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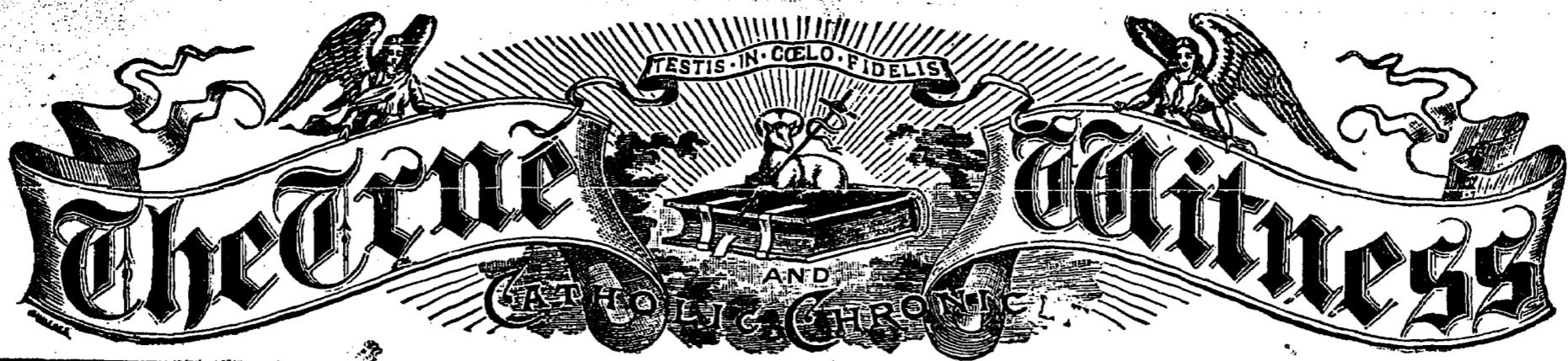
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### SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON

ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR MONTREAL CENTRE.

A LARGELY SIGNED REQUISITION PRESENTED—A NON-PARTIZAN REPLY OF ACCEPTANCE—THE CANDIDATE'S PATRIOTIC STAND.

During the past few weeks it has been a matter of conjecture for the public as to whether Sir William Hingston would accept or decline the candidature for Montreal Centre at this very important juncture in the history of our political affairs. On Saturday evening last a large and influential deputation waited upon Sir William, at his residence, and presented him with a requisition that certainly indicates, by the names upon it, that the request is anything but a mere ordinary party effort to secure a candidate. Although the ministry was largely represented, still the presentation of the requisition did not take the form of an exclusively party demonstration.

Sir William received the deputation with that great courtesy so characteristic of Montreal's leading physician.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., was the spokesman of the occasion. He said it was his pleasant duty, on behalf of the electors of Montreal Centre, to present him with this great requisition which would show Sir William that it was the evident desire of the people of Montreal Centre that he should present himself as a candidate. He desired to speak more especially for St. Ann's Ward, which they all knew was the largest ward in the division and in which the Irish Catholics were very numerous. It was not because of the dearth of candidates that they came to him, but because they felt that affairs had reached a crisis and that some one was required as a candidate who by his high position and character would command the respect of the electors. They felt certain that if he (Sir William Hingston) would consent to be a candidate he would be conferring an honor upon the Irish people of Montreal. If he would accept there could be no doubt about his election. It would be a foregone conclusion, and in presenting this requisition he would ask him not only to accept the nomination, but also the election (applause).

Senator Drummond, who made a few very appropriate remarks, said that he believed the arrangement by which an Irish Catholic should represent the Centre Division, an English Protestant the West Division, and a French-Canadian the East Division, was a wise and prudent arrangement. Sir William Hingston must, therefore, be regarded first and foremost as the representative of the Irish Catholics. All races and creeds in this country should work together. He deprecated questions of race and religion being introduced into public affairs. They should first of all be Canadians, and, he believed, that Canadians of all races and creeds had reason to congratulate the Irish Catholics that they could in the person of Sir William Hingston furnish a candidate of whom they could all be proud. The situation was an extremely portentous one. The English Protestants in Quebec, as a minority, enjoyed certain rights, and as Protestants they should be prepared to do justice to all parties. The question that was now paramount, and that overshadowed all other issues, was undoubtedly the Manitoba school question. It would take fearless and manly handling to settle that question in a manner satisfactory to the people of Quebec. What would be thought then if the chief constituency in the province of Quebec were to give a verdict adverse to a Government that had staked its very existence on rendering justice to all? The English Protestants must put their shoulders to the wheel and unite with the other races. He therefore believed that Sir William Hingston owed it as a duty, both to his country, his people and his church, that he should have a voice in the settlement of such a question.

#### Sir William Hingston's Reply.

Sir Wm. Hingston, in reply, said: "Gentlemen, I would require to be made of different stuff if I did not feel deeply the honor you have conferred upon me in coming here this evening and asking me to be your representative. You all know my tastes and habits. You all know, or most of you know, at least, that, before all, I am a medical man. I have always loved my profession, and, loving it as I do, I have always jealously resented anything tending to interfere with the conscientious and free discharge of the duties attached to that profession. During a practice extending over 43 years, I have never neglected a sick call, or refused to rise from my bed, especially when the patient was in danger, or that person rich or poor. I did this, as I have already said, because I loved my profession, and because it was a duty I owed to humanity. My old friend, Dr. Clark, in his address, has alluded to the sacrifices which the acceptance of this candidature would entail upon me, and I am glad he has done so, as it gives me an occasion to speak of them. Some time ago, five or six gentlemen spoke to me on the subject, and I said it was simply impossible to accede to their request. Two or three days later, letters reached me from all parts of the Dominion, asking me to accept nomination, but my answer was always in the negative. However, the delegation of the delegation followed, and I think, some fifteen or sixteen different deputations, some small in number, some

very influential, pressed me to make a sacrifice, and become the representative of Montreal Centre. I may say, gentlemen, that I still hold out, I hoped against hope that something might occur whereby I might not be asked to assume such a grave responsibility, for I am obliged to tell you that public life has very little relish for me, and more especially at my time of life, when I should naturally be looking for leisure and repose. In the meantime, a movement had been going on, and now I find that a requisition had been signed, the size of which, I must confess, astonishes me. I again asked to be relieved, but was told that things had gone too far, and now what am I to do amid all these kind and overwhelming expressions of popular good will? Hitherto I felt that it was my duty to say no, but, gentlemen, in the face of the new order of things, I hesitate, and I am afraid that, as in the case of a woman wooed, who hesitates in lost. Gentlemen, I have not listened to the call of any party, and I desire this fact to be clearly understood. If I thought that party, above everything else, prompted this call to duty, I would unhesitatingly decline nomination on the spot. I must say, however, that I believe there are periods, in the history of nations and peoples, when partyism should be set aside and that patriotism should take its place. I do not want to see Protestants arrayed against Catholics and Catholics against Protestants, neither do I desire



SIR WILLIAM H. HINGSTON.

to see such race and religious cries, as have been heard within the walls of the House of Commons, transferred for an indefinite period to the arena of every electoral discussion. (Cheers.) It seems to me, that a course can be followed, and should be followed, consistent with our loyalty, patriotism and duty, for the settlement of the Manitoba school question, and that we should put aside party feeling, and strengthen the hands of whoever may render justice to all, and to work for the general good. Again, it is patriotism alone, and not party, that prompts me in the direction of acquiescence."

This statement was received with loud cheers, which were heartily repeated when Sir William Hingston said: "At this hour to say no would be to show the white feather, and I beg to assure you that this is a quality with which I am not familiar. You have come to my home and you are very welcome, although, let me say to you that I would rather have taken each of you in detail to my adjoining room."

Sir William concluded by saying: "There are certain conditions which should here be imposed upon you, and upon those whom you represent. You must not expect me to go into personal canvass. I have the old-fashioned notion, of reading rather than of observation, that a servant of the people should be the invited of the people, rather than the self-chosen champion of its interests. In ancient days, to seek any public position, of honor or of usefulness, was to forfeit it. Would that those days were revived in this respect, and men of higher character would again be more readily found to fill positions which their fellow-citizens would desire them to occupy."

The candidate's manly and frank address created the best possible impression, and, Mr. Quinn, having warmly thanked Sir William, the deputation withdrew, resolving to spare no legitimate effort to secure the triumphal return of Sir William Hingston as federal member for Montreal Centre.

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

Annual Religious Demonstration at St. Patrick's Church.

The annual religious demonstration of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society was held, at St. Patrick's Church, last Sunday evening, the sacred edifice being filled. The officers and members of the St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Societies attended in a body, with full regalia. The societies entered the church, headed by Marshal Milroy, and were greeted by a voluntary, on the new organ, by Prof. Fowler. The seats of honor, in front of the altar rails, were occupied by Hon. Senator Murphy, president St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. Sharkey, vice-president; Mr. John D. Quinn, president St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. John Lynch, president St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. J. J. Costigan, general secretary, and other office-bearers. The ceremonies were opened by the Rev. Father McCallin, Rev. President of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, who recited the Holy Rosary, and made a few brief announcements. The congregation sang, "Gloria, Saviour of My Soul," which the Rev.

Father Heffernan, of St. Gabriel's Church, ascended the pulpit and preached a forcible sermon from the text: "Woe to you that rise up early in the morning to follow drunkenness and to drink till the evening to be inflamed with wine." He described the evils of intemperance in a most graphic manner, and contrasted the same with the good derived from the leading of a temperate life.

Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, Rev. Father Quinlivan officiating, with Rev. Father Toppin as deacon, and Rev. Father McCullen as sub-deacon. The seats in the sanctuary were occupied by the Rev. clergy of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Brady and others.

The singing of the choir, during the Benediction, was most admirable.

#### IRISH UNIVERSITIES.

An Important Pronouncement by the Bishop of Down and Connor.

In reply to an address from the post students of St. Malachi's Catholic College, Belfast, Most Rev. Dr. Henry, the recently consecrated bishop of Down and Connor, made an important pronouncement on the subject of Irish university education, a settlement of which is now supposed to be within the range of practical politics. He said:

No settlement of the Irish Catholic university question ever will be satisfactory or ever successful that is based on the principle of centralization. In a poor country like ours if there is to be centralization of Catholic higher education in one great college in Dublin, there should be centralization all round. Let the Presbyterians and Protestants of the entire country remove their institutions to the capital. I that is impracticable, why force the Catholic students of Ireland to live in Dublin at great expense, away from their parents and friends?

Why should we Catholics, who are the vast majority of the population, not have a Catholic university endowed by the state, with its four colleges, one in the capital of each province—Dublin, Belfast, Cork and Galway? By this system higher education would be brought home to the doors of our people, and our talented young men would be encouraged to devote their abilities to the public good. Why should we be grafted on to Trinity College, which was established and maintained to rob us of our faith? How could we benefit by its prestige? Surely not by its heterodox teaching. No matter what plan may be adopted for the settlement of our educational grievances, one thing is certain, that the bishops of Ireland will never be satisfied until all traces of inequality in educational matters shall have been removed.—The Republic.

#### ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The Forty Hours Devotion will open on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 9 o'clock a.m., and close Monday, the 9th, with a Solemn High Mass, which will be celebrated at 9.30 o'clock.

His Lordship Bishop McDonald, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., accompanied by the Rev. Father McGrath, paid a visit to Rev. Father O'Donnell on Monday. While there he visited the Academy of Our Lady of Good Counsel and was happy to meet a number of Sisters who had formerly labored in his diocese. His Lordship left for Quebec yesterday.

#### ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

St. Gabriel Church Choir semi-annual supper took place in the basement hall of that church, on the feast of St. Catherine, Monday, 25th of November. Fifty covers were set and a most enjoyable evening spent. Speeches were made by the Rev. Father O'Meara, P.P., and Rev. Father Hoff man, also by Mr. J. S. Shea, leader, and Mr. Jas. Ellis. At the close of the evening the organist, Miss O'Byrne, was presented with a very beautiful bouquet of flowers by the members of the choir. After a toast to the reverend pastor's health, the choir sang a cheerful glee song and all left highly delighted with the spread.

Rev. M. B. Curry, of Nenagh, Tipperary, Ireland, officiated at High Mass last Sunday, and in the evening at 7 o'clock preached a very impressive sermon from the Epistle, Rom. xiii., verses 11, 14. There was a large congregation present and devout attention given to the preacher. Rev. Father O'Meara officiated at the Benediction, which followed. The choir, under the leadership of Mr. J. S. Shea, rendered the hymns very creditably.

The Girls' Sacred Heart Society, under the direction of Rev. Father O'Meara, is rapidly swelling in numbers. At present there are 100 names on the list. They will receive Holy Communion on the first Friday of every month and hold their regular monthly meetings in the church.

The Boys' Branch of the Sacred Heart Society, numbering 110, held a very good meeting on Sunday last. The moderator, Rev. Father Heffernan, is taking special pride in this society. They are about to procure an elegant regalia which they will wear on Communion days and at all their church meetings.

#### A Gallop at St. Gabriel's.

On Tuesday, November 26th, St. Gabriel's Church was gaily decorated. The occasion was the marriage of Miss Julia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shelly, one of St. Gabriel's most generous families, to Mr. Thomas Cogan, the well-known upholsterer of New York city. Never in the annals of the parish was such a festal given on a similar occasion, which clearly proves the high esteem in which the bride was held by all the parishioners. The ladies' choir, of which the bride was a member, under the direction of the talented organist, Miss O'Byrne, assisted on the occasion, and the latter performed a march specially written in honor of the event. The marriage ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. W. O'Meara. Mr. and Mrs. Cogan will take up their residence in New York.

Among the congregation and a general rush was made for the doors, but it was promptly checked by the calmness of the officiating priest, who went on uninterruptedly with the service as if nothing had happened. It was subsequently found that one of the boilers in the basement used for heating the building had burst. Fortunately, no one was hurt and the damage to the sacred edifice was inconsiderable.

#### A FAVORITE WRITER.

The name of Patrick John Leitch is well and widely known by readers of Catholic literature both in Canada and the United States. For many years Mr. Leitch has devoted his talents to the cause of Catholic truth, both as a writer and as a teacher of youth, holding at present the position of professor at the well-known Plateau Academy of this city, where his methods have won for him the reputation of being one of the most successful teachers in Canada.

Readers of the Sun, the Post and the True Witness, have had many opportunities of acquainting themselves with Mr. Leitch's easy, flowing and persuasive style. His articles are imbued with a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and while avoiding any approach to "lay preaching" a fault that too many Catholic writers fall into—he invariably manages to convey a salutary lesson. It is not alone in prose that our author has distinguished himself. He has also published a number of poems instinct with grace, cleverness, elegance and the true poetic spirit—poems that appeal to our highest and most refined sentiments. Had he written nothing else, Mr. Leitch's poetry would suffice to give him a prominent position in the temple of Christian literature.

It may not be generally known that our Calendar has frequently been the medium through which Mr. Leitch's work has reached the public. The non-descriptive "Fidelitas" is familiar to every reader of our parish journals, but few perhaps are aware that it has been substituted for the more widely known and admired Patrick John Leitch. Like the famous author of the Waverley novels, Mr. Leitch has frequently been content to delight the public without claiming the meed of praise that was his due.—St. Mary's Calendar.

#### C. M. B. A. Annual Banquet.

The first annual banquet of Branch No. 3, C.M.B.A., took place last Wednesday night at their rooms at 382 Lagache street. Among those present were: Messrs. J. A. U. Beaudry, the founder of the Branch; P. Demers, the president; F. V. Hainault, vice-president; W. G. E. Beaudry, financial secretary; Dr. Ricard, secretary; P. O'Reilly, grand president of C.M.B.A., Province of Quebec; Father Bernado, representing the Italian colony; D. Merrill, C. E. Leclair, Joseph Ange, A. J. Lerne, L. N. Dumouchel, J. P. McGoldrick, School Inspector McGowan, L. Oren, P. Ferraro. There were about 150 members present. The toasts were: "The Pope," proposed by Father Bernado, replied to by the president; "The Queen," proposed by the president; "Supreme Council and Grand President," proposed by the president and responded to by P. O'Reilly; recitation, "The Soldiers of God," by Mr. McGowan; "Our Friends," proposed by Dr. Ricard and replied to by Dr. Morrill. Mr. C. E. Leclair gave a song. There were also a number of other addresses. Ratto's orchestra contributed the music for the occasion.

#### Requiem High Mass.

The officers and members of Branch No. 1, C. M. B. A., had their annual Requiem Mass, for departed brethren, at St. Patrick's church, on Friday, the 29th November. The Rev. Father Quinlivan, P.P., celebrated the Mass, and the attendance was large. This is one of the admirable and truly Catholic practices of the Association.

#### Captain Kelly Married.

Last Tuesday evening the parlors of Clark's restaurant, on Craig street, were the scene of a great feast—the eve of the marriage of Chanceller P. Kelly, of Branch No. 232, C.M.B.A., to Mrs. G. H. Crossen. About one hundred members of Branch 232 and friends of Mr. Kelly were present to offer their congratulations. A beautifully illuminated and suitably engraved address was read to Mr. Kelly by Branch 232, and read by the President, Mr. J. J. Ryan.

