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APPEALING TO THOMAS SEXTON.

In several parts of Ireland, and parti cularly in the division of North Kerry, which he recently represented in the House of Commons, meetings have lately been held to discuss the advisable ness of appealing to Thomas Sexton to return to public life. As it was to his advocacy and uniting efforts that the appointment of the Financial Relations Commission was due, it is felt that his presence in the present agitation would be a powerful factor of success. Here are two samples of the resolutions that have been passed :--" That inasmuch as Ireland at present imperatively needs his valuable services, we earnestly call upon Mr. Sexton to return to Parliament, and to employ his consummate abilities and all his energy in organizing an effective plan of campaign against the excessive taxation which is crushing all life out of our unfortunate native land, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each union in Ireland."

run is another illustration of the impo-" Resolved-That waiving party feeltence of any English Government to ing and bickering, the country, at the stop Irish questions blocking the way in leure created by the keport of the Financial Relations Commission, imperatively demands the return of Mr. Sexton to his Parliamentary duty."

of sympathy to the dying Abb?.

The Papal Nuncios have, says the London, Eng., Standard's Roman correspondent, been instructed to conv+y to the Governments to which they are accredited that it must be understood # at any idea of exercising the veto at lan next Papal election, which has been alluded to by some of the Powers, must be totally abandoned from hencefort h. The changes which have taken place are considered fully to justify the complete abolition of this traditional privilege.

It is estimated that upwards of 100,-000 persons visited the Ohurch of St. Etienne du Montfrom the 3rd to the 12\_h of this month. The reason was the annual novena in honor of St. Geneviere. Parisians have never wavered in their allegiance to their patron saint, but this year their devotion has received a fra h stimulus. This, like other things, must be set down to the effects of the Rheims centenary. Prominence given to St. Clotilde brings into fresh prominence & Genevicye. The two saints, who now appeal to their votaries hand in hand, to to each, a mutual sympathy and interest [ memory will long be revered - To Mis. were triends in life, for Gene vieve the shepherdess, after defending the Parisians against the Frankish hordes that besieged them in the 5th century, ended by becoming the councillor of the Frankish King Clovis and friend of Ma wife, Clotilde.

there is no Irish Catholic organization in on**r mid**et The aim and purpose of St. Patrick's League is to remedy this evil, not by the formation of a new society, on new ground, or by incutcating new p inuniting them, not with a bond that would destroy their individual privileges or curtail their special functions, but, on the broad principle of Catholic and patriotic interest, draw them to a closer

brotherhood wherein harmony of thought and action would prevail and intelligent concerted action be brought men. Societies, whether religious, benevo-

lent, social, athletic or national no matter how successful in their workings. can exert but a limited influence in accordance with their limited spheres, but turned repretually away wronger than when societies of divers aims can unite ever in their feelings of love for the good on one broad platform of religion and privat that had gone. And so passed nationality, the benefits of all accrues away forever the form of one whose awakowed a dear

few years ago will remain as grand monuments of his zeal and devotion. No man stood nearer or dearer to the people in general than he. He spoke kindly to all and charitably to all and was nobl in every respect from which you viewed ciples, but by amalgamating and con him His sterling qualities made him a solidating those slready in existence and favorite with the Protes and so his district, by whom he was much admired. The Rev. Fathers Donnelly, Casey and Shea paid a visit to his late home and took a last look upon the face of their friend. His funeral took place Thursday morning, January 21st, and was largely a tended by the priests and religious of Kingston and a great number to bear on matters that related to their of his late parishioners. After the individual needs as Catholics and Irish, colemn service had been chanted the casket was borne by the pall bearers to the last resting place, and amid solu was reverently lowered into the grave, The null bowed in supplication and prayer to the Supreme Bring and the mourners

Soon atter, the Venerable Mother Bourgeoys devoted herself with apostolic zeal to make the Divine Child known and loved by the Sisters of her Community, and, through them, by the children of the schools and the members of Christian families. We read, in the life of this great servant of God and of her first companions, touching stories wherein we know not which to admire most, --their marks of loving confidence in the Infant Josus or His extraordinary favors lavished on them in return.

In the different houses of the Congre gation. His statue was enthroned with honor: and, since then, the custom of sanctifying the twenty-fifth day of each month, by special plons exercises, in henor of the divine childbood of our Saviour, has been kept up on all the Missions, while the Sisters of the Mother House sitend the same exercises in the Parish Church of Notre Dame, where they were established by a pious founder. However, in the school- taught by the

isters of the Congregation, the most exemplary pupils are divided into three little associations, the larger ones being placed under the protection of the Blessed Virgin, the intermediate under that of

Parliament.

of the matter.

This was to be in no respect an Irish session, yet there is a certain prospect that Ireland will absorb the larger por tion of the Parliamentary year. The three great Irish questions financial reform, Board of Agricuiture and a Catholic university for Ireland, compete with. if they do not overtop in public interest, the purely English measures before the House.

common action which the Nationalist

Col. Saunderson. Mr. Howace Plunket,

Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healey, and others of

the Irish members as to how far their

agreement on Irish finances meant co-

operation toward a common end. The

Nationalist leaders have found that the

recent warmth of feeling among the Irish

Unionists is now chilled. The Govern-

ment whip has convinced the Saunder-

son faction that working relations with

the Home Rulers on any question would

entrap them. and it is known also that

the Government has empowered the

whips to promise a full reconsiderati n

The Irish Unionists therefore, while

continuing to support in sentimental fashion the Irish demands, will not vote

against the Government, whose majority against the Dillon, Redmond and other

amendments remains intact. The length

to which this Irish debate promises to

Views have been exchanged between

leaders believed would be effected.

There is meanwhile substantial encouragement for the Nation alists in the adhesion of many landlords to the finan cial agitation. Lord Rosse, Lord Dufferin, the Duke of Albercom, the withother magnates, have given in some instances an absolute and in others a qualified approval of the movement.

The Catholic Bishops of Ireland are taking no specially prominent part in the finance discussion. Their attention is chiefly directed to the demand for a Catholic university. Their memorial, signed by every Catholic Eshop in freland, will un oubtedly stimulate the Government to future action\_

Mr. Gladstone, in the conference which the ex-Premier recently held with Mr. Liberal party in Parliament with the Itish National Parliamentary party in defence of the latter's recommendations for the appointment of a roy al com mission to consider the financial relations of Ireland with Great Britan in respect of the proportion of revenue which Ireland contributes to the national treasury. It is probable that an effort will be made to bring about such a coalition.

#### OUR SPECIAL IRISHLETTER

DUBLIN, Junuary 18.

increasing in strength daily.

Fresh adherents from the landlord class to the movement for a redressal of perci ions taunt of Mr. A. J. Balfour, in s recent speech at Manchester, that drinking too much whiskey, is having a Unionista, including Colonel Saunder

THE WHISKEY ARGUMENT REJUIED.

I have just looked into the Governpose of ascertaining what foundation, if

· ...

#### AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION

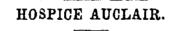
was made by two priests at a Healyite meeting held a few evenings ago in this city under the chairmanship of the Right Rev. Monsignor Byrne, One proposed and the other seconded a resolution asking that all the matters in dispute between the Healyite members and the Irish National Parliamentary Party should be referred to the arbitration of Data in, the Duke of Albercorn, the the four Archbishops, with a view to Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Mayo, bringing about harmony and unity in the Irish ranks. The resolution was voted down; but the idea which it embodied is already gaining ground.

#### THE '98 CELEBRATION.

The Young Ireland League are bury preparing for the celebration of the centenary of '98. At a meeting of its council held last week a resolution was passed arranging for the calling of a meeting on 4th March (the next anniversary of Emmett's birth) for the pur-John Morley, urged the uniting of the pose of having a committee formed to arrange for a proper celebration of the centenary of '98, and that the persons invited be selected from all existing National parties. A subscription list was opened to defray expenses. The letters which have been appearing in the press on the project show that a deep interest is being taken in this patriotic proposal.

#### A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Judge O'Brien made a forcible speech here the other day in favor of the State endowment of a Catholic University. He said the late distinguished and The agitation over the question of the eminent cleric who presided over Cathex sessive taxation of this country by olic University education in this country try (Cardinal Newman) had left a record England during the last half century is of his admiration for what he called the overflowing and almost miraculous liberality of Irish Catholics in this matter of education. Having gone into this intolerable grievance make their establish and endow a Catholic Universsppearance at the meetings which are ity- $\pm 250,000$  to (stablish it and  $\pm 50,000$  le ng held all over the land. The su- a year to maintain it—he said it was not an extravagant amount if they considered that the wealth and liberality of the Irish overtaxed themselves through one single citizen of Dublin had provided the population of London with not a less good effect upon the movement. Mr. amount for the purpose of charity. The Balfour's sneer has drawn forth indig charity and liberality of the humbler nation protests from several prominent classes in this country had done for primary and elementary education all that it was capable of doing. It was not equal to the undertaking, and in a country which did not possess the vast accu-mulated wealth of individuals, to be ment financial blue books. for the pur- found in other countries, they must look to the royal authority alone-the auany, there is for the ex-Chief S-cretary's thority of the State -and he hoped that taunt. I find that there is no founda- while they were engaged in making tion for the suggestion that the revenue primary education the foundation of the mebbe it's all i'm fit for."- Household from alcoholic drinks consumed in Ire- edifice, they might see at no distant date Words.



#### Insuguration and DedicationCeremonies

On Sunday last the parishioners of & . Jean Baptiste turned out in full force to witness the imposing ceremonial of the blessing of the new and beautiful homeof the orphane and old and infirm of the parish, the Hospice Auchair.

Three bishops were present, Mgr., Langevin, Archbishop of St. Boniface: Mgr. Lafleche, Bishop of Three Riven. and Mgr. Emard, Bishop of Valleyliell, and about tifty priests and members at the different religious orders. The civil authorities were represented by Sir Adolphe Chapleau, Lieutenant Governor of Quevec ; Hon. E. Flynn, Hon. Judges Wurtele, Baby, Jetté, Mathieu and Gill, Hon. Louis Beaubien, Hon. J. O. Ville neuve, Aldermen Stevenson, Lefebvn, Grothe and Onimet, Chief Benoit, and among other citizens were the Hon. Jos. Royal, Hon. Alph. Desjardins, Messrs. R. Lemieux, M. P., C. A. Dansereau, Dr. Germain. G. Ducharme and the members of the Hospice Committee, Mesers. J. Lachance, W. Gravel, C. Gervais and J. Lauzon.

A solemn pontifical hig Mass was chanted in the parish church at which Bishop Emard officiated. Archbishop Langevin preached an eloquent sermon on Charity.

After the service, the clergy and visit ors proceeded to the Hospice Auclair, where Bishop Laffeche performed the ceremony of blessing every portion of the building. A banquet followed, given by the ladies of the parish, in one of the halls of the institution. In the after noon, the orphans presented an address to Lieut. Governor Chapleau, who replied in suitable terms, and the Hon. Mr. Flynn and Bishop Lalleche also made short speeches.

There are at present in the building eighty orphans, thirty eight girls and forty two boys, besides fifty old and infirm people.

#### AN APT REPLY.

It was in an Irish court that a man was called into the witness box not long ago, and being old and just a little blind, he went too far, in more than one sense, and, instead of going up the stairs that led to the box, mounted those that led to the bench. Said the Judge, good humoredly : "Is it a judge you want to be, my good man ?" "Ah, sure, your Honor," was the reply, "I'm an old man now, and

or of Shaw struct is distoriou among the different members, who are spirit, quickening of religious fervor and [MARY's CALLADAR. an absorption of Catholic thought soon

follow.

Moreover, such a plan for unity as that formulated by St. Patrick's League seen is but the rational development of our social growth It is like the blossom on the plant-the keystone to the arch of national and religious life that Irish Catholics have been gradually crecting.

stone by stone, and which it is the duty of the younger generation to preserve and extend. Not only docs the League aim at propagating the growth of exist ing societies, but it will also endeavor to foster and establish organizations of like nature in districts where they have not yet taken root, until with years the of ! reproach, "distantion among Irishmen," shall be lost in the retreating Past.

Already the following important associations have enrolled themselves be neath the standard of the League, and before long many others are expected to fall into line, when a clearer conception of the aims and working of the League is reached by the general public : The Irish Catholic Benevolent Society.

The Wm. O'Brien Branch of the Land League.

St. Ann's T. A & B. Society. St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society.

Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit

Association. St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Ancient Order of Hibernians, branches

Nos. 1.2, 3 and 4, St. Mary's Young Men's Society. Holy Name Society of St. Mary's parish.

At present the meetings of the League are held on the first and third Sundays of the month, at 2 30 p.m., in the Young frishmen's Hall.

Mr. Wm. Ford, 26 Favard street, the courteous and enthusiastic secretary of the League, is working energetically for its success, and will be pleased to give all information concerning it to any one desirous of a more intimate knowledge. The League is but cradled as yet, but it gives promise of a speedy expansion. The ideas on which it is grounded are lofty and far-reaching, noble and inspiring. They emanate from the consciousness of truth and the high worth of the national character. Such an aim and purpose lifts the mind to a higher plane of thought and eliminates self-seeking

#### DEATH AND FUNERAL.

and petty rivalry.

ceased, and to the other hambers of the brought more in teach with each other, family, we tender our succession dand a rapid development of national lence. May his soul rest in pease.-Sr

THE COLUMNENT THE CASE STOCKED HING

EVIDENCE AGAINST THE ALLEGATE DANA

MITER.

There was a great supprise at the Old Bailey eriminal court last work when the crown prospentor withdress the charge of conspiring to commit a dynamite explosion brought against E tward J. Ivory, alias B-fl, of New York, who was arrested in repretator just.

Justice Hawkins, apon the announcement by the crown presecutor, ordered the prisoner to be discharged for the ary, acting upon his instructions, had rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Shortly after the opening of the proceedings to day, the soliciter ceneral, R. B. Finlay, Q.C. M.P., who prosecuted definitely ascertained vesterday that the delivery of the explosives at Antwerp occurred after. Ivory left that place and that there was no legalevidence that the prisoner was cognizant of their delivery. Therefore, it had been decided not to present evidence thereon.

Continuing, Mr. Finlay said in regard to the other evidence against Ivory, that while he telt that the correspondence which had fallen into the hands of the police, and the movements of lvory, permitted the gravest suspicion, there was no evidence justifying the crown in asking for his conviction.

Justice Hawkins directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, and, in conclusion, advised Ivory strongly to loos carefully to his future. Ivory nowed smilingly in return and left the dock. The collapse of the prosecution was a complete surprise to all.

Ivory after his release in an interview said : "They wanted me to implicate William Lyman, president of the Irish National Alliance, but that was all nonsense. I refused to have anything to do with it." He also stated that he had no idea of ming the government for false, imprisonment, but he suggested that the United States government might do so.

"Does a man fail to see any colors at all when he is color blind?" asked Mr. Drinkhorn, "or does he see them wrong!" "He sees them wrong, as you Mr. Hugh Clarke, of No. 67 Champlain street, has the sincere sympathy of the Thue WITNESS and its many readers in in its natural color, would look to a his sad bereavement-the death of his color blind person to be green." brother, Mr. Patrick Clarke, of Cote des "Green! Any particular shade?" asked Neiges, which occurred on the Sth uit. At the family residence. Mr. Clarke was being facefious. "Yes, bottle green."— sixty-three years oid, and was a native of Cincinnati Enquirer.

the Holy Argels, and the little ones conseer related in Infant Jesus, whose name they bear.

Quite recently, a providential incident has proved how agreeable to Jesus is the zeal which the daughters of the Venerdile Margaret Benrgeoys have never consect to foster towards the Mysteries or His Holy Critdhood, A clearning statue of the Infant King, venerated at Prague, in Behemin, for three centuries, and been the instrument of extraordinary graces and striking miracles; simifar statues were placed all over tho world.

sent by unknown benefactors, one of these statues, the first seen in Canada. came, two years ago, to seek hospitality from the Sisters of the Mother House of

the Congregation in Montreal. They hastened to place it in a tennorary altar in the private chapel, and to put another in the Church of Our Lady of Pity, where members of the faithful

come to play to the sweet little King and to thank Him for the favors He bestows. At present, there is one of these statues in each house of the Congregafor the crown, as nonneed that he had tion - there are houses in twenty-one dimenses- and already signal favors have been obtained.

The other religious communities of Montreal are rivalling in zeal with the daughters of the Venerable Mother Bourgeous: there is a general desire to pression one of those statues, so sweetly majestic and so attractive, not only to children, but to all persons who con-

sider them attentively. Besides, devotion to the Holy Child Jesus of Prague bas been greatly encouraged. Leo XIII. having indulgenced for st community of Carmelite nuns, and, con-equently, approved for the whole world, an Act of Consecration composed by a Carmelite, Father Cyril. This Act will be found in the notice on the miraculous statue.

In order to increase the devotion to the Holy Child Jesus, represented by this miraculous statue, there are different articles in connection with it, and these are in great demand. The Sisters of the Congregation are happy to supply pictures, chaplets, medals, notices, etc., hoping to be enabled to glorify our Infant Saviour by obtaining the means of raising in His honor an altar worthy of being dedicated to Him.

May the Holy Family of Jesus, Mary and Joseph bless their zeal and reward them a hundredfold for the devotedness with which they joyfully and successfully labor to make the sweet and holy mysteries of our Saviour's childhood known and loved!

The Minister-My dear madam, lefthis thought console you for your husband's death. Remember that other and better men than he have gone the

IVORY 18 FREE.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JANUARY 27, 1897.

# REV. DR. CONA'

University at Washington.

## IMPOSING CEREMONIAL.

The Eloquent Deliverance of Cardinal Gibbons.

## The New Rector's Inaugural Address Marked by a Spirit of Religious Fervor.

THE installment of Dr. Conaty in his new and important office, as Rector of the Catholic University of Washington, took place last week with ceremonies due to the occasion. These, witnessed by the highest authorities of the Church in America, are said to have been impressive, though simple.

The proceedings were twofold--consisting, first, of a religious service of peculiar solemnity, and secondly, of the academic inauguration. A High Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dr. P. J. Garrigan, with the Rev. Fathers Alward and McKenna as deacons. The new Rector then made his profession of faith, which was received by Dr. Garrigan, who, with the Divinity Faculty, atterwards entertained the visiting prelates and priests at d.nner. An untoward incident-the illness of his father-had meanwhile called gway Dr. Conaty to the Arlington Hotel. Mr Conaty, who had come to Washing ton from Thunton, Mass., to be present at the installation of his distinguished son, was overcome with fatigue and had to remain in his room all day. The academic ceremonies in McMahon Hall in the afternoon were of appropriate distinction. Among those present were : Senator and Mrs. Carter, Senator and Mrs. Roach, Senator Smith, the Hon. D. I. Murphy, commissioner of pensions : the wives of the Brazilian and Mexican ministers, Senor Andrade, the Venezue-Jan minister, and Senora Andrade, the Marquis and Marquise De Chambrut, Miss Fair and Miss Goelet of New York, General Thomas O. Vincent, United States Army; Bishop Hurst of the Methodist University and representatives of the local and nearby educational institutions.

A large delegation from New York, Brooklyn, Worcester, Springfield and other places was also present. Among its members were : Major John Byrne

Installed in Office at the Catholic bope that his offorts will not be without abundant fruits in watching over the interests of the university and in enhancing i's lustre.

"How dear to our heart is the matter cannot list be well known to you, for on are aware how unyielding was our solicitude in founding this institution. that we might deservedly reckon it among those works which in the interest of religion and science, we have, out of our loving affection, undertaken for the furth-rance of the glory of your country, and which we have, with Gods help, been able to bring to a happy issue.

"Meanwhile as an earnest of heavenly grace, and as an evidence of our spirit of good will, we must lovingly, in the Lord, impart to you, our heloved son, to the new president of the university and to all its facult", the apostolic benediction.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 23rd day of November, 1896, the nineteenth year of our pontificate.

(Signed) "LEO, P.P., NIII."

#### CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Next followed an address by Cardinal Gibbons. The remarks of the Cardinal were largely devoted to eulogistic refer-Pope Leo and Bishop Keane he ences. called "the two founders of the universitv.

