it fails, take Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. It sets the whole

the gnawing worm of unhappiness.

THE PRICE OF OUR FOLLIES.—
It is astonishing what tremendous prices we pay for things that are of no permanent value to us. We pay for our follies, our carelessness, our ignorance, our tempers, and our wrongs. We do a great many things in our social life that we have to pay ten times their value. A few years ago a man was taxed to the amount of a dollar and a half for a dog which was supposed to be his. He refused to pay the tax. The case was tried in court, and judgment giver against the man, still he refused to pay, and appealed the case several times. The last appeal the case was decided against him, and when the bill of the whole proceedings was made up, it amounted to five hundred and fifty dollars (\$550.) Here was a case of ignorance, temper and folly.

There are too many persons who will not be content with a little, but by their supposed smartness will risk their all by law suits, thinking to gain a little, but in the end lose everything. Such persons are carried away and are blinded with folly

gain a little, but in the list of severything. Such persons are carried away and are blinded with folly and error. They forget that "half a loaf is better than nohe."

We take the case of the young man addicted to drink. He spends his evenings in the har-room wasting his

and error. They forget that "half a loaf is better than nohe."

We take the case of the young man addicted to drink. He spends his evenings in the bar-room wasting his money, treating his friends. Late at night he wanders home to sleep off his debauch. The next day he has the old and sure headache or a "swelled" head, but still he beasts to some of his friends what a glorious time he had drinking down the elixir of life, but in reality the destroyer. In a short time by his continual habit of tippling a craze for liquor takes hold of him, then work and self-respect are abandoned in order to give full sway to the demon of drink. A few years finishes his career. Broken down in health, abandoned by all his former friends, and a victim to the ravages of disease brought on by his own excesses he pines away in misery and destitution. Weary, long and suffering hours pass as he is stretched on his bed of pain, but he is only paying now for his follies and wrongs. Where are the joys of the wine cup or the whiskey bottle? They are changed to excruciating pains. Where are the former friends that so much money was wasted in treating them? They are changed also, either to enemies, or to forgetfulness, or more probably they don't wish to hear or know anything about him now for he is in want and misery. See what the unfortunate drunkard has to pay for his bad habits.

Things are valued according to their worth. True values increase in just proportion. You can have just what you pay for. You cannot have health when you simply pay for indulgence. "Self preservation is the first law of nature," so says the wise maxim, but some of the foolish ones of the present day change it, and say it is the last law of nature. Everything is used to injure and destroy health, and thus go down to an early grave.

THINGS MONEY CANNOT BUY.—

THINGS MONEY CANNOT BUY Money is a very necessary article in this world, but with its greatness there are certain things it can never bring you. It cannot buy love. It can bring you friends, but the love of a mother, the fidelity of a father, the affection of a sister, the kindness and sympathy of a brother are never bought with gold.

mever bought with gold.

Money cannot bring contentment. A contented person is satisfied and happy, for "our content is our best

contented person is satisfied and hap-py, for "our content is our best having."

Money alone cannot bring us a good education if we neglect it in our earlier days. There are thousands in the world to-day who are suffering now for the want of a good educa-tion.

Money cannot bring a good con-science. The rich man has his morely ments of trial and difficulty as surely ments of trial and difficulty as surely as the poor man. A good conscience is the greatest blessing we can possess in this world. The poorest and meanest person who has a good conscience, is happier than the richest man with a conscience seared with injustice, and other vices.

TWO-FACED PEOPLE—We meet a great many people that seem to be possessed of two different kinds of faces, the one a world face, the other a home face. They have them ready whenever occasion presents itself. "One for smooth smiles, pleasant words, flattering compliments, outside politeness," remarks a periodical, speaking on the subject, "The other for frowns, mutterings, oaths, elegant inexpletives and selfish churlishness. So they have separate characters—the one for kindness and assiduity abroad, the other for churlishness and neglect at home.

The heart would sicken could it look through the walls that shelter families, and behold the other phase in which men robe themselves when the eagle glances of the world are not spies upon their actions.

It would see thousands who give sums to popular charities, turn destitution from her wretched dwelling because she could not pay, perhaps, the balance of a few pairty pennies for rent. TWO-FACED PEOPLE.

very gates with your enginery of prayer; you may add your donations till the list would swell from here to India; you may shed tears over man's vain ingratitude till the ocean could not hold them; you may talk so eloquently that the very angels might hend to listen yet all your prayers, your charities, your tears, your eloquence, shall not be potent enough to impel one soul a step toward heaven, if the daily, hourly, momently consistency of your example be not a guaranty of your sincerity.