#### The Derner Murder.

There is a five year convict at St. Vincent de Paul, who writes to the warden that, if the Government grants him his pardon, he will inform the Crown authorities who killed the wife of Napoleon Demers. The story appears to be improbable, but, of course, both the Crown and defence will be interested in making the necessary enquiries.

#### A Priest for Shortis.

When Mrs. Shortis was in town a few days ago she called at St. Patrick's presbytery, and requested that one of the priests of the large Irish parish be sent to minister to the spiritual needs of her unfortunate son, and was informed that one of the fathers would be sent to Beauharnois about a week before the date fixed for the execution, if the petition now before the Minister of Justice should not be entertained. The Superior has not yet decided which of the priests will go to the prisoner, but it is generally expected that Rev. Father Fahy will be selected for the mission.

#### Panic in a Church.

A Quebec despatch of the 25th says: Yesterday morning, as Mass was being said by one of the Oblat Fathers in the chapel of Notre Dame de Lourdes, St. Sauveur, a loud explosion was heard, which shook the building and completely blew out some of the windows. The candles on the altar were also extinguished. There was a momentary panic

among the congregation and a general rush was made for the doors, but it was promptly checked by the calmness of the officiating priest, who went on uninterruptedly with the service as if nothing had happened. It was subsequently found that one of the boilers in the basement used for heating the building had burst. Fortunately, no one was hurt and the damage to the sacred edifice was inconsiderable.

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#### RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS

Mgr. Mamara, Bishop of Ancona, is the Eccl. Italia states, to be raised to the dignity of a Cardinal. He is a native of Bologna, and was born in 1829.

Cardinal Benito Sanz y Fares, Archbishop of Seville, Spain, died in the first week of November. He was born in 1828 and created cardinal in 1893.

Rev. Father Althoff, Alaska's premier priest, has severed his connection with the Juneau church, and is to be assistant at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Victoria, B.C.

Rev. Alvin Brown Rowe, a Methodist minister for many years in Kansas, has become a Catholic and was recently baptized by Rev. Father Basil, of Kansas City.

Thirteen Sisters of the Holy Family of Bordeaux, left Southampton recently for various missions in Natal and the Transvaal. Most of these Sisters are either French or Irish.

In recognition of services rendered to the Church, Count de Bergoyck, Belgian Senator, has received from the Pope a full-sized painting of His Holiness, together with a letter of thanks from Cardinal Rampolla.

Rev. Father Morgan M. Sheedy, formerly pastor of St. Mary of Mercy church, Pittsburg, Pa., and now of Altoona, Pa., has been recommended to the see made vacant by the resignation of Bishop Matz, of the diocese of Denver, Col.

Miss Smith, assistant superior of the House of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, at Buffalo, N.Y., died recently. Miss Smith was born in England, was a convert to the faith, and for thirty years connected with the Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

From a letter addressed by the Bishop of Amey, in France, to his priests, October 15, we learn that the Bishop of Soissons has grouped around him a number of lay and clerical students of social questions to edit a great work on that subject.

Correspondenza, of Rome, says there are rumors in ministerial circles of new anti-ecclesiastical legislation in preparation, in which, among other items, the Law of Guarantees would be retouched, and would be considered binding on the Italian Government only in so far as it was accepted by the Pope; but this probably is only a *batton d'essai*.

The present Chinese minister in Paris is a Catholic. His family was converted two centuries ago, during the first missionary labors of the Company of Jesus in China. He is named minister for France alone. One minister has heretofore done the work for France, England, Belgium and Italy. This is the first time such a great charge has been conferred on a Catholic Chinese.

#### Imperial British Exposition

The promoters of the exposition which will be held in Montreal next summer are hard at work at the thousand and one arrangements to be made. The exposition will be named the Imperial British Exposition. It will be opened on the Queen's Birthday, May 24, and will run until October 12. That the promoters are sanguine of its success goes without saying. They predict that it will excel any exposition held in a British colony.

#### NON-CATHOLIC HEARERS.

Some of the Curious Questions They Ask Priests Missionaries.

The missions to non-Catholics under the direction of the Paulist fathers continue to meet with the success they merit. In Cleveland, O., last week, Fathers Elliott, Kress and Graham conducted a mission, and as a result of their labors the Catholic population is considerably increased.

As our readers are aware, the "question box" is a unique feature of the Paulist missions. In the Cleveland lectures the box was liberally patronized. As the queries touched upon points most frequently misapprehended by Protestants and too little understood by many Catholics, the answers will be found of interest. We make a few selections from the questions, with the replies given by the Paulists:

#### SOME CURIOUS QUESTIONS.

By what authority does the Pope issue indulgences to commit sin?

By no authority, and he does not issue such indulgences.

God created me to be damned, why did He create me?

God created no one to be damned. It is for each to decide whether he shall be damned or saved. All who want to be saved can be saved. We are given free will, and if we do not exercise it for our own salvation, God will not interfere.

#### WHY DID GOD COME FROM?

Where did God come from in six days, where did God come from?

From nowhere. He existed always. Had no beginning.

What difference is there between foreign and American Catholics?

In faith none. In habits, customs, language and minor matters many differences exist, but those do not change their doctrine.

Why do not priests marry?

Because they can do the work of their priestly office better by not marrying.

#### AN UNMARRIED CLERGY

dates back to the time of the apostles. Each candidate for the priesthood is selected after years of training and probation, and forbidden to enter such a life unless he can live singly. The burden of family would necessarily interfere with the effectiveness of a priest's work.

Why are nuns kept from relatives?

Some are and some are not. Some orders are more severe in their rules than others. It is a matter of discipline intended to meet certain religious temperaments. In the cloistered orders the greatest joy is found in contemplation and retirement from the world. Members of other orders prefer to serve God as teachers or as nurses of the sick. The prevailing motive is to serve God.

Did not Catholics commit persecutions?

Yes, and it was decidedly wrong and I regret them. So, also, did Protestants commit persecutions, and I am sure that it is now regretted.

#### PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC COUNTRIES.

Why are the inhabitants of Protestant countries better educated than those of Catholic countries, as England and Spain?

This is not generally true. Compare Belgium and Holland and the argument is in favor of the Catholics. The same is true of the Catholic and Protestant portions of Germany. Likewise of Ireland and Scotland.

A Catholic told me all Protestants go to hell. Is that Catholic doctrine?

No; that person was ignorant of Catholic teaching on this point.

Where does the Bible say that priests should not marry?

But I would have you without carelessness. He that is unmarried careth for things that belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord. But he that is married careth for the things that are of the world, he how may please his wife. (1 Cor. 7: 32 & 33).

For I would that all men even as I myself be. (1 Cor. 7: 7.)

#### ALL GO TO THE POPE.

Can you prove a continuous line of P-p-p from Christ's time?

Yes; it is a matter of his original proof.

Can a Protestant go to confession to a Catholic priest?

Yes; but it will do him no good. To whom do you confess? Does the Pope confess? If so, to whom?

Pope and priests must go to confession the same as the laity.

Does a Catholic owe absolute allegiance to the Pope in temporal as well as spiritual affairs? For example, if a Papal bull should conflict with a law in any country or operate against the interests of that country in any way, which law is a Catholic supposed to follow—the civil or the Papal?

The allegiance of Catholics to the Pope is in spiritual matters.—Catholic Citizen.

#### M. Dumas Dead.

PARIS, November 27.—Alex. Dumas died at 8 o'clock this evening. Early in the evening M. Dumas rallied enough to create a belief that he would live, at least, several hours. About 7 o'clock he asked for some tea, which was given to him. He then had sufficient strength to raise the cup to his lips without assistance. Shortly after he had a nervous convulsion, and died very suddenly. A number of relatives were present.

A soldier leaving barracks is stopped by the corporal of the guard. "You cannot go out without leave." "I have the verbal permission of the captain." "Show me that verbal permission."

JUSTICE FOR ACADIA.

THE TRUTH ABOUT A CRUELLY MALIGNED PEOPLE.

WALTER LECKY REVIEWS A BOOK THAT SHOWS HOW THIS NOBLE RACE WAS PERSECUTED—FACTS TO THE CREDIT OF THE ACADIANS THAT HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

The poet Longfellow, in "Evangeline," has made the sufferings of the Acadians known to the great mass of English readers. Much of the sympathy that he evoked was stirred by the historian Parkman, who refers to the poet's work in these glibly lines: "New England humanitarianism melting into sentimentality at a tale of woe."

To these historians the poet's work was a bit of false sentiment, founded on a "lying legend." The true Acadians were of the ordinary French type; they were quarrelsome, mischievous, and well-deserved their deportation. So spoke Parkman, and that in a style that won him thousands of believing readers. Not a few scholars, however, dissented from his views, knowing well that this historian, in other writings, suppressed facts, aiming at the writing rather than truth. Like Froude, his only thought has been a series of finely worded pictures; to this all else was subordinate. His death has been unfortunate, as at the time of his passing an historical work dealing with the Acadians had been about completed, a work written from documents, calm, impartial, convincing, demolishing completely his case and leaving a stain on his memory that no amount of explanations can wash. The Acadians of the poet are again rehabilitated and the lovers of "Evangeline" assured that there is more truth than fiction in Longfellow's sympathetic tale. The poet is the historian, the historian a writer of fiction.

The book which has made these things possible is entitled "Acadia—Missing Links of a Lost Chapter in American History," and is published by the Home Book Company, of New York city. The author is an Acadian. He tells us: "That which for others was only a matter of curiosity, became for me an intense attraction, urging me to undertake researches and meditations that seem to have disheartened those who have hitherto approached the question."

These researches and meditations were bent in one direction. Was it possible that a whole colony of peaceful, thrifty agriculturists could be banished by the English Crown for not taking the oath of allegiance, unless it were stipulated that they should not bear arms against the French?

"Most of my readers," writes the author, "I am sure will readily admit that this book is quite a revelation, that it solves a problem over which the world has been puzzling for more than a century." His claim is just; his book solves the puzzle by showing that the English Home Government had nothing to do with barbarous deportation of his forefathers, saddle the right horse with the blame in the person of Governor Lawrence, convicts Akins, the compiler of the volume of Archives of Nova Scotia, as a falsifier and unmitigated literary scoundrel, whose compilation was concocted for the sole purpose of blackening the Acadians and justifying the villainy of Governor Lawrence. Nor does Parkman go free. He is brought face to face with his systematic attempts, unmistakable and continually renewed, to falsify history.

"I have thought," writes Mr. Richard, "that silence became a fault, and that the finger of scorn must be laid on these dishonest practices, and on those who perpetrated them with malice prepense." That Mr. Richard is justified in using this strong language is but too palpably shown in the course of his narrative.

On the motion of the Honorable Joseph Howe, the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, April 30, 1857, adopted the following resolution: "That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to cause the ancient records and documents illustrative of the history and progress of society in this province, to be examined, preserved and arranged, either for reference or publication, as the Legislature may hereafter determine."

In the following year the Lieutenant-Governor was authorized by the Assembly to procure from the State Paper Office, in England, copies of any despatches or documents that may be found necessary to complete our files.

In 1869, by another vote of the House, he was empowered to procure from the Government of Canada, copies of such papers in the Archives of Quebec as related to the early history of Acadia.

Thomas B. Akins was entrusted with this task. His instructions were clear and to the point, viz., to examine and arrange, either for reference or publication, the ancient record and documents illustrative of the history and progress of society in this Province. There is no question here of selecting what the compiler thought fit, and ignoring that which might destroy his case. Strange as it may seem, this compiler, contrary to all instructions, had a case to defend. Instead of being a faithful, impartial compiler, he became the bitter partisan, defending the deportation of the Acadians, omitting "all or nearly all the explanations that might be favorable to them, and systematically excluding all that was unfavorable to the Governor."

When there is a question of a Governor or any man that had relations with the Acadians, Mr. Akins in his notes accompanying the document is to use the author's words, "save and eulogistic with regard to them." Documents of the highest importance, documents of paramount importance to the history of Acadia, have been purposely ignored. They would have destroyed the pet theory of the compiler; so, with an impudence not uncommon in our days, they were coolly allowed to remain in their archives. Is it any wonder that DeMaistre characterized modern history as "a grand conspiracy against truth"? Be it known that on this compilation Mr. Parkman erected his fancy superstructure and dubbed it history. To quote Mr. Richard in writing of all those who have recently written of the Acadians: "They begin where he finishes; they omit what he has omitted; they skip what he has skipped." Yet this is the history that passes current in our school-books, called for in our public libraries, diluted and dished up in our magazines; that which supplies illustrations to not a few of our so-called orators, falsehood in a fair garment has strutted over the land. Shall it be said by the truth of Mr. Richard's remarkable volume? Ultimately it must, but will it in this age of superficial readers and little writers? One of the Parkman charges that has been in general use, in regard to the machinations of the Catholic clergy, is ruthlessly disposed of by the calm, convincing documentary proof of this author. The theory of Parkman that one swallow means a summer, if that swallow happens to be a priest, may do in fiction, but it is not history. The trick of taking some unimportant person and emphasizing his remarks, as if they represented a great deal more than the individual opinion, so well understood and so often employed by Mr. Parkman, cannot lure Mr. Richard. Parkman's eloquent picture of the cunning, intrigues, craftiness of the Acadian clergy, in the hands of Mr. Richard assumes its true worth. It is not history, a mere bit of Mr. Parkman's highly wrought imagination, weaving lurid tales that would be sure to catch New England readers. Mr. Parkman in his trade was crafty. He knew how to win the gallery gods. Perhaps the best idea the reader may have of his curious way of writing history is found in the fact that an essentially important manuscript on Acadia, written by the Rev. Andrew Brown, now in the British Museum, but copied for the Nova Scotia Historical Society and undoubtedly known to him, is completely ignored. There was a reason for this, and that reason every fair-minded reader must admit was to whitewash Governor Lawrence, while blackening the Acadians. He was following the trail of the first culprit, Thomas B. Akins. The MSS. of the Rev. Mr. Brown, a thoroughly impartial writer and keen observer was too flattering to the unhappy Acadians to be used by Mr. Parkman. One of the Rev. Mr. Brown's witnesses, Moses De Les Darniers, "who played so wretched a part during the deportation," bears this testimony to the Acadians: "The Acadians were the most innocent and virtuous people I have ever known or read of in any history. They lived in a state of perfect equality, without distinction of rank in society. Very little ambition or avarice was to be seen among them; they anticipated each other's wants with kindly liberality; they demanded no interest for loans of money or other property. They were humane and hospitable to strangers, and very liberal toward those who embraced their religion. They were very remarkable for their inviolable purity of morals. I do not remember a single instance of illegitimate birth among them. Really, if there ever was a people that recalled the golden age, as described in history, that people was the old-time Acadians."

Another witness adduced by the Rev. Mr. Brown is Captain Brook Watson, "who had commanded the detachment sent to Bay Verte to carry off the inhabitants and burn their houses, and, on another occasion, had had command of a flotilla of several vessels transporting the Acadians from Halifax to Boston." Such a witness cannot be accused of partiality towards the Acadians. I quote his testimony: "They were an honest, hard-working, sober and virtuous people; rarely did quarrels arise among them. Young men were not encouraged to marry unless the young girl could weave a piece of cloth, and the young man make a pair of wheels. These accomplishments were deemed essential for their marriage settlement, and they hardly needed anything else, for every time there was a wedding the whole village contributed to set up the newly-married couple. They built a house for them, and cleared enough land for their immediate needs; they gave them live stock and poultry; and nature, seconded by their own labor, soon put them in a position to help others. I have never heard of marital infidelity among them. Their long cold winters were spent in the pleasures of joyous hospitality. As they had plenty of firewood, their houses were always comfortable. Rustic songs and dancing were their principal amusement."

After reading these remarkable tributes, from foes, to the virtues of the Acadians, we are in a position to judge the Parkman myth, and the contemptuous sneers of Goldwin Smith, whom Parkman begot. The reader, no longer placing confidence in Mr. Parkman, turns to Mr. Richard, to learn why such a colony should be deported from their homes, and that in a manner that beggars description. The author of "Acadia" does not mince matters; he answers this question, fully supported by documentary proof. In his answer he absolves the Home Government of having had anything to do, "either the resolving upon or the carrying out of this act of barbarity that has left upon the civilized world an impression of ineradicable and unassuageable pain." This act of barbarity was committed by Governor Lawrence, a man without pity, lust for gain. The sole cause for the deportation is, in Mr. Richard's book, for the first time laid bare. To enrich one miserable, low-bred man, made Governor by his brutality, a brave people were treated with less consideration than animals, driven penniless into exile, families broken, not a "lying legend," but a tale of woe that has no parallel in human history.