Dr. Garrigan, the vice-rector, was also heartily praised. Referring to Dr. Conaty, the Cardinal congratulated him on his appointment, referred to the high esteem in which he was held by men of high station at Worcester and in Massa chusetts making particular reference to Senator Hoar, the Governor of Massachu setts, and the Mayor of Worcester. Then, turning to Dr. Conaty, he said :

" May your administration be a bless ing to religion and education. Let the witchword of the Catholic University be revelation and science, religion and patriotism, God and our country. If I and the privilege of modifying the Contitution of the United States I would of intellectual endeavor, under the in not expunge or alter a single line, or a ingle word of that immortal instrument.

" the Constitution is admirably adapted to the growth and expansion of the Catholic religion, and the Catholic religion is admirably adapted to the genius of the Constitution. They fit together like two links in the same chain.

The university, said the cardinal, did not have to look to the government in order to shape its action. The only restriction on it was the limits to its own

" Here, thank God," he added, "our government holds over us the arm of its protection without interfering with our lod-given liberties as expounders of the divine law.'

In conclusion his Eminence made dea that those connected with the uni versity be vindicators, not only of religion and science, but also of "the civil and political institutions of our beloved country.'

#### VICE-RECTOR REV. P. J. GARRIGAN.

ness, by means of which he has been enabled to place this University upon a plane of usefulness which is the wonder and admiration of all lovers of educa-

#### Tribute to K-auc.

" I realize the difficulty of succeeding to such carnestness and devotion, for it is not given to many men to imitate so mble a model. The country honored him with its confidence and support. The Church is proud of his magnificent labors, and the Supreme Pontiff has rewarded him with high marks of esteem, affection and distinction. The Univers-ity owes him a debt of gratitude which can only be met by the best possible results in its efforts for the attainment of the high ideal which he set before it. was proud to be numbered among his riends and admirers, and I am proud to bring into my work as his successor the strength of his continued friendship and loyalty.

"This University takes its place, and is alone in the position, as the complement and crown of Christian education in our country. Aiming at the revival of the glory of the golden age of education, it is destined in the providence of God to equal and surpass the best that is chronicled. That our country, with its boasted advance in general education, should have a Catholic University where all under-graduate studies should be set aside, is no little credit to the ambition of our exiscopate for the higher educa tion in the true sense of the word. It is the rival of no college or university, but the complement of them all, demanding as it does the work of college and university alike as an entrance condition. It completes and crowns the work of our hest universities.

It and Click University of Worcester re the two universities which claim to be and are the only purely post-graduate schools in this country. Clark is limited o certain branches of science, but the Catholic University goes beyond Clark in this that while it deals with posgraduate sciences, it has also its postgraduate divinity, teennology and law, and in time will have its post-graduate courses in medicine. Alone, it stands upon the mountain top, in the capital of the nation, beekoning to all votaries of higher knowledge to come to its halls last realizing that the word of Christ is for the highest culture in all brenches the only truth, and that his word has spiration of the great Mother Church, to | ieg retreshment and light. It is beginwhom was given by the Siviour the commission to teach the world all truth, for all time

" Inis university stands as the

#### Gift of Catholics of Wealth

to the Christian education of the leaders of the people in all fields of life. It is the university of no class nor section, out your university, the university of the Catholic Church in these United states, where our American youth, lay and clerical, may find much of that which men have been hitherto obliged o seek atter in European higher universities, and hence, as Dr. O. Stanley Hall the learned president of Clark Univer-sity, has said, it is pre-eminently the university of America.

The Church desires an educated clergy. fully equipped, intellectually and scientineally, as well as morally, for the great battle in our age of truth against error. she seeks for the complete education of her laymen, that in the professions, in of modern astronomy, and a pious literature, in business, they may be The Cardinal's references to Bishop strengthened and fortified by the knowl Keane and Dr. Conaty were applauded. edge of higher science, acquired in an only in the civilization of our age, but Then the Very Rev. Philip J. Gerrigan, atmosphere of faith and true religion. we are called to aid in shaping it ac-Hence, in this land, where instruction is the privilege of the many, where colleges and universities crowd one another, the helic Courch has made the supreme

world marked evidence of marvellous of deepest and broadest culture, and are enthusiasm and unstinted disinterested perfected in the most advanced grades of thought and action.

" Primarily established for the education of Catholics, the McMahon School of Philesophy opens its doors to all earnest seekers alter knowledge, no matter what their color or religious belie:s. provided they be graduates of college or university. In its classes today are prominent non-Catholios, some of whom are colored, who as students seek for the culture which Catholic scientists and teachers are prepared to give.

#### Idea of the University.

"This, then, is the university as we realize its idea. It proclaims to all men that there are no heights reached, no results attained, no facts demonstrated, no researches made, that will not find in the Catholic church blessing and encouragement. There is no secret in nature which can offer danger to truth. There is no investigation which cannot be made to lead to the strengthening of faith. The church has always blessed true science, and blesses it every day. It welcomes it as an aid to the better understanding of the great truth of God, as her efforts for schools where the highest culture may be obtained give ample evidence. The world affects intellectuality and our age passes as an intellectual age. Unfortunately for intellect, it is often deified at the expense of revelation which is travestied as the degradation of intellect.

The Christian student of man knows that there is only one satisfaction for intellect, and that is in the full enjoy ment of the power of the eternal word just as the happiness of heart is in the enjoyment of God. There is a deep and loud ory for light, and out of the depths of the abyss into which infidelity and atheism have plunged mind and heart comes the atmost despairing demand for truth such as the vagaries of reason have not given. There is a turning toward the manger of Bethlehem, when e arose the light of the world, light for intellect and light for heart, and the church to which was given the guardian ship of truth has proclaimed this truth for high unto 2000 years, but its word has tallen upon many ears that were deaf, and its light shone on eyes that would not see. Deceived by those claiming to be friends, modern thought is at not ceased to be uttered to all men seekning to realize the depth of the blas phemy that God is not in nature, and that nature does not lead to God.

Becomes Catholic Scientist to Sell Knowledge,

" In such scenes it becomes the Catho lie scientist to stand in the world of sci ence, and, like the Irish monks of old, in the market places, to be ready to sell wisdom to all who seek to buy. As a learned professor of this university has nobly said: 'It is better to have a homestead on the domain of science and dispute the whole field than to dis pute the title to those who already claim the field.' Bacon of Verulam, one of the lights of natural science, has written that a little learning removes from God, but much learning attracts men toward Him. The deep and serious study of nature will lead men to find God, who displays himself in his works.' Like Keplert, one of the fathers Catholic, 'one may thank God for the pleasure experienced in contemplation of the work of his hands.' We are not

deeds of the noble men and women who have placed their treasures at the feet of truth, to aid it in the evangelizing of the world of science and knowledge. It appeals to our colleges and universities as an incentive to their best work, and as a field for their graduates whose ambition is the best in the attainment of all knowledge. 'Dens lux mea' is its noble motto, and under that inspiration the university must and will succeed. May God ever be its light, illumining it in its paths of study, enlightening its professors, guiding its students.

' May the successes of the days of old in the universities of the Church come to our University, and may unity and true Christian charity guide it in its divine mission, as the intellectual leader of our age, to bring all lovers of truth within its influence, to make men love the Church which brings such gifts to men. Our Catholic American University, may it prosper, and add laurel on laurel to its wreath of glory and renown, that it may realize the ideals of the great Leo and the fondest hopes of our episcopate, our clergy and our people, and be the pride of our giorious Re-public."

After the exercises Dr. Conaty held a reception in the rotunda of McMahon Hall. Among the congratulatory telegrams he received was this one from Bishop Keane, dated Rome: "Cordial greetings Prosit."

Every dollar counts, every subscription helps to run the paper. \_\_\_\_



WRECKED ON LONG ISLAND'S SHORE.

THE CAPTAIN AND CREW PERISH WITHIN HAILING DISTANCE OF THE LIFE SAVERS ON SMORE.

The three-masted schooner Nahum Chapin, Capt: Arey, of Rockland, Maine. rom Baltimore, for Boston, with coal. was lost within three hundred yards of the shore, at Quogue, L.I., on the morning of January 21st, and her crew of nine men perished miserably within sight of hundreds of men and women, who could do nothing to help them. The vessel went ashore at 4 o'clock. For three hours she pounded up higher and higher upon the hard sandy beach. Then with a crash she went to pieces, and one by one the nine sailors on her, who could be plainly seen clinging to her rigging, were engulied with the wreckage, and died within hailing dis tance of the life savers on shore. It was raining hard when the vessel came ashore. It was not exactly foggy, but the rain was thick and a sort of white mist enveloped the ocean and hid from view even the tops of the huge waves as they came tumbling in. A stiff gale was blowing from the northwest The surf was unusually high and the waves beat in upon the beach with great fury.

#### it was THE WORST STORM

The storm was at its worst when the wrock occurred. The villagers say that

that this part of Long Island has known in years. The patr is from the life saving stations were on their beats, when. from above the roar, came a faint cry, to try it, and the results may be most full of meaning to the practiced ear of efficacious. GREY NUNS, Sisters of the patrol, for it was the wailing of the toghorn that vessels carry. Then, through the darkness, the glare of a rocket was seen. Then, through the mist, the patrol saw a three-masted schooner, her sails in shreds, bearing in hard upon the beach, not 400 yards from shore. She struck the bar and then careened over on one side. The patrol gave the signal to the station to which he belonged, and in a lew moments the life-saving crew, with their cannon and lifeboat, were on the scene. By the time they reached the spot nearest the vessel the alarm had reached the village and the townfolk gathered to watch the work of the crew. and to help, if possible, too. The life savers first built a fire on the beach, in order to let those on the ship know that hey were about to send them a rope. By the light of the fire the crew of the cessel could be seen

Good Is essential to p health. Every nook and corner of the Bloon system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ du pends. Good blood means strong nerves. good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and senda the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

## Hoods Sarsaparilla Is the best - in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. me

and when it had passed over the jibboom one man was missing. He was never seen again. The waves swept over the ship, and five minutes later another man was swept away, and but one man could be seen clinging to the spar. He held on to the last. The six men clinging to the rigging of the foremast had been safe up to this time, but the sea began to dash over them now and then, The vessel began to go to pice - rapidiv. Great pieces of plank from the hull were swept in upon the beach. Then the masts began to whirl around. In a low minutes the mizzen mast

CAME DOWN WITH A CRASH,

and a cry from the six persons in the rigging of the foremast told these on the beach that it was all over. The a tew minutes great quantities of wreckage began to come ashore. At the last mement it was seen that two of these who were clinging to the rigging of the formust were not men, as had her h supposed, but that one was a women and the other a child. The wreckage that came ashore showed that the lost schooner was the Nahum Chapin a vegsel of 500 tons burthen, and below god to Rockland, Maine.

MALDEN, Mass , January 21 -- Captain vey, who, with his entire crew, lost his life in the wreck of the schooner Napum Chapin, leaves a widow and four children, who reside in this city. Accurate present at home, so that the weach and child who were seen chinging to the rigging of the foremast and were at last swept into the sea, were not his wife and child. Captain Arey was 36 years old, and a native of Owl's Head, Maire.

#### NO CURE NO PAY.

Take Menthol Cough Syrup. Sure cure for coughs, colds, asthma, etc. Once tried always used. Read certificate -

Montreal, March 22nd, 1800 -- Messrs, Roy & Boire, Drug Co, Manchester, N. H., U.S. Since the 8th of last February we have used Menthol Cough Sympin cases of asthma, chronic bronchitis, catarrh, etc. This medicine has given general satisfaction. A few doses were sufficient to cure ordinary colds. It is pleasant to the taste. It costs but little

of New York, Major John D. Kelley of Brooklyn, John McGuire, surveyor of the port of New York ; the Rev. Father Lavelle, rector of the New York Cathe-dral; General Lloyd Bryce, the Rev. R. S. Conaty, of Springfield, a brother of Dr. Conaty: Miss K. C. Conaty, his sister, and geveral priests from Massachusetts. Mr Patrick Conaty, the venerable father of the new rector, who accompanied the party to Washington, was unable to attend on account of fatigue.

#### DISTINGUISHED PRELATES PRESENT.

On the platform with Dr. Consty were a number of distinguished Catholic clergymen, including Cardinal Gibbons. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, Bishop Elect Prendergast of Philadelphia, Mgr. Mar tinelli, the papal delegate: Bisnop Donahue of Wheeling, Bishop Beaven of Springfield, the Right Rev. John Farley, auxiliary bishop of New York; Mgr Griffin of Worcester, Mgr. McMahon of the Catholic University; Mgr. Maginnis o Boston.

All were arrayed in their robes of office. The faculties of the divinity and lay branches of the university appeared in their cassocks and gowns and the divinity and lay students were also at tired in their appropriate dress, the former in cassocks and barettas, the la ter in gowns and trencher caps, Most of the lay students wore capes and ribbons of the papal colors, gold and white, with which the McMahon Hall was tastefully decorated.

The proceedings began at 4 o'clock The pontifical brief of appointment was read by Professor Daniel W. Shea, secre-.tary of the university senate.

#### POPE LEG TO CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Cardinal Gibbons then read the letter from Pone Leo, as follows :

"To our beloved son, James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore:

"Beloved son: Health and Apostolic Benediction. It is with pleasure that we have received letter which you sent us from the meeting held in Washington to designate another president of the university, evincing, as 1t does, your eager desire to provide for the welfare of the great seat of learning.

"Yielding to your request, we have considered the names of three candi dates, whom you have proposed as worthy to discharge the office of rector Of these we have deemed fit to cho se. and, by your authority, we do hereby approve the first on the list. namely Thomas J. Conaty, heretofore parish priest in Worcester, and President of the Summer School.

Both the learning and zeal for the advancement of religion, which char you, by your joint suffrages, recommend | scholarly Bishop Keane, has given to the | scientific students, witness the researches | pride. It bids them emulate the noble | gest.

S 12 -

vice-rector of the university, presented to Dr. Conary the book of constitutions and the university seal.

#### DR. CONATY'S INAUGURAL.

Dr. Conaty was applauded loudly when he arose to deliver his inaugural discourse. He was applauded frequently and evidently made an excellent impres sion. He said :--

"Your Eminence-Called as I have been from the busy life of parochia: taties, I dare not presume to speak for the great university over which the supreme postiff has deigned to appoint me to preside. I have yet to learn my duties and my responsibilities. I have no plans nor thought of plans.

'I desire, first of all, to study the genius and purposes of so vast an institution and then strive to guide it to the lines of its aims and objects under the direction of our hierarchy and in the spirit of the Pontiff, whose mart breather torth such love for the higher education. and for its already transcendent results in this country which has always claimed his admiration and deep interest.

idea, by which its mission and its labors are to be determined, and my most earnest endeavours and my unflagging its fullest realization as the crowning work of Christian education among us, that it may be the glory of the church. the pride of the episcopate and the honor of our glorious republic.

There should be but one interest for the friends of the university, and that the interest of the Catholic University of America. There should be but one object in all our efforts and that the thorough perfecting of Catholic education, according to the letter and the spirit of the decrees of our plenary coun cil. The university is Catholic, and hence knows no nationality but that which intelligent faith engenders. The university is for the church in America, and hence is American in the very best sense of Americanism, having as the circle of its benefitting our American Catholic people, that it may ever stand as a Catholic and American institution, teaching to all men the blessings alike of our holy faith and of our political rights and privileges as citizens of the republic which is to us the home of our liberties and the goal of our political aspirations.

#### University is Catholic and American.

"It is Catholic and American, that thus our Church and our country may be blessed by its work and enjoy the The McMahon School of Philosophy, a fruits of its ripe scholarship under the enlightened guidance of that Church to which Christ has promised the everabiding presence of the spuit of truth. acterize this distinguished man, whom My illus rous predecessor, the beloved,

effort of building a university above and he youd them all where the latest and deepest researches of science and the utilest developm ents of Christian ethics are placed within the reach of the leaders of thought, in science and religion, proving to the world that between religion and science properly understood there can be no antagonisms. Fruth is one, as God is one, and truth is one, whether you seek for it in the moral or scientific order.

"Aiming first at the higher education of the clergy, by the generous gift of a Cath the lady, Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, the Caldwell hall of divinity was built, where learned professors from the most distignished schools of Europe and America train the young priests in the aignest walks of ecclesiastical learning. We all recall with since rest pleasure the noble words of the learned Bishop of Peoria, Dr. Spalding, at the opening of the university, when he said :-

" 'That which the Catholic priests most need after virtue is the best cultivation " I am the servant of the university of mind which issues in comprehensive ness of view, in exactness of perception. in the clear discernment of the relation of truths and of the limitations of scienactivity will be entirely devoted toward tilic knowledge, in fairness and flexibility of thought, in grace of expression, in candor and reasonableness, the intellectual culture which brings the mind into form, goes to the control of its faculties, creates the aabit of attention and de velops the firmness of grasp. In what ever direction we turn our thoughts arguments rush in to show the pressing need for us of a centre of life, of light such a Catholic University would be, to which all eyes would turn for guidance and instruction, seeking light and selfconfidence from men in whom intellectusl power is not separated from moral purpose.'

> "Let us remember that, in their cir cular to the country, the Bourd of Directors appealed to a University 'which will be the intellectual centre, not of the Catholics of this or that nationality, but of all the Catholics of the United States, whatever their origin or language may be, whose professors tend to harmonize and unity the many elements of which the church in America is composed.'

"When the plans for the training of the clergy were completed, the thoughts of the episcopate were directed to the laity, and through the liberality of a noble-hearted Catholic priest, Mgr. Mc Mahon, this work was made possible. magnificent monument of devotion to the education of our Catholic laymen, began its work side by side with the school of divinity. Here laymen, as well maintenance and levelopment as the as clerics, professional, literary and greatest object of our purest and truest

cording to the true ideals. In knowledge, in arts and science, in all forms of thought, the university has a formative part, becomes an informing spirit.

"The C tholic Church has been the civilizing influence of the world for twenty centuries. She leads civilization in the nineteenth as in the tenth and the first. She is the guardian of social order, the teacher of true morality, the protector of womanhood, the custodian or family rights, the enemy of anarchy, the defender of authority, the one to whom alone was said: 'Go teach all nations, I am with you.' She changed pagan Rome into Christian Rome, she civilized the barbarians and made of them the Christian nations of Europe. She preserved learning, guarding the cultur d thought of Greece and Rome, she Christianized pagan philosophy and gave to the world the schoolmen and the universities. Her Augustine, her Leo X., her Thomas Aquinas, were giants of human thought and worthy children of her sanctuary. Stone on stone in all the great schools of the world for the ages of knowledge were laid by her monks and scholars. A learned Jesuit has said : " Greek and Latin were the instruments of the thought and the vehicle of the knowledge of the ancient world, and the Church scized upon and made its own of them; by appropriating them, it immortalized them ; by immortalizing them it saved the ideas with which they were impregnated, the notions which

#### University the Teacher of Teachers.

they contained.'

"In such work stands our university as the great teacher of teachers, to open the ways that lead to the highest knowl edge and to shape the minds and lives of the leaders of the people, to study the history of men in all ages, to compare the results of all science, to sift all investigations, to find the facts of human endeavor in every field of knowledge, to show to the world the beauty and the magnificence of the great truth of God Its duty is to place the Catholic Church before the lovers of science as the handmaid of knowledge, the guardian of truth, bringing to man all the blessings of invention and discovery, reconciling truth with all the researches of science and proving to all men that the Catholic Church has the only complete answer to the cravings of the human intellect and heart.