EVERY MOVEMENT, HURTS

When you have rheumati.m., Muscles feel stiff and sore and joints and painful. It does not pay to suffer long from this disease when it may be cured so promptly and perfectly by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine core right to the snot, neutral cine goes right to the spot, neutralizes the activity of the blood, which causes rheumatism, and puts an end to the pain and stiffness.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's

ENGLAND AND GERMANY NOW.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY NOW.

A despatch from London says:—
Germany and England, it is announced, have formed an alliance to
maintain the territorial integrity of
china and to keep the ports open.
The terms of this important agreement, which was concluded on October 16, between Lord Salisbury and
Count von Hartzfeldt-Wildenburg,
German Ambassador to England, are
officially given out as follows:

"The German Government and her
British Majesty's Government, being
desirous to maintain their interests
in China and their rights under existing treaties, have agreed to observe the following principles regarding a mutual policy in China:

"Firstly, it is a matter of joint
permanent international interest that
the ports on the rivers and littoral
of Chine should remain frees and

cerity.

UNFAIR TO TEACHERS. — That existing methods of educating the young fall short of the ideal there is scarcely any question. The most prominent educators of the day admit this fact. Every effort is undoubtedly made to better prevailing systems. The fight is single-handed, the teachers stand alone in the combat. How often do we hear educators say: "We are left alone, parents do not give us any assistance. They do not even give us the benefit of ordinary interest." And this is true, lamentably true. Parents expect the teachers to do wonders with their children, and eyen in some cases expect the teachers to put brains into them. Parents are altogether too lax about the methods pursued in education. In hundreds of cases they do not know the first thing about them. There is no co-operation with the teacher. But if something goes wrong in the way of punishment, or making the children do the required school work then the misguided and misinformed parent steps in only to do damage and injury, and destroy the power of the teacher with those children. Such conduct renders the pupil or pupils of that parent a stumbling block and a pest in the school, and in many cases renders him or them unfit for any position afterwards, by such parents teaching a spirit of independence, disobedience, laziness, self-opinionatedness and disrespectfulness.

the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain freee and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity



The Dainty

White Things

that are washed with SURPRISE Soap—a little Surprise Soap and still less labor—are not only clean but un-

SURPRISE is a pure hard So

A Blessing to the Fair Sex



the same for all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence.

"Secondly, both governments will not on their part make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantage in Chinese dominion, and will direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire.

"Thirdly, in case of another Power making use of the complications in Chinese norder to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to come to a preliminary understanding regarding the eventual step to be taken for the protection of their own, interests in China.

"Fourthly, the two governments will communicate this agreement to the other Powers interested, especially Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United States, and invite them to accept the principles recorded in it."



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to their patients. It builds up and strengthens the system. It is a perfect food as well as drink.

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stical Year. , 4 full page illus-tible cloth, round e 75 cents.

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and Peals of Best BELL FOUNDRY

mow I feel that another one has joined with you—dear, dear Father Negent."

Harvey evinced strong emotion throughout the conversation, but mow he gave way to tears. And then Mary gave him a little history of affairs during the last ten years, and from various remarks one would be lied to infer what was the story of Frank Harvey.

He had, ten years before, been in the employ of a tradesman who was a parishioner of Father Nugent's. Frank was a kind of confidential clerk and general assistant in the business. His employer placed the greatest reliance in him, and never tired of holding him up as a model of honesty, aptness and punctuality. Outside of his business Frank was very much liked also. Father Nugent had taken to him more than to any other youth of his parish, and on more occasions than one had sought and followed his advice on parish and business matters. But Frank was giddy and notional at times. Puffed up by the praises of his superiors, he formed some very foolish and some very ambitious plans by which to secure future prosperity.

His employer falling sick entire charge of the business devolved upon him, and he was allowed to carry the key of the safe, in which, at the time, was a sum amounting to five hundred dollars. The gold fever had set in, and he was one of the thousands who dreamed of the far-off golden land, and who hoped fer the lortunes it contained. One day he mintake

THE TRUE WITNESS AND

WITNESS AND

ON THE SCHOOL.

It was featuring even and because the second of t

more time I never expected to see the sold place again: but I changed my mind, for I couldn't bear to this that those who loved Frank Harvey as a body of the room, and his light footsteps caused like a blessing, he place again: but I changed my mind, for I couldn't bear to this that those who loved Frank Harvey as a kind of deep the little good in my had seen all as we describe it, and when the soft sound of the retreating and when the soft sound of the retreating had seen all as we describe it, and when the soft sound of the retreating around at the fire, at the chair in which he sat, at the door, and final has never failed to pray for you in the last ten prayers, heard of the lightly down, and the last ten prayers, said Mary, with a sizenificant look.