Space forbids me from dwelling on the saddest, most captivating part of the history of Acadia, wherein are traced the dreary wanderings and heart-rending sufferings, amid sceptical and harsh strangers, far from the dear fatherland. It must be read in Mr. Richard's own glowing, graceful, lucid style. That he has written a great book, a book that will bear re-reading and will live, no scholar who knows anything of the time he treats can doubt. The reading of this book, a work of love, emphasizes what after mature thought I had elsewhere written. Canadian history is a fascinating study. The few who have attempted were strangely unfit. Let it be said with emphasis that style, no matter how brilliant, unless it clothes facts, is not history. It may catch the ignorant and superficial for a time, but truth will ultimately right herself. A Froude pleases his passing generation. A Freeman, Greene, Stubbs, are landmarks for all time. Much of Canada's written history, pleasant as a novel, will not stand time's rough touch. It is built on ignorance of essential documents and prejudice pre-conceived. Time's rough touch cannot hurt Mr. Richard's great book; it is a landmark for all time. Its author is the Canadian Freeman, who has pulverized the American Froude.

Parkman, from the publication of Acadia, must be classed with Froude as a conscious romancer. Surely every intelligent Catholic should purchase this epoch-making book, which makes "Evangeline" doubly dear, and proves that Acadia, inspired by their religion, was a land of love. I should also suggest that copies be placed in public libraries, to cure the Parkman mania. There are a thousand things in this delightful volume that I fail would touch upon, but my space is limited, and the book is within the reach of all.—WALTER LECKY, in N. Y. Catholic News.

CARDINAL BONAPARTE DEAD.

Was the Head of the Elder Branch of the Bonaparte Family.

Rome, Nov. 19.—Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte died suddenly in this city to-day from syncope. Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino was the head of the older branch of the house of Bonaparte, a branch formed by the fusion of the two lines of descent from Joseph, King of Spain, elder brother of Napoleon I., and Lucien, Prince of Canino, second brother of the great Emperor. Prince Victor, the present dynastic head of the Bonapartes, represents only a younger branch of the house, being descended from Jerome, King of Westphalia, the fourth brother of Napoleon I.

The deceased cardinal was the son of Prince Charles Bonaparte, son of Lucien and nephew of the great Napoleon, who married the Princess Zenaide, his cousin, daughter of Joseph, King of Spain. It was by this marriage that the two lines of Lucien and Joseph were fused.

He was born in Rome, on November 15, 1829, and ordained as a priest in his 25th year. He was a great favorite of the late Pope Pius IX., whom he served as privy chamberlain for many years, and by whom he was made a cardinal priest on March 13, 1868. Three years before his elevation to the cardinalate he received from his imperial cousin, Napoleon III., the title of prince of the family of the Emperor of the French.

The cardinal's death causes the headship of the family to pass to Prince Napoleon Charles Gregoire Jacques Philippe Bonaparte, the cardinal's younger brother and third son of the Prince of Canino.

THE FRUIT OF CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION.

A profitable lesson as to the benefits derived from Catholic organization may be drawn from the results of the Catholic Parliamentary party in Bavaria. A dozen years ago the nomination of a practical Catholic as a member of the Committee of the Crown of Bavaria was regarded as out of the question. Minister Lutz, at that time all-powerful, availing of an article of the Bavarian Constitution in accordance with which the Councilors are not subject to election but nominated directly by the Crown, secured the election of a majority who were hostile to Catholic interests, and upon whose allegiance to himself he could count under all circumstances. But the Catholic party was strong in the Cham-

ber and not disposed to tolerate such treatment. They raised energetic protests, and what was still better, they showed that the voting power they wielded enabled them to be awkward to the government on critical occasions. The old government tactics were then altered. Catholic feeling was respected; and Baron Hertling, Baron Ow, and, more recently, Herr Soden-Fremen, Catholics and men of merit, were named as members of the Council of the Crown. The little Kulturkampf may, therefore, be said to have ended. The history of the struggle teaches once more the moral that when Catholics possess considerable voting strength, they can, if they put it wisely, render permanent persecution or injustice an impossibility.

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY

AGAIN DENIES THAT HE POSSESSES A NEWSPAPER ORGAN.

CHARGED HIM WITH MAKING A DECLARATION ON THE SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION, WHICH APPEARED IN THE "FREEMAN."

The following letter, by Archbishop Cleary, appeared in the Kingston News of last Wednesday:— To the Editor of the News:—

DEAR SIR.—In the Whig, of yesterday, appears the subjoined extract, from the Orange Sentinel, promulgated with the remark that, "The Sentinel is edited by Mr. Clarke, and its opinions, therefore, on current questions, are particularly significant."

The Dominion Government is banking on the solid support of the Roman Catholic Church in carrying out its policy of coercion in Manitoba. That the Government's expectation will not be realized in this particular, is made manifest by the warm approval given by Archbishop Cleary's organ to Mr. Laurier's proposal, to appoint a commission, for the purpose of making enquiry into the facts before action is taken by the Federal authorities. This deliverance, from Kingston, makes it clear that the Government, which, by its unwise course, has alienated Protestant friends, will find the Roman Catholic vote, on which it has been relying to make up the loss, at the critical moment slipping over to the leader of the Opposition. If the Ministry goes on in its present course, therefore, it will lose old and tried friends, and the new support, on which it is now leaning, will prove a broken reed. The men in power at Ottawa have, so far, refused to do right for right's sake. Will they now cease to do wrong when the declaration of Archbishop Cleary is a plain warning that continued wrong-doing will not bring them the political profit they are counting on? The Ministry had better, even yet, decide to stand pander with Rome, and resolve to stop by the true friends, who have been its firm support in the past.

No newspaper in Kingston or Canada is my organ in any sense of the word. Whenever I am required, by a sense of duty, to communicate my mind to the public I do it in my own name, openly, and without disguise. The paper, which the Orange Sentinel has been pleased to style, "Archbishop Cleary's organ," is doubtless the Canadian Freeman, published in this city; and the editor of the Sentinel ought to be well aware that it is not my organ, and that I do not control or in anywise influence its political utterances. It was Mr. W. R. Meredith who first invented the story of my responsibility for the opinions of the Freeman, and announced it to a large meeting of his followers in London, the week before Christmas. In the year 1889, when opening his second campaign against separate schools, I called upon him publicly to verify his story, and his explanation was that he only hazarded a conjecture. He did not venture to repeat it after my repudiation. But the host of newspapers that worked with him throughout that fatal campaign, continued to repeat his figment in the hope of thereby weakening my position in defence of the civil and religious liberties of my faithful Catholic people, and their indisputable right under divine and civil law, and the constitution of this Dominion, to rear their children Christians.

COMES TO LIGHT AGAIN.

We have heard nothing of that exploded fabrication in recent years. But now, since the skirmishing, preparatory to the war of parties in the Federal election commenced, that forgotten story has been revived, and is bandied about as an important adjunct of political strategy. Within the last ten days it was set forth in the columns of a French paper in one of the cities of Quebec province, and commented upon in terms similar to those of the Orange Sentinel. As in duty bound, I published a contradiction of it in that same city. Now that the Orange Sentinel, whose love and admiration for the hierarchy, and in particular for the Archbishop of Kingston, is known to everybody, has thought fit to reproduce the oft-condemned fabrication, and to attach to it a mighty political importance, sufficient to make the Government of the day tremble in its shoes, should it dare to respect the constitution and the judgment of the highest court in the empire, by giving redress to the oppressed Catholic minority of Manitoba, I once again and most emphatically declare that story to be absolutely false.

The admirable facility of the editor of the Orange Sentinel to bound over the fences of truth and decency, is apparent in the concluding passage of the extract from that journal, viz.:—"The men in power at Ottawa have so far refused to do right for right's sake. Will they now cease to do wrong when the declaration of Archbishop Cleary is a plain warning that continued wrong-doing will not bring them the political profit they are counting on?"

MAKES HIM THE EDITOR NOW.

A while ago, it was boldly stated that a certain paper is Archbishop Cleary's organ. Now, something bolder is required to meet the political requirement; and, MAKES HIM THE EDITOR NOW.

Are You Nervous?

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

so, the sentences printed by the editor of the Freeman are "Archbishop Cleary's declaration," conveying a plain warning to the Government of the Dominion that they must refuse, to the persecuted Catholics of Manitoba, the redress of grievances which the constitution has charged them to redress, and Her Majesty's Privy Council has decided to be grievances, demanding immediate redress. Had I the misfortune to publish a "declaration" such as this, insubstantial and in spirit, I would regard myself as having forfeited my character for justice, and honesty, and true manliness; I would be unworthy of honor among my fellow-citizens; I would be justly chargeable with disloyalty to the Queen and the Constitution, my conduct would be treacherous to my faithful Catholic people, who repose unbounded confidence in me as the guardian of their religious liberties, and unflinching defender of the sacred principles of liberty of conscience to all parents, whether Catholic or Protestant, to rear and educate their children in the religion of their own belief in the family home, in the school house, in the church and everywhere; in fine, and worst of all, I would be a traitor to Our Lord Jesus Christ by impious betrayal of his rights in the children of redemption which I have sworn to maintain and defend.

YOURS, Dear Sir, very sincerely,

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Archbishop of Kingston.

The Palace, Kingston, Nov. 26th, 1895.

FATHER Koenig's NERVE TONIC

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any doctor or patient who sends for it.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1860, and is now under his direct supervision.

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill., 40 S. Franklin Street.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle, 6 for \$5.

Large Size, \$1.75, 4 Bottles for \$6.

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1606 Notre Dame street, and by B. E. McGALE, 2125

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THE BEST FOR EVERYBODY

It is easy to find the word wanted.

It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation.

It is easy to trace the growth of a word.

It is easy to learn what a word means.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

Every Hack Makes a Breach

In the "P" strain the horse and prepare a war for pneumonia, often times consumption.

PYNY-PECTORAL

positively cures coughs and colds in a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

LARGE BOTTLE, ONLY 25 CENTS.

3 DAY CURE

SEND your address and I will show you how to make 3 day cures absolutely sure. I furnish the work and teach you how to work in the locality where you live.

Send me your address and I will explain the business fully and answer your questions.

Generate a clear profit of \$5 for every day's work. Absolutely sure, write at once. Address: IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., BOX 4, WILSON, ONT.

Doctor What is good for cleansing the Scalp and Hair, I seem to have tried everything and am in despair

Why Mrs. R. the very best thing is PALMO-TAR SOAP. It is splendid for Washing the head it prevents dryness thus puts an end to Dandruff and freshens the hair nicely.

25¢ FOR A LARGE TABLET

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. Also there are imitations.

is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anaemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Scott's Emulsion

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion, Free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & 1.

LETTER FROM DR. CONATY.

THE REV. PRESIDENT OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL REJOICES

OVER THE PROSPECT OF AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY FOR PLATTSBURGH, AS IT WILL PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION FOR STUDENTS AND THUS ENCOURAGE ATTENDANCE AT THE SCHOOL.

We are pleased to lay before our readers the following letter from Rev. Dr. Conaty, President of the Catholic Summer School, to the Plattsburgh Daily Press, regarding the proposed electric railway:

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 20, 1895.

Editors Daily Press:

I was much pleased to see in The Press news about the electric road, so much desired and so much promised. The building of this road will give great encouragement to our Summer School people who are anxiously looking for the solution of the question of transportation. The settlement of all doubts about the school ought to help materially in the assurance of patronage to a line of electric, at least during the summer months. The three new cottages now in process of erection on our grounds ought to be strong evidence to the people that we intend to redeem our promise to have our next session at Cliff Haven. The very beginning of the cottage building will demand that the work be continued, and in the spring more cottages will be projected, so that we may be able to house at least three hundred on our own grounds during the next session. Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Syracuse and Buffalo reading circles are prepared to begin the work on their cottages, while other parties from New York and other centers are discussing similar plans. Several individuals have bought sites with the intention of building, so that it seems very probable that even more than the three hundred now cared for by our arrangements will be found demanding easy and rapid transit to Plattsburgh.

Of course this is only one element which promises success to the undertaking, but it is the element which comes under my immediate knowledge. Until the question of transportation is settled by an electric railway, our school will be hampered and the business which necessarily comes from such an assemblage will be more or less injured. I trust that your people will see that it is to their advantage, financially as well as intellectually and socially, to make our school attractive to the people who come from the great centers, and thus encourage more to come and spend a few weeks at the school. The interests of the school are bound up in the interests of the business men of Plattsburgh, and our success or failure means much to them.

From a purely business standpoint, entirely independent of our special aims and methods, the influx of a summer assemblage of intelligent men and women, offers serious ground for careful consideration of the ways and means necessary to make the stay of all pleasant among you.

The news that the work of building the electric road has begun will be as cheering to our people as the erection of our own buildings.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS J. CONATY, Pres.

EUGENE FIELD.

His gentle spirit has flown, they say,

Into the House of God,

And three little mites in quaint array

Now lead him into the light of day

That's over the hills and far away—

Wynken, Blynken and Nod!

They guide him into the Land of Light,

Where hearts are ever true;

Oh! what a feeling of fond delight

As they show him there a wondrous sight

The face of his missing baby-bright

His own—his Little Boy Blue!

—John T. Burke, in Boston Traveller.

"I am cured since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla," is what many thousands are saying. It gives renewed vitality and vigor.

Eminent Specialist: Yes, madam, your husband is suffering from temporary aberration, due to overwork. The form of his mania is quite common. Wife: Yes, he insists that he is a millionaire. Eminent Specialist: And wants to pay me £100 for my advice. We'll have to humor him, my dear.

A railway porter, living in Lancashire, was in the habit of frequently getting up in his sleep, and from his actions it was evident that the daily occupation was ever present. One night he jumped up hurriedly, ran down to the kitchen, vigorously opened the oven door, and cried out, "Change here for Bolton, Bury and Manchester."

Daughter: Mamma, if I must write to Mr. Bray about his extortionate bill, should I say "Dear Mr. Bray?" Mamma: Certainly, under the circumstances.

THE RABBI'S ADVICE.

Wise art thou, O Rabbi Isaac, learned in the Talmud's page. In thy brain and heart embowered, lies the wisdom of a sage.

My dear son, you have asked me to enclose within a span, all the wisdom that Jehovah gave unto his servant, man.

HOSPICE AUCLAIR.

The Hospice Auclair, the refuge for the aged and infirm poor and for the orphans of the parish of St. Jean Baptiste, which the zealous and devoted cure of that parish has just erected at a cost of \$100,000, was formally opened last week.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

The boys of Mount St. Louis Institute, the cadets, and students, generally, of the Mount St. Louis College, entertained their friends at a most enjoyable musical and military entertainment on Thursday afternoon.

ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH.

Banquet and Bazaar in Aid of the Altar Fund. A grand inaugural banquet, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Anthony's parish, on the occasion of the opening of a bazaar in aid of the Altar Fund, took place last Wednesday night in the Church Hall, St. Antoine Street, and was a most pronounced success.

work of Mr. E. H. Cuddy, a gifted young artist. Mrs. A. Menzies, Mrs. Trihey and other well known ladies, are in charge of tables, and the ever popular Tombola is the centre of attraction for young and old.

The following ladies have charge of tables at the bazaar:—Choir Table—Misses Lillie and Lottie Morgan, Misses Minnie and Agnes McCall, Miss Mulcair, Miss McVey, Miss O'Malley, Miss Lynch, Miss McDonald, Miss Monday, Miss Jones, Miss Stewart, Miss McNally, Miss Hammill, Miss Gettings and Miss McShane.

Advent Sermons in Notre Dame. The Rev. Father Knapp, of the Dominican Order, recently arrived from Europe and will preach the Advent sermons in the Church of Notre Dame this season.

Going to Review. The attorneys of the Rev. Father O'Meara stated this morning that they would inscribe in Review on the judgment rendered by Judge Curran last week in the case of Walsh vs. the City and Father O'Meara.

The City's Sanitary Condition. The City Medical Health Officer is delighted at the continued good sanitary condition of the city. Usually the closing of the houses in the early winter is attended by an increase of contagious diseases, but this year there has been no noticeable increase.

Walked Under a Ladder. A current superstition, which is commonly prevalent and given credence by a good many people, is that ill-luck is sure to ensue if one walks under a ladder.

St. Mary's Tombola. We again draw attention to the great Tombola to take place on Tuesday, the seventeenth December, in St. Mary's Hall, corner of Panet and Craig streets.

Live and Let Live. A business man may do a large volume of trade, and yet make little or nothing out of it, because he does not get what is called "a living profit."

Shortis Indifferent. The Sheriff of Beauharnois County, Mr. Laberge, was in the city last week. Mr. Laberge states that Shortis, the condemned murderer, still displays the same indifferent attitude shown by him ever since the commission of his dreadful crime at Valleyfield last March.

The Murderer Gauthier. It was said on good authority that the murderer Gauthier, who was recently adjudged insane, has been causing a good deal of trouble to his guards in the jail here. It is asserted that he has been very violent and was handcuffed for two days.

denied it point blank. "On the contrary," said Mr. Vallee, "Gauthier is quiet, and since a verdict of insanity was returned has given us no trouble at all."

Notaries Protecting. The proposed revision of article 23 of the Code of Civil Procedure met with indignant protests from some hundred or more notaries, who met on Thursday afternoon at the Cercle des Notaires, No. 15 St. James street.