" Every Catholic should be proud of such a university, where truth as it was delivered by Christ to the world is delivered to man, where error will find no friendship and wrong no palliation. It appeals to the Catholics who seek culture and assures them of the culture which truth brings. It appeals to Cath-olics of wealth and bids them aid in its

#### CLINGING TO THE RIGGING.

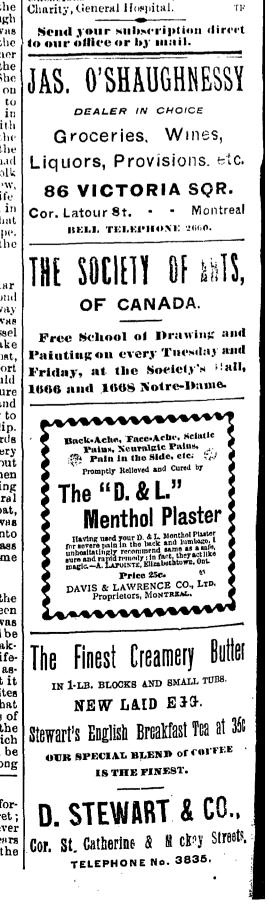
A rope was then fired from the mortar It struck the vessel, hung for a second across her yards, and then slipped away and fell into the sea. Another rope was fired. This time the men on the vessel managed to catch it, but could not make it fast to the vessel. This rope was lost, as was a third that was sent out a short time later. The men on the vessel could catch the ropes but they could not secure them. The storm was at its worst and the masts of the vessel were swinging to and fro, striking the surf at every dip. At daybreak she was within 350 yards of the shore and beating in further every minute. Nine men could be made out hanging in the rigging. Six of the men were clinging to the foremast rigging and three were on the jibboom. Several ttempts were made to launch a boat, but the sea was so terrific that it was nothing but death to venture out into such a sea and the boats could not pass the first breaker. When 6 o'clock came it was seen that

#### THE VESSEL WAS DOOMED

and that there was little hope for the men, who could now be plainly seen clinging to the rigging. The vessel was then 300 yards from shore and it could be plainly seen that she was rapidly breaking up. During the next hour the lifesavers did all in their power to get assistance out to the doomed men. but it was impossible, and finally a few minutes before 7 o'clock it was evident to all that the end was near at hand. The decks of the vessel were all under water, only the masts and jibboom's end, to which three of the men were clinging, could be seen. At a last a huge wave came along

#### OPEN AS DAY.

It is given to every physician, the formula of Scott's Emulsion being no secret ; but no successful imitation has ever been offered to the public. Only years of experience and study can produce the



## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JANUARY 27, 1897.

#### 3

#### FOR YOUN & IRISHMEN AS REPRE-SENTATIVES IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

THE DEPLORABLE LACK OF A SPIRIT OF UNITY AMONGST IRISHMEN DWELT UPON -A LAW AGAINST THE PRACTISE OF "TREATING "-THE CAPITALIZATION OF THE THEIR FINANCIAL VALUE.

Every day the lamentable lack of unity amongst our people in Montreal is being more and more impressed upon us. How long is this state of aff irs to exist? If the Irish people continue to be steadily overlooked in public affairs, they have no one to blame for it but themselves. Who are we anyway? A scattered lot of individuals, with diverse varying ends and ambitions, rarely coming together, hardly ever agreeing upon what is beneficial for cur people, and never acting in harmony for the purpose of attaining a single object. The present humiliating state of affairs must be put an end to and at once.

The suggestion of H. L. O'N., that THE TRUE WITNESS should take the initistive in the Unity movement, is a good one, and should be acted upon forthwith. This is no time for false molesty or mistaken consideration for personal feelings, but the time for prompt and vigorous action. Let a dezen young Irishmen of push and intelligence be named as the suggested muchus of the Union, and I think we can depend upon their ambition, patristism and pride to develop and spread the desired drinciples amongst our

people . \* \* \*

This is the age of young and vigorous men, the older generation cannot or will not keep pace with the times. 1 e us push our young men forward and enrace. Let us unite and bring forward young men to represent us in all positions of public importance - young men of studious habits, young men with rease nable ambition, and young men who can stand up and speak for our race and creed in a manner that will reflect credit upon us.

A bill which has been introduced into the New York Legislature to make the act of "treating" illegal, should be made law. if only as an experiment. If it should pass the legislature its workings will be watched with great interest by every section of the country, for the "treating" babit, if not exactly pernicious in all its bearings, is without doubt productive

of many lamentable results. The babit of "treating" our friends and being duly "treated" by them in return is widespread throughout this country and results in the consumption of a considerably larger quantity of intoxicating liquors than either party to to the arrangement figures on in advance.

Were every man by law compelled to pay out of his own pocket for every glass of whiskey which is handed to him over a bar, the drinks wouldn't come nearly

OUR PARAGRAPHER'S PLEA hungry people, but we should not begrudge the Mayor his widespread glory and prestige nor bisguests their pleasure, for His Worship is never backward in assisting any really charitable undertaking.

At the banquet loyal and witty things were said in a patriotic and happy man er, by clever and eloqueit men, wh) erjoyed a well-deserved relaxation Besides, the occasion must have proved of great practical benefit to a number of people whose names did not appear on the list of guests.

#### \* \* \*

The snow was slow in coming, but when it did come there was lots of it. The clerk of the weather had +vidently been storing a stock of the beautiful up for our special benefit, as he sent us a large consignment to lighten the hearts and gladden the eyes of everyone who does not own Street Railway stock.

The average Montrealer is not happy during the winter months unless he has plenty of snow to gaze at and wade through, and the sound of merry sleigh bells jingle in his ears.

That a goodly portion of this fair Do minion is undeveloped and remote is forcibly recalled to our minds when we read in the daily papers of a dog-train starting from Winnipeg to carry the mail to our isolated brethren in frigid Northern Canada.

Early in July next a hundred years shall have elapsed since the death of Ed mond Burke.

The centenary celebration of the departure of this great Irishman, orator statesman and author, from the terrestial sphere will from all accounts, be duly honored by an appreciative and edited posterity.

Edmund Burke was a man of sur passing ability and irreproach dde charactor. His orations and writings have left an indelible impression on the world | On St. Valentine's day the "new man" for the world's good, while his private life is unmarked by a single blemish or weakness.

Particularly is it meet that the people of the United States should do honor to the memory of this great Irishman, who contage them in their advance, for on so elequently and tearlessly esponsed the them depends the future greatness of our cause of their lathers in the British Parliament during the historic days of the American Revolution.

> Canada is showing the proper spirit in liberally subscribing towards the relief of the plague-stricken people of India. God forbid that they will ever be called upon to return the charity.

> > .. . . .

During the past year Colorado pro-duced over \$17,000 000 worth of gold. Colorado being such a strong "silver" state, some people believe that the white metal is the principal product of the mines. This is a mistake.

WALTER R.

## Note and Comment.

In spite of her being a descendant of those Princes of Orange who were among

the foremost champions of the so-called up in the Mother Superior of the Sisters | to the cattle to withhold the supply on of Merey at Tilburg, this being the first | the Sabbath ? occasion on which this decoration has been conferred upon a woman-

paid to him by Protestants as well as career of usefulness Brooklyn is the city of churches, and famed for its eloquent preachess and devoted pastors, but he would be a bold man who should set hims If up as either in his faithful ness or in public respect, above Father Malone." This appraiation of a Cath olic elergyman, coming from a Protestant minister, is a lesson which some people-preferred Catholics-in the Province of Quebec might learn with great benefit to themselves.

Notes once worth \$25,000 were burned r cently on the altar of St. Mary Star of Whelan. The fire meant that just that amount of money had been paid on the had been raised in the parish. As the papers were being reduced to ashes in the censer, Father Whelan, in his characteristic manner, said : "If we could only have another fire like this the church would be free from debt."

It is said that Archbishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, has fallen heir to property estimated at \$1,000,000 by the will of the late David J. Hennessy, his brother.

The prelate's brother, whose death occurred a tew weeks ago at the archiepis copal residence in Dubuque, was a native of Great Britain drinks on the average of freland and about 54 years old. He came to America when a youth and to Dubuque in 1866, the year of Archbishop Hennessy's consecration. In 1880 he re- smokes mere tobacco into the barg an moved to St. Paul, where he acquired extensive interests in real estate, but he visited Dubuque periodically and apparently continued to regard that city as his home.

At last the inevitable has occurred. The 'new man' has arrived on the scene. He is Harry Crain, of Luwrence, Ky will give a dinner to the fifty two widows of his town and this dinner will be prepared by himself, and it is said that at this dinner Crain will chose a brile. Two years ago Mr. Crain took the prize at the fair for the best cake and last year got the prize for the best vinegar. and since then be has received offers o marriage from six or eight "new women" in different parts of Kentucky.

United Ireland says :-- A distinguished and valued member of the Society of Jesus has been removed by the death of the Rev. Henry Hartford, who died on Sunday week in his sixticth year, after a long illuess. Brought up a Protestant, he was received into the Catholic Church before he was out of his teens, and entered the Society of Jesus in the Belgian province in 1858 After teaching rhe-toric and philosophy in Louvain, and other of the society's colleges on the continent, he was for twelve years on the Calcutta mission, and, returning with impaired health, served missions at Liverpool, Acerington, and Preston, afterwards teaching ethics at Stonyhurst. and for the last two years acting as sccond priest at Lowe House, St. Helens. He was a fine linguist, speaking most Continental languages and also Hindustani, with fluency, and he was also an effective preacher.

The Termto Milk D alers' Association Reformation, the young Queen of Hol-land is showing an immense amount of Council s re-olution passed by their consideration to the Catholic element in her dominions, and has just conferred of a by law prohibiting the distribution of a by law prohibiting the distribution [jubilee" in Ireland by completing the the Cross of the Lion of the Netherlands of milk on Sundays! Why not appeal work of Catholic emancipation "

amount of money would feed a lot of may remember the honors that were | nature. Is it not about time that they should replace the wooden trestles ap-Catholics at the completion of that long proaching the Windsor D pot by a per manent "induct? The present wooden structure is very ugly, and some suggest perhaps dangerons.

> There are now four Ludy physicians practising in Montreal-all graduates of McGill University.

An es incole frish gentlemen named Mahaffy, discussing the overtexation of Ireland, has disc yored that the duties on the consumption of liquors and tobacco amount to about four millions of pounds every year, and suggests that the Sea Church, Baltimore, Md., after if Irishmen stop smoking and drinking High Mass, by the pastor, Rev. J. T. it will not be necessary tora tax reform if Irishmen stop smoking and drinking as the amount of the overtaxation will then be more than made up by the loss church debt within the past year, and of revenue to the Government. Com the notes cancelled by hard cash that menting on this statement the Man chester Guardian says :- "This is very true, and a counsel of great perfection for Irishmen, but is it the answer that Great Britain would care to give to the present Irish complaint? If we in Great Britain were ourselves a commonwealth of ascetics, if we did not pay twenty-six millions a year in duties on t-baceb, we might possibly have the face to tell Irishmen that they ought to drink no more and smoke no more and that then they would have nothing to grumble at. As it is, each inhabitar t nearly as much spirits, twice as much beer, and one and a half times as much wine as each inhabitant of Ireland, and And that is not the only weak point in our pesition. Our own meanation being towards here and that of trishnors towards spirits, we have trugally taxed the alcohol in spirits more toon five times as heavily as the elecation fees. Mr. Maisely as an historian arel on erprivileged but on Englishment who have the pupit soft deliver a to drisamer. homily of the same of id would mently be held guilty of east. Amoreother taxes in both constries, we have taxes on the temperate and intemperate use of alcome. Englishmen, beying the power, have mane more taxes heavier for frishmen than for themselves by discriminations in favour of the drink when Englishmen like most and against the ormk alich Irishmen like most - 1º is now declar d by a thoroughly competent body of experts that, taking all taxes together

drink taxes and others, Irishmen are heavily overtaxed. Really, we cannot think so meaningly of Englishmen as to believe that any large number of them would stand up and tell frishmen that the only redress for an ppressive sys tem of taxation in Ireland is to be found in the practice by Irishmen of a habit of self-denial which the revenue returns show that Englishmen are unable or un willing to practice themselves.

с. ј. н.

#### THE BISHOP OF LIVERICK Offers a Suggestion in Regard to the Establishment of an Irish Cathorie

University. The following admirable letter from

the Most Reverend the Bishop of Lime rick appeared recently in The Times . "I wonder if there is any chance that

Ministers w uld advise her most gracious Majesty the Queen to grace next year's celebration of her "doamond

we were; or if they said openly that Catholics had not a right to equality of treatment with Protestants we could understand that too. But to be cold that we are badly treated, that w have a real prievance, and then, when we reache all the intellectual and meral and even muterial loss to our nation which that grivance implies and its irreveable caute for these who mee experiment. out can hurden help a serve de la corex-

asperation when we are morne twith exquisite cart sy that the Mariter who is responsible. The presenter or later to deal with it.

Now a unemimous petition has gore forth from practically all Iroland, lay and elerical, asking that at last justice might be done to us, and the doors of higher knowledge and education open to our people. Would it not by a spioudid monument of a reign, the beauties and the virtues of which we Irishmen, little as the sun of Royal favor has shone up on our land, are not slow to admire, if. while the subjects of the Crown in Engband and Scotland were commemorating the richness of all prosperity with which it has been ass clated for them, we in Ireland found its unique and happy prelongation marked by a crowing act of justice, which would make all irishmen, in inci, equal before the law, and open to the rising generation of them the higher ways of life, to which knowledge alone leads?

4 will and but one other remark. P this question were left to frishmen, we would settle it in 18 hours, not by a more Cathelie neerey, but will the procledly unimmous action of the whole people. A few farstris might taise their discordant voices har I grad ty uniteventiest, we should have without all that was hist and most emightenen in Protestant oppi and

I have the here rise to real encountry. try as praintaines, some discorrance the Protestant Church, whom I think I thusiast for temperance to treland to may reaso addy regard as representative contour tellews, and they assure me that they would look apon the constitution indicationment of a Catholic University. with positive sympathy.

Is if not build then, that the more be for or the English Partnene discha undefity to feel the pulses of drive it. and feeling, prevents a convession where three loarts sof the nation whill receive with patrive gravitade suitthe then tourth would not oppose, and to st profeably would positively sustain:

#### THE PRESS.

Read by the author at the atmosf dimensional the Beston Press Club Jan. 21, 807.

Truth left the starlight for the morn, Man every are to bless; And Liberty and Law were born

When came to earth the Press,

The ridge from out the shadow grew, And all the world was bright. When dreaming Frot blin found the true Increase of living light.

As armies marching to the noon free moving types rolled on ; And left behind one common boon, The light of ages gone.

Thrones reared in darkness, crime, and goilt.

Wher fer this engine swayed Fell in treir weakness, and the nilt Obswords bright plougt source made

The mind stood out has stars that river In cycles down the bluep



THE S. CARSLEN CO., Ltd.

#### Ladies' Whitewear

AUJANUARY SALE PRICES.

400 deg in Corset Covers, cut to fit, and well fansned, Scench. 120 dezen Ladies' Candule Corset

Covers, pointed shape, and trimmed embroidery, January Sale price 49c each. 29 dezen Ladies' Cambrie Corset Covers, prettily trimmed with embroidery, January Sale price, 29c each.

32 dezen Ladies' Fine Cambrie Corset Covers, square cut, back and front, richly

trimmed with embroidery January Cheap Sale price, 45c each.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

## Ladies' Whitewear

AUJANUARY SALE PRICES.

50 dozen Ladies' White Cotton Drawrs, well finished, January Sale price, 12be pair.

ob degen Ladies Cambrie Drawers, tucked and trimmed with face edging, lammry Sale price, 15c pair.

48 dezen Ladnes' Fine Cambrie Drawers, tucked and embradery trimmed, all

sizes, January Sole price 25c pair. Ladies' Night Dresses.

so fast and fewer men would become victims to the alcoholic habit. The experiment is worth trying, as everything which tends to discourage unnecessary consumption of spirits and decrease the number of physical and mental wrecks resulting from over indulgence is most commendable and worthy of the support of all true lovers of mankind.

× × 4

Amongst pen pictures of prominent citizens there appears in a recent issue of the Toronto Mail and Empire a highly enlogistic sketch of the career of Mr. J. J. Foy, Q.C., of that city.

Mr Foy is one of the Queen City's foremost lawyers, a gentleman "of bread views, sound opinions, and stering character," who has won the universal respect of his fellow citizens. Mr. Foy, who is a R man Citholic, was educated at St Michael's College, Toronto, and is a strict adherent to the faith of his fathers.

\* \* \*

A New York paper tells of a head porter in one of the big hotels of that city who pays \$5 000 per annum for the privilege of holding his position. He has a stall of assistants, whom he pays, and is said to be rapidly growing wealthy. His sole revenue is derived from "tips" received from the travelling public.

This gives one an idea of the extent to which the tipping habit is carried in this country. It has reached such a stage that barbers, waiters, porters, etc., consider that they are being defrauded if one neglects to 'tip' them for every service rendered. In fact, the "tip" is depended upon and reckoned as an essen-tial part of their revenue. With some of them the salary received from this employer is looked upon as a nominal allowance which comes in handy as pocket money.

\* \* \*

Without discussing the right of man to inflict capital punishment, or the merits of any particular case, I cannot refrain from commenting on a statement which I read in a paper not very long ago, to the effect that a death sentence had been commuted, owing to the murderer's ill-health.

When a man who has been sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law becomes ill in the interval, is that any reason why the hanging should not go on ?

Is it more cruel to execute a man suffering from bodily ailments than ilis to legally take the life of one who is physical perfect? To my mind the reverse is the case.

\* \* \* I would roughly estimate that the sumptuous banquet tendered by the Mayor last week in the St. James Club, when cloquence and wine flowed serenely are hard with most people, and this for more than fifty years. Our readers and all their works are of a permanent

Insolvency legislation presents much difficulty to law makers in England as well as in Canada. | Our Canadian legis laters wiped the insolvency laws from the books completely some years since. owing to the many abuses which creat into its administration, thus leaving the distribution of bankrupt estates to provincial efficers under provincial enset men's which entailed lack of milformity. Our wholesalers soon found the inc n venience, not to speak of the loss, to creditors, and in consequence boards of trade have been agitating the placing of a Dominion insolvency act in force again, but without avail in so far as the late government was concerned. However, the Montreal Board of Trade have recently addressed a memorial to the Hon. Premier to the same effect, which, it is to be hoped, may have some result. At present the law provides no machinery for the discharge of honest debtors and it is time that the want should be filled.

Rev. M. J. Lavelle, of New York, has been named as successor of Rev. Dr Conaty to the presidency of the Catholic Summer School Rev. Father Lavelle is one of the best-known clergymen in the country. He is a present the rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

It is not often, says the B ston Re public, that a priest who says Mass is served as altar boy by his own son; but that event took place down at New Or leans when Rev. Nelson Avres, lately ordained, celebrated his first Mass. Father Ayres was formerly an Episcopal minister, and as such married. His first sermon, by the way, which was listened to by a crowded audience, was practically the story of his conversion, and, according to the New Orleans papers, it made a profound impression on those who listened to it.

Besides a Postmistress, a woman physician and a woman stage driver, the town of Lowell, Me., rejoices in a woman Justice of the Peace, Mrs. Louisa J. Cabel, who, "at the residence of S. M. Cabel," lately joined in matrimony Flora Horton of that place and Gilbert S Perry of Winn. It is stated that this was the first marriage ceremony performed by a woman in Penobscot county.

"Last Saturday," says the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field in "The Evangelist" (Presbyterian), "Dr. Cuyler celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, and he told me that of all the friends that came to give him their communications that give him their congratulations the very His Worship not less than \$2 500. Times has been a priest and pastor in Brooklyn in all directions in British Columbia-

As a means of bringing our people more together it has been suggested that an establishment on the lines of the Y. M. C. A.--an admirable institution by the way-should be founded. here cur young men could profitably spend their spare hours in reading, study or recreation, and the premises formerly occupied by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, corner of St. Catherine and Bleury Streets, are admirably suited for the pur-pose, being so central. Let a joint stock company be formed to run the institution in a business like way. In this company the different I. C. Societies might take stock, and 1 am sure that the priests would be only too glad to direct the educational and social teatures. The idea is thrown out for what it is worth-for the discussion of n.

It has been urged as an argument in

favor of higher education for our Irish Catholic youths, that it would enable them to enter the professions. A study of the reports of cases in our courts is not encouraging to prospective lawyers for instance, as our people seem to patronize those of every nationality but their own.

The Society for the Prevention of horses on our streets, and the Magis trates are strengthening their hands by imposing heavy penalties on the cul-

Hon. Israel Tarte, the storm petrelwho "loves the storm," according to his own declaration-is seriously ill. Not too ill, however, to figure in all sorts of feasts and functions, possibly wishing to wallow in storms of applause of those who approve of his defiance of the Epis copate in regard to the Manitoba school settlement - so called.

A coal deposit has been discovered by Mr. Joseph Hardy, M E., in the Railway Belt, about four miles from Wellington, B.C. The outcrop shows a seam o about five fe t. The discovery is of vast importance to the mining industries of the sister province.