"That you did, I am certain; and has never failed to pray for you in the last ten prayer, said Mary, with a sizenificant look.
"That you did, I am certain; and has never failed to pray for you in the last ten prayer, so the last ten prayer, should man. Everything seemed very real, bad will be an allowed the lightly down, and the lightly down and the lightly down, and the lightly down and the

delightful and useful preparation.

men at the mines, but one night the former decamped with every penny belonging to both. A search was made for him everywhere, but he was made for him everywhere, but he was never heard of, and Frank soon became reconciled to another five years hard work; and he went through it bravely and successfully. "Morning or night I never falled to

GROWING GIRLS

Mothers at This Period, as it Involves Their Daughter's Future Happiness

his blue eyes, and escaping in little crystal drops down his furrowed cheek.

"I knew it, Frank, my boy, I knew it always," he said, advancing towards Harvey, and taking both his hands. "God has listened to our poor prayers, and saved you to us. Welcome home, my boy, welcome back to the place in my heart you never altogether left."

"And am I forgiven, Father Nugent?" asked Harvey, looking up in a faltering way.

"Forgiven as I hope to be forgiven. You never did wrong in your heart, did you, now, Frank? And if you did I know you have done penance for it."

"No, Father Nugent, how could I, when, undeserving though I was, you and good old Mary here never failed to pray that I might always do right?"

"Well, now let us go up-stairs to the sitting-room. I suppose Mary has heard your story, and we'll give her a chance for much-needed sleep, while you repeat it over to me," and Father Nugent led the way up-stairs, telling laughingly as he went the puzzle he had been in as to whether he had been dreaming or not, and how glad he was that it was real.

"I could hardly believe my eyes," he said, when his chair and the room had been reached, and Frank at down opposite him: "especially when I saw the check. But when I thought of your old ways, and how this was just like them, I doubted no longer, but waited to see my old favorite, whom I never gave up through good or evil report."

Frank now settled down to tell his story. He had scarcely arrived in Col-

to regain their health."

Girls who are just entering womanhood are at the most critical period of their lives. Upon the care they receive depends their future happiness. Neglect may mean either an early grave or a life of misery. If mothers would insist that their growing daughters use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills occasionally, sich bleef.

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or Misery-Some Useful Hints. Rosy cheeks, bright eyes, an elastic

suffered from severe headaches, and weakness. I consulted a doctor, and acting on his advice, returned to Canada. The fatigue of the journey, however, made me worse, and finally I got so weak that I could not walk without help. I was extremely pale, my eye-lids were swollen. I had continuous headaches, and was so nervous that the least noise would set my heart beating violently. I almost loathed food and my weight was reduced to ninety-five pounds. Neither doctor's medicine nor anything else that I had taken up to that time seemed of the slightest benefit. I was confined to bed for nearly a year and I thought that nothing but death could end my sufferings. Happily an acquaintance of my father's one day brought me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and urged me to try them. I did so, and I thought they helped me some, and my father got more. After I had used a few boxes all my friends could see they were helping me, and by the time I had taken nine boxes I was I was enjoying better health than I had ever had i nmy life before, and had gained fifteen pounds in weight. I tell you this out of gratitude so that other young girls who may be weak and sickly may know the way to regain their health."

Girls who are iust entering womanhood are at the most criffical period

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Society Directory.

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LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.— Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen: Vice-President, Statia Mack: Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlatt, 383 Wellington street.—Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2239, Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, — to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League:
—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A. O. H., DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets A. O. H., DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. Mo-Carthy, vice-president; E. J. Devlin, recording-secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial-secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer: M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street: Rec.-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (to whom all communications should be addressed): Fin.-Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave., Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond: Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

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Meets on the second Sunday Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediate-ly after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month. at 8 n.m., Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. Presi-dent: James J. Costican, 1st Vice-President; W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 220 St. Martin street.

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—(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)—Branch 26 meets at 8t. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:—Jas. J. Costigan, President: P. J. McDonagh Recent ing officers:—Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Record-ing Secretary; Robt. Warren, Fin-ancial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Tressures.

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Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular
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19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of
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The Fading Leaves of Autumn.