Postal Intelligence. The face of a private post card is not to be used for advertising purposes. A simple business card, plain or ornamental, such as may be of service in designating the business of the sender, is permitted.

Poisonous Honey. TRENTON, N.J., November 27.—Dr. William Elmer has received a report on the samples of honey sent to be analyzed. Mr. and Mrs. John F. Chambers, of this city, ate some of the honey and narrowly escaped death.

The School Question. WINNIPEG, November 28.—The Tribune (Greenwayite) declares that no compromise on the school question will come from Manitoba; that Greenway will not budge one inch from his position on the school question, and that he would be defeated if he did.

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CARPETS. In HEVY WILTON, In MEDIUM WILTON, In HEAVY AXMINSTER, In MEDIUM AXMINSTER, In ROYAL MINSTER, In IMPERIAL AXMINSTER, SPECIAL XTRA BRUSSELS, BEST 5 FRAME BRUSSELS, MEDIUM BRUSSELS, BEST WINDSOR TAPESTRY, BEST BALMORAL TAPESTRY.

Colonial House, HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have been making extraordinary efforts this year to secure a stock of Novelties for the Christmas Trade.

IN TOYS, FOR INSTANCE. We were fortunate enough to secure 30 cases partly Salvage from SS. "Camalia" and partly goods consigned to a firm now bankrupt, at two-thirds of regular value.

In the same manner we purchased a very fine lot of Silver-mounted Cut Glass Peppers and Salts, Mustards, Sugar Sifters, Syrup Jugs, Ac., and some choice Toys and Samplers, Cake Plates, Tea Plates, Children's Pictorial Plates, Smezzanino Vases, Tumblers, Ac., Ac.

We would also call attention to our stock of Christmas Cards, Picture Books, Calendars, Albums, Shopping Bags, Fancy Chairs, Bookers, Tables, Desks, Curtains, Rings, Mats, Quills, Shawls, Furs, Shoes, Shippers, Dressing Gowns, Dressing Jackets, Baskets of every imaginable size and shape, Gloves, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Belts, Buckles, Pins, Combs, Silks, Velvets and Dress Goods of every description.

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NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for an Act to amend Act 57-58 Victoria, Chapter 53, to define and enlarge its bounding powers, to reduce and adjust its capital stock, to change the number of its Directors, to ratify and confirm a deed of agreement between it and the Ontario & Northern Railway Company, to extend the delays for the construction of the road, to acquire lands and construct and use works for the generating, transmission and distribution of electric power or energy, to ratify and confirm or modify all contracts and agreements made with the diverse municipalities of the Island of Montreal and other places respecting its line of Railway under and in virtue of said Act and of Act 56 Victoria, Chapter 70, of the Statutes of Quebec, and for other purposes. Montreal, 25 Nov., 1895. AUGÉ, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE, Attys. for Applicant.

WHEN IN DOUBT REGARDING YOUR ENGRAVING LITHOGRAPHING PRINTING AND STATIONERY GO TO BISHOP'S 169 St. James St. For Sale at a Bargain, One Engine, in good order, 7 H.P. Apply at TRUE WITNESS office, 253 St. James street.

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CAPE. \$5.50 for 3.50, \$8.50 for 5.50, \$9.00 for 6.00, \$12.50 for 7.00, \$18.00 for 10.00, \$17.50 for 11.00, \$25 for 12.50. PLUSH CAPES. \$13.50 for 9.00, \$16.00 for 9.50, \$21.50 for 12.00, \$23.50 for 14.00, \$26.00 for 14.00, \$28.50 for 14.00, \$31.00 for 16.00.

ULSTERS. \$9.50 for 6.50, 10.50 for 7.00, 12.50 for 7.75, \$13.50 for 9.00, \$14.75 for 9.75, \$15.50 for 10.00, \$16.00 for 10.00, \$19.75 for 12.00, \$22.50 for 14.00, \$24.00 for 15, \$33.50 for 17.75.

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co. (LIMITED)

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1895.

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City Subscribers \$1.50; Country, \$2.00.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY has just written a first article for the Cork Magazine, which was started by his father. The Irish leader is evidently of literary stock.

SCHLATTER, the supposed miracle worker, can find thousands to believe in him; many of these credulous folks do not wish to believe in the wonders worked by Christ.

CARDINAL BONAPARTE, grand nephew of the First Napoleon, died the week before last in Rome. He was one of the most hard-working and humble members of the Sacred Coll. ge.

THE Western Watchman says: "The daily paper for the politicians and advertisers; the weekly for the people who think." Let all thinking people subscribe to a good weekly.

A. P. A. RANTERS want Catholic converts open to inspection. Let them begin by asking the Episcopalian sisterhoods to submit to the same inquisition and see what a reply they will get.

CERTAIN Italianissimi have sent some of Mazzini's pamphlets to the Vatican, hoping the Pope might read them. As well send a series of dime novels. The Pope has too many serious occupations to bother with Mazzini and his thrash.

ALL the Protestant ministers of Cleveland, Ohio, are co-operating with the Catholic priests of the place in the anti-saloon league. We would like to see a little more harmony of action, of that class, in this part of the world.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND says: "It is not the man who sits by his fireside reading the paper and criticizing the government who is the best citizen, but one who goes out in the hurly-burly of the caucus and there tucks his fellow-men." True.

MAX O'KELL says that in the streets of Broad-Path and in the drawing-rooms of Dublin he found the finest and most beautiful types of womanhood. He could have said the same of every Irish village in the Island if he had only visited them.

Is the Catholic cathedral of Tokio, Japan, the wife of the Hungarian Charge d'Affaires, Count Heinrich Coudenhove, a Japanese lady, was publicly baptized by His Grace Mgr. Gouli, Archbishop of Tokio. The ceremony attracted great attention.

THE Boston Daily Standard, an A.P.A. organ, says: "The Roman Catholic Church is not like any other religious organization on our soil." Of course not. The Church of Rome is a Divinely founded institution—the others are human organizations.

DURING the course of his allocution, at the secret consistory, on last Friday, the Holy Father referred to the gravity of the

Turkish situation and said that the Holy See was desirous to see the various peoples of the Ottoman Empire governed by principles of equality and equity. So is it ever. The grand characteristic principle of Catholicity, "love thine enemies," is ever exemplified in Leo's life. Even the Turk he would not see unjustly treated.

CARDINAL KOPP, prince-Bishop, has dedicated the fourth Catholic Church in Berlin. At least six more churches are needed to meet the requirements of the Catholics in that one city. Strange that so many members of the faith should be without a place of worship.

We predicted a week ago that the course adopted by Russia regarding her Black Sea fleet was a sure sign that the war cloud over Europe—at least over Turkey in Europe—was soon to burst. Matters seem to drift with daily increasing rapidity in that fatal direction.

EDWARD FRANCIS JOSEPH TAAFFE, ex-Premier of Austria, is dead. He was another of those descendants of the Irish race who won glory for themselves and built up the powers of foreign countries. He was to Austria what O'Donnell was to Spain and MacMahon to France. Great indeed are the scattered children of Erin's race!

MISS LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY has just completed a six months' walking tour in rural England. Her companion was Miss Alice Brown, who wrote "Meadow Grass." Miss Guiney is called "the beautiful Catholic poetess." Such a trip must add not only to her beauty, but also to that of her poetry.

MR. GREENWAY intends to stand by his policy on the school question. It may be a very brave thing, in the eyes of some people, to bully the minority; but probably, Mr. Greenway and his Government will live to see the results of their fatal error. Whether they will repent, or not, is another question.

THE enemies of the Pope—the Italianissimi Publicists—declare that "His Holiness may willingly go to Avignon;" but they add: "He cannot possibly think ever to return even if helped by foreign armies." Poor fools! One would think the Pope depended on them for advice in guiding his actions.

It appears that capitalists interested in the Dominion Coal Company, Halifax Electric Tramway Company and the Consumers' Gas Company of Halifax propose to revolutionize the method of supplying gas for lighting and heating purposes. Some kind of a gas revolution would be quite acceptable in Montreal.

MGR. LENTE, Patriarch of Constantinople, and Vice-Gerent of Rome, died at Frascati. He was born in Rome, on the 13th December, 1824. He taught theology at the Roman Seminary. In 1867 he was appointed Bishop of Nepi and Sucri; in 1876 titular Archbishop and Vice-Gerent of Rome; and in 1887 Patriarch of Constantinople. Many are the great churchmen that this year has seen depart.

PREMIER CRISPI is a fine fellow. No wonder that he has run Italy into bankruptcy: a man who cannot regulate his own affairs has a pretty fair show of ruining a country when he is placed at the helm. Last week the firm of Gazziati, in Rome, obtained a judgment against Premier Crispi compelling him to pay 12,000 lire for furniture and carpets ordered by him.

THE American Ambassador Bayard received the freedom of the City of Dundee, Scotland, on the occasion of a recent visit paid to that place. The Americans say that he has the freedom of the whole British Empire as a price for misrepresenting the United States. A queer people are these Yankees. They hunger for titles, honors and association with lords, yet they do not want their ambassador to act as a diplomat or a gentleman.

A WRITER in the Ceylon Catholic Messenger is surprised at the reports published in local papers of Protestant synods and Church congresses. He asks: "What are the Buddhists and Hindus, who read the Colombo papers, to think of the doctrine of Christ, when they see those who pretend to be His ministers bandying words with each other like so many ricksha coolies?" This was the subject of one of the grandest passages in one of Charles Phillips' most eloquent orations.

How can a creature's words cause the miracle of Transubstantiation to take place? An anonymous correspondent asks this question. The words of the priest—a creature of God—are the expression of the act performed by Divine power. On the day of the Incarnation of Christ it was the creature of God—the Angel Gabriel—that spoke the words to

the Blessed Virgin that were the expression of the miracle performed by the same Divine power.

A CHICAGO paper asked the Governors of forty-four States to what religion they belonged; all except the Governors of Texas and North Carolina answered. Of the forty-two ten are Presbyterians, five Episcopalians, five Congregationalists, four Methodists, and three Unitarians, while the remainder attend church services, but belong to no denomination. There is not one Catholic in all.

AN American exchange very truly remarks:—

"Where the subscriber can he should help his Catholic paper along by making it a medium of exchange for its readers. If they have any news or ideas let them communicate it to this paper, it may awake another in some other mind when profitable and interesting discussion would result. At any rate it will emphasize the value of the paper itself as an exponent of Catholic opinion."

TURCHAN PASHA, the new Turkish minister of foreign affairs, is said to be the most progressive minister the Sultan ever had. He was educated in France, and at all official receptions his wife stands unveiled by his side. She dresses in the European style. Perhaps Turchan is somewhat of a prophet; he may have foreseen the end of Turkish sway and is preparing himself for the change. He is probably very wise in his generation, and he would like to let his wife have a little practice in public functions before the hand of civilization drags the veil from the Turkish female forever and tears down the barriers of the harem.

THE daily income of the principal rulers of Europe is as follows: The Czar of Russia, \$30,000; the Sultan of Turkey, \$20,000; the Emperor of Austria, \$12,500; the Emperor of Germany, \$10,000; the King of Italy, \$8,000; the Queen of England, \$8,000; the King of Belgium, \$2,000. Would some collector of statistics kindly give us the daily income of the principal editors, or the daily receipts of the principal newspapers, that guide the rulers, that make them hear the voice of the people, that keep them within bounds, and often that make them quake? The contrast would serve as an object lesson to the people who pay all these amounts.

THE Catholic Truth Society of Great Britain has about one thousand four hundred members, each of whom contributes five dollars yearly. The work was commenced ten years ago with a capital of sixty dollars and about four or five little devotional leaflets. Now it has six hundred and forty-eight publications ranging from a tract to a bulky volume. We would gladly see the people of this city take an interest, even remotely akin to that of the Catholics across the water, in our branch of the same society. Perhaps we are so largely in the majority in this Province that no person sees the need of circulating Catholic truth; if that is the reason, our semi-dormant coreligionists are on a fair way to the removal of the cause.

THE effects or practical results of reading newspapers and reading them properly may be gleaned from the following item, clipped from an exchange:—

"Do not neglect the newspaper; it is every man's text-book, and the great educator of the world. It is the laboring man's college. Every man should take one good newspaper and read it—not skim it. But few persons know how to master a newspaper. I know a shoemaker who became, on no less authority than James G. Blaine, one of the best informed men of the State in which he lived. This man began to read two newspapers in a week—one a political and the other a religious sheet. He resolved that he would not pass a word in either paper that he did not know the meaning of, and that he would not pass a name of mountain, river, or city that he did not know its location on the map. Then he bought a dictionary and a world's atlas and began to read, mastering every word he found. At first it was very slow work, but in time he had the world at his feet. His two newspapers gave him a liberal education."

ADVENT.

With last Sunday, the 1st December, the Church entered upon the holy season of Advent. Prior to the celebration of the glorious resurrection of Our Lord, the faithful are called upon to enter into the Lenten season of penance, to prepare in a befitting manner for the coming of Easter. So is it that before the great day of Christmas there is a period of fast and preparation, as well as preparation. Advent is a holy season of reflection and deep meditation. During those three weeks of self-denial the Church dons her garments of purple and the faithful are warned to get ready for a proper and truly Catholic celebration of the Nativity.

In our age the severe penances that once attached to Advent have been greatly reduced. But the days of fast and abstinence that are still prescribed should be all the more faithfully observed. Yet the Church is a good and considerate mother, and no one is obliged to follow the strict regulations of Advent

if it be made known and is apparent that, for one reason or another, such might prove injurious physically or otherwise to such persons. But the one to guide a Catholic's course, in such matters, is the confessor. Should, then, anyone feel that he or she is unable to obey, to the letter, the penance generally imposed, it becomes that person's duty to make known the circumstances of the case to the priest, and to act in accord with his directions.

Apart from those special cases and exemptions, there is no person between the prescribed ages who is free from the obligations imposed by the Church for the season of Advent. Moreover, no true Catholic should seek to avoid those slight restrictions. They are few and easy compared to the ordeals of penance and expiation undergone by the early Christians. A holy Advent, a well-kept season, is always the precursor of a truly merry and happy Christmas. How can a Christian expect to worthily celebrate that great central event in the Church's calendar, if unprepared, or rather if prepared by cold indifference to the requirements of the Holy Institution established by the One who came down to earth amidst the snows of that long ago December?

In another sense Advent represents those four thousand years of waiting and expectation, that elapsed between the fall of man and the coming of his Redeemer. During that long period, stretching from the days of Adam to the first Christmas Eve, the world was in darkness and sorrow, yet in hope and expectation. The patriarchs came forth and performed their missions, the prophets arose and delivered their messages, the white tents were pitched in the desert, the children of God suffered untold privations; finally, in the fulfilment of time the Messiah came, "not to destroy but to fulfil the law." For us these few weeks resemble the centuries of privation, misery, hope, trust and fond expectation. Let the Catholic world, then, take advantage of this season of purple penance to prepare for the white-robed celebration of glorious Christmas!

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

"Pius, our Pontiff King, Unveiled the jewellery, Gloriously set in thy bright diadem; Mary, thy Holy face Mirrors the Saviour's grace; Mary, our pure, our Immaculate Gem."

On the eighth of December, next Sunday, the Church celebrates the Immaculate Conception of the Most Holy Mother of God. In 1854, surrounded by all the dignity of the Church Militant, and in the midst of the Sacred College of Cardinals, before the mitred representatives of the Universal Church, Pius IX., of holy memory, proclaimed, ex-cathedra, the wonderful, lovely and lovable dogma of the Immaculate Conception. We will not descend, at this moment, to combat the un-Christian and illogical arguments of men—and alas! of women—who would gladly tear away the veil of whiteness with which the Eternal clothed His most glorious of creatures. We will simply say that the idea and the fact of the Immaculate Conception did not take rise on that occasion. The dogma was as true as the fact had existed ever since the appearance of Mary upon the scene of existence. It was not the promulgation of the dogma that gave existence to the fact of her Immaculate Conception; it was the existence of that great fact that gave rise to the promulgation of the truth regarding it.

If the mind of man were not finite, it could grasp the glory of that scene in the chancel of heaven, when the myriad pure spirits, ranged around the white throne of the Omnipotent, beheld this creature of dazzling splendor, fresh from the Creative Hand, dawning upon existence. But the mere contemplation of such a picture would suffice to bewilder the most powerful intellect and to drive man to the verge of insanity in his efforts to grasp the immeasurable and unattainable. For long centuries it was unnecessary to pronounce positively upon this teaching of the Church. But the day of degenerate minds came upon the world; low and un-Christian spirits haunted the avenues of life; people began to question the truth of Mary's undefiled conception. Then did it become necessary to pronounce upon the dogma and to place it before the world, not as a matter of conjecture, but as one of fixed truth.