Cardinal Gibbons is sending a copy of his latest book, "The Ambassador of Christ," to the Pope. The volume is bound in white calf, with solid gold edges, and is lined with moire silk. A golden inscription on the front cover announces its donation by its eminent author to Leo XIII., and the book is encased in a white silk case that bears in gold the Pope's coat-of arms.

At the present time, we drish Cath olies suffer a gracy are disability to equcation on account of our religious convictions. We cannot consistently with our constientions duty mouph the log v raities which exist in feeland, and consequently we have to hear the penalties of an incomplete and is terior education.

grievance; nor do we admit. Is some, persons affirm, that we have anly on selves to blame

The Universities that are open for people only on the condition of a most ling on their religious frith and there consentations convertions are practicable closed; and therefore we fiel that, as

things now stand, we are on a footing lower than that of our fellow country men, and are being punished in the severest way for being Catholics and being true to our principles.

Within the past few months you have had two striking declarations upon the subject-one from the Catholie laiv without distinction of political party the other, last October, from the Cocholic Bishops, with the Cardinal Arch

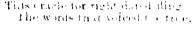
bishop at their head. I ask you, Sir, is it right to allow these pronouncements to go unheeded: It you look to them you will see the explanation of a good deal of Irish discontent. They are both the renewal of de Cruelty to Animals is doing good work clarations published over 25 years ago, in prosecuting the rufficus who ill treat and in rescrence to a question which was made a Cabinet measure so long ago as the year 1873.

In the meantime practically nothing has been done. Generation after generation of young Catholic Irishmen has grown up and gone into the world with all the disadvantages of a half education, which in many respects is worse than ignorance.

And in the meantime English states men have gone on admitting our grievance, and from year to year promising, or seeming to promise to redress it. It they told us fairly and squarely that we had no grievance. one could understand their position. It they took up the bi ot's answer and said you must lit our Pro estant boot on your Catholic foot, or go barefooted, we should know where

chest, always ready, al-

or fever, curo all liver ills,



Italsations of a breatblier world, It counted day by day A CRASSIN, with her general spended. The must nese native way."

All had high descripting own might reach. Da hfur what is pris tha could

We regard this state of thirds as a final so the priced page might teach. Au Dun the Kail Grand

> Moveen, O.P. ess' your mission set. A digher place for master

For m bruta's realm, no b met 1 - set To Wisdom's hind place

JAMES RULEY.

Prowler Knight - My imprisonment was caused by a fit.

Mrs Charity--Ah p or man' What kind of a fit was it?

Prowler Knight -- Counterfeit --St. Louis Globe Democrat.

If we told you that your baby was starving, that it actually didn't get enough to eat, you might resent it. And yet there are thousands of babies who never get the fat they should in their food or who are not able to digest the fat that they do get. Fat is a necessity to your baby. It is baby life and baby beauty. A few drops of Scott's Emulsion for all little ones one, two and three years of age is better than cream for them. They thrive and grow on it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.



20 dezen Ludies' Winte Cambrie Night Dresses, tooked yoke and brautifully triamed with time lace, cur January Sale price, 52 %.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

#### Ladies' Weol Hose

ACUANUARY SALE PRICES.

Shidezen, La ies' Wool, Hese, good, winter weight all sizes, register value, 200 part, Janary Side price, 146 pair. 70 dozen Ladies' Binek Casternere Hose, tud Siz 8, whiter weight, for table warm, regular value, 255 pair ; our January Sale price, 18c pairs

Ladies' Underwear.

Ladjes' Winter Undervests, 13c. Ladies' Natural Wood Ves S. 20c. Ladies' Colored Wool Vests, 34c. Lodies' Colored Wool Vests, 45c. The above lines are a out 50 per cent. below regular prices.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

#### Prime Quality Furs

At JANUARY SALE PRICES.

68 Black Persian Lamb Fur Caps, regular price, \$2.50 : our January Sale price, \$1.95.

55 Grey Opessum Fur Caps, good full for fur, worth \$2 25; our January Sale price, \$1.53.

#### Storm Collars.

20 only Black Persian Lamb Storm Collars, extra high, fine finish, regular of value, \$5; our January Sale price, \$3 30; Fo 32 White Angora Fur Sets for chil-dren, extra long fur, pretty linings and 55 handsomely finished; usually sold at \$2; 55 our January Sale price, \$1.45. THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.-

#### Ladies' Fine Kid Boots

At JANUARY SALE PRICES.

135 pairs Ladies' Fine Kid Boots, soft and flexible Kid, turned soles plain vamp, buttoned, worth \$2 25 to \$2.50 pair; our January Sale price, \$1 58.

#### Ladies' Rubbers.

170 pairs Best Quality Ladies' Rubbers 170 pairs Best Quarry Lines worth 450 pairs pointed tors, all sizes, worth 450 pair. pair; January Sale price, 29c pair.

#### Ladies' Gaiters.

95 pairs Ladies' Cloth Gaiters, rein-forced leather understraps, long ankles, regular value, 35c pair; January Sale fi price, 21c pair.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.



#### WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JANUARY 274-1897 THE TRUE

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WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 27, 1897

## OUR ST. PATRICK'S DAY SOUVENIR NUMBER

On St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1897, it will be fifty years since the dedication of St. Patrick's Church in this city. Our readers have not to be informed that such an anniversary calls for a commemoration of more than common dis tinction and fervor.

As a jubilee, it will be a true cause for jubilation to every Irish citizen and to many Scotch and English citizens of Montreal. Many of us will, indeed, regret the absence from the celebration of some that Death has ravished from us in recent years and who, had they sur vived, would have been prominent figures at our rejoicings in March next. But they are not forgotten nor are they mourned for without hope, seeing that they have gone to their reward.

Fifty years make a long retrospect ; for the bulk of those who will gather in our Parish Church on the 17th of March next. the dedication, to which a few veterans of the congregation will look back, must be nothing more than a page of history.

Souvenir Number in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of St. Patrick's, the Mother Parish of our people in Montreal.

The first Mass was said in St. Patrick's Church on St. Patrick's Day, 1847, amid the universal joy of the English-speaking Catholic population, who, until then, had no church of their own at all preportionate to their numbers. Not a lew are still living who remember how many, for want of accommodation, used to hear Mass kneeling on the street adjoining the old Recollet Church on Notre Dame

street, opposite Dollard street. The remarkable advance made since then in the material prosperity of our people, and the advantages which have accrued to them from a religious point of view, are matters for profoundest thankfulness to God. The befitting expression of this gratitude is one of the chief reasons for celebrating the Jubilee, and we carnestly solicit for THE TRUE WITNESS, in its laudable endeavor, the

active encouragement and patronage of our devoted people and their many wellwishers in and out of Montreal.

We also take this opportunity of ex pressing our approval of the course pursued by THE TRUE WITNESS, and recognize the valuable services it has rendered to every worthy cause.

(Signed),

REV. J. QUINLIVAN, S.S., Pastor of St. Patrick's Church.

REV. PHIL'P SCHELFHAUT, C.SS.R., Pastor of St. Ann's Church.

REV. P. F. O'DONNELL, Paster of St. Mary's Church.

REV. J. E. DONNEHLY. Pastor of St. Anthony's Church,

REV. W. O'MEARA. Pastor of St. Gabriel's Church.

REV. W. J. CASEY, St. Jean Baptiste Church,

Every authorized advertising canvasser for our special St. Patrick's Day Sonvenir is furnished with credentials, signed by Mr. Michael Burke, president of the company, which he is required to show upon demand.

Enter into no contract with any per son who cannot produce proper credentials.

SPEAK OUT.

faith have, we fear, hardly yet realized system of Manitoba and especially with the interpretation that the more avowed- the dual control-that admirable comly anti-Catholic portion of the Protest- promise by which Protestanta and Cathant press has been putting on the result olics agreed to differ, and differed in of last June's election in this Province. Do they really understand what is meant by all this talk about reaction, revolt. defiance of ecclesiastical authority and opportunity for preaching the Gospel among them? Some of them do no doubt, and estimate it at its true value. The French Canadian element in the Federal Government will also no doubt | tention to the west, and in an evil day

majority of instances is to destroy the religious sense altogether?

Those who rejoice because they think that French Canadian Catholics are losing their traditional respect for their bishops and priests are rejoicing at a justice? tendency which, if real, they ought to do all in their power to arrest.

The lessons of history in France, in Italy, in Spain, have shown again and again that the loss of faith in their clergy is for the inhabitants of those countries not only a disaster, of which only true Catholics can estimate the character, but also a danger for the community concerned, of which the ordin-

any intelligence can judge the nature and extent. Protestants who look with complac-

ency on such a possibility are unreflecting and short-sighted through their prejudices; but Catholics who can endure without indignant protest the assumption that they are in sympathy with such incipient apostacy are unworthy of the name they bear.

That there is any ground for the jubilations to which some Protestant organs and sects have been giving expression we do not for a moment believe, but Catholic leaders who by their silence have seemed to give them raison d'etre are committing a great wrong for which their consciences must answer.

THE BISHOPS AND THE GLOBE

The Globe, while reluctantly admitting that the Bishops have still some influence over their flocks, ventures to qualify the use of that influence in inciting opposition to the upholders of the Manitoba school "settlement" as an abuse of power which may have disastrous consequences.

Among those consequences it mentions the solidifying of the Catholic vote, and it warns the authorities of the Church that such a result would inevitably be followed by a solidification of the vote of the majority. The Globe would be in a better position to understand the attitude of the Bishops if it would recall the circumstances under which this unhappy controversy originated and the course of events since it began to agitate the public mind.

How dilit begin?

Did it come about through any move-Our French Canadian brethren in the ment of dissatisfaction with the school order to agree?

Not at all.

It began out of the vindictivences of one man, who, having failed to do that which the Globe charges the Bishops with threatening to do-the solidifying of Protestants against Catholics and vice versa in Eastern Canada, turned his atappreciate the compliment of being found a weak and bigoted Manitoban-

faith of a people when the effect in the and express their satisfaction at a bar gain which even fair minded men and enlightened Protestants condemned as

> inadequate? Would it not be strange if the Bishops ceased to remonstrate against such in-

Would it not be equally strange if they omitted to instruct their flocks in their duties in such a matter ?

This they are called upon to do, all the more because their compatriots, who are in authority, have proved recreant to their trust. Under such circumstances, if the Bishops kept silent, to whom could the oppressed minority and those who sympathized with them in their wrongs appeal for help or the advocacy of their cause?

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CATHOLICS.

A writer, Thomas O'Hagan, calls attention, in the Boston Pilot, to the fact that "Catholic authors, because they are Catholic authors, have been systematically ignored in the pages of nearly every text-book on American literature :" and he supports his statement by references to standard works from which the "chrism of the cross" has caused leading Catholic writers to be excluded. This exclusion, he adds, is observable in Canada also; take up, he says, Lighthall's "Songs of the Great Dominion," and "see what representation is given in its pages to the Catholic poets of Canada-notably to Catholics bearing Irish names."

Mr. O'Hagan lays the whole blame, of course, to anti-Catholic bias. But we think that he might have ascribed this boycotting of Catholic authors by compilers of anthologies and histories of literature to another cause as? wellnamely, to the indifference of Catholic readers themselves. How can Protestants be blamed for discriminating against Catholic writers if Catholic readers discriminate against them too? Catholics buy Protestant books and subscribe to Protestant newspapers with unstinted liberality; but they rarely purchase works written by authors of their own creed, while as to supporting their own press their sordidness is proverbial. It is not uncommon, even, for Catholic societies who organize lectures to permit the lecturers with whom they make arrangements to choose as their subjects Protestant authors and works, to the neglect of Catholic authors and their

If there were a paucity of Catholic authors and Catholic publications, this indifference might be excusable. But there is not. There is, on the contrary, an abundance of Catholic literature and of Catholic writers, notwithstanding the great disadvantage under which they labor through lack of the support which they naturally think that they have some reason to expect.

works.

It is time that Catholics should begin to reflect upon this question of support-

## DEATH OF A GREAT INVENTOR. Ing any opinion on a thing which had

The death of Sir Isaso Pitman, at the advanced age of 84 years, closes a lie the same thing in regard to the archwhich has in some important respects, diocese of Montreal. Had it read THE exercised a far spreading influence on TRUE WITNESS it would have seen that no human affairs.

The system of stenography with which the name of the deceased knight is associated has been adopted to a very large extent by the press in both hemispheres. As a spelling reformer, he cannot be said to have broken through the wall of prejudice against innovation which is especially tall and thick in protecting written and spoken language. Although he won over some eminent philologists, who have for some time been attacking such as Prof. Muller and Sayce, to his the Church because she will not abannew spelling, he was not successful with don one of the most cherished principles, the teaching or the journalistic, the is producing its natural results. clerical or the literary classes in general, and the result of fifty years' propaganda is practically nil.

of shorthand. Hundreds of persons in tolerance, of hatred and misrepresentaall walks of life have been drawn within | tion of the Catholic Church. the fascination of this time saving device. The number of shorthand writers on the press, in the courts, connected with the great companies, the Government offices, the professions, and every New York, and the Herald, Boston, are branch of business, has increased a hundredfold since Sir Issac began to make his system known sixty years ago.

The invention of the type-writer claims, it is true, a considerable share of the credit for this broad diffusion of an ancient art adapted to modern needs. | warmness and indifference of the ma-But Sir Isaac Pitman laid the foundation.

He was born at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, on the 4th of January, 1813, and educated there and at the Normal port given to the Catholic press. British' School in London. In 1832 he began life as a teacher, but he soon dehe attained so much fame and success. knighthood, it was generally acknowledged that he deserved such recog-

cause they are employed in establishments controlled by Protestants, are afraid to let it be known to these that they belong to the ancient faith and ever-living faith. They excuse this moral cowardice to themselves on the ground that their employers would value their services less if they knew the religion to which they belong.

This is a great mistake. Protestants. as a rule, admire candor and moral courage as much as Catholics do, The man who is ashamed or afraid to acknowledge his religious convictions can never really respect the religious convictions of others; and he has no reason to expect that people of different beliefs will respect his.

It is only a poltroon who shrinks from

never happened. It is not too much to expect that our contemporary should do "slight" whatever was offered to Premier Laurier at the funeral of the late Archbishop; that the whole incident was an invention of a sensation-loving sheet published in this city.

## MISCHIEVOUS RESULTS.

The conduct of the handful of unknown and disloyal Quebec Catholics

Not only in Ontario and other provinces, but throughout the United States, the old enemy has been aroused It is very different with the diffusion to action-the spirit of bigotry and in-

Numerous anti-Catholic utterances from the Globe, of Toronto, have already been quoted in the TRUE WITNESS. Below editorials from Harper's Weekly, reproduced, as samples of the way in which the Catholic Church in the prov. ince of Quebec is regarded by the sucular press in the United States, thanks to the disloyality of a few disloyal Catholics on one hand, and the culpable lukejority of the vast Catholic majority in the province on the other hand-a luke warmness and indifference which are especially noticeable in the lack of sup-

As will be observed, both the American papers represent the Quebec bishops voted all his attention to the art of as being the enemies of civil liberty. phonography, or sound-writing, in which | The enemies of civil liberty Why, in this Catholic province of Quebec there is When the Queen honored him with perfect civil liberty, as the Protestant minority here will gladly testify. We have had a Protestant premier-Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere-in this overwhelmingly Catholic province. We have had Protestant mayors in this overwhelmingly Catholic city of Montreal; we have one at present. Religion is no bar to the attainment of the highest public office in our province. Can the same be said of the United States : Assuredly not. There, the prevailing ideas of civil liberty are so tinged with bigotry that no Catholic can at present hope to be elected to the position of president. Nice critics, these, of civil liberty in the province of Quebec! But, as has been said, the cause of all this misapprehension and misrepresentation at present lies with the handful of disloyal Catholics who desire to see their Church retreat from its position on the all-important question of education at the dictates of any political party.

"The Roman Catholic hierarchy in the province of Quebec are evidently disinclined to accept the verdict of the Canadian elections held last June," says Harper's Weekly. Now, what has the verdict of the Canadian elections, or of other elections, to do with the Catholic hierarchy ? The principles of the Cathelic Church are the same everywheresemper et ubique eadem--and can in nowise be affected by political movements. But here are the articles themselves : The Quebec Bishops and Civil Liberty.

nition.

MORAL COURAGE, There are many Catholics who, be-

Far other feelings will fill the hearts of these old enough to recall the sadly memorable year in which a church was devoted in Montreal to the honor of Ire land's Patron Saint.

The story of its erection and the events that led up to it has been told with characteristic sympathy for the cause and its noble helpers by one well fitted for the task. The occasion on which that record was prepared was the jubilee of a consecration, not of a church, but of two human temples of God's Spirit to the salvation of men's souls. The celebration of March next will call for another record-a Souvenir of half a century of varied and generally thrifty and progressive life in the upward development of the Irish community of Montreal. The TRUE WITNESS has assumed the right of doing that service for the Irish and other English-speaking Catholics of Montreal, and we bespeak the support and assistance of every one of our readers and all their friends in discharging a task with which we are proud to be entrusted.

On such an occasion there ought to be no divided counsels. Division has weakened the friends of Ireland in the past; our own community has not always escaped its evil consequences. But in carrying out the plan of the grand celebration of next St. Patrick's Day there ought to be no discordant note.

and to issue from the press a Souvenir | rests. Those who by word or deed en-Number of which no Irishman or Irishwoman in Montreal or elsewhere will have reason to be ashamed.

We may say also that our Souvenir has the sanction of the Clergy, and our fidels. readers will, therefore, beware of other publications under that or some other name. The TRUE WITNESS SOUVENIR olic Clergy. In this latter connection have been loosed, he drifts towards Inwe have very great pleasure in presenting to our readers the following letter, from the esteemed Pastors of the Irish | tale. parishes of this city :---

MONTREAL, January 18, 1897. To the Managing Director of THE TRUE WITNESS

DEAR SIR,-We, the undersigned Pastors of the English speaking parishes of | plished? the city, heartily approve the project of

against religious rule and discipline. posals. They must feel the responsibility that

is imposed on them by being regarded as the advocates of religious revolution, as the leaders of a movement for casting off the trammels of subordination to episcopal and sacerdotal control. As yet they have not expressly discountenanced this explanation of their attitude towards the Church. Their Protestant allies, if not encouraged to accept this strange view of their platform regarding education, have not been contradicted in spite of repeated repetitions. Perhaps the Protestant extremists whose hearts have been gladdened by the thought that the day of obedience to the pastors who have so long led them and spiritually fed them is for the French Canadians of this Province drawing to a close, and their kindred in old France had attained more than a century ago, have not fully grasped all that the fulfilment of a tendency to divide the people of the such a prospect would mean for Canada. Some of them may fancy that by fostering in the minds of the French-Canadian people the notion of freedom from episcopal guidance and control they were creating in their breasts a sympathy | maintainers of the rights of the minwith Protestantism, so that the loss to the Catholic Church would be their gain. But a little reflection ought to convince those who cherish such a hope of the We promise to do our share worthily unreality of the foundation on which it

deavor to shake the faith of the French Canadian Catholics are, consciously or unconsciously, trying to make them not Protestants but Freethinkers or In-

The course of events in France has proved that Protestantism, as a form of Christianity, finds no favor with the the press and otherwise, urged upon the alone has authority to represent the average Frenchman; that, in nine cases Irish people of Montreal and the Cath- | out of ten, when his religious moorings fidelity. Has the case been different in Canada? Let the census tell its own

What did all the attempts to interfere with the taith of the people in the last century by sending French Protestant ministers to the country result in?

What have the efforts of the proselytizing societies in later times accom-

Is it wise, then, even from the stand-

hailed as the advocates of rebellion | bitherto obscure-to listen to his pro-

In the whole range of political discussion, past and present, it would be hard to find a more glaring instance of what our neighbors call "cussedness." But though Mr. McCarthy succeeded, through his instrument, Mr. Martin, in carrying out his iniquitous proposal to rob the French (officially) of their language and the Catholics of their schools. he did not succeed even there in creating a solid Protestant or anti-Catholic vote-He tried his utmost to do so and he drew after him a little tail of disaffected Conservatives like himself.