Why so changed that verdant land

Little leaf, why art thou leaving Us to whom thou wert so dear? Why not stay a little longer, This our exile drear to cheer?

Little birds, no more you warble In the morn your matin lay; Pretty lark, thou dost not welcom With thy notes the break of day.

And thou Sun, why sink so early In the red horizon's breast? While the dark veiled night seen anxious Our tired limbs to soothe in rest.

At the window still I'm standing, List! the Vesper bell chimes low, What a peaceful scene to gaze on! As the shadows slowly grow.

What a sight is Mary's city! Closely clasped in night's embrace; Studded o'er with star-like lanterns Twinkling bright in every place.

As my eyes turn up to heaven, What a scene presents to view! Numerous myriads shining brightly On a ground of white and blue.

The pretty leaves, alas, have var ished From their lowly tree, Sister branches now are sighing For the loss sweet leaves of thee.

Farewell, then, you joys of summ Part, but do return again, And when the gentle spring's voice

calleth, Answer to that joyous strain.

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CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

In every civilized country Catholics have to contend against prejudice and bigotry in regard to the question of education. It is well, there fore, that Catholics should be conversant with the position of the Church in this important matter. Many expositions of the question have been made from time to time by eminent authorities, both clerical and lay, but seldom has our position been so clearly and unmistakably outlined as it is in the recent pastoral of the Irish Bishops. Here is what they say

There is no question more important than that of education, and there has been none in Ireland which has filled us with greater thankfulness to God for the steadfastness with which our people have stood by their pasvindicating our rights as Catholics. In this matter ours has not been an isolated contest. Although the forces arrayed against us here in Ireland have adapted their line of attack to the peculiar condition of our country, in reality they are the same as those with which the Church all through this century has been in conflict in most of the countries of the world.

tion, resting on principles fundamentally opposed to one another, striven for the mastery, and whether ing a university or a village school light on the combination of Protestthe same vital issues have been at

essential difference between these systems comes from their res pective attitudes towards supernatural truth. For those who do not believe in God or in a revelation made by Him to man, or consider that the meaning of these truths and their bearing on human conduct are matters of mere private opinion and conjecture, it is waste of energy and us time to make the teaching of them, at least in any public institution, a part of its ordinary func-

These are the children of this world. They deal with what they know. This world is the one certainly for them, and to prepare their children to advance in it is their highest conception of education.

This in its final analysis is secular ism; over and against it stands out the position of the Church of Christ. ism; over and against it stands out the position of the Church of Christ. All education is holy. There is no more sacred duty than the development of a young mind and soul. Man's destiny is supernatural; he has not here a lasting city, but seeks that which is to come, and for its attainment God has given to him a revelation distinct and well-defined in its doctrines; solemn and imperative in the duties which it imposes on him; rich and abundant in the aids to their fulfilment; and He has made the knowledge and the belief of these things the first principle of spirituallife in man. "This is the true life that they should know Thee, the one true God and Jesus Christ, whom Thou heat sent." In his wonderful Encyclical "On Human Liberty" our Holy Father Leo XIII, sets forth this

with singular force and clearnes Truth, he lays down, must be the subject-matter of all teaching—truth tural order—and unless the art of teaching is to be turned into an instrument of corruption both of these must be guarded inviolably. Now, amongst the inestimable treasures of supernatural truths which God has expected in us are without the contraction. revealed to us are: "That the only begotten Son of God was made flesh to witness the truth; that a perfec -that is, the Church founded by Him, of which He is the head, and with which He has promised to abide to the end of ages. He willed to make that Church the depository of all the truths which He taught, in order that she might hold, and guard, and by lawful authority expound them. At the same time He commanded all nations to hear her as they should hear Him, and whosoever should disobey should be lost eternally. Whence it follows that the first and supreme teacher of man is God Himself—the fountain and source of all truth; then the only begotten Son, who is in the boson of the Father, the way, the truth and the life-the true light which enlighteneth every man. But in bringing the knowledge of faith to men, and in the formation of their lives God Himself made the Church a parcicipator in this divine office of teaching, and by His gift has made her infallible."—Encyc. Leo XIII. "On

Human Liberty." When once we understand these two onceptions of man's place and duty on earth, we can see how profoun and irreconcilable must be the differences in the views as to education which correspond with them. It is the opposition which Christ found between Himself and the world, and which He foretold would endure be-

tween it and His Church for ever. In Ireland we have had bitter experience of that hostility, and in no phase of our sufferings for the faith has it been directed against us with more determination and persistence than in its attacks on religious edu-

But what gave our people courage and strength to withstand it was their instinctive perception of the The interests that were at stake. struggle for the schools turned everlasting issues. The souls of the children were the objects for which men fought, and it was the realiza tion of this truth that it was no mere matter of ecclesiastical - policy, no movement for the social or politi cal advantage of the Catholic body, but that it was simply to determine the religious belief of the Irish people--to decide whether the next generation, and those to come after them were to forsake the faith of their fathers or be true to it; it was the clear appreciation of this that made sacrifice easy, and made every human advantage a loss to the Irish people, when compared with the pre-eminent knowledge of Jesus Christ. "This is the victory which overcometh the world, our faith" (1 John v. 4.)