On that day, when the infallible Vicar of Christ, speaking in his capacity of representative of the Founder of Christianity, and as successor to St. Peter, declared that henceforth the Church held it as a promulgated teaching that the Mother of Our Lord was conceived free from original taint, it would seem as if the Pontiff were merely repeating the words of the holy envoy of God when He declared that "henceforth all nations shall call thee blessed." There was rejoicing in the ranks of the Church Triumphant on that glorious occasion. With the keys of St. Peter in his hand, upon the Rock of Ages that upholds the

Church, the venerable Pontiff struck the diapason, and the celestial choir catching the keynote of jubilation wafted the chorus up to the very throne of God, the song of glorification went echoing back through the mountain ranges of the past; it went sweeping down the expanses of the future. The word "Immaculate" resounded throughout the universe, and Mary, the humble virgin of the remote Judasan hamlet, was praised as never before as a creature of God.

It is meet that on Sunday next, when the Church dons vestments of white, when the sweet bells ring in harmonic jubilee, when the faithful bring tributes to the altar of Mary, that we should join in this grand spirit of Catholicity and proclaim, not in words, but in deeds, our veneration for the one whom the Almighty saw fit to honor in such a signal manner. There is, perhaps, no way in which the Immaculate Mother could be more pleased on that occasion, than in striving to correspond our thoughts, words, actions and lives to the simple rules of humility and obedience, of fidelity and a purity, that marked in such a conspicuous manner the life of the ever Blessed Virgin.

Hail Mary, Immaculate gem, pray for us sinners, that we may have the grace to imitate thy sanctified life.

SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON.

In reply to the requisition presented to him, on Saturday last, Sir William Hingston made use of the following words: "I have not listened to the call of any party, and I desire this fact to be clearly understood. If I thought that party, above everything else, prompted this call to duty, I would unhesitatingly decline nomination on the spot. There are periods, however, when partyism should be set aside and that patriotism should take its place, and this is one of them. I do not want to see Protestants arrayed against Catholics and Catholics against Protestants; neither do I desire to see such race and religious cries, as have for some time past been heard within the walls of the House of Commons, transferred, for an indefinite period, to the arena of every electoral discussion."

Such is the stand that we would have expected Sir William to take, and we are pleased to know that he is prepared to place country before party; to rise, in face of the present crisis, to a level superior to that attained by mere politicians. Considering the gravity of the situation, the importance of the great central issue that will occupy the attention of Parliament during the coming session, and the numerous qualifications that any man, who pretends to represent the interests of this vast and important constituency, must possess, we can heartily, and in his own spirit of broad patriotism, endorse Sir William's stand, and ask of all, who look beyond the narrow circle of political partyism, to lend him the aid of their influence during the contest now commenced. If the accident of parties were reversed, and that Sir William were a member of the Liberal party and his opponent a Conservative, we would feel that it was our duty, for the sake of the cause and the people whose interests we are bound to voice, to advocate his return by as large a majority as could possibly be secured, for the TRUE WITNESS cannot be the organ of any party.

The man who occupies a seat in the House of Commons, as representative of Montreal Centre, during the coming session, should be thoroughly equipped for the great struggle that is anticipated; he should have a deep and exact knowledge of the all-important question of debate; he should be able to grasp it from the constitutional rather than from a narrow party standpoint; he should be of such weight that his expressions, conveying his knowledge of the subject, would command the undivided attention of the House, and challenge refutation. Although each section of the population that makes up a Canadian nationality is ever anxious to have the very strongest and best representation, still, no section can as ill afford to be inadequately or imperfectly represented as the Irish Catholic element. The reason is potent. Out of a couple of score of representatives our French Canadian friends have material enough to secure a goodly number of strong and effective men; the same may apply in the case of the still more largely represented Protestant English-speaking element, while we have but few—very few—men in all that assembly, and it is most imperative that each one of these should be a real host in himself.

Sir William Hingston possesses each and all of the qualifications requisite; he enjoys them in a remarkably high degree. He has not sought to impose his candidature on the public; on the contrary, he has been absolutely forced into the contest; he has, at great personal sacrifice, in the interest of the public, and for the good of the country, laid aside his own inclinations and come into the breach at the moment when all his fine talents and universally acknowledged ability are needed. He will have to wrestle in the arena of intellect for

justice to all and for the constitutional rights of his immediate fellow-countrymen more especially.

Sir William very feelingly stated, on Monday evening, that were the East, West and Centre Wards to give a unanimous support, he would still look to the sense of his early labors and first friendship as an evidence that the people of his own race had not forgotten him and his labours among them. Fifteen times had he by letter and by word of mouth declined nomination; but when a requisition borne by a deputation composed of the backbone of the old Griffintown section came before him, it revived the memory of familiar faces and recalled his early career, when his days and nights were spent for the people of that district, receiving in return their blessings and their gratitude. He could no longer decline, and submitted.

Sir William has not sought the position; it came to him from the great body of his fellow-citizens. It now remains for them to do him the justice of a sure return and by a grand majority. Moreover, we must remember that the eyes of the Dominion are upon that constituency. We have always been foremost in demanding the very best representation for our people; to-day we feel that a grand opportunity is afforded us of proving to the country at large that we have a proper estimate of our own worth; that we value our influence and fair name far beyond all petty considerations of party or of party interests; and that we are prepared to exercise our franchise for the general good, and, at the same time, in the interests of our own immediate present and of the future of those who depend upon us for their heritage.

TO HEAL THE SICK.

Mr. Hugh Ryan's Handsome Gift to St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.

The ceremonies in connection with the opening of the new addition to St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, the gift of Mr. Hugh Ryan, were commenced on the 23th, in the morning, at 8 o'clock, at which hour His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto celebrated Mass in the hospital chapel. He was assisted by Vicar-General McCann and Father Ryan, rector of the cathedral. All the city priests were present, as well as a number of ladies who had been invited.

The formal opening took place at 3.30 p.m. and was largely attended by prominent citizens and others to whom invitations had been sent by the Advisory Board. All present were shown about the building by members and the Sisters in charge. The following gentlemen compose the Advisory Board, and to them much of the success of the proceedings is to be attributed:—President, His Grace Archbishop Walsh; First Vice-President, Hugh Ryan; Second Vice-President, Sir Frank Smith; Committee, Mayor Kennedy, Thos. Long, M. O'Connor, W. T. Murray; Secretary, H. T. Kelly.

Many short addresses were delivered, all of which displayed a spirit of broad Catholicity, and attributed the highest praise to Mr. Hugh Ryan, the large-hearted donor of the newly-erected wing.

TWO HUNDRED LOST.

Bad News from the Pacific.

Last week the Northern Pacific Liner Tacoma arrived at Vancouver. The news she brought seals the fate of her companion liner the Strathvise, four weeks missing, from this port for Yokohama. It is accepted as a fact that she must have gone down with two hundred lives in the fierce storm of the 15th inst., from which the Tacoma miraculously escaped.

The vessel had a very hard time, and was almost destroyed in the cyclonic storm that raged.

The Strathvise left Tacoma, Wash., on October 12, and has not been sighted since. The vessel carried 125 Chinese passengers, and the balance of the 200 were her crew.

Count Taaffe Dead.

A Vienna despatch of the 29th November, says: Count Edward Taaffe, formerly Prime Minister of Austria, died this morning on his estate at Eilschau, in Bohemia. He had been ill for several months with heart affection and subsequent pneumonia. Count Edward Francis Joseph Taaffe was born at Prague, in 1833. He was Viscount Taaffe, of Corran, and Baron of Ballymore, Sigm., in the Irish peerage; Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a member of the Hereditary House of Austria. He was brought up along with the Emperor Francis Joseph, whose intimate friend he was. He entered the Imperial service in 1857. After holding many high state offices, notably the Governorship of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, he became Prime Minister of Austria in 1879, and in that office, which he held until 1893, he displayed an extraordinary aptness in managing the heterogeneous nationalities which compose the Austrian and Hungarian states. In 1893 he put forward a carefully elaborated political programme, which met with general opposition and led to his retirement. He was sixty-two years of age.

War on German Socialists.

In view of the quantity and character of the documents and other material evidence collected by the police in their recent visits to the houses of prominent Socialists in Berlin, Germany, the public prosecutor has decided to close the respective headquarters of the Socialist unions at once. This action is to be taken upon the strength of article 15 of the laws relating to associations, pending the decision of the courts in the matter.

THAT PALE FACE.

For Nervous Prostration and Anemia there is no medicine that will so promptly and infallibly restore vigor and give strength as Scott's Emulsion.

**THE NEGATIVE SIDE.**

We read and hear a great deal concerning the terrible plague of intemperance and its fell work in the world. As a rule we have before us harrowing pictures of miseries brought on by drink, of the premature graves, the prisons and asylums that are filled by the victims of intemperance. While all these sad results are only too painfully exact, yet we seldom reflect upon the negative side of the question; that is to say on what drink does not do, and never has done, and never can do. A series of truisms recently published in the National, might serve as so many texts for a number of powerful temperance sermons, or effective temperance lectures. We will reproduce these few statements, all of which are beyond gainsay, and our readers will readily perceive how necessary it is to reflect upon the negative as well as upon the positive aspect of the question.

"Drunkness," says our contemporary, "never causes a victory to be gained, it causes more to be lost; it never prevented shipwrecks, it often caused some."

"Liquor leads thousands of people to poverty, not a single one to wealth."

"It has destroyed thousands of healths, and has not restored a single one."

"It has shortened thousands of lives, and has never lengthened one."

"It has lost for ever thousands of immortal souls, and has never saved one."

"A woman never became more virtuous by beginning to drink; how many have become less?"

"Never did a son become kinder to his parents through the use of alcoholic drink; how many have become less so, and how many have become their shame and sorrow?"

These few maxims might well be written in letters of gold on the wall of every household. They place before the mind, most clearly, the horrible results of liquor, both morally and physically. They might all be reduced to the three great desires or requirements of man. Every human being wants and craves for happiness. Some seek it in avenues where it is certainly never found; but they imagine they are after it, and it is only when they have discovered their great error that they know what misery really is. But happiness, here and hereafter, is the desire of each member of the human family. This happiness may be eternal or temporal. With eternal happiness we can deal in a few words. It means the salvation of the soul. His liquor ever procured the assurance of eternal salvation for any one? The question need only be asked to receive its answer. On the other hand, has liquor ever caused the loss of eternal happiness for any one? Again, we have but to reflect for a moment, and we can clearly see before us the vast and innumerable procession of the miserable souls whose steps down to perdition have been guided by the hand of intemperance. It is unnecessary that we should dwell upon this all-important phase of the subject; it has formed the subject-matter of thousands of sermons, from the days of Father Matthew down to the present. We will turn to the more tangible—if less important—happiness that man seeks in this life.

As it goes with the world to-day there are three great sources of supposed true happiness, and each of these is coveted by every sane person on earth. The first is long life; the second wealth; the third honor, or fame, or glory—called it by any name you please. Long life is considered as necessary to happiness, because it is the contrary of what man most dreads—premature death. It, therefore, includes health, ease, peace, and freedom from pain. Wealth, or riches, may mean a fair competence, a just and reasonable amount of money to enable a man to escape all the harrowing misery and the terrible anxieties of poverty. Honor, or success in the career of one's ambition, includes fame, general respect from the public and the heritage of a good name to be transmitted to the future generation. Apart from the supreme happiness of a holy life, and an assurance of a good death, with its consequent eternal reward, the happiness of this world may be said to consist in the three aforementioned attainments.

The most deadly enemy of each and all of these is liquor. It is the most certain instrument of curtailing life that we know of. It is the source of sickness, physical ruin, and early death. It is the destroyer of wealth, the effacer of comfort and the murderer of competency. It is the demolisher of every legitimate ambition, and from the altar, the bench, the highest posts of honor and emolument, it has dragged men into the mire of disgrace, into the vortex of crime, into the abyss of complete destruction.

In looking around us, in life, we seek the best and quickest means of attaining the objects we have in view. We take the path that will lead us most directly to the goal of our ambition. To take poison, or any other means of shortening a man's natural life, is a crime—it is suicide. Yet the one who makes an unnecessary use of liquor curtails his days, quickens the hour of his death and actually is guilty of slow suicide. The man who abuses of liquor secures, beyond all doubt, an old age of poverty for himself

and a future of misery for his family. The man who takes consolation in the wine-cup shakes to atoms the work of a lifetime, and knocks down every pillar in the edifice of his ambition. These are facts that cannot be contradicted; history and experience are there to prove their truth, and the one who would deny them must be either a fool or a knave—probably both.

Let us turn, for a moment, to the negative side of the question. How many men are there in the world to-day who can claim that their length of years has been due to the drinking of strong liquors? How many are there who can say they owe their wealth and comfort to the abuse of alcohol? How many are there who can ascribe their success in life to the intoxicating influences of liquor? We doubt if there can be found one man to raise his hand, place it on his heart, and reply that he is one. Of course we will find men who say that they have lived to an old age despite all their intemperance; others who drank and yet grew rich; again, others who succeeded in life and were always temperate. These people deceive themselves. The man who drank and lived a long life forgets that his years would have been still more numerous, his illness still less frequent, his physical strength still greater, had he never drunk. The one who escaped poverty and yet was intemperate does not calculate how much richer he might have been, how much more good he might have done with his means, how much more happy his family, his children and all who were connected with him might have been had he been sober. The person who has gone up the ladder of political or other ambition, and yet gave way to drink, must remember that his honors might have been greater, the general respect for him augmented, and the years of enjoyment that his success would naturally warrant, more numerous, had he not cut all shorter by the use of the death-dealing intoxicant.

The argument, therefore, of the man who abuses of liquor falls to the ground, and it cannot be seriously entertained in presence of the stern fact that no soul was ever saved, no ailment ever cured, no life ever prolonged, no happiness ever increased, no character ever polished, no person ever made virtuous, no ambition ever attained, no comfort ever secured, no family ever protected, no wife ever made jubilant, no child ever fed, clothed, educated or cherished, through the instrumentality of intoxicating drink. In a word, a hundred columns would not suffice to contain the mere list of the evils that result directly from intemperance, while no man has ever lived who could point to a single good that ever came from the same source. If it is the mother of all evils and the negation of all good, we must conclude that it is the most deadly instrument in the hands of man's most deadly enemy. It is to be crushed out by every means within the power of man.

**A GRAND CONCERT.**

The Ladies' Branch of the Cigarmakers Union.

A grand concert and social, under the auspices of the Ladies' Branch of the Cigarmakers' International Union, was held in the Armory Hall last Friday night. A fine programme of instrumental and vocal music was rendered. The hall was prettily decorated with flowers. The following ladies and gentlemen contributed to the entertainment: Mr. J. Morgan, Mr. B. Ward, Mr. B. S. Robley, Mr. A. C. Anderson, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. Arthur Ware, Mr. W. Hyams, Mr. Smith, Mr. M. Bleau, Miss Blanche Boisvert, Miss Eva Foley, Miss Diodati, Miss Tessie Foley, Miss Tibbot and Mrs. Parker. The Messrs. Beaudry Bros. and Beaucaire also appeared in a waltz clog, and the Messrs. Milloy and Read, and McLean and Whelan, contributed song and dance sketches. Prof. P. J. Shea, with his usual skill and talent, presided at the piano, and a quartette, composed of Messrs. J. Morgan, W. Murphy, R. Hiller and Ed. Quinn, from the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, added to the already fine programme their happy selections. Miss Kavanagh, the president of the Ladies' Branch, delivered the following able and happily worded address at the opening, and was most loudly applauded by the appreciative audience:

"Ladies and Gentlemen.—As President of the Ladies' Branch of the Cigarmakers' Union, it becomes my duty, tonight, to welcome you to this entertainment, and to express our deep sense of gratitude for the kind encouragement your presence affords.

"For over nineteen weeks the members of this branch have been on strike, and you can readily imagine that when the ladies, always so submissive and so accustomed to be dictated to, find it necessary to resist unjust treatment, there must be some real good cause for their action. I can assure you that public speaking and labor striking is not my forte; but there are times when our duties to ourselves and our relatives, and all who depend upon us, oblige us to come before the public, to solicit their sympathy and to secure the means of carrying on a necessary and difficult movement.

"It is hard enough on young girls to undertake their own support, and often that of their families, without being obliged to fight against unreasonable terms and harsh conditions.

"We hope earnestly that our action will finally receive its just reward in the improvement of the terms under which we supply the manufacturers with our labor, and that those who have it in their

power to better our situation, will see things in a fair and honorable light and accede to our reasonable and mild demands.

"I will not intrude upon the pleasure of this evening's entertainment by a gloomy rehearsal of all our grievances, but will simply thank you again for your presence here in such large numbers, and wish you all a most enjoyable evening."

Very neatly worded letters of regret at unavoidable absence were received from Mr. G. W. Perkins, President I. C. M. U. A., of Chicago; Mr. James Woods, International Organizer, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Mr. J. J. Murphy, 3rd Vice-President I. C. M. U. A., Hamilton, Ont.

**A New Stand.**

We are glad to learn that Mr. Francis V. Anderson, the well-known practical druggist, has established a splendidly furnished medical hall, at the corner of Atwater Avenue and St. Antoine Street. The new stand will be known as the "Westmount Medical Hall." May its future be successful and the business augmented with the rapidly growing district.