The course of events subsequently down to the assertion of the rights of the minority by the highest tribunal in the Empire, has been entirely of a character to justify the Bishops in still inthat they had reached the stage which sisting on the restoration to the minority of their rights. To pretend that such a course on the part of their Lordships has Dominion on religious lines is out of keeping with the facts. The Protestant population, as the Globe well knows, has heen by no means unanimous on this question. Some of the most strenuous ority have been found among our Protestant public men. It is, indeed, to the credit of Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues and supporters of the same faith as himself that they had consistently championed the cause of the Manitoba minority down to the very eve of the general elections; nor have we heard since then that any of them repented having done so. On the contrary, though the settlement of the question

was, by the result of the ballot, taken out of their hands, they still, through new Government the duty of dealing justly with the French and other Catholics of Manitoba. They, no less than the Catholic Bishops, and, indeed, all sincere Catholics, were disappointed when they found that the new Premier, a French-Canadian and a Catholic him-

self, who had promised so much, and the protested so much, had yielded to pressure and accepted a so-called "settlement," the terms of which added insult to injury.

THE TRUE WITNESS, to issue a Special point of self interest, to tamper with the Bishops did not also yield to pressure Manitoba asked for no more.

ing their own literature. It is time that they should seriously consider the effect of their niggardliness in this respect. A

little self-sacrifice is all that is necessary on their part to remove this perennial complaint of their indifference to one of the causes which will exert no small influence upon the future generation-the cause of Catholic literature.

#### ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN-

In his recent address at Boucherville, in acknowledging the receipt from the faithful of that ancient parish of a con tribution for the support of Catholic schools in Manitoba, Archbishop Langevin spoke calmly yet feelingly of the great wrong that had been done to his people in depriving them of their rights. Their enemies had done what was in

their power to destroy their schools and now they were trying to destroy their nationality.

His Grace made pathetic reference to the services in past generations of French Canadian missionaries and pioneers in opening up the North-West. the cost of their toil and their blood.

They were, however, the minority, a mere handful in the midst of the growsmall thing if they disappeared as of the North-West.

But their brethren in Eastern Canada should remember that the question meant more than the disappearance of of their distinctive name in far away Manitoba. Those encroachments meant a good deal for French Canadians and Catholics everywhere. Those who had surrendered the rights of the minority in Manitoba were opening the door to other aggressions, and who could tell where the evil precedent would bear fruit?

His Grace drew a strong contrast begenerous policy prevailed, and the Protestants, though small in number, had the fullest liberty to conduct their schools according to the system that Does the Globe really wonder that the they seemed bes. The Catholics of

an avowal of his creed whenever a legitimate occasion demands it.

#### THREE DESIRABLE PICTURES. As announced in anoth r portion of

the TRUE WITNESS, arrangements have been entered into with the National Art Society, in accordance with which readers of this week's issue are presented with an opportunity of securing, at a nominal cost, three really magnificent engravings which ought to find a place in every Catholic household. These prize pictures are : "The Shepherd of Jerusalem," "The Good Shepherd" and one of "Raphael's beautiful Madonnas," descriptions of each of which will be found in the announcement, to which attention is hereby drawn.

THE many friends in Canada-in Montreal, especially-of the illustrious churchman who has become identified with that centre of Catholic learning in the United States, will wish the new Rector, Rev. Dr. Conaty, the amplest fulfilment of the hopes reposed in him. Surely, he said, they should have the Nor is their confidence in his ability to right of enjoying life and liberty in the | realize those hopes likely to be diminland which they had long since won at ished by the characteristic modesty which he abstained from pledges and forecasts. Dr. Conaty received his training in an institution in which ing alien population, and it might be a humility has been found not incompatible with a large measure of useful-French Canadians from the great plains | ness. We repeat Bishop Keane's prayer : Prosit! May his appointment prove a blessing to all concerned!

> In its latest number the Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee, Wis., says :

"If the slight to Premier Laurier at the funeral of Archbishop Fabre, elsewhere mentioned in this issue, is veraciously reported. we have another instance of the bat muss which a mixture of religious politics and uncharity always produces.'

If THE TRUE WITNESS felt inclined to make any editorial comment upon a similar incident reported to have octween the treatment of the minority in | curred in the archdiocese of Milwaukee, new Minister of Public Works, who had this province, where a broad minded and it would first of all scan the columns of the Catholic Citizen in order to see if there was any reference to it in a journal which it looks upon as a reliable chronicler of Catholic events in the district in which it is published, so that it might the Manitoba question, and the popular save itself from the charge of express. inference is that they do not intend to

.

[Harper's Weekly.]

The Roman Catholic hierarchy in the Province of Quebec are evidently duinclined to accept the verdict of the Canadian elections held last June. Though their instructions to the faithful were disregarded, and Mr. Laurier's policy on the Manitoba School Question was triumphantly endorsed, they have never ceased to reaffirm their original position. Their latest action, however, is one of exceeding gravity, and threatens serious consequences to the civil rights of the whole French Canadian population of the Dominion. L'Electeur, one of the most prominent Liberal newspapers in Quebec, has been put under the ban by the bishops of the archdiccese in that province, and the faithful have been forbidden to read, buy, sell, or in any way encourage it, under penalty of gnevous sin and the refusal of the sacraments. In consequence of this mandement, M. Pacaud, editor of L'Electeur, has suspended publication, and proposes to seek redress in the civil courts. It is understood he intends to take action for \$5,000 damages against each of the bishops who signed the man-dement. These are Archbishop Begin, of Quebec ; Bishop Lifliche, of Three Rivers ; Bishop Gravel, of Nicolet ; Bishop Blais. of Rimouski, and Bishop Labrecque, of Chicoutimi. We mention them because of the exceptional prominence which their names are likely to have in the contest which they have challenged, and which can hardly fail to result in disaster to the Catholic hierarchy of Quebec. With the exception of the first named, all have been long known as ecclesiastical reaction-aries of a bigoted type, and Bishop Lafleche has publicly proclaimed his regret that the Holy Inquisition was abolished. Such a mandement from such a source is not surprising, and has roused French and English speaking Canadians alike in indignant protest against it. The gist of L'Electeur's offence was that it published certain articles, and also a pamphlet, asserting the supremacy of the State in civil affairs, and denying the right of the Church to dictate to the Catholic elector how he shall vote upon such a question as the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba. The Quehec bishops utterly refuse to separate the civil and ecclesiastical spheres in their pronouncements on

recognize any such distinction at all. In this respect they are unlike their brethren in Ontario and the Maritime provinces, who generally abstain from interference with the political views of their parishioners.

It is also reported that another mandement will be issued, denouncing the settlement of the Manitoba school question, and threatening extreme spiritual penalties to those French members of penaities to those rivien members of Parliament who retuse to put themselves on record against it. This would be a direct challenge to fifty Liberal members from Quobec. On the whole, it is clear, from the protests of the press in Quebec, and from a chorus of strong di sent coming alike from Catholics and rrotestants, that the action of the bishops is fully that the action of the bishops is fully appreciated and will be stoutly relisted. Mass meetings are being called, and strongly worded resolutions will express strongly worden resolutions will express the opinions expressed on the question of cleric l interference. The bishops' challenge to Canadian citizenship seems all the more inexplicable because inviting a contest almost similar to that in which they were so recently worsted. which they were so recently worsted. They have no ground of hope that the Quebec electorate will reverse its decision of last June, nor have they any reason to think that the penalties which proved powerless then will avail now. It is not the French Canadians, but their bishers the French Canadians, but their bishors, who full to recognize that 1897 is not 1697, and that the forging of ecclesiastical thunder has not much terror for the upright voter.

#### The Canadian Premier. [Boston Herald.]

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier's short experience as head of the government of the Dominion of Canada has brought into strong relief his high qualities as a public man and a statesman. The office that he holds has not been for him a bed of roses, for the reason that it has brought him into conflict with some of the strongest influences that exist in Canada. Mr. Laurier is a good Roman Catholic, and the fact of his member ship in the church has been made a reason why many should oppose him who would naturally favor his political views. But Mr. Lourier is not a mediaeval Roman Catholic, and he has realized that the branch of the church in Canada must sooner or later bring itself into conformity with the modern development of that great organization in other parts of the world. It has been in-isted by a number of careful and experienced observers that the Roman hierarchy in Canada resembled more nearly in its authority the coclesiastical establishment as it existed in France prior to the revolution than church organization as it is now found in any of the great civilized countries. In other words, there is almost as much difference in administrative matters between the Roman Catholic church of Canada and the Roman Catholic church of the United States as there is between the Roman Catholic Church as we find it here and our Protestant churches. Mr. Laurier has brought himself into conflict with this long-established and deep-rooted authority because he has been unwilling, in political affairs, to obediently follow clerical bidding. The contest is one pursued with great sharpness by those who represent the Canadian eoclesiasticism, for, although the position taken by the Liberal Premier is in no essential respect different from that taken by scores of leading Roman Cath olic statesmen in various countries of Europe, he is looked upon by those who direct Canadian church policy as an offender meriting condign punishment We trust that Mr. Laurier will have the support of all reasonable men in the XIII. by the words of his various pastoral letters, Mr. Laurier is taking no position in which on general principles the head of the Church would not sustain him. But the Canadian Church authorities are more Catholic than the Pope; their policy and methods date back to the last century, and their leading and influential men have not yet realized that we are now on the eve of the twentieth century, and that even the Church of Rome must conform itself to the results of the development of modern ideas.

### MR. REDMOND'S LECTURE.

#### To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS :

DEAR SIR,—It is, to say the least, strange that the organ of the Irish Cath-olics of Montreal should devote such a small space to the lecture delivered by Mr. Redmond, in Windsor Hall, on Tuesday evening last. Other papers, some, and probably all, hostile to the Irish cause, could devote columns to the subject, but a mere passing notice is given to it in THE TRUE WITNESS.

I am neither a l'arnellite, Healyite, nor McCarthyite, nor am I a prominent Irishman taking sides or issue with any of the different factions of the Irish contingent in Parliament, but I am Irish. if not by birth, by brood, and sufficiently so to do my share to henor any Irishman, of whatever faction who has lought for the cause and who may visit our city, and I deeply regret THE TRUE WITNESS could not devote more space to the sub-

#### J. P. KAVANAGH.

Montreal, January 21, 1897.

[There is a large circle of Irishmen, young and old, in this city, who are equally as sincire in their convictions, regarding the discharge of their duties as true friends of the Old Land, as is our correspondent, and just as generous in their impulses to accord that measure of recognition to any distinguished fellow countryman who may visit our shores, as is also evident from the tone of his communication-Irishnien why have demonstrated their sympathy with the cause of Home Rule in this district at a period when its expression implied not alone social ostracism, but even ruin

to their business undertakings, who now as earnestly cherish the opinion that the lecture tour of Mr. Redmond, through the United States and Canada, was inopportune, in the light of the existing order of factional division in the ranks of the Irish Party.

It matters not whether Mr. Relmond retrained from any discussion of controversial subjects. We contend that the present condition of the Irish Party 15 too sad to warrant any Irishman or number of Irishmen to indulge in receptions, in regard to which there exists a variety of optmon, and which are at the present juncture not alone untimely, but in our opinion calculated to do injury to the national cause on this Continent. Our report of the preceedings was in consequence a mere statement of facts. We may add that the TRUE WITNESS is not in any particular guided by the action of secular papers in this city or elsewhere. Its aim is to speak the truth fearlessly, to strive to foster a spirit of uni y amongst Irish Canadians, and in a special manner fulfil its mission as the exponent of the rights of English speaking Catholics .--ED. T. W.

#### THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS.

It is rumored that the Gazette will have a rival in the field of morning journalism, and it will bear the apt name is a substant of the substant and kind father, and the loss of their two bright little daught-

#### C. M. B. A. A TOKEN OF SYMPATHY.

The following numed delegates, representing both the Quebec Grand Council and Advisory Board, C.M.B.A., of Mon-treal, viz.: Brow. C. E. Leclerc, Grand Device and D. C. E. Leclerc, Grand President, A. R. Archambault, Grand Treasurer, James Meek, Grand Deputy, John Leppin, President Advisory Bart, W. J. Innes, Secretary Advisory Bard, P. Flannery, Chancellor, W. Davis, of Branch No. 2, of which the late Grand President P to Reilly was a member, F. Curran F. C. Lewlor, Rec. Sec. of B arch No. 1, and others rom the cofferent city ] Branches, walted upon Mrs. r. O'Renity on Friday evening last, at her residence, and tendered their profound sympathy to her and family, in their sail bereavement by the death of her late husband Patrick O'Reilly, who was their Grand President.

Bro. Lawlor being called upon, explained in a few words the object of their visit, and proceeded to read the following token of sympathy, which was in the shape of a beautifully large framed engrossed Memorial, during the reading of which he was visibly affected, as indeed were all present. Grand President Leclerc then made the presentation, ad-dressing Mrs. O'Reilly in a few choice and pleasing words :---

#### IN MEMORIAM.

To the widow and family of our late Grand President, Brother Patrick O'Reilly :---

DEAR MADAM, -- May you be pleased to permit us, on behalf of the Quebec Grand Council and the Advisory Board, C.M B.A., to assure you and your family, in the fulness of our hearts, that it was with profound regret we learned that God had been pleased to summon from this life your dearly beloved husband, the late Patrick O'Reilly, whose death seemed tous so very sudden. When the sad news reached us and became better sad news reached us and became better known, a feeling of grief ran through, not only the different branches of our C.M B A. in this city, but extended away far and near, affecting our sister branches all over the Province of Quebec, causing them to bend down, as it were, like weeping willows, because the great worth of our late Gran + President, and the deep interest he took in our organization d r ne his many wears of manihersting. d ring his many years of membership, and until he was visited by God's Angel of Death, hearing the dreadful summons to depart this life, was well known, and descreedly appreciated by every brother member who knew him in his lifetime. He paid several visits to the city of Quebec, and even to the United States, in his great and untiring efforts to secure from the Suprema Council a charter establishing a Grand Council for the Province of Quebec, and after surmounting all obstacles met with in his path, and which rose up before him, but with undaunted courage and perseverance he bravely faced and climbed them all, ustil finally, his fond and cherished hopes,-his yearning ambition,--were crowned with success, and the Quebec Grand Council was established four years ago, and Branches of that great American C.M.B.A. tree were planted everywhere. He identified himself with, and was a zealons worker in, all our fraternal and benevolent associations. Con-equently, we deem it our duty, and with throbbing hearts, desire to extend to you and your family the sincere sympathy of our Grand Council and Advisory

ical Adviser, Dr. Roy; President, Bro. A. T. Martin; 1st Vice-President, Bro. F. X. Payette; 2nd Vice-President, Bro. Elie Fortin; Recording Secretary, Bro. Chas. Pratt ; Asst. Secretary, Bro. J. H. Boyer : Financial Secretary, Bro. Thos. I. Evers : Treasurer, Bro, Japhet Dame ; Marshal, Bro E. Touringeau; Guard, Bro, F. X. Dum miler; Trustees, Bros.

Hector Dame, E. Tenryngeau, A. Therten, J. H. Bwer, F. X. Danon ier.

#### OBITUARY.

MR. E. CONROY, JR. It is with deep regret that we are called upon to announce the death of an estimable and talented young Irish Canadian, Mr Edward Conroy, jr., which sad event took place last week after a Rev. William O'Meara, pastor of St Gabriel's, left last week for New Yorkbrief illness of three days.

Deceased had scarcely entered upon that period which leads to the prime of life, when he was seized with an acute attack of peritonitis, and despite all that the best medical skill could do, he succumbed to its effects.

Mr. Conway, who received his primary education at the Christian Brothers Schools will be remembered by many of our young men for his beautiful penmanship, as well as for his kindly and generous disposition. He leaves a widow and three children to mourn his loss.

The funeral, one of the largest seen in this city for some time, took place Sunday afternoon, from his late residence, St. Trbain street, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Among those whom were noticed in the cortege were: Messrs. 5. Hoctor, J. McNally, Andrew Cullen, Bernard Tansey; T. C. O'Brien, M. Kane, J. Hammill, P. F. McCatfrey, J. Mc-Laughlin, T. N. Callaghan, M. Delahanty, J. J. Callaghan, M. Delahanty, Andrew Finn, W. P. McCathey, P. Scul lian, M. Phelan, L. Quinlan, Ed. Scullion, T. Cunningham, Thomas Liggett, Dr. J G. Globensky, A. T. Patterson, A. Nivin, Capt. G. Lefebre, E. W. Beuthner, W. C. Starke, George Clarke, R. Wynne, H. the deceased.

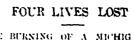
#### MR. JAMES MCKEOWN.

Mr. James McKeown is the most resent addition to our death-roll amongst the Irish Catholies in this city. I. The Shepherd of Jerusalem, He was a man of kind heart, generous

impulses, and with commendable enterprise in business matters. The large concourse that assisted at his funeral, amongst whom were judges, leading Crucifixion. The Shephurd, whilst tending his merchants, public men, and others, testified to the high esteem in which ne was held by his fellow countrymen genpilate. The Cross is now a re-ting place for days s erally.

To his brother, Mr. Peter McKeown, and other members of his family we offer our sympathy in their affliction.

Rev. Father Beaudry, pistor of the French congregation at Keesville, N.Y., died at Dr. Brod-ur's hospital on Sunday, after a short illness. Father Beaudry was born at Chambly, Qie. and clucated at the Petit Seminaire de St. Marie de Monnoir and at the Montreal Grand Seminary. He was



#### BY THE BURNING OF A MICHIGAN FARM HOUSE YESTERDAY.

BELLEVILLE, Mich., January 26.-The farmhouse of A. E. Vandewater, located three miles south of this place, was destroyed by fire early this morning, and tour persons were burned to death. They were Mrs. Vandewater and her two chilired a boy aged S. and a girl aged 14 ye re, and Miss Anne Vandewater, a sister of Mr. Vandewater Mr. Vande water was away from nome. The remal's nove been bound in a horribly charrent condition. I as bein year the life started from an overnexted stove.

PERSONAL.

and the South for a two weeks' trip.

Grand Prize

Engravings,

\$25 for \$3.

For Readers and Subscribers of the True Witness.

Arrangements have been made with

the "NATIONAL ART SOCIETY " to

present to each of the readers of this

week's number of THE TRUE WITNESS

each being 34 inches by 22 inches and

B. P. R. MORRIS, Y.R.Y.,

In the foreground are sheep, while the Serpeut, of

影

2. The Good Shepherd,

The Coldrated Robert Academarian.

Represents that Saviour clade in the simple

garb of a Shephord, leading back to the distant

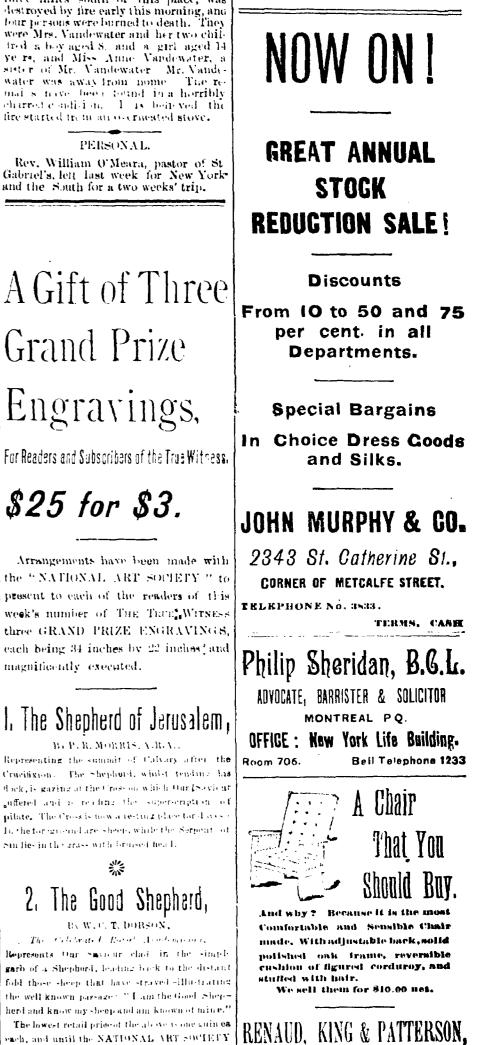
fold those sheep that have strayed sillustrating

the well known passage ( <sup>10</sup> I am the Good Shep-

BAW.C.T. DOBSON,

Sin lies in the grass with brussed head.

magnificently executed.



5

John Murphy & Co's

ADVERTISEMENT.