In every grade of public education in Ireland we have had to contend for these Christian principles. years ago the system of National education was established. In its first conception it was thoroughly dangerous, if not worse. The notorious Whately revelations let in a flood of ants and Secularists who, under the specious formula of combined secular and separate religious education, Joped to undermine the faith of our peo ple. But, thanks to that good God whose providence never failed us, that system of national education, instead of spreading secularism or in difference, has itself undergone a radical change, and in a great part of Ireland is now, in fact, whatever i is in name, as denominational almost as we would desire. In most of its schools there is no mixed education whatsoever. It is separate education as it ought to be, for the children of different religious professions, and thus it has come, in a great part of Ireland, to be a help rather than a hindrance to the Church. That is a great achievement. It has not been brought about by the steady and un swerving determination of a Catholi people who were true to themselves and loyal to their pastors.

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not dismal, in those old churchyards of Ireland, with their lines of ancient elms and slender aspens, where the rocks gather at eve. There are very few expensive monuments or columns of marble raise above the dead, but plain grey stones, mossgrown and ivied, bear not one or two names, but those, maybe, of husband and wife, and children and children's children. There are rose bushes without number planted at nameless graves where white lines, too, and clove pinks, bloom in the summer days, and graves where the grass grows rank and tall, and where a mourner seldom kneels. Are they waiting, those forgotten ones, I wonder, for All Souls' Day, when they, too, will be remembered by that Mighty Mother who forgets not her children's needs.

GOING TO "THE ROSARY" IN IRELAND.

It is an October evening in an Irish country parish. There is a 'long, gold, pillowy sweep of sky' in the West, where the sun has gone down, and the fields are brown and bare. In snug haggards that surround the farm house their produce has been gathered, and now there is nothing to be done but to dig out the potatoes before "the coming of the November rains," as T. C. Irwin In the dim light one can see women and girls leaving the

sings. In the dim light one can see the women and girls leaving the scenes of their labors and hurrying homeward, "to make ready," as they phrase it, for "the Rosary."

Leaves of russet and red and gold are drifting the trees with each chill blast, the wind pipes loudly amid the vocal reeds, and as the bell of the little church proclaims that it is half-past six, groups of people begin to appear from deep boreens and meadow ways. There is a moon almost at the full in the east, and the number of people is increased by that circumstance, for the old try to make ten visits while there is moonlight enough to enable them to pass with some degree of security along the paths made treacherous and slippery by heavy rains and fallen leaves; and now they come to the broad road that leads to the little church that looks gray and combre, though its long, narrow windows are lit up. There is an almost imperceptible pause as each group passes the low, comfortable thatched cottage, with its little garden in front, where a few late roses and dahlias and hollyhocks still bloom, for there the curate resides, and you can hear, "We're in time, after all." front, where a lew have loses and dahlias and hollyhocks still bloom, for there the curate resides, and you can hear, "We're in time, after all, thank goodness," as they notice that the lamp is burning brightly in the priest's sitting-room. They have learned from observation in this, as in many previous Octobers, that 'his Reverence' turns down his lamp till it only shows a faint glimmer, ere he leaves his domicile, and there is a slight slackening of the pace that has been kept up for the remainder of the way.

"The bell rang just as we were putting the last sod on the potato pit," a young fellow remarks, wiping his brow. "Well, this is my tenth visit anyhow."

"You'll need to make two or three extra," someone rejoins, "since you were late more than once, Ned."

tenth visit anyhow.

"You'll need to make two or three extra," someone rejoins, "since you were late more than once, Ned."

"That sure, but I set out with a good intention, and that's every thing," Ned makes answer, and soon they move on past the churchyard, where the cypress and yew and weeping willow cast fanciful shadows on the grave mounds, and where the last shivering leaves on the aspans quiver. The headstones and crosses have er. The headstones and crosses have er. er. The headstones and crosses have a ghostly look, and the little river that runs close by seems to be chanting a plaintive requiem for the dead that lie so near. Many prayers and petitions will be offered up for the fathers and mothers and husbands and wives and friends that sleep in the last days of October.