**Personal.**

We learn that Mr. P. Howard, formerly of the well-known firm of Howard & O'Connell, after twenty years experience in the business, has assumed the responsible duties of manager of the Iron Pipe and Steam fitting department in the Chautauque establishment. We wish Mr. Howard every success in his new position, and we are confident that the patrons of the firm will benefit greatly from the experience and energy of the new manager of one of the most important departments.



**Weak, Tired, Nervous**

Women, who seem to be all worn out, will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. The following is from a well known nurse:

"I have suffered for years with female complaints and kidney troubles and I have had a great deal of medical advice during that time, but have received little or no benefit. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began to use it, together with Hood's Pills. I have realized more benefit from these medicines than from anything else I have ever taken. From my personal experience I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a most complete blood purifier." Mrs. C. CROMPTON, 71 Cumberland St., Toronto, Ontario.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the Only  
**True Blood Purifier**

Prominently in the public eye today.  
**Hood's Pills** easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

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**Notre Dame Street**  
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**LADIES' FUR** Collars, Caps, Capes and Muffs.

**FUR** JACKETS, and Fur-lined Circulars.

**GENTLEMENS' FUR** Collars and Cuffs.

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For Choice Goods, at the lowest prices, go to

**O. A. WILLIE'S**  
1790 Notre Dame Street.

N.B.—Repairing promptly attended to.

**Westmount Medical Hall,**

Cor. Atwater Ave & St. Antoine St.  
**FRANCIS V. ANDERSON, Chemist.**  
TELEPHONE 8548.  
NIGHT SERVICE.  
TRY OUR WILD CHERRY COMPOUND, For Coughs, Colds, &c.

**Removal Sale.**

Important to Intending Piano Purchasers,  
AS WE DESIRE ...  
To make a record in our present store before removing to our new one, we have decided to offer exceptional inducements as regards prices and terms to immediate cash or instalment purchasers.

**OUR STOCK ...**  
Is the largest and best assorted in Montreal and embraces all the latest designs made by the following celebrated manufacturers:

**DECKER BROS., New York.**  
**HEINTZMAN & CO., Toronto.**  
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Old Pianos of all descriptions accepted in part payment.

**C. W. LINDSAY,**  
2268, 2270 & 2272 St. Catherine St.

N.B.—We have now in stock 100 instruments ranging in prices from \$50 to \$800.

**MONTREAL ... City & District Savings Bank.**

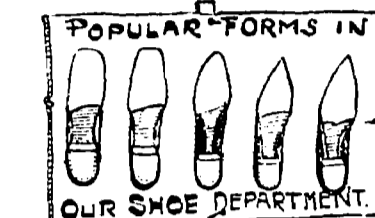
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of EIGHT Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, on and after Thursday, the 2nd of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.  
**H. Y. BARBEAU,** Manager.  
Montreal, 27th November, 1895.

**WANTED,**

The Public to know that the Co-operative Funeral Expense Society shall be ready, by the 15th instant, to do a general Undertaking business, outside of their subscribers, at greatly reduced prices.

Subscribers, at 75 cents yearly, are entitled to a Rose-wood finish Coffin, Magnificent Hearse with two finely harnessed horses, and a beautiful Room Decoration. No extra charge, and poor and rich treated alike.

**The Co-operative Funeral Expense Society.**  
HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 1735 St. Catherine Street.



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**COMFORT AND STYLE**  
Are the twin features of footwear. They're always found in our shoes, and this fact makes our goods wonderfully popular in Montreal. There's the form in what we show, and it's the correct form every time. That's why people form such a high idea of our shoes. The sole is the basis of our shoe superiority, so much so that it saves our shoes, and, coupled with A1 uppers, it makes them wear better than any others. Our customers score a double economy; they save their feet and their pocket-books, besides securing a style unobtainable elsewhere.

**RONAYNE BROS.,**  
2027 Notre Dame Street,  
CHAMBLEZ SQUARE.

**Open Edge Stamp Plates**

Made of fine White Opal Glass. Look like best transparent China.

3 Sizes in Round Shape.  
3 Sizes in Square Shape.  
1 Size in Triangle Shape.

Open Evenings During December.

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1803 Notre Dame St  
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**GRENOBLE WALNUTS—Crop 1895**  
NOW IN STORE. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

**Christmas 1895** We propose to make it a memorable one in the annals of our trade. We have made the four quarters of the globe pay tribute, and we are ready with an unrivalled stock of Choice Groceries, Provisions, Teas, Coffees, Wines, Liquors and Fine Havana Cigars.

**Hill, Thomson's, Edinburgh, Scotland, Highland Malt Whiskies.**

Hill, Thomson's Standard Blend Whisky	Per bottle.	Per case.
Hill, Thomson's Special Reserve Whisky	\$1.00	\$11.00
Hill, Thomson's Pure Old Whisky	\$1.25	\$13.50

**500 Dozen New Pack Maine Corn, Succotash and Lima Beans.**

The State of Maine is renowned throughout the North American Continent for its growth of Corn and Beans. In this State they attain perfection itself. We handle only the best packed in the Pine Tree State.

Webb's Cream Corn	Per can.	Per doz.
Webb's Cream Succotash	2c	\$2.00
Webb's Cream Lima Beans	2c	\$2.00

**New Table Figs, Table Raisins and Table Prunes.**  
The finest West End Fruits. All new goods and all the very finest Extra Quality.

**TABLE FIGS.**  
The Royal Choicest Locom Puffed Figs, in 4 pound boxes. Nothing finer can possibly be had.

**TABLE RAISINS.**—In layers, quarter boxes and full boxes.

Excelsior Windsor Clusters, in layers.	Royal Buckingham Clusters, in layers.
Excelsior Windsor Clusters, in full boxes.	Royal Buckingham Clusters, in full boxes.
Extra Dessert Clusters, in full boxes.	Extra Dessert Clusters, in layers.
Finest Jordan Shelled Almonds, &c., &c., &c.	Finest Valencia Shelled Almonds, &c., &c., &c.

**TABLE PRUNES IN GLASS JARS.**

Prunes d'Ente Conservoes, in 2 lb. glass jars.	Prunes d'Ente Conservoes, in 4 lb. glass jars.
Prunes d'Ente Conservoes, in 5 lb. tins.	Prunes d'Ente Conservoes, in 23 lb. cases.
Prunes d'Ente Conservoes, in 56 lb. cases, &c., &c., &c.	

**Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels,**  
The Tropical Brand Specialities.

Extra Red and White Pineapple Preserves, Fancy Glass Lemon and Orange Peel, Fancy Curcica Glass Citron Peel, Grosse & Blackwell's Candied Lemon, Citron and Orange Peel. There is nothing better than the above.

**FRASER, VIGER & CO.,**  
207, 209 & 211 St. James Street, Montreal.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

**IF YOU HAVE NOT**

Attended the Xmas Sale at JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, we would say—

**Do So.**

It will help you make your dollars go further, but we would say—

**We Sell Dry Goods only.**

Don't call expecting to get all kinds of other goods, but call expecting One Dollar's worth of honest Dry Goods for Fifty or Seventy-five cents, and

**YOU WON'T BE DISAPPOINTED.**

See last Saturday night's STAR ad. for a List of Prices.

If you reside outside the City try our Postal Order Department. Kindly address Communication "Postal Dept."

**JAS. A. OGILVY & Sons**  
Family Linen Drapers and Linen Warehouse  
203 to 209 St. Antoine Street, Phone 8229.  
144 to 150 Mountain Street.  
BIANCHI, St. Catherine Street, corner Buckingham Avenue. Telephone 2335.

**THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.**  
Elects its Officers, 29th November, 1895.

The annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society was held last Friday, in the Jesuit Hall. Considerable routine business was transacted, after which the election of officers for the ensuing term took place and resulted as follows:

President—H. J. Kavanagh, Q.C.  
Vice-president—Dr. E. J. Kennedy.  
Treasurer—Mr. C. F. Smith.  
Secretary—Mr. H. J. Codd.  
Assistant secretary—Mr. J. P. Curran.  
Marshal—Mr. A. Giroux.

**IN THE HOLY LAND.**  
Turkish Soldiers Congregating There—Trouble Feared.

LONDON, November 28.—Constantinople advices say: The anxiety caused by the absence of the direct news from Syria increases. It is reported, however, that large numbers of Turkish troops have been drafted there and a religious war seems imminent. Jerusalem is said to be crowded with Turkish troops and Palestine is reported to be over run with soldiers of the Sultan. This is considered to be one of the most dangerous features of the present situation.

A despatch to the Daily News from Beyrout, dated November 17, confirms the reports of the grave state of affairs existing in Syria and Palestine, and the repeated danger in which the American mission has been placed by the riotous demonstrations of the Mussulmans. The despatch adds that the whole of Syria and Palestine are flooded with Turkish soldiers, and state that in the country between Jaffa and Jerusalem there are 60,000 troops all raised within the last 20 days.

The Daily News correspondent adds: "The troops arriving here bear the significant green flag of the prophet instead of the Turkish flag. Jerusalem is crowded with soldiers, and troops are being stationed in the tower of David, Pilate's Palace and in the wilderness, outside the Damascus gate. The ostensible purpose of the troops is to subdue the Druses."

"The activity of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea is unprecedented in times of peace."  
[This confirms the remarks made in our editorial of last week concerning the importance of the renewal of the commission, by the Russian Government, to the Black Sea fleet.—Ed. T. W.]

**Bishop McDonnell's Return.**

Bishop McDonnell, of Alexandria, Ont., has returned from his three months' leave of absence. He visited the Pope at Rome, and then went to the Holy Land. He also travelled through Greece, Switzerland, France and Great Britain. At the station in Alexandria, Ont., he was met by nearly the whole town. On his arrival at the Cathedral he was presented with an address. The Bishop expressed his thanks for the demonstration. In the evening the village was illuminated.

**St. Cecilia's Musical Society.**

The second concert given on Tuesday evening, in the Academic hall of the Gesù, was attended by a large and appreciative audience. The choir, which numbers ninety six voices, are selected from the different Catholic churches in the city. Professor Jos. Saucier, as musical director, conducted with ability and received hearty applause when his rich baritone was heard in the different solos allotted to him. He also presided at the piano. Mr. Duquette's rendition of Saint-Saens' "Les pas d'armes du roi Jean," was received with applause. Mr. Ed. Lebel gave Gounod's tenor solo, "Sanctus," with remarkable clearness and power. He was followed by Madame Bourdeau, who gave the "Benedictus" with fine expression. The other solo performers deserving special mention were Misses Terroux and Maier (soprano), Hone and Lefebvre (violin); elocutionist, Miss Eva David; piano, Miss Terese Macdonald; and organ, Prof. Alex. Clerk. The chorus work was excellent throughout.

A meeting of citizens of St. Johns, Que., was held recently to promote a canal from St. Johns to Laprairie—18 miles—thus overcoming the roundabout route via Sorel for water shipments from the St. Lawrence. Mayor O'Caïn presided at the meeting.

House and Household.

USEFUL RECIPES.

CABBAGE A LA FRANCAISE.

A large cabbage with a white heart, one-quarter of a pound of butter, a teaspoonful of cream; wash the cabbage in salt water, cut into pieces; put it in boiling water; boil for one-half-hour; drain the water from it; but do not squeeze it; brown the butter in a saucepan, put in cabbage and cream; let it simmer for another half hour, then serve.

OYSTER FRITTERS.

Oyster fritters make an excellent breakfast dish. Drain the liquor from the oysters, and to a cupful of the liquor add the same quantity of milk, three eggs well beaten, salt and pepper, and flour enough to make thin batter. Chop the oysters and stir into the batter. Drop by spoonfuls into very hot lard and fry to a light brown. Garnish the platter with parsley and serve as soon as possible.

CABBAGE PIE.

One cabbage, two ounces of grated bread crumbs, one-half pound of cold meat, two slices of bacon; put the cabbage in boiling water. Boil twenty minutes, butter a pie-dish and sprinkle bread crumbs over; lay in some cabbage, chopped fine, then a layer of beef, finely minced; sprinkle seasoning over, then more cabbage and meat, then cabbage; on the top put the bacon over. Bake in a good oven thirty minutes; turn on to a hot dish and serve with brown gravy.

HOME-MADE CHEESE.

One and one-half tinsful of new, sweet milk, one tinsful of sour, thick milk, five eggs, well beaten together (not too frothy). Put on the sweet milk in a porcelain kettle, taking care not to scorch, and let it get hot, not quite boiling. Have the eggs beaten and thoroughly mixed in the thick milk and then add to the sweet milk. Stir gently until it rises to the top and then strain in a muslin cloth. When cold and firm remove from cloth and cut in thin slices to be eaten for tea with good bread, butter and syrup to be fully palatable.

A GOOD CHEAP SOUP.

Take a good fresh piece of salt the size of two eggs, about two pounds of meat; put on to boil in a little over two quarts of water; one large onion chopped fine, six large tomatoes peeled and cut into quarters; boil about two hours; about three-quarters of an hour before serving add one teaspoonful of rice, washed, a pinch of cloves and cinnamon (ground); fifteen minutes before serving add one large potato cut in dice shape, salt and pepper; serve with toasted bread cut dice shape.

FRIED CLAMS.

By lovers of sea food fried clams are considered a great treat. The variety known as the long or soft-shell clams is the kind used for frying. They may be had at the markets sold in bunches. Wash the clams by dipping them in and out of a pan of cold water. Drain and wipe dry. Then dip each clam in beaten egg and afterward in bread crumbs. Have frying pan containing hot fat. Test the fat by dropping in a piece of bread. Lay the clams in the hot fat and cook them on both sides until brown, not longer than five minutes, as they require but little cooking. If the fat is too hot the clams will burst. Drain in the oven on brown paper. When all are cooked place them on a hot platter and garnish with slices of lemon and parsley.

HOME MATTERS.

When you wish to use ex-gal for cleansing carpets, use a tablespoonful to a quart of warm water. Use a sponge, and clean the carpet upon the floor where it will be stretched tight. Sweep and dust clean before using the mixture.

Equal parts of linseed oil and spirits of turpentine, well shaken together in a bottle, make an excellent polish for furniture. The articles to be polished should be first washed and thoroughly dried, the polish is then rubbed in with a linen rag, and last of all the furniture is rubbed with woolen cloths until it shines with the requisite lustre.

Mirrors which have grown dim may be brightened by being rubbed with a polish made by pounding to a fine powder a small quantity of calcined magnesia, and adding to it gradually enough benzine to convert it into a rather liquid paste. This must be carefully preserved in a well corked bottle; when wanted for use a few drops are poured on to a pad of cotton wool and the mirrors rubbed with it. All kinds of glass goods, including window panes, may be cleaned in this way.

Said a prominent physician recently: "That longevity is promoted by friction there can be little doubt. The declining energy and decay from age appear to arise, or at all events are accompanied and accelerated, by the gradually decreasing energy of the circulation, and the use of the flesh-brush restores energy to the parts. It is therefore recommended as a panacea for premature decay, and all the diseases depending on it." It takes but a few minutes to give a vigorous rubbing to the entire body on jumping out of bed in the morning, and the beneficial results will amply repay the time and trouble.

FASHION AND FANCY.

(Boston Republic.)

Fur is used for vests and waists of cloth gowns, as it was last season, and last season's coat can be made quite modern by facing the collar, revers and cuffs with fur. Even the old-fashioned stone marten is not to be cast aside, and mink is extremely pretty for this purpose. The most popular fur mink is round and medium large, but those who wish to carry out the picturesque styles of Marie Antoinette will find a giant muff, quite fast and a yard wide, very open at the ends, and made of the most expensive sable. Mink lined with fur are one of the sensible fashions, and fancy muffs of velvet are trimmed with fur, insertions of gold pure, and numerous frills of chiffon

on either side, caught up with rhinestone brooches. These usually match the toque or neck trimming or both. Some of the fur muffs have a decoration of lace and velvet bows, fastened on with small heads and beady eyes. Revers and cuffs of green velvet applique traced with jet are one of the novel trimmings for Persian lamb coats, but the combinations of velvet, embroidery, lace and flowers with fur garments are the exception, and not the rule.

Waists unlike the skirts are still worn, and those of last season can easily be made fashionable by adding a short full busque to a narrow belt, which may be worn or not. Chameleon silks and printed velvets are the most fashionable materials for these old waists, except for the thinner kinds, which are made of net, lace and chiffon. A pretty coat bodice of chameleon silk shows a wider collar trimmed around with a band of applique lace and a frill of lace on the back, and form a full coquille and box-plaited oretelles, which turn under and overhang the waist in front.

Heretofore women have laid aside their belts with their summer gowns, but not so this autumn. The belt, so narrow that almost gives one the idea of a string about the waist, and the one so wide that it is more girdle than belt, are alike the rage. They are displayed everywhere—in dry goods shops, novelty stores, importing houses, jewellers' windows and the big silver houses. The tall, slender girls who affect severe gowns, wear them in the street, and the dainty maidens, who revel in chiffon silk and velvet waists, wear them indoors. All are in fashion.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

AT THE DOOR.