#### AN ILL-INSTRUCTED CATHOLIC.

The editor of the Catholic Advocate, of Louisville, Kentucky, is sorely in meed of a little instruction and counsel from his pastor-instruction as to the relations and duties of Catholics to their bishops, and counsel as to the nature of the religious subjects on which he should abstain from attempting to comment.

Referring to the interdiction of L'Electour by the Bishop of the province of Quebic, he makes this sapient pronouncement :---

"We are too far off to judge of the duty of the bishops and archbishops in the premises; but from an American standpoint we cannot see that it was necessary; we cannot see what good it could effect, more than could have been accomplished by a simple card of courtesy. Besides the bishops have subjected themselves to prosecution for the boy cott, and a suit for damages. We cannot speak as to Canadian law, but certainly in the United States we do not think any of the States would recognize the power of the bishops in a denomination to extend to the right to attack a man's private business.

The spiritual authority of Catholic bishops over their flocks is the same in the United States as it is in Canada, and in every other country in which the hierarchy is established. The right of the bishops to attack "a man's private businces" is determined by the nature of that " private business." If it is of a kind to imperil the faith or morals of Catholics, it is not only the right but the duty of the bishop to attack it. Catholic newspapers in the United where.

contention he is making. If one can dute fixed for its appearance is the first tairly interpret the views of Pope Leo of February. It will also, we learn, be of February. It will also, we learn, be independent in politics.

#### MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

The statement of the operations of this excellent financial institution for 1896, which will be found elsewhere in this issue, is eminently satisfactory. It will be seen that the volume of business was very large, showing a substantial increase-as a reference to the report of 1895 will prove-over that of the previous year. Out of the profits of the past year a dividend of seven per cent. has been paid, a balance of \$26588 cir ried forward, and \$100 000 added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to the large sum of \$1,075,000-almost equal to the paid up capital of the bank. The Sn reholders of this prosperous and pro gressive bank have every reason to feel satisfied with its prudent and sagacious management.

It has been estimated that at least 21 percent. of the entire population of the United States makes its living out of the electric light and power industry and the branches of trade directly dependent upon it. This explains, we suppose, the "hustle" which characterizes the busy lives of so many of our republican neighbors. They are positively-or should we say negatively-charged with electricity.

ANOTHER striking evidence of the friendliness of the Star towards Irish Catholics is its triple sensational headings, directing special attention to a trivial dispute between Ald. Jacques and Mr. Dillon, chairman of the Board of Assessors. The latter is the only Irish Catholic representative on the Board, and thereby hangs a tale, etc., etc.

That Irishmen possess no monopoly in the manufacture of bulls has long ago been demonstrated by numerous samples of the article produced in other countries than the Emerald Isle. Here is one of the latest samples, which comes from the capital of the British empire: A London jury the other day brought in the States have been placed under the epis. following verdict : We find the prisoner not guilty and that he admitted the following were installed :-Spiritual daughter of Joseph Street, all of Mont-strongly recommend him to mercy. copal ban as well as in Canada and else- soner not guilty and that he admitted

of The Despatch. It is said that the the painful ordeal through which you have been called upon to pass and the dradful void made in your family circle. We pray that God in His infinite mercy may have been pleased to receive the soul of your late bosom friend and protector into His own Requiescatia pace heavenly kingdom, there to ande tree from care and pain for evermore; also, that you may be blessed with the requisite grace of Christian resignation to bear up in your sad affliction and submit to God's holy will. We fondly hope that this our little offering of condolence may assist in giving you some consolution in your great trial,-and now ask to join with you in prayer: " Eternal rest grant to him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine on him." In true sympathy, on behalf of the Quebec Grand Council Advisory Board

> C. J. LECLERC, Gd. Prs. A. R. ARCHAMBAULT, Gd. Tres. JAMES MEEK, Gd. Dpt. JOHN LAPPIN, Prs. Adv Board. W. J INNES, Sec. Adv. Board.

 $\cup$ .M.B.

Bro. T. Curran, in a few neat remarks, returned thanks on behalf of Mrs. P O'Reilly.

BRANCH NO. 10-INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

The regular meeting of Branch No. 10, C.M B.A. (Quebec Grand Council) was held in their hall on the 20th. The reports of the different officers being read showed the Branch to be in a highly prosperous condition, numerically and financially.

After routine business Grand Deputy Jas. Meek, assisted by Chancellor Flannery and President Lappin, of Branch No. 1, installed the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Michael Lynch; 1st Vice-President, Andrew Duggan; 2nd Vice-President, J. Mace; Rec Sec. James Mclver; Asst. Rec. Sec., J. J. Holland; Fin. Sec., M. J. Walsh; Treasurer, C. J. Flanagan; Marshal, J. Corbett; Guard, J. McCabe; Trustees, A. Duggan and T. F. Mace; Representative to Grand Council, M. Lynch; Alternate, M. J. Walsh.

The installation of the officers of Branch 226, Cote St. Paul, which was held last Thursday evening, was carried out in a most imposing manner. A large number of members of the Association from the city attended. President A.T. Martin presided and amongst those present were Grand Deputies J. J. Costigan, Joseph Girard, A. H. Spedding, T. P. Tansey, President M. Sharkey, of Branch 26; President Leubir, Branch 240; Chancellor J. H. Feeley, Branch 26; Vice-President M. Eagan, Branch 26; Bros. Jas. Milloy, Thos. R. Stevens and others The ceremony of installation was con-

ers, May Olive and Geraldine. We extend to the bereaved parents our sincere sympathy.

Two old residents of Cobourg. Ontario, passed away last week, James Fee, aged S0; and William Cashion, aged S1.

#### FATHER OATES DEAD. A FORMER PRIEST OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

PASSES AWAY IN BOSTON. (Quebec Mercury.)

Those of our readers who had the privilege of being acquainted with this reverend gentleman learned with feelings of deep regret the startling tidings of his unexpected decease at Boston vesterday afternoon. He was one of the first batch of Redemptorist Fathers who came to Quebec in 1874, and it was mainly due to his efforts that the change in the management of the temporalities of St. Patrick's church in this city was brought about. Those who were close enough to be witnesses of the memorable events of that time will not soon forget Father Oates, and the leading part he bore in them. Death has since reaped a plentiful harvest of t e elders of St. Patrick's congregation since then, and very few of them survive to day.

Of modest stature and unassuming appearance, Father Oates had an energy and zeal that never flagged, a courage that quailed before no obstacle or oppon-ent, a spirity of charity that never paused to count the cost of any sacrifice for the glory of his Maker or the benefit of his fellow-men. A fervent piety, a deep devotion to the land of his birth. a ripe knowledge of his ancestral tongue, and a love for his people which sought their welfare in all things, Father Oates was such a model as is rarely seen of the ideal Irish priest. No sufferer appealed in vain to his sympathy, and his heart and hand were ever open to those in distress or atlliction. Many a tear of regret will be shed by those who remember his whole souled kindness It was no claptrap that prated idly, but a readiness to relieve which showed itself only in sterling deeds, hidden from men, but known to the recording angel. The St. Patrick Total Abstinence Society of this city enjoyed its palmiest days when his was the soul that gave life to it, and those who were then its members can never forget him. Many of his old them survive.

ALLAN-STREET-In this city, on Monday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, Edward Allan, son of William

The lowest retail prime of the above is one guin ca each, and until the NATIONAL ART SOCIETY. was established this had never been published under that price.

\*\*

3, La Madonna Dei Ansidei,

BY RAPHAEL.

Represents the Virgin and Child attended by St,

652 Craig Street. THE GENUINE

Heintzman & **UPRIGHT PIANOS** 

Are constructed specially to withstand our Canadian climate.

> SEE OUR ASSORTMENT OF LATEST STYLES.

## C.W. LINDSAY,

2966 St. Catherine St.

Sole Representative for Montreal.

#### A NEW FIRM.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the announcement in another column of the firm of Callahan & Co... printers. Mrs. Callahan and her two sons have decided to carry on the business of Book and Job printers, so long conducted by the late Mr. Felix Callahan. The new firm should receive the patronage and support of all Irish Catholic business establishments, and also of our local national societies, as the late Mr. Callahan was a devoted and self-sacrificing worker for the Irish cause in this city throughout his whole career.

"I have a good father," said the young man, "one who, I am sure, always tried to do his daty. I have only one thing with which to reproach him." "What with which to reproach him." "What is that?" "Human nature is human nature, and I must take it for granted that he is no exception to a universal rule. I don't think I can ever forgive him for the manner in which he used to go around and bore his friends with the smart things I said when I was a baby."-Washington Star.

"The price you ask for your manu-script, sir, 1s exorbitant," said the publisher.

"Exorbitant ?" repeated the careworn author disdainfully, "exorbitant? Why, man, I've been paying postage on that story for the last twenty years."- Washington Times.

friends, who parted from him a few years ago, cherisned the hope of seeing him again in our midst. This was not to be, but though he died far from them, his memory will not perish while any of

MARRIED.

John the Enprist and St. Nicholas of Bari, and is by common consent one of the most perfect picfures in the world, and is also or e of the noblest embodiments of Christianity, Raphael is above all the painter of Motherhood and Childhood-of the self-forgetting love of the one and the fearly s. faith of the other-the human relationship which

of all others is the most divine. This picture was recently purchased for the British National Gallery for £70,000 sterling, more than three times the largest price ever paid for a single picture.

The National Art Society have, at great expense, secured the only Copper-plate which exists of the above Even ordinary prints from it have realized from three to four geineas at public auction in England.

The above three magnificent Engravings will be sent to all readers of THE TRUE WITNESS who cut out the Voucher below and forward it, with three dollars, to

#### "THE NATIONAL ART SOCIETY,"

No. 3, SNOWDON CHAMBERS, 95 Adelaide Street, Toronto

Or any single Engraving will be sent for \$1.25, to over the cost of Copyright charges, duty, packing, curriage, and other expenses.

N.B.-Applications must be made to the National Art Society as above, and not to the office of the TRUE WITNESS.

"THE TRUE WITNESS,"

VOUCHER.

I. The Shepherd of Jerusalem.

3. La Madonna Dei Ansidei.

No copy will be given without the Voucher, but

readers may, if they wish, cull and get the En-

gravings. Orders will be executed strictly in the

order in which they arrive, and after the stock at

present in this country is exhausted, the National

Art Society reserve the right to raise the charges or to return the applicants' money in full.

For One Copy of

2. The Good Shepherd.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JANUARY 27, 1897

## SECULAR SCHOOL

## System in Ontario.

## The Rush Into the Professions.

Hillions of Dollars Spent by the Administration--Results Attained Disappointing.

## A Striking Array of Facts and Figures.

#### [CANADIAN MAGAZINE.]

IFE is a battle of hard facts against theory. The battlefield of experimental democracy is strewn with disap pointed hopes, aspirations cut short, and castles in the air cruelly destroyed. What hopes we in Ontario built upon the benign and beneficent influences of free education ! Brought to the dot r o' the humblest cottage, it would enter in and make the lives of t e people happier and more true. Labour would become more efficient and more dignified, and before the bright light of knowledge the hideous phantems of vice and crime would fly away. With what care have we studied the systems of other countries. and, step by step, built up and perfected a system of our own, leading by natural grades from the public school and kindergarten at the cottage door to the University of Toronto! With what pride, and natural pride, we look at the crowning point of our system, which com-mands the respect and admiration of the whole American Continent! And we receive with complacent satisfaction the congratulations of our visitors who attend the great educational conventions which from time to time are held in our midst.

It is, indeed, hard to have to admit that the Education System, of which we hoped so much, must be ranked among the disappointments of life; that it has not decreased crime and that, instead of an angel of light, it has proved an octopus with an angel's face, reaching out its tentacles into the houses and pockets of the people, degrading our profession and depopulating the country. The language is strong; but so are the facts.

There are twelve departments in our system, and two of these alone, the Public Schools and High Schools, according to the last report of the Minister of Education in the year 1894-'95, cost the Province over four-and-a-balf million dollars. In the last twenty years, as was lately pointed out by Mr. Galt in The Week, the expenditure upon these two departments has been seventy-nine million dollars. The sum is enormous. The taxpayer does not grudge the money, but, in a quiet way, he has shown a certain feeling of diffidence in the wisdom of the authori ties. In the year 1891 the Provincial Government passed an Act providing that County Councils may require a portion of the liability of the County to be paid by the County pupils in ters but such fees must not exceed one dollar per month. The popularity of this concession was shown by the fact that within one year from the passing of the Act there were seventy seven High Schools in which fees were exacted. Why, we naturally ask, have educa tionists been allowed, without criticism or comment, to force upon the people a system of higher education which, it would seem, they grudgingly pay for? Why am I forced, whether I wish it or not, to be my brother's teacher? The primary cury of a government is, surely. to govern. We understand that the functions of a government are extended to education because it is for the public good : 1, that no m in should be brought up without an education, and so become a possible burder or no mace to the State ; 2, that i o allo man should be lost to the State from the ideationy of his parents to pay for his education 3, that every man should be able to make an intelligent use of his rights of suffrage. How does the Ontario Educational System serve the public good? Experi ence does not seem to show that education such as we have makes people more moral. In the year 1869 the total num ber of commitments in the Province for various offences was 5 655; in 1889, 12,531; an increase of 6,876, as against an esti mated increase in population of 611,600 Juvenile crime has increased to an alarming extent; but we complacently, in the face of statistics which prove to the contrary, attribute this phenomenon to the importation of pauper children from Europe. At the Spring Assizes held in Hamilton this year, when the Grand Jury, in their presentment, referred to the number of serious crimes committed by youths which had come before them, and placed the blame. as usual, upon the children imported from English cities, Mr. Justice Street, the presiding judge, in his reply, pointed metrically perfect, the High Schools, of out that the young men convicted were course, nust be well supported. With all brought up, with one exception, in this end it is necessary, as lar as possible, the Public Schools of that city, where, he | to make them an essential part of popusaid, "they were simply taught read lar education and, at the same time, to ing, writing, arithmetic and a smattering of other things, but they were not taught the difference between right and wrong." One of the most fruitful sources of crime, as was pointed out by Mr. to provide all the necessary education Rutherford Hayes, (x President of the United States, at Cincinnati, in 1890, is ' the inordinate engirness to acquire weath and to get money sufficient to satisfy the desires of the extravagant or the profligate, which is so prevalent in these days," and this desire is undoubt dly fostered by the spread of free education. Which, we may ask, is the greater menace to the State, the educated man or the ignoramus out of work ?

A Vigorous Arraignment of the Yet we in Ontario burden ourselves with a heavy tax to turn out every year a crop of men for whom there is no legitimate occupation for which they are adapted. In the city of Toronto it is estimated that there are 200 lawyers unable to pay their office rent! Indeed, in every town in Ontario there are, at least, one-third too many lawyers, and these men are not only a loss to the State of so many taken from the ranks of the producers, hut they constitute a distinct menace to the community. Nine men out of ten, when pushed to the wall, will depart from lines tion of that causing from a profession to the level of a trade. Men are driven by the increasing competition and the diffi-culty of obtaining a livelihood to have recourse to methods of making money, which, fifteen years ago, would not have been tolerated : taxing for work, "work-ing" the churches, blackmail and the manufacture of litigation; a fact which no one familiar with the practical working of the law, who keeps his eye on the

current law reports, can fail to recognize. And so it goes on all down the line. The surplus doctors are just as numerous as the surplus lawyers. And if you advertise for a public school teacher at the lowest possible living wage, you will have a hundred and fifty "qualified" applicants.

In twenty years we have educated millions of pupils, and we can not point to one man, who could not have paid for his own education, whose place could not he filled at once by a hundred ; not one man, to whose education we feel glad that we have subscribed. While in the general condition of the people we see no great improvement to console us for the money we have spent.

P rhaps this may be due to the fact that our present system more than any-thing else tends to drive our best men from the country. The difficulties of the educated man only begin when his education is completed. Where the field is as overcrowded as it is in Ontario, there must inevitably be a period of unremunerative waiting. If a man cannot afford to pay for his education, he cannot afford to support himself during this time.

He finds that in the larger centres of the United States the prizes and opportunities are more attractive and the cost of waiting is no greater ; and to day it is the cities of the United States that are reaping the benefit of millions spent by the Ontario taxpayer in higher edu cation.

This statement is borne out by statistics. Taking the years from 1889 to 1894, inclusive, it is estimated that in the former year there were 2,300 doctors and about 1,400 lawyers practising in Ontario; while at the end of 1894 the number of practising doctors had increased by 225, and of lawyers by 383. During this interval 840 students had passed the final examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and over 700 lawyers had been called to the Bar.

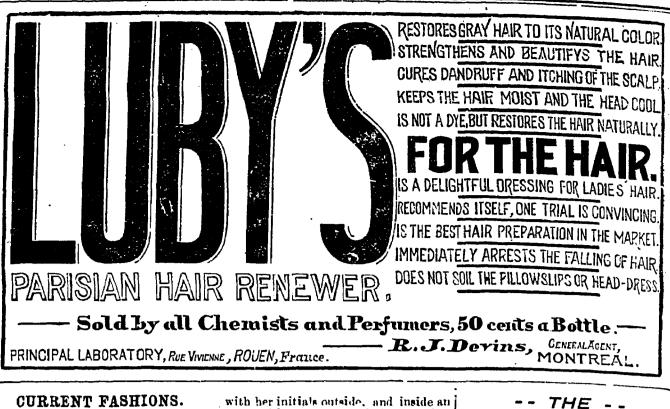
What happened to the surplus, who could not find room in Ontario? It is significant that during the year 1894, when the United States was swept by a financial cyclone, which prevented many | feel themselves compelled. The teachers, from venturing upon an ucknown and again, whose attention must naturally

than is attached to any other of their useful functions." In this connection we would refer our readers to an excellent paper written by Mr. McMillan of Toronto, entitled "Defects in our Public School System," read before the Annual Convention of the Ontario Educational Association in 1894, in which he says: What becomes of this large army of recruits? For the fifteen years already mentioned (1877 to 1892) the total in crease of teachers in actual service was 1,868, or a yearly output of 125. To sup ply this increase of 125 we have the an-nual output of the Model Schools, number-ing on the average 1,200." The natural conclusion to be drawn from the fact that 125 positions are annually filled by 1,200 teachers, is that each teacher remains something less than two months at his vocation; and the pupils of the of strict propriety and honor; and to the over-crowding of the legal profession in Ontario must be attributed the degrata-tion of that calling from a profession to prospect of making a living as a step-ping stone to the already over-crowded professions.

It is a difficult thing to retrace our steps; but there are two points upon which we could place the finger of reform. If the salaries of the Public School teachers were raised, if we y teacher was subjected to a more s vere training and compelled, as in Prussia, to pledge himself to serve as a teacher in the Dominion for at least three years, we should have fewer youths seeking a livelihood through higher education who ought to be working in the lields, and we should have better teachers for our children.

There is no reason why I should be compelled to be my brother's teacher, if I, as a citizen of the State, receive no benefit. The standard of the Public Schools should be raised and made as efficient as possible, so as to give a complete common school educati n. But I, as a taxpayer, should not be asked to contribute to the payment of indis-criminate higher education, beyond that point where it affects the course of the pupils' lives, because an excessive in crease of these who receive education beyond that point has been shown to be a detriment and not a benefit to the community. Higher education, there'ore, above this limit should be made as nearly as possible self-maintaining. At the same time, the poor man who cannot afford to pay for his education, and is likely to prove a benefit and an ornament to the State, might well be provided for by a system of scholarships which would give him free education, and maintain him until he is able to earn a living by his profession.