There is something touching, yet cere.

"No," responded the lad, "and it's because father has become a vegetarian."

"Well, my lad," came the grave retort, "you give your dad warning from me that, as a rule, wegitarian. Scome to a wiolent end. Take a bullock—'e's a wegitarian. Wot's the result? Why, 'e's cut off sudden in 'is wery prime."

her children's needs.

Up to the church steps the people throng, and passing to the little chapel—a church among the Northern Irish generally means the building where Episcopalians pray— and we can see the congregation plainly. The men have come in their every-day thericage and the women and girls.

her children's needs

can see the congregation plainly. The men have come in their every-day fustians, and the women and girls wear no headgear in the shape of hats and bonnets. They are wrapped in shawls, and not a few of the elder women wear the heavy blue cloaks that were so fashionable in the days of our grandmothers. They are not an elegantily attired congregation, sure enough, but there can be no question as to their devotion. You can judge that by the murmur of voices, rising and falling as they make the responses when the priest recites the Rosary or Litany, and when Benediction is given one recalls Aubrey de Vere's beatiful lines:

With sob suppressed, like that which thrills

When o'er the altar mounts the Host, Some chapel 'mid the Irish hills." But now the Angelus is said and

But now the Angelus is said and the people-slowly disperse. The moon has mounted higher, and the sky is of a deeper blue, with clouds scattered over it like "carded wool." Neighbors wait for each other, and the walk home is by no means unpleasant for these hardy country folk, who know pass and fell. There are a hundred and one beautiful things to observe, from the moon, "like a spirit glorified," to the half naked tree outlines against the sky, and the gleaming drops that cling to the thorns; and innocent jest and merry laugh ring out as the people pass homeward from "the Rosary."

—The New World.

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GRAIN.-The local market conti GRAIN.—The local market continues quiet, a few transactions being done in oats and buckwheat. Quotations afloat Montreal are — Manitoba what, No. 1, hard, 89c; spring wheat, 76c; red wheat, 75c; oats, No. 2, 27½c to 28c; peas, No. 2, 67½c; barley, No. 2, 46c; rye, 55½c; buckwheat, 54c.

Liverpool quotations show a decline of ½d in spring wheat, and ½d in red winter; spring wheat, 6s 4d; red winter, 6s 1d; No. 1 Cala., 6s 5½d; corn, 4s 5d; peas, 4s 5¾d.

PROVISIONS.—The hog market continues easier, and there is an active demand for stocks of lard and cured meats. Prices remain firm.

Dressed hogs are quoted to day at \$8.25: some country dressed hogs have been marketed at \$7.50. Lard, 9½c to 10c; bacon, 12½c to 14c; hams, 11c to 12c; Canadian short cut mess pork, \$18 to \$19 per brl.

Liverpool quotations are as follows ——Mess pork, 72s; lard, 37s 6d; bacon, 42s 9d to 45s 6d; tallow, 24s 9d to 28s.

GAMD.—There is an active demand for partridges, and receipts were very small. No. 1 are quoted at 70c to 75c per brace; No. 2, 45c to 50c.

EGGS.—The market continues firm. Both local and foreign demand continues fairly active. The prices below quoted have been exceeded for small lots, but for large lots the following quotations would be taken: Selected, 17½c to 18c; straight receipts, 15c to 15½c; No. 2, 12c to 18c; culls, 10c to 11c.

HONEY.—Supplies of white honey continue small, and there is rather a better demand for dark comb honey. Prices rule firm. White combs tre very scarce, and are quoted at 18c to 15c; dark combs, 9c to 10c; Market would realize 9c to 10c; dark is moving slowly at 8c to 9c.

WHOLESALE MARKET REPORT, easterns, 10% to 11c, and Quebecs, 10% to 10%. The Liverpool public cable quites 58 6d for white and 54s 6d for colored, an advance of 6d.

DAIRY, PRODUCTS.—New York, October 23.—Butter, firm; western. creamery, 16c to 22c; factory, 13c to 16c; June creamery, 18c to 21c; indication creamery, 14½c to 18c; state dairy, 15c to 21c; cheese, steady; large white, 10%c; small white, 11c; large colored, 11c; small colored, 11c.

The the and continues active and the prices are firm.

The quote: Manitoba patents, at \$4.70; straight rollers, \$1.50; st