I thought myself indeed secure, So fast the door, so firm the lock; But, lo! he toddling comes to lure My parent ear with timorous knock. My heart were stone could it withstand The sweetness of my baby's plea— That timorous baby knocking and "Please let me in—it's only me."

I thrice aside the unfinished book, Regardless of its tempting charms, And opening wide the door, I took My laughing darling in my arms.

Who knows but in Eternity, I, like a truant child, shall wait, The glories of life to be, Beyond the Heavenly Father's gate.

And will that Heavenly Father heed The truant's supplicating cry, As at the outer door I plead, "Tis I, O Father! only I?"

—Eugene Field.

JUDGING BY APPEARANCES.

Nate Hathaway bounded down the gurnet stairs three steps at a time, and burst impetuously into the sitting-room.

"O mother, why couldn't my hazel-nuts stay there by the chimney where they'd dry? I had them all penned in with shingles so that they couldn't roll around and be in the way. Where are they? Can't I put 'em back, now that you're all through cleaning the garret?"

Mrs. Hathaway looked up, smiling. "I didn't touch them, Nate. I respected your prejudices in favor of that particular spot for nut-drying."

"But Mary did the most of the work. In fact, I did not notice the nuts to-day. Ask her if she did anything with them."

"Off Nate rushed to his sister's room. 'Come in, you young volcano!' cried a merry voice.

"O May, what did you do with my hazel-nuts? I had a peck spread out on the floor by the chimney."

"Why, there weren't any there; and I wondered then what you did with those you gathered last week."

"Wonder! Well, I should say wonder! And hazel-nuts so scarce this year. I was a half-day gathering those. The prickles aren't out of my fingers yet. Who else has been up there? I shouldn't wonder if it turned out to be one of Jim Judkins' tricks."

"But when Jim, the hired man, was interviewed, he earnestly disclaimed all knowledge concerning the nuts, and though he had a weakness for practical jokes, he was a truthful young fellow; so that explanation was given up."

"Has any one else been up there within a week?"

"No—or, why, yes! Vinton Gregory came to get those school-books you promised to loan him. I was tired, so I told him where they were, and let him go right up."

"Oh, May, was it last Thursday?"

"May counted upon her fingers: 'Monday washed, Tuesday ironed, Wednesday cooked, Thursday mended—'twas Thursday. I was in the sewing room when he came, and—'

"And he had a bag—a meal bag—'bout a third full of something?"

"Why—yes, he did."

"Did he have it when he came in?"

"No-o," said May, reluctantly, "but I saw him going down the road with it over his shoulder. O Nate, you don't suppose—"

Gregory does, only—I didn't think you were that sort, that's all." "I'm not!" exploded Vinton. "I never saw your nuts. Or, yes—I saw them the day I came for the books, and—"

"And nobody's seen them since! Shame on you! To steal a bag, and then fill it with stolen nuts! I saw you making off with them over your shoulder!"

"That was a bag of potatoes I brought down to Mr. Dean's. I left 'em at the gate when I—"

"Oh, don't try to pull the wool over my eyes! You make it all the worse when you try to smooth it over. You won't have to come to the field to-morrow. The nine won't need you. Dan Mixer'll take his old place pitching. 'Praps he ain't much of a pitcher, but he's no thief!"

And Nate rushed off before Vinton could say another word in self-defence. Perhaps he had nothing more to say. He walked slowly back into the house. Next day he did not come to the field. At school he was "boycotted," as only indignant boys can boycott. Mrs. Hathaway and Mary tried vainly to unravel the mystery.

The following Saturday Nate went nutting again, and returned with a small basketful.

"There! I guess my nuts will stay where they're put, now," he muttered, as he poured them down by the chimney.

Sunday was a real Indian summer day; and after Sunday-school Nate took his book and went out to the barn. The big door was wide open, and he sat down upon a pile of cornfodder in the warm sunlight that flooded the place. Presently a shrill "chirr!" made him look up. There on the back garret window-sill, which was shaded by the huge boughs of a lofty elm, perched two saucy chipmunks, their mouths full of hazelnuts. Then they hopped from the sill to a neighboring limb, scampered down the trunk, and away to the grove. Back they came and repeated the operation. Nate watched them, while a light broke on him that made him feel smaller than he had ever felt in his life. He went into the house and up to the garret. Evidently the saucy pair had been busy. Only a few nuts remained scattered here and there on the floor.

He rushed out of the house and away "across lots" to the Gregory place. Vinton came to the door, but drew back, pale and dignified, when he saw the head "boycotted."

"Vint, old fellow, can you forgive me? It's all cleared up," he cried.

Vinton had borne the "boycotting" bravely. Now the tears came as he listened to Nate's broken explanation.

"Mother said all the time she believed you were innocent. Can you ever be my friend again? Will you forgive me?"

"I knew 'twould come out all right," cried Vinton, wringing Nate's hand. "But, of course, appearances were against me."

"Catch me judging by appearances again!" said Nate.—Catholic citizen.

MARY IMMACULATE.

VENERATION OF THE MOTHER OF GOD.

WHY CATHOLICS PAY HOMAGE TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

The feast of the Immaculate Conception, which the Church celebrates next month, ranks among the greatest of the year. Although belief in the Immaculate Conception always existed, it remained for Pope Pius IX. to define belief in the Immaculate Conception as an article of faith. The dogma of the Church on this subject is: "We define that the Blessed Virgin Mary in the first moment of her conception, by the singular grace and privilege of Almighty God, in virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the human race, was preserved free from every stain of sin."

Next to the honor and adoration that he pays to Almighty God, the true Catholic entertains for the august Queen of Heaven, Mary Immaculate, the tenderest feelings of love and devotion and honors her far above all other creatures. Adore her he does not, neither does he recognize her as possessing the attributes of the Deity. But as Mother of God, the true Catholic recognizes the Blessed Virgin as the most exalted and honored of all God's creatures, and as such entitled to his sincerest honor and veneration. And yet there are those who are always calling this devotion into question. Idolatrous, blasphemous and sacrilegious are the epithets applied to the veneration Catholics give Mary, by those outside the Church. Why should any Christian find fault with devotion to Mary? Does she not occupy pre-eminently a position far above all the children of Adam?

MARY'S PREROGATIVE AS MOTHER OF GOD. Was not her prerogative as Mother of God an honor than which there was none greater that the Almighty could confer on one of His creatures? True Christians reverence every object with which our Blessed Saviour was associated during His sojourn on earth. They conceive an affection for every person that was near and dear to Him. As those planets which revolve nearest the sun partake most of its light and heat, so do those persons who were intimately connected with our Saviour appear holier in our estimation.

The various places where our Blessed Redeemer spent his life are hallowed in our eyes. The cave of Bethlehem where he was born, the streets of Nazareth where His boyhood was spent, the Mount of Calvary where the Redemption of mankind was consummated, all these places are considered sacred by us. But if the lifeless clay inspires so much reverence, how much more veneration should be inspired in us for the living persons who were so intimately connected with our Saviour on earth. How honored the Apostles were to be granted the privilege of associating with our Lord, with what feelings of reverence we remember His friends Lazarus, Mary

and Martha, for instance, with whom He communicated and for whom He had a special friendship! Now, if we look upon the land of Judea as hallowed ground; if the Apostles we consider as specially gifted for being so intimately associated with our Blessed Saviour, WHAT MUST HAVE BEEN THE PRIVILEGE AND PURITY

of her who gave Him birth; to whom He addressed the tender name of Mother; who nursed Him during infancy; watched over and protected Him as He grew into boyhood and from boyhood to manhood; at whose request He performed the miracle of Cana even before His time, and who was the last to receive His dying breath on Calvary. Surely Mary was "blessed among women." How natural for one who truly loves the Son to venerate the Mother! Rather is it not strange to find those who profess themselves true Christians and followers of the Son of God made man, protesting against veneration and honor being paid to the Mother of God? Would it not and should it not be more natural for such to exclaim with the woman in the Gospel, "Blessed is the womb that bore Thee and the paps that gave Thee suck." God endowed Mary with special grace in keeping with the high dignity to which she was to be raised. The Almighty has always bestowed the necessary graces and fitness on those He designed for any important work.

MOSES HESITATED TO BECOME the leader of the Hebrew people on account of "impediment and slowness of tongue." The Almighty reassured him, however, saying: "I will be in thy mouth and I will teach thee what thou shalt speak." "Before I formed thee in the bowels of thy mother," said God to the prophet Jeremiah, "I knew thee, and before thou camest forth out of the womb I sanctified thee." In like manner St. Elizabeth, St. John the Baptist and the Apostles were all given special graces and dispositions in keeping with the important missions they were destined to perform.

But of them all there was none who occupied a position so exalted or so sacred as Mary, Mother of Jesus; and as Cardinal Gibbons says there is no one who needed so high a degree of holiness as she did. For if God so endowed the prophets, the saints and apostles, how much more sanctified must she have been who was to be the mother of the Redeemer of mankind.

"Be ye clean," said God to the priests of old, "you that carry the vessels of the Lord." The very vessels used in divine service are specially consecrated. Can we even conceive that she who was the chosen vessel of election was profaned with even the slightest taint of sin? The objection is sometimes heard against the veneration Catholics pay to the Blessed Virgin that she is not the Mother of the Divinity.

It is wrong, Protestants tell us, to call Mary the Mother of God. Suppose we bring the question home to ourselves. Did our mothers have any part in the production of our souls? Was not this the work alone of God? And yet will any one of us even think of saying, "the mother of my soul," and not "my mother." "In like manner, as far as the sublime mystery of the Incarnation can be reflected in the natural order, the Blessed Virgin, under the overshadowing of the Holy Ghost, by communicating to the Second Person of the adorable Trinity, as mothers do, a true human nature of the same substance with her own, is thereby really and truly His Mother."

As said above, Catholics do not attribute to Mary the prerogatives of the Deity. We honor her because of her exalted position. We honor her as the greatest of creatures. We honor her in fulfillment of her own prophecy that "from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed." Catholics alone of all others contribute to the fulfillment of this prophecy. Protestants are loud in their praises of the holy women of the Old and New Testaments. But of her "blessed among women," greater than any that ever have existed or will exist, they have not the slightest word of praise or honor to sound. Can one honestly honor and revere the Son and not venerate the Mother?

"HE WHO IS NEAR TO MARY," SAYS CARDINAL NEWMAN, "CANNOT BE FAR FROM JESUS." The honor we pay to Mary responds to the honor of her Son. What is to be thought of the actions of those alleged ministers of God who while proclaiming themselves followers of the Son of God made Man, see only sinfulness and idolatry in the veneration that is paid to His Mother. Sinfulness and idolatry? Why these very same personages see nothing harmful in honoring the heroes of their country. Witness the honors bestowed on successful generals or noted statesmen! Monuments are erected to their memories; their birthdays are made occasions of great national rejoicings and celebrations and no honor is considered too great to be bestowed upon them. Yet no one accuses the people of a nation that so venerates its heroes of idolatrous conduct. Then why should Catholics be condemned for honoring the Mother of God? "Honor to whom honor is due." And who more honored than Mary? Who above all other creatures more worthy of the admiration and veneration of men? The Catholic Church has no devotion more cherished than that she pays to the Blessed Virgin. And through it all she has ever in view the praising and glorifying of the Almighty who so highly favored one of our race. We pray to Mary beseeching her to intercede for us with her Divine Son. All we ask of her is her Divine merits and Intercession of Jesus Christ. No son is ever jealous of the honor paid to his mother. And therefore acceptable indeed must be the canticles of praise and veneration sounded in honor of Mary to her Son. Praise and veneration are justly due her. And confident indeed can he be who honors Mary during life that heavenly bliss will be his when his earthly pilgrimage is over and life with unceasing cares and troubles is ended.—San Francisco Monitor.

Immigration Prospects Are Bright. General Passenger Agent McNicoll, of the C.P.R., speaking last week of immigration generally, said: "There is now

only a dribbling of immigrants coming into Canada, as the season closed some time ago. I think this country is getting a good share of immigration, and I have no doubt that the big harvest will be a good thing for the Dominion in that direction."

Asked about the Chinese influx into Canada, the G. P. A. said that he thought there was not such a great increase as the floating population was largest. Over five hundred Chinamen had passed through this fall to spend the New Year in China. They all have their passports, and can return next year.

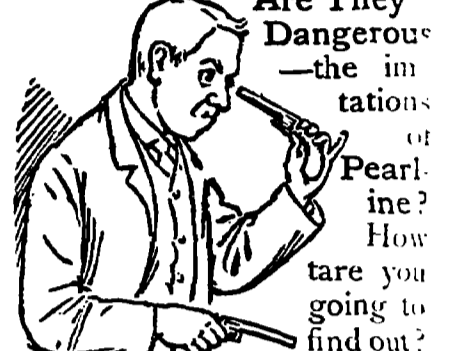


To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty, WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quantity of the milk. It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion, To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives, In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic. PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The San Francisco Post relates the following incident: "Father Maloney was one of the best known and best loved men in Nevada," remarked an old mining man, "and I am sure he did as much for the Church as any two men in the State. When Father Maloney solicited subscriptions for a new church, men who never gave before dug down deep into their pockets and donated with an appearance of cheerfulness that was surprising. One day he walked into a saloon where a big poker game was running. He watched the play until he could speak without interrupting and then said: 'Gentlemen, we are trying to get money enough to build a new church here. Do any of you feel disposed to help us out?' 'A big raw-boned fellow, who had been losing steadily and was consequently in no pleasant mood, growled: 'I'll wrestle you for \$40.' 'Without a word Father Maloney produced the amount and laid it on the bar. The gambler looked surprised and hesitated, but when the other players commenced to jeer at him he got up and covered the priest's wager. They pulled off their coats and spared off. Father Maloney commenced playing for an open-

Are They Dangerous—the imitations of Pearl-line? How dare you go to find out?



A few washings with them won't show any damage. It's only after some months, when your clothes go to pieces suddenly, that the danger can be seen and proved. Are you willing to risk your own clothes in the experiment? Use the original washing compound—Pearline. All the others are founded upon that. Will it pay to use these imitations? Figure up all that they may offer—prize packages, cheap prices, or whatever it may be—and put it against what you may lose. Beware of imitations. 340 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

THE ARMY.

Proclaiming Full and Free Salvation to all.

A SOLDIER TELLS HOW SHE WAS SAVED.

She Says: "I thank God for the Wonders Paine's Celery Compound Accomplished for me."

General Booth and his vast army of Salvationists are now a mighty power in every quarter of the globe. Their drums, music, soul-inspiring songs and prayers are stirring up the cold, callous, indifferent and wicked in every country under heaven, and they are accomplishing a work that puts to shame the united efforts of all our Christian churches. The members of the Salvation Army endure trials, hardships and persecutions as did the valiant apostle Paul in his time. Many of these valiant Salvationists labor on from day to day, suffering from thorns in the flesh, no doubt of a like character to that endured by the great preacher to the Gentiles; but, a merciful and wise Ruler has, through science, provided for His afflicted and diseased servants.

Mrs. H. Harbour, of Winnipeg, Man., a faithful veteran of the great Salvation Army, was for a time obliged to give up active work owing to the agonies and sufferings of heart disease, kidney trouble and general weakness. Knowing well that her great work demanded a strong and vigorous body, she wisely determined to use Paine's Celery Compound, after hearing what it had done for the tens of thousands in Canada. The results were surprising to herself as well as her brother and sister soldiers. Mrs. Harbour's experiences with Paine's Celery Compound induced hundreds of other Salvationists to seek a new physical life from the same great medicine.

Reader, this same wonderful Paine's Celery Compound will do a like work for you, if you are ailing and suffering. Your friends and neighbors have tested it, and it has made them well and strong, after they had failed with the common medicines of the day. Mrs. Harbour writes as follows, with the view of benefitting all sick people:— "It is with great pleasure that I write to thank you for your wonderful medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. Some time ago I was very sick and happened to see one of your publications, in which I read of others being cured. I concluded to try Paine's Celery Compound myself, and I now thank God for the wonderful results it accomplished for me. I was suffering from heart disease, kidney trouble and general weakness; and some days was not able to stand without experiencing great pain; my appetite was also very poor. Since I used the Compound I am able to get about the house and work, and can now eat anything put before me. I trust my testimony may lead many to try your valuable remedy."

GALLERY BROTHERS, BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. Bread delivered to all parts of the city. CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREETS. TELEPHONE 2895.

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WM. ROGERS' . . . Knives, Forks and Spoons. Everything in the line of WEDDING PRESENTS. At prices to suit everybody. CALL AND SEE. . . . 1794 Notre Dame St.

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CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Sheet Roofs. 795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Telephone 1884. Charges Moderate.

THE BEST is what the People buy the most of. That's Why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale OF ALL MEDICINES.

A GRATEFUL LETTER.

A PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LADY SPEAKS FOR THE BENEFIT OF HER SEX.

HAD NO APPETITE, WAS PALE AND EASILY EXHAUSTED—SUBJECT TO SEVERE SPELLS OF DIZZINESS AND OTHER DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS.

TIGNISH, P.E.I., May 30th, 1895.

To the Editor of L'Impartial.

Dear Sir:—I see by your paper the names of many who have been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I feel that I ought to let my case be known, as I am sure that many women might be benefited as I have been. For a number of years I have been almost an invalid. I did not know the nature of my malady. I had a tired feeling, being exhausted at the least exertion. I had no appetite and was very pale. I had sometimes felt like lying down never to rise. A dizziness would sometimes take me, causing me to drop where I would be. During these spells of dizziness I had a roaring sound in my head. I took



A DIZZINESS WOULD OVERTAKE ME.

medical treatment but found no relief. My husband and father both drew my attention to the many articles which appeared from time to time in your paper concerning the cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At first I had no faith in them, in fact I had lost faith in all medicines and was resigned to my lot, thinking that my days were numbered in this world. Finally, however, I consented to try the Pink Pills. I had not taken them long before I felt an improvement and hope revived. I ordered more and continued taking the pills for three months and I must say that today I am as well and strong as ever and the many ailments which I had are completely cured. I attribute my complete recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and hope by telling you this that others may be benefited by them.

MRS. WILLIAM PERRY. After reading the above letter we sent a reporter to interview Mrs. Perry and she repeated what she had already stated in her letter. Her husband, William Perry, and her father, Mr. J. H. Lander, J. P., and fishery warden, corroborated her statements.—Ed. L'Impartial. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People make pure, rich blood, restore shattered nerves and drive out disease. They cure when other medicines fail and are beyond all question the greatest life-saving medicine ever discovered. Sold by all dealers, but only in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Pills offered in loose form, by the hundred or ounce, are imitations and should be avoided, as they are worthless and perhaps dangerous.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—Spring Patent, \$4.00 to \$4.15. Winter Patent, \$3.75 to \$4.10. Straight Roller, \$3.40 to \$3.60. Manitoba Strong Bakers, best brands, \$3.80 to \$3.90. Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.35 to \$3.80. Straight Rollers, bags \$1.70 to \$1.80. OATMEAL.—Rolled and granulated \$3.10 to \$3.15; standard \$3.05 to \$3.15. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.55, and standard at \$1.50 to \$1.55. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls and \$2.00 in bags, and split peas \$3.50. WHEAT.—No. 1 hard wheat was bought in the interior of Manitoba yesterday by a Montreal firm at 30c, or equal to 57c Fort William. In Ontario, red and white winter wheat is quoted at 67c to 69c. BRAN, ETC.—Sales reported at \$14.25 and \$14.50, and we quote \$14.00 to \$14.50. Shorts, \$15.50 to \$16.50. Moulins, \$19 to \$20.50 as to grade. CORN.—The market is nominal at 36c to 37c in bond and at 45c to 46c duty paid. PEAS.—We quote 57c to 59c per 60 lbs. Sales have been made in the Stratford district at 50c to 51c per 60 lbs. for shipment via Portland. OATS.—Further sales of car lots in store since our last report at 31c, 31c and 31c per 32 lbs. for No. 2 white. A car lot of No. 3 was sold at 30c, and a lot of mixed at the same figure. BARLEY.—Barley continues firm, sales having been made since our last report at 52c to 54c. Feed barley is quiet at 40c to 41c. BUCKWHEAT.—We quote 40c to 41c. RYE.—Nominal at 52 to 53c. MALT.—Market unchanged at 67c to 75c as to quality and quantity.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Canada short cut pork, per barrel, \$13.25 to \$14.00; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$13.00; Hams, per lb., 9c to 10c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 6c to 7c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 6c to 7c; Bacon, per lb., 7c to 10c; Shoulders, per lb., 7c to 8c. DRESSED HOGS.—Car lots have been bought in the West costing \$4.75 and \$4.85 laid down here for heavy packers, but nice fresh killed light hogs suitable for butchers brought \$5.00 to \$5.25 as to quantity, and lower prices are looked for. Sales of 2 cars just reported at \$4.90.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—We quote: Creamery, Oct. and Nov., 21c to 21c; Earlier makes, 19c to 20c; Eastern Townships, 17c to 18c; Western, 14c to 15c.

ROLL BUTTER.—In tubs, half-bbls and cases at 16c to 18c as to quality and size of packages. CHEESE.—We quote prices as follows: Finest Western, 9c to 9c; Finest Eastern, 9c to 9c; Undergrades, 8c to 8c; Summer goods, 8c to 9c. Utica, N.Y., Nov. 25.—Sales 8c to 9c. Little Falls, N.Y., Nov. 25.—Sales 8c to 10c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—At 14c to 15c, with seconds selling at 12c to 12c. Montreal lined eggs have sold at 14c to 15c, as to quantity, a few lots of Western bringing 13c to 14c. New laid from nearby points have been placed at 20c to 22c. HONEY.—Extracted is quoted at 8c to 9c for 1895 stock, and honey in comb 12c to 13c. GAME.—Partridge 35c to 40c per brace for No. 1, and 20c for No. 2. Venison is more plentiful at 7c to 8c. Venison carcasses have sold at 3c to 5c. BEANS.—Round lots of choice hand-picked \$1.10 per bushel, and jobbing lots at \$1.15 to \$1.20. Ordinary medium beans are quoted at 90c to \$1.00. MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Sugar 6c to 7c, and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 4c to 5c per lb. in wood and at 50c to 60c in tins. BALED HAY.—No. 2 shipping hay is quoted here at \$11.00 to \$11.50, and No. 1 straight Timothy, \$12.00 to \$12.50. At country points, \$10.50 to \$11.25 is quoted for No. 2, and \$11.50 to \$12.00 for No. 1. HORN.—Market quiet at 7c to 8c for good to choice, and 6c to 6c for fair. Old 2c to 4c. TALLOW.—Market steady at 5c to 6c for choice and 5c for common. DRESSED POULTRY.—The demand for turkeys is good, sales of about 8,000 lbs being reported at 8c to 8c. About 1,500 lbs of fancy dry-picked birds bringing 9c. Several cases of scalded turkeys sold at 7c to 8c. There is a good demand for young chickens, with sales of 3,000 to 4,000 lbs reported at 7c to 7c, while old hens only brought 5c to 6c as to quality. Geese sold all the way from 5c to 6c, a lot of fancy large bringing 7c. Ducks 7c to 8c.

FRUITS.

APPLES.—\$2.00 to \$2.75 per bbl; Fancy \$3.25 per bbl; Fameuse \$4.00 to \$5.00; Dried, 4c to 4c per lb; Evaporated, 5c to 6c per lb. ORANGES.—Jamaica, \$7.00 per bbl.; Jamaica, \$4.50 per box. LEMONS.—Palermo, \$2 to \$3 choice Palermo, \$3.50 to \$4.50 fancy; Malaga, \$6 to \$7 per case; Malaga, \$3 to \$3.50 per box. BANANAS.—\$2.75 to \$3.00 per bunch. PEARS.—Calif, Russet, Winter Nelles, \$3.50 to \$3.75. GRAPES.—Catawba, 19c to 20c per basket. CRANBERRIES.—Cape Cod, \$9.00 per bbl.; Nova Scotia, \$3.50 to \$10.00 per bbl. DATES.—Old, 3c to 4c per lb. New, 5c to 6c per lb. FIGS.—9c to 12c per lb; fancy, 13c to 17c per lb. PRUNES.—Bosnia, 6c per lb; French, 5c per lb. COCONUTS.—Fancy, firsts, \$4.00 per 100. POTATOES.—Jobbing lots, 4c to 4c per bag; on track, 3c per bag; sweet, \$5.00 per bbl. ONIONS.—Spanish, 40c to 45c per crate; red, \$2.25 per bbl; yellow, \$2 to \$2.25 per bbl. MALAGA GRAPES.—\$5 to \$6.50 per keg.

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Cod and haddock in fair supply at 3c to 4c per lb. British Columbia salmon 12c to 13c; halibut 10c to 11c. SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod No. 1 \$4.15 to \$4.30; No. 2, \$3.00 to \$3.25; and large, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Labrador herring \$4.00 to \$4.50, and shore \$3.25 to \$3.75. Salmon \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$12.00 to \$13.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$12.00 to \$13.00 for new. Sea trout \$5.00 to \$6.00. SMOKED FISH.—In liberal supply. Haddock 6c to 7c; bladders 8c to 9c per box; smoked herrings 9c to 10c per box. SMOKED FISH.—In good supply. Haddock 6c to 7c; bladders 8c to 9c per box; smoked herrings 9c to 10c per box. CANNED FISH.—Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25, and Mackerel \$3.75 to \$4.00 per case. OYSTERS.—Malpeque \$4.00 to \$6.00 as to quality. OILS.—Seed oil 40c net cash, and regular terms 42c to 43c. Newfoundland cod oil 36c to 37c. Cod liver oil \$1.10 to \$1.20 for ordinary and \$1.75 to \$1.85 for Norway.

Dairy Information.

Twenty-six cows were put through tests during a period of 135 days. Food, milk and increase in live weight were all valued at the same process for each cow. The best one of these twenty-six cows made a net profit of about eighty cents a day, while the poorest cow made only thirty-five cents a day. The cow that gave the most milk, forty-one pounds daily for five months, made a net profit of fifty-three cents per day. Her milk contained about 1.4 pounds butter fat daily. Another cow which gave thirty-two pounds of milk daily, or nine pounds less than the one just mentioned, gave a daily net profit of fifty-six cents, her milk contained 1.5 pounds butter. She gave less milk by nine pounds a day, but it was richer, and made a net profit of three cents a day more than the cow that gave the most milk. The cow making the greatest net profit averaged 34.3 pounds of milk daily. There were thirteen other cows that gave a little more milk than she did, though she was a large milker, but her milk averaged for the whole period of five months 5.40 per cent fat. No other cow's milk averaged over 5.0 per cent fat, and the poorest or least profitable cow gave twenty-eight pounds a day containing 3.25 per cent fat, amounting to less than one pound of butter fat per day.

ANNING: His Bidders made a success of the stage: Manning: Yes. He acted the part of butler so well in a play last winter that a gentleman in the audience at once engaged him for the position in the family.

PECULIAR in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses great curative value. You should TRY IT.

Advertisement for 'WASH DAY SURPRISE SOAP' with 'BEST FOR USE EVERY DAY' slogan.

Advertisement for 'GRENIER & CURRAN, The Canadian Artistic Society' located at 210 St. Lawrence Street.

Advertisement for 'DROPSY FREE' medicine, claiming to cure various ailments.

Advertisement for 'T. D'ARCY TANSEY, L.D.S., Dental Surgeon' at 176 Bleury Street.

Advertisement for 'J. T. McPHERSON, DENTIST' at No. 44 Beaver Hall Hill.

Advertisement for 'M. HICKS & CO. AUCTIONEERS' at 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St.

Advertisement for 'ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER' with 'WHAT IS' sub-header.

Advertisement for 'M. HICKS & CO. AUCTIONEERS' listing various goods for sale.

Advertisement for 'EPPS'S COCOA' with 'BREAKFAST-SUPPER' and 'GRATEFUL-COMFORTING' slogans.

Advertisement for 'WALTER KAVANAGH' representing 'COTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.' with assets of \$39,109,332.64.

Advertisement for 'F. H. BARR' featuring a refrigerator and located at 2373 and 2375 St. Catherine Street.

Advertisement for 'WALTER KAVANAGH' representing 'NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY' with capital of \$5,000,000.

Advertisement for 'WALTER KAVANAGH' representing 'WARTER ASSURANCE CO.' with capital of \$1,000,000.

Advertisement for 'Clothing. F. P. HORAN & Co.' located at 2793 St. Catherine Street.

Advertisement for 'C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter' located at 141 1/2 Bleury Street.

Advertisement for 'SAILEY'S' featuring 'SAILEY'S REFLECTORS' and 'SAILEY'S LIGHTING CHURCHES'.

Advertisement for 'GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY' with train schedules and ticket information.

Advertisement for 'CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.' with train schedules and ticket information.

Advertisement for 'HOLLOWAY'S PILLS' with 'This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.'

Advertisement for 'Holloway's Ointment' with 'Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of'.

Advertisement for 'Holloway's Ointment' with 'This is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubs on the neck and chest, as suit in heat, it cures SORE THROAT.'

Advertisement for 'Holloway's Ointment' with 'And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.'

Advertisement for 'Holloway's Ointment' with 'The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.'

Advertisement for 'Holloway's Ointment' with 'The Pills and Ointment are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British possessions who has seen the American counterparts for sale will be prevented.'

Advertisement for 'ST. LEON' with 'Perfects the organism and preserves life. The invaluable "Sarsaparilla" of Dr. Williams, Toronto. A cardon just received direct from Spring P.O. Get supplied at once. A trial will convince the most sceptical.'

Advertisement for 'J. K. MACDONALD' with 'Practical HOUSE and STRAIGHT PAINTING, general MAINTENANCE, Blacksmith, Locksmith, etc.'

Advertisement for 'FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION' with 'Kindling, \$2.00; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Turnure Blocks, \$1.75; C. MACDONALD, Richmond Square, Tel. 9333.'



SLAIN BY TURKS.

Over Thirteen Thousand Armenians Killed.

LONDON, November 28.—Over thirteen thousand Armenians have met death in the recent massacres in Armenia, so far as reported. Here is the list:

Table with columns: Killed in cities, Killed in villages, Total. Lists locations like Trebizond, Baidur, Gumush Hane, etc.

SLAUGHTER AT ERZEROU, Tale of an Eye Witness of the Massacre There.

BOSTON, Mass., November 28.—Particulars of the Armenian massacre at Erzerou about October 20, indicated in the United Press despatch, via Constantinople and London, have been received here. After describing the first outbreak, the correspondent says: "It soon became apparent that the soldiers had served the right to plunder. The soldiers who were at the head of our street, apparently to guard it, broke open three or four houses within a stone's throw of us and carried off everything found. We saw loads of plunder carried by soldiers. There were a large number of women engaged in the same work. The affair began shortly after noon, and continued till very near sundown, about six hours. In the morning the missing began to come in. The stories of hairbreadth escapes and thrilling experiences and horrible murder were sickening in the extreme.

An Armenian and two sons and two other men blockaded the door of the shop, entered the cellar and dug with their hands through two walls and got the favor of a Turk. They lay for eighteen hours squeezed into a small damp place. They escaped with their lives, but the shop was plundered of \$5,000 worth of goods. Two others after several narrow escapes hid in some hay and witnessed the killing of eleven persons, and then got off. One man was called to the door by an officer who professed to be friendly and was cut down in cold blood. Others were cruelly murdered.

The death roll must be towards three hundred, if not more. Between fifty and sixty wounded are in the hospital. Two hundred were gathered in the Armenian cemetery, some of them most horribly mutilated. The people are in an awful state of dread. The pillaged houses are to be counted by the hundreds. No house which was attacked was left till it was emptied of every movable thing. The bodies in the cemetery are simply wrecks of human beings. Awful cruelty was practised. The majority have bullet wounds. Nearly all have bayonet, sword and dagger wounds. Some are badly mutilated. Two or three were skinned, and some were burned with kerosene. A great many women are missing. Very many dead have been disposed of by the Turks themselves. The poor people are terror stricken, and the least report causes them to tremble. There are hundreds who have nothing to eat, and no means of getting anything. The wounded are being collected. The work was so deadly that the killed far exceed the wounded.

The villages of the plain have suffered awfully. No definite news—only the news that columns of smoke told the Armenians gave no reason for the massacre at the time it began. It evidently was a prearranged affair. It began all over the city at the same moment. The bugle was sounded and the soldiers began. They first said: "No harm to women and children," but they soon passed those bounds. A soldier who was gaurd says that the order was given by the Porte.

HOLMES TO HANG.

Judge Arnold Refuses Him a New Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.—H. W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for having caused the death in this city of Benjamin F. Pictel, was this morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, refused a new trial and sentenced to be hanged. The opinion denying the accused a new trial was delivered by Judge Arnold, it having been concurred in by Judges Thayer, Wilson and Arnold, who heard the application for a new trial. Judge Arnold then pronounced the death sentence. Holmes, who had been brought into court to hear the opinion, was not affected by the adverse decision. Holmes was returned to the county prison, and a death watch was placed over him. The date of the execution will be fixed by Governor Hastings.

A Christmas Number.

The Christmas number of St. Mary's Church Calendar is an admirable production; beautifully gotten up in rich paper, with a number of most elegant illustrations. It contains a fund of matter for the general public and a mine of information for the parishioners. The reverend editor is to be congratulated upon this artistic and charming publication. We can only wish him all the success that he could possibly desire for the future of the Calendar. Every English-speaking Catholic in the city should have a copy of the Christmas issue.

The Metropolitan.

The Metropolitan is out with a very bright Christmas number. Mr. Waldemar Wathuch has given some of his older rivals an evidence of great enterprise. From the cover, which is up to date, to the pictorial supplements, it is a very creditable number. William Bleasdel Cameron contributes the leading story entitled: "A Reconnaissance at Fort Colville." A flashing story of the

ring epoch in the Hudson