The evil is atent to every man who thinks. But how is it to be remedied? It indiscriminate higher education has proved a failure, it has been belauded to the skies. And Canada is not alone in this. We cannot look to our politicians -though, unfortunately, in this country. education is under their control--for the people's representatives ride on the wave of public opinion; they are not the pioneers of thought. Party politicians, too, will always stand by their leaders. We cannot expect our Minister of Education to admit that he has gone too far, and the leaders of the Opposition are waiting for the tide. Nor can we look to the Press, for it has joined heart and soul in the worship of this popular god. We have good reason to believe that the big guns of our leading newspapers are loaded, but they hesitate to fire them off until public opinion is ripe and they



#### The Queen.]

TUCKING -The plain tucks a year ago threatened to become a dominant fash-ion. and several gowns were made with graduated ones to the waist; but, accord-ing to vulgar partonce, this 'did not tak on.' Now, to be *à la mode*, the tuck-ings must be gathered, and five or seven thus appear on the hem of the skirt, or ment of boots and shows, as well as all on the brushes and notices for the better adjust-ter the boots and shows, as well as all

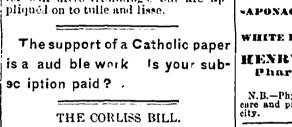
RUCHES -Ruches of pleated tuile or isse not only border the tulle skirts for hall dresses, but form festoons above, which would seem to peint to the return of the double skirt. A newer form of trimming is rather a simulated than a real ruche. The material has to be cut on the cross and gathered in the centre, so that either edge is very full and rounded. This has a great effect in the rounded. This has a great effect in the laines of roses, theres and leaves, while various thin labrics on satins, moires, long lappet ends of silk, forming a sash, and silks, and is employed at the hems, receated often at intervals up the skirt. every shede of pink and yellow. A great Moreover, this generally heads the many white roses are employed. Gar gathered knee flounces which are being denias find a place in millinery, es brought in, and very pretty they are, perially at the backs of hats and bonnets. though not so graceful as the plain skirt.

BUITONS.-The variety in these is legion. Six paste buttons, three on either side of the waist, are pretty nearly a necessity for a smart day or tea gown, and many other bodices display three of them on the left side, starting from the is a aud ble work is your subneck to the bust. They tigure in the centre of lace jabots, rosettes of lace, and in any ribbon resette or pompon that may be worn. No Louis XV. or XVI. coat would be complete without them, but there are many less ornamentalkinds. Mother of pearl which is now dyed any tint to match the dresses, is set in filigree gold or silver frames, and the painted buttons à la Watteau are almost as pretty as paste.

CAPES.—They are very certainly the fashion, and are only being superseded by slow degrees by jackets; but they bave their drawbacks. While they are generally becoming and are easily slip. The Corliss amendment is aimed against wind getting under them. Now that the the daily incoming of Canadians, who weither is keener, very full sable and . precarious sea, in spite of the general be turned to the question, will never be mink capes, with a frill of the fur at the

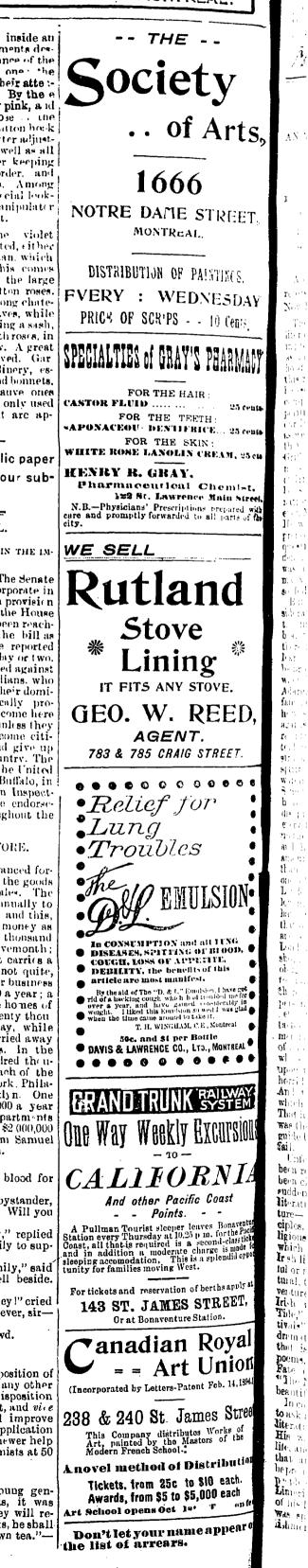
array of instruments and pigments destined to improve the appearance of the feet. The idea is not a new one the Romans and Greeks turned their atte :tion in the same direction. By the e means the soles become a rosy pink, and thus sphear on the hem of the skirt, or ment of boots and snoes, as well as an on the yoke of the bodice, and are a very the brushes and polishes for keeping or inary ac ompaniment of the long these boots and shoes in order, and close fitting sleeve if made in any thin material. to see every portion of her foot.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, - The violet comes first and strongly scented, either the dark tone or the Neapolitan, which has the preference. At r this comes the rose. The matrons wear the large blooms, the dibutuales the button roses. Many of the ball gowns have long chateare often bordered all round with roses, in and orchids, the brilliant mauve ones having the preference, are not only used for ball dress trimmings, but are ap-



U. S. SENATE INCORPORATES IT IN THE IM-MIGRATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, January 20 .--- The Senate conferees have agr ed to incorporate in the Immigration B lithe main provision of the Corliss amendment on the House Bill. An understanding has been reached by the Committee, and the bill as agreed upon will probably be reported for final passage within a day or two. work on this side and retain their domiciles in C nada It specifically pro-hibits the entry of aliens who come here



depression prevailing in Ontario, the numbers of the practising lawyers increased by 132, more than double the average of increase in the other years during this period.

That the general intelligence of the people has improved is beyond question. But our Mechanics' Institutes and Public Libraries tell a disappointing tale. The literature which is read is composed of the lighter magazines and novels. We are not thorough and we are not stu dious.

These are the fruits of our vaunted system. A close examination will reveal the weak spots. First, our educational authorities appear to have overlooked one important feature in human nature which now, in the light of ex perience, must be fully recognized. Education is, and always will be, used as a direct means of obtaining a living. If you educate a young man in this country bey and a certain point, he turns his back upon the farm and upon manual labor. It is true that, according to the official report last year, 934 High School pupils took up agriculture as a calling. But these figures are misleading, for the great majority of this number only return to their father's farm to await an opening in life. Practical farmers report that the High School pupil who returns to the farm returns with a "bee in his bonnet," and he seizes the first opportunity to get off into some other occupation. A a matter of fact, the tendency to seek a living in the "nicer" occupations is too often fostered by the fond parent, who finds that it is cheaper to make a lawyer or a doctor of his son than to set him up on a farm, and then it must be remembered that he has little knowledge, as a rule, of the world. When the boy comes home, able to conjugate a Latin verb, he primes his head with rail-splitting presidents and men who have risen to be prime ministers from printers' devils. We hail and admire great men of this type, but it is a pity that their histories are ever written. Again, to render our system symoffer a bait to scholars in the prospect of remunerative occupation when they have finished the course. How has this heen done? The course of the Public Schools, which were originally intended

for the people, has been cut short, with the express intention, apparently, that the education obtained there should be incomplete. And what is the bait held out as an inducement?

We may gather a hint of this from the report of the Minister of Education for 1894, in which he says: "The High Schools and the Institutes train annually about 1,200 teachers for the Public Schools. This gives an importance to Surely the man most capable of mischief. their existence, perhaps, even greater

so foolish as to quarrel with their own hem, and a square, turned down collar bread and butter, wnstever in their hearts they may think ; and every year we may expect a return of the enthusiasm which is characteristic of the conven-

tions that they hold:

If, then, there is to be any change, based upon common sense and the les sons taught by results, we must look to a full and free discussion by the people themselves in our Farmers' Institutes and Boards of Trade; for here, free from the disturbing influence of politics, these questions can be debated, and it is only those who are supposed to be benefited that can start the ball rolling and criticise without fear the wisdom of their own impartial liberality.

ERNEST HEATON.

#### WOMAN AS AN INVENTOR.

#### COMMUNICATED BY MARION & MARION.

Of late years many very superior inventions are the result of woman's inventive genius, which is proof of her advancement in the great field of observation and thought. It is cheering to know that in woman we have great resources and increasing powers and influence for human progress. Her domain of investigation is directed chiefly toward domestic utensils and household implements that sell readily. We might mention numerous domestic implements and appliances coming from her brain and hands, for which we have secured and sent to the respective female inventors letters-patent bearing the broad seal of the Patent Office.

We make the above statement to encourage our female friends in the laudable ambition to become observers, thinkers, inventors; for most any intelligent person can, by observation, thought and experiment, become an inventor.

The following patents have been granted to women :—

Darning frame, Ella Goodwin, Chicago, Hlø.

Cycling ekirt, Pauline B. Hercht, Elizabeth, N J.

Bicycle skirt, Clarissa D. Dockham, Staten Island, N. Y.

Bouquet holder, Adelaide J. O'Neil San Francisco, Cal.

A veneering machine, Addie M Brook, Plainfield, N. J.

Non refillable bottle, Elizabeth A. Sanders, James' Store, Va.

Steam bath apparatus, Mary Hammer, Milwaukee, Wis. Cotton wool mattress, Ursula S. Dah-

lerup, Copenhagen, Denmark. An ingenious machine for wrapping packages, Edith E. and T. D. Boyer, Dayton, O.

TIRED MOTHERS find help in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood, a good appetite and new and needed STRENCTH.

at the neck, find mere patronage than any other kind.

aigrettes of lace, ribbon, feathers or bill was originally drafted by the United flowers are all fashionable, placed at Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, in the side of the mir, and flowers are both conjunction with Immigration Inspectintroduced on the same headdress, or De Burry, and received the endorse-Small wreaths of violets encircling the ment of organized labor throughout the coil of hair which the French wear on country.

the top of the head and the English above the nape of the neck, is a very pretty arrangement. We have worn more coronets of late years, principally smoothly from the face and twisted in a knot at the back. Th se who have not follow the French mode, parting the hair a little on one side; and the Botticelli coiffure, with the parting in the centre and the hair drawn over the ears, though somewhat trying and returning to favour to the majority of English faces.

MUFFS.-The fashion is to have a large sable muff, but everybody can not fall in with this necessity, seeing that a single one often represents a small for tune. The pouch shaped mull is coming in again, made of black Persian lamb, and lined with a very light tone of satin, visible at either end in a prominent

frill. Muffs made entirely of ermine have found no appreciation, but a good many black velvet ones are trimmed with straps of ermine and lined with join us?" bright cerise velvet, and seal muff' are trimmed with bands of ermine and ermine heads, \* gathered frill of ermine edging the light green satin lining Feathers and fur are blended together this year both in trimmings and in muffs, and pheasant plumage and ostrich feathers both look well combined either with the favorite chinchilla or broad tail. Thibet is a good, u eful, warm fur, and is very often employed for mulls when the mantles are trimmed with large Thibet collars and borders.

THE FEET.-Manicuring came from America, and now the ladies of that nation are directing their attention to their feet on the same lines. Among the wedding gifts of many a New Fork bride is a leather-looking despatch box,

والمعالية بالمعالية بالمعالية بالمعالية بالمعالية بالمعالية Are You Nervous? Horsford's Acid Phosphate Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

to perform labor of any kind unless they declare their intention to become citizons of the United States and give up HEADDRESSES -- Large and important their homes in the foreign country. The

#### THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

D-partment stores have advanced forbrilliants, thun perhaps at any other tunately in both the quality of the goods time of the world's history ; but when sold and the amount of the sales. The this would be too full dress the back of busin as of several amounts annually to the hair is dotted over with small dia from \$7,500,000 to \$15,000,000, and this, mond brocenes and pins. People with roughly speaking, is as much money as low brows look well with the hair turned many a prosperous milway one thousand off the face in a high roll, as Marie Au | miles long handles in a twelvemonth : toinette wore it, while a classic face one great store in the West carries a looks best with it drawn softly and rent account of almost, if not quite, \$400,000 a year; the mail order business of another amounts to \$900,000 a year : a such classically beautiful features should number of houses send to the homes of their customers more than twenty thou sand packages in a single day, while perhaps as many more are carried away in the hands of the shoppers. In the busiest days quite one hundred theuonly by degrees, is certainly becoming sands persons have visited each of the very largest stores of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Brooklyn. One firm spends mor than \$300 000 a year for advertising : and single departments in several stores sell more than \$2 000,000 worth of goods annually--From Samuel Hopkins Adams, in Scribner's.

> "I would give my heart's blood for Cuba!" shrieked the patriot.

"Good !" exclaimed a bystander, Um getting up troops now. Will you

"Well-er-er-my family," replied the patriot-"I've got a family to sup-port, and-"

We'll take care of your family," said the other, "and pay you well beside. What do you say?" "Sell my patriotism for money!" cried the patriot, indignantly. "Never, sir— never! It's too sacred."

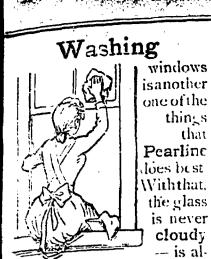
And he vanished in the crowd.

-Atlanta Constitution.

Hair shews the innate disposition of a man or woman more than any other part of the person-when the disposition is cheerful, the hair is bright, and vice versà. But as attention will improve the one, so will a few weeks application of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer help the other. Sold by all chemists at 50 cts. each bottle.

In an advertisement for a young gentleman who left his parents, it was stated that "If Master Jackey will return to his disconsolate parents, he shall be allowed to sweeten his own tea."-London Tit-Bits.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JANUARY 27, 1897.



ways clear and bright. Washingit is less trouble, of c urse but that is the case with verything that is washed Wh Pearline, And about the thes and the frames; remember that Pearline, when the kes the dirt off, leaves the Hat on. Haven't you noficed that certain imitations are not so particular about this ? 487 Millions Pearline

#### GERALD GRIFFIN.

AN APPRECIATION OF THE CAREER OF THE FAMOUS IRISH NOVELIST.

THE LESSNE OF PURE SOULED PATRIOTISM WHICH HIS WRITINGS CONTAIN-THE LEOPOSAL TO ERECT A MONUMENT TO HIS MIMORY.

A correspondent of the Munster News refers to Gorald Griffin, the famous Irish Novelist, in the following manner :----

There is no name, perhaps, in Irish literature which has been so neglected. in proportion to the merits of its owner, as that of Gerahl Griffin. In all likelihoud he has suffered considerably in this respect from what cannot generally be ascribed to Irish writers-the almost complete absence of any reference to political topics in his writings. Most of our lrish writers were strong party men, as well as *litterateurs*, and for the fact that he was an exception to this rule, Griffin has been relegated to what is more cr less a back seat in the history of Irish literature. But this should not be so. No doubt Griffin was not a nationalist in the sense that Davis, or even Moore, might be termed nationalist. He was not a politician, and had got no prenounced views upon the political questions of his time. Yet nobody will deny, who has studied his life, that he was a true Irish patriot, and through many of his works the spirit of puresouled patriotism is breathed.

But apart altogether from these con siderations Griffin was a literary man of the first order, and many of his works bear the impress of true genius. And there is much that young Irishmen may fame, until very shortly before his death, hewas engaged in one long stubborn light against adversity. Anybody who has read the story of his life in London, as told by his brother, cannot fail to be strick by the manly and independent spirit with which he met the difficulties which surrounded him on every side. Sometimes, as we learn from his letters. he felt sick at heart from the trials and disappointments which met him at every turn; but the thought of giving up the struggle never entered his mind, and he would sooner have borne any amount of suffering and trouble rather than acknowledge himself beaten. In one of the letters which he sent from Londen to his brother, we find the following characteristic passage :-" You have no idea what a heart bresking life that of a young scribbler beating about, and endervouring to make his way in London, is; going into a bookseller's shop, as I have often done, and being obliged to praise my own manuscript, to induce him to look at it at all-for there is so much competition that a person without a name will not even et a trial, while he puts on his spectacks and answers all your self-commendations with a 'humi-um'--a set of hardened villains! and yet at no time whatever could I have been prevailed upon to quit London altogether. That horrid word tailure. No! death first.' And this was the key to the success which ultimately crowned his efforts. That horror of the very word "failure' was the guiding principle of his life, and guided by this principle he could not Sai) Unfortunately when the heights had been reached, and the ladder had at last been climbed, a complete, though not a rudden, change in his feelings deprived literature—and especially Irish litera-ture— f one of its most brilliant dis ciples. But before he entered the re-ligious profession he had written much which should die only with the death of Ir sh literature Nothing more beautiful or more realistic, and yet more natual, than the "Colleen Bawn" bas, I venture to say, ever been penned by any Irish novelist; and of his "Holland Tide," and "Tales of the Munster Fes tivals" the same may be said. As a dramatist and a poet he also wrote much that is truly beautiful. Some of his poems, such as "Matt Hyland," "The Fate of Kathleen." "Shanid Castle," "The Nightwalker," etc., are models of beautiful particul acienting beautiful poetical word painting. In conclusion, therefore, is it too much to ask all true lovers of their country's literature not to forget Gerald Griffin ? His was a bright example and a noble life, and he has bequeathed to us much that any literature in the world would he proud of. Especially should Limerick Prople cherish his memory, for he was a Limerick man born, and the greater part of his life, when he was not in London, Was spent in this county. The estab Liment of a monument to his memory | poem as that for less.—Tit-Bits.

has been mooted, but, after all, the only real and lasting monument is that which is established in the hearts and feelings of his fellow countrymen. And surely it is not incorrect to say that among Limerick people there are numbers who tenderly cherish the memory of the gifted and gentle Griffin. Let us hope that the generations of Irishmen that are coming may learn to value more highly still the lessons which are contained in the history of his life and labors."

Your subscription is due, send it to the office. We are waiting for it.

#### CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND.

CHURCH IMPROVEMENTS IN INVERNESS.

We take the following from an English exchange. During the past few years ecclesiastical architecture has made great progress in Inverness, the capital of the Highlands, and the Catholic people of the town have not been behindhand in beautifying and making their place o worship more suitable to their requirements, and a visit to the exceedingly pretty church of Inverness must be a real plessure to lovers of art and architecture. A new years ago the old church, a fair specimen of Gothic revival, afforded more than ample space the small congregation, but to the increasing numbers rendered a considerable extension of the church necessary. Under the direction of Mr. Car ruthers, architect, two new bays corresponding with the rest of the church have been added, together with an entirely new sanctuary and sacristy. An open timber roof, dark-stained and touched with gilding, has been constructed over the sanctuary, which is well fit by two large traceried windows on the north and s uth side. A moulded stone arch of wide span separates the sanctuary from the nave, and on the uppermost of the two sanctuary steps stands the Communionrail in hammered and polished brass by Hardman, of Birmingham, who also supplied the gas-littings. A new organ of exceedingly sweet tone has been placed in the west gallery. The beautiiul baptismal tont is of pure Carrara marble, and is the gift of Mr. James Walsh, a member of the congregati n. The latest addition to the church is a superb set of Stations of the Cross from Messrs, Mayer & Co., of Munich. These stations give a finish and richness to the church that leaves nothing to be desired They are simply and devotionally concrived, and coastily executed in altorelievo, each figure tinted in harmoni ous colors, picked out with gold orna ments. Altogether the church is a beamiful motorment of the piety and self-sacrifice of inverness Catholics.

## GAVE AWAY HIS CRUTCHES

THE STORY OF MR. J. MCDONOGH. OF TIVERION, ONT.

SUFFERED FROM TWO SEVERE ATTACKS OF RHEUMATISM - DOCTORS FEARLD THE TROUBLE WAS GOING TO HIS HEART-PINK PILLS CURED HIM AND HE GAVE AWAY HIS CRUTCHES.

(From the Tiverton Watchman.) Anyone seeing the robust health and active form of Mr. Jack McDonogh, who be proud of, in his life. From the time is managing Mr. A. Gilchrist's harness when he first left "the groves of sweet business during his absence in Scotland, would be considerably surveised to learn that only two years ago he was a confirmed invalid and unable to walk without the aid of crutches. But such is the case, and hearing of this remarkable cure from the excruciating agony of in flammatory rheamatism by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a representative of the Watchman called up in him to learn the particulars. Mr. McDonogh was found working at the harness bench. as well and active as any young man in the country, and in reply to a question about his cure said :- 'Yes, mine was quite a remarkable case. Two years ago last spring while at home in Wingham. I was suddenly taken down with rheum atism, my feet and ankles swelling so that I could not even put on an ov rshoe. I was in bed for three weeks under the care of the doctor and had to use crutches t r a long time after that. The next spring the rheumatism came block again, worse tuan ever, attacking all my joints, but principally my ankles, knees, hips, elbows and wrists. The doctor gave me very little encouragement, and said he was alraid of it going to my heart and killing me. 1. had read a great deal about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the cures they had wrought, and I deter-n ined to try them. At first I did not notice much change, but before 1 had taken a half dozen boxes I was so much improved that I had given away my crutches and have never required their use since. I still took the Pink Pills for some time longer and I have never had a touch of rheumatism since, and hope I never may. I can say that Pink Pills cured me of a bad case of rheumatism and 1 cheerfully recommend them to others suffering as I did." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of par alysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrof-ulcus troubles, etc, these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post-paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$250, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville. Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be 'just as good "



COUGHS and COLDS

in a surprisingly short time. It's a set-

entific certainty, tried augtrue, soothing, and healing in its effects.

against her said buseland.

other liabi ities

R.

Telephone 1182.

The date on the label tells the

4 and 6 to the lb. Wox sources, Unblesched, 12,14 and 15 to the lb. McKinicy, at the head of his brave Wax Tappers 6, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 20 to the lb. Scenic Wax Candles. 4 and 6 to the lb. Date the lb. hand of patriots, went southward past Bellymena until they joined General McCacken's forces. They were with

Paraffine Wax Candles.

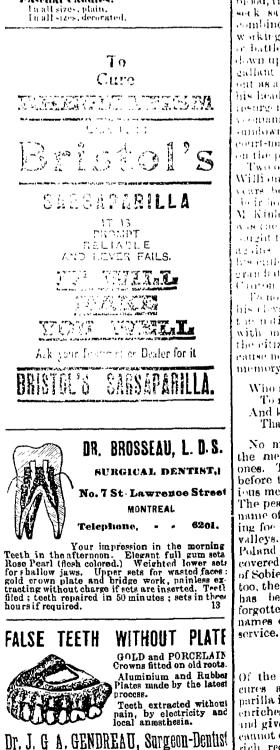
<sup>15</sup> to the **1b**. Large Candle, 30 inches.

Paschal Caudles.

#### Renew your subscription, and begin the new year well.

Young Man-I have a poem here. Editor (atter examining it)-Well, how yould £2 suit you? Young Man-That's really more than

I expected. Editer-Well, we can't publish such a



20 St. Lawrence Street.

Hours of consultation ; -9 A.M. to 6 P.M. TRLB PHONR, BRLL, 2818. 7-9

Remit your annual subscription

and assist the management in maintaining an organ to safeguard your rights in the commu ity. 🐳

food, they were among the very last to week safety in flight, when accident, combined with vastly superior forces, working or the British, turned the tide or battle, and detext, and disaster came down upon them. After the battle the galbent McKinley returned to Dervock, out as a tempting price was laid upon his head, being a pronin 1.1 leader of cosurgents, he was taken by a party of commany searching for him and before undown he was tried by drum-head continuatial and sentenced to be shot a the public square of Coleraine.

him at the battle of Antrini, when vie-

tory for a time blessed the arms of the

insurgents. As usual with men of Celtic

Two of McKintey's uncles, James and William came to the country many years before, having be a driven from to ir homes by English mistale. James M. Kinley settled on Pennsylvania and wascherether of David McKinley who ought through the Revolutionary War against the los of his latters - Among instituted an action in reparation in to prevail, his emble n was James, who became the grandauther of William McKinley, of form O do

Fono class of American citizens data his elevation to the chief magistracy of the notion give more pride or appea with more soulful earnestness than to the citiz us of Celtic blood. This is because no men are more devoted to the memory of those gallant men-

Who rose in dark and evil days To right their native land, And kindled there a living blaze That nothing can withstand.

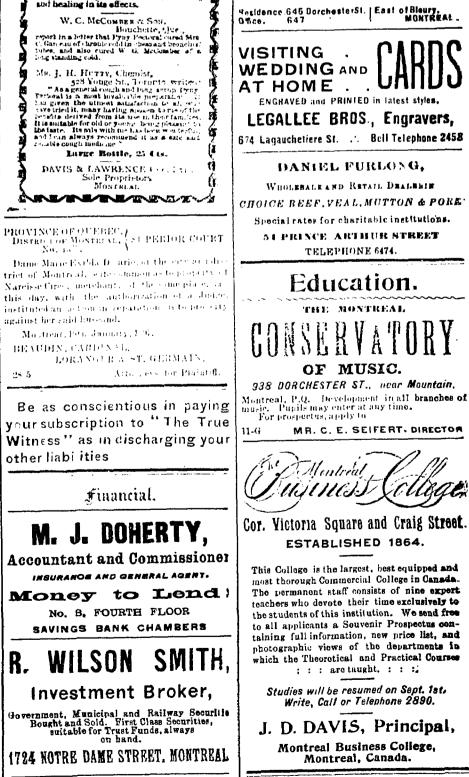
No men more than Irishmen revere the memories of their departed great ones. Their hearts must cease to heat before they forget the names, the glorious memories of their illustrious dead. The peasant of the Tyrol swears by the name of Hofer that the foot of an invading for shall never pollute his beautiful valleys. The chilled and bruised heart of Poland throbs with the warmth of re covered youth when it recalls the names f Sobieski and Kosciusko. And Ireland, too, the "Poland of the Ocean," as it has been truthfully called, has not forgotten, and never will forget, the names of those who nobly died in her

#### THE WHOLE STORY

Of the great sales attained and great cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsa parilla is quickly told. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach ind gives strength and vigor. Disease cannot enter the system fortified by the rich, red blood which comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hoop's PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA, 1666 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2000 tale. Are you a delinquent? Tickets 10 cents.



Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly

attended to. Terms moderate.



IS THE BEST and the ONLY GRNI DE article Housekeeperskould ast for it as a coo that the yget it. All others are imitations.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JANUARY 27. 1897

#### HANDBALL CHAMPION. IRELAND'S

Fitagerald Makes His Debut at the Brookiyn Club's Court.

(N. Y. Sun )

There was a representative gathering of handball players, promoters, and critics at the Brooklyn Club's court last week to see the Irish cham-pion, James Fitzgerald, make his American debut. All were favorably impressed with the new arrival, and the aptitude he showed in adapting himself to the strange court, conditions and surround ings. It was a gala day at the premier court, and the Celtic star received a court, and the Celtic star received a rousing welcome from the world's cham-pion, Phil. Casty, ex-Alderman James Dunne, Charley Johnson, and several other well known Brooklyn citizens, as well as from his fellow townsmen, M and J. McMahon.

Ex-Alderman Dunne took Fitzgerald under his wing, and the pair went in against Phil Casey and J. Dunne, jr., for a rubber. The Irishman stripped well and tipped the scales at 158 pounds, which is about twelve pounds over his championship weight. Although only 5 feet 6 inches tall, he has a good reach, and is well proportioned. Having been mostly accustomed to indiscriminate service, the ace-line rule puzzled him somewhat, and he also found trouble in reaching the three wall twisters which came along when the others which in. S ill he succeeded in showing that he understands the manual of the game thoroughly, that he has a finished pair

of hands and the legs of a sprinter. Before "Fitz" and the ex Alderman got fairly well together the other pair rain away with the first game. From then on it was a splendid match, and the all round science displayed was a treat for the onlookers. The score was:

J. Danne, Jr., and Phil Casey 21 21 21 20-83 Ex-Ald. Dunne and James Fitzgerald ...... 6 14 17 21-58

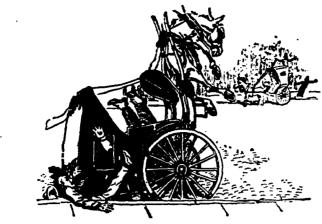
Great interest was then manifest d in Fitzgerald's past record, and it was found to be well worth scrutiny. He was born at Tralee twenty-five years ago and picked up the game naturally in the open court there. His first match of im portance was in 1892, when he played a home and home match with Timothy Twohill, of Kanturk and beat him 8 to 7. Twohill, of Kanturk and beat him 8 to 7. Of these he took seven at home and one at Kanturk, Twohill scoring four at home and three on Fitzgerald's ground. His second effort was in 1893, when he met and decisively defeated William O'Herlihy, of Cork. then champion of Ireland. The match took place at Kil-kenny, and "Fitz" captured the rubber of heat of thirteen in seven straight of best of thirteen in seven straight games. His next essay was against Michael Nolan, of Carlow, in a rubber of best of twenty-one. The match was played in 1894 at Carlow and Dublin. At home Nolan held his man well, and they broke even with five games each, but in the balance of the rubber at Dublin Fitz gerald ended suspense by taking six games to Nolan's one.

This paved the way for the match with John Lawlor, who returned to Ireland from this country specially to wrest the Gaelic crown from the Tralee boy. They met in August, 1895, at Cork in a twoday match of best of eleven games for the Irish championship. Lawlor pro-feesed great confidence, and his followers offered heavy odds on him, but Fitzgerald easily took the rubber and title, keeping his opponent anchored at three

games. Ever Fitzgerald saw Carey and

the market is without any new feature. Car lots are offering at 80 to 85c, and in a small way sales are being made at 90c ness on the whole was quiet. Turke's to 95c. The market for potatoes continues quiet and about steady \*t 35c to 40c in car lots, and at 45c to 50c per bag in a small way. Store and about steady \*t 35c to 40c in to 7c; frozen, old, 5c to 54c; and ducks, 7fc to 8c per lb.

There was a fair enquiry for fresh Send your subscription direct killed poultry of which the offerings to our office or by mail.



DON'T KICK.

have been waiting for YOU snow for the last three WE months.

You have it now and we hope that you will make good use of it.

We can help you by selling you one of our sleighs.

They are handsome, strong. up to date and prices are away down.

You can't afford to go elsewhere if you are looking for a bargain.

Our stock of sleighs is the largest in the city.

Give us a call.

LATIMER'S

#### 592 St. Paul Street.

## Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

GENERAL STATEMENT, December 31st, 1896.

#### LIABILITIES.

#### TO THE PUBLIC-

Notes in Circulation	\$1,185,077 38
Deposits subject to notice 4,545,441 59 Interest reserved on Deposits	
	6,327,760 56
Due to other Banks in Canada Due to Agents it Foreign Countries	45.932 31
Due to Agents is Foreign Condition and Due to Agents in Great Britain	406,451 89
Bratts drawn between field office and Agentics out-	61,494 68

# Great Annual

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Liberal Discounts in Every Department during this Month.

= Sale.

SEVERAL FINE LINES OF Dress Goods, Prints, Percales, Etc., Etc.

Very much under Regular Prices.

## SILKS.

1000 Yards to be Cleared at a Great Reduction. Special Job Line of Figured Silk Poplin, Dresden Designs, price \$1.00, less 33 1-3 per centrand 5 per cent extra for cash.

## Superior Cotton Underwear, LADIES' COWNS.

Full Lengths, Large Sleeves. Empire and other styles, 75c, 85c, \$1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.35, 3.75, 4.00, 4.25, 5.25, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50,

#### Live Stock Trade,

LONDON, January 25. - On account of the short supply of cattle, for which the demand was good, trade was firm and prices show no material change from a week ago. Choice States cattle sold at 113 to 12c, and Argentine at 10 c. The market for sheep was easier and prices alightly lower.

A private cable received from Lives. pool quoted choice States cattle easier at 11;c, to 11c, and sheep unchanged at. 101c to 12c.

104c to 12c. Messrs Juhn Olde & Son, live stock salesmen, of London, Eng., write W H. Beaman, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade, under date of January 14th, as follows:--At Deptford market to day the busets in all numbered 1.506 a descent follows:—At Deptford market to day the beasts in all numbered 1.806, a decrease against last Thursday. From the States 1,136 were received, and from South America, 170. Trads for all descrip-tions was of a fairly steady nature, best qualities being a shade dearer, but sales at any advance were difficult to effect, the best States' beasts making 51d to 54d, and Argentine cattle 44d to 5d. The sheep supply consisted of 662, of these. 162 came from the States, and 502 from. South America. Trade was a shade firmer at fully her market's prices, viz. 5d to 54d. MONTREAL, January 25.—Although cable advices have been firmer in tone-during the past two weeks, with the tendency of the market ungerst as the

cable advices nave been firmer in tone-during the past two weeks, with the tendency of the market upward, and in some cases noting an advance in prices, recent private cables have been received giving actual sales of choice American cattle which showed a loss to shippers of £1 to £2 per head, which, they state is due principally to the high prices radius £1 to £2 per head, which, they state is due principally to the high prices ruling in Chicago and the freight rates. The local market to day for export stock was ver, quiet and no sales were reported. At the East End Abatteir market there was a fair supply of cuttle offered but eming to the extreme order and

but owing to the extreme cold and rangh weather that prevailed the attendance of buyers was small, consequently the market on the whole presented a quet appearance, and trade was rather slow. The tone of the market, however, was steady and values show no material change as compared with those paid a week arc. Although the supply was smaller than usual for Monday the in-dications early in the day were that some would be left over. A few extra choice steers and heifers brought 3/c to 4c, while choice sold at 3/c to 3/c, good at 3c to 3/c, fair at 2/c to 3c, and com-mon at 2c to 2/c per 1b. live weight. Sheep and lambs were somewhat scarce, and trade in consequence was quiet, but prices continue to be unly maintained. Sheep sold at 3c to 3/, lambs at 4c to 4/c, and mixed lots at 3/c to 4c per 1b. live weight. The supply of calves was very small, and prices ranged from \$3 to \$10 each as to size and quality. At the Point St. Charles cattle market trade was dull owing to the fact that was steady and values show no material

trade was dull owing to the fact that local dealers had ample supplies on hand; in consequence there was no de mand for cattle, and drovers torwarded their stock to the above market. The receipts of live hogs were small, for which the demand was fair, and prices were steady at \$4 to \$4.40 per 100 lbs.

"What's the trouble, my darling? You seem to be in deep distress."

"I am, Henry, and I'm all tired out, besides. Oh, dear ! I never was so dis couraged in all my life." But you haven't told me the cause

"Why, it's that Christmas present

Cousin Phobe sent me. I've been all over town and haven't found a place

where they can tell me what it cost."-

He-Can you tell me the difference between an Irishman frozen to death,

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of it."

Cleveland Leader.

the Dunnes play under The Sun's rules in Ireland he has hankered to come and settle in this country, as he thought the modern system of play now in general yogue here would suit him. Now that he has carried out his design and tallen into such good hands he has no doubt for the future. He expressed strong admir ation for the play of his partner and opponents in yesterday's friendly brush and also for the style of ball used, which he thinks far ahead of the Irish article.

Other games played during yesterday's celebration were:

J. O'Brien and W. Tierney	
M. Hyland and R. Howe 15 19	21-55
M. O'Donnell and M. McMahon 21 16	21-58
J. Ryan and J. McMaton 18 21	
R. Hatton	21-33
C. R. Cumpitt	19-54
M. McMahon	
R. Hatton	21 - 34
R Howe 21	21
W. Tierney and J. McCormack21 18	19-58
M McMahon and E Lawler 21 21 21	21
James Liddy and George He may, 6 14 17	21 - 58

#### THE PROVISION MARKET.

The local prevision market is without any new feature, business being quiet and prices about steady. New packed Canadian pork, \$11 to \$12, old at \$10 to \$10.50 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, at 61c to 7c, and compound refined at 51c to 51c per lb ; hams, 9c to 10c, and bacon Sic to 91c per lb.

The market for heavy dressed hogs was easier, and the outside figure now for car lots is \$4.60 per 100 lbs., while in a jobbing way sales are being made at \$4.90 to \$5. On the other hand the tone of the market for light weights is firm at \$5.25 per 100 lbs. in car lots, and at \$5.50 to \$5.75 in a small way.

#### THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The cheese market is quiet. What little stock remains is held firm at 12c, and so far there have been no bids of that figure. The cable advanced another 6d to 56s. This is the earliest wind up to the cheese market in years and bears out the predictions that have been made from time to time that stocks in Canada this fall were much lighter than usual.

Butter continues firm at 20c for finest creamery, which becomes scarcer each day. In fact, as we pointed out last week, exporters find it difficult to get any stock fit to ship, and consider that their trade is practically over until next spring.

There was no change in eggs. The demand is chiefly for small lots to fill ac-Western limed at 13c to 131c, and held ireeh at 12c to 124c per dozen.

The demand for beans was slow, and

**NERVOUS** Troubles are due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and NERVE TONIC. HAMILTON'S St. Catherine and Peel Sts., and Dominion Source

TO THE HAREHOLDERS-	÷≤.104,496 50
	\$1,503,000 00
Capital, puid up	1,075,000,00
	52,500 10
hydrend No. of, payrole ist reor adapt i for the	165 (19)
Dividend's Unclaimed	20,558 77
	\$10,758,758 27
ASSETS.	
Specie Dominion Notes	\$476.795 ifs
The initial Nutres	503,153 (0)
	255 189 63
	70,115 21
Balances due by Foreign Agents. Balances due by Foreign Agents. Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Debentures and	133,1% 13
Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Decentaries and	1,318,195,10
other flords	870,697 88
	\$3,680,232 68
Deposit with Dominion Government for security Note	
Gi-out at in p	51,100,00
T Destinging Alexandre	\$2,050 10
Other Current Loans and Discounts	
Less Rebite of Tatelest on Children and Shitter a	\$6,911,223 30
Overdue Debts	9,50] 62
Real Estate (other than Bank premises)	5,700 00
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	1.040 62
	60 000 00
Bank Promises Safe at Agencies and Office Furniture	6,875 00
	\$10,758,753 27
	Party and a second s

#### STATEMENT of the Result of the Business of the Bank, for the Year Ending December 31, 1896.

liy Net Profits (all bad and doubtful debts pro- vided for)	207.768-31 28.820-46		198 500	
To Dividends Nos. 53 and 54, at 7 per cent	105,000 (0 5,000 00 100,000 00			

STATEMENT Showing the Progress of the Bank in the Past Ten Years.

	MS86.	1596.	
Capital, Paid Up	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,500,000 00	
Beenerg Rund	- 120 000 00	1.0.5.000 00	
Circulation	823, 100 00	1.185.000-00	
	1.721.000 08	6.327.000.00	
T I Discounto	2.048.0881.081	13 SPECIAL 189	
Total Lighilities to the Public	2,6/8,000 (0)	8,104,000 00	
Total Assets.	3,848,000 00	10,755,000 00	

Last 4 Days of	OUL	January	Sale
----------------	-----	---------	------

We are making great reductions this week, in order to clear the balance of our Winter Goods before taking stock. We have a few lines that we have reduced specially; see:

- 400 dozen fine Huckaback Towels, size 20x40 in., our regular 20c ones ; reduced
- 12 c each. 25 pieces of pure Linen Roller Towelling, 16 inches wide, the one we always sell
- 8c yard. 5c yard. 200 dozen Unbleached Bath Towel, the 15c ones, reduced to 8c each. 24 White Knitted Quilts (samples) slightly soiled on the wrong side. They are
- regular \$1.35; reduced to 95c each.
- tual wants. Montreal limed and choice 150 White Honeycomb Quilts, with Fancy Colored Borders, for cradles, the price randled stock are selling at 14c to 14±c, is 50c. 25c each. 150 pieces of Dish Towelling. twenty-five inches wide, as we have too much of it,
  - we will sell at 10c yard. In our Flannel Department all the goods at your own price. Swansdown Flan-
  - nellette. the 18c kind, 10c yard. In some of the above lines cuantities are not large. Come early for choice.

and Dominion Square,

#### 8.00, 9.00.

Less 20 p.c. discount, with 5 p.c. extra for cash-

## LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS.

Fall Widths, Hand omely Trimmed, Lace and Embroidery, \$1.25, 1.75, 2.15, 3.25, 4.25, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00

Less 20 p.c. discount, with 5 p.c. extra for cash.

## LADIES' COTTON DRAWERS.

Ordinary and Umbrella Shapes, 85c, 81 00. 1.25, 1.50. 1.75, 2.00, 2.35, 2.65,

Less 20 p.c. discount, with 5 p.c. extra for cash.

## LADIES' CORSET COVERS.

Low. Medium and High Neck, 50c, 752, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1 75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50

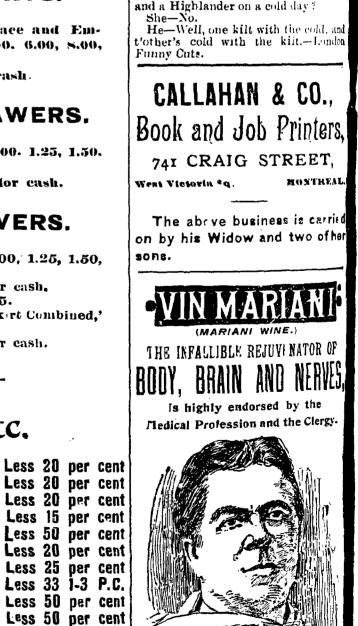
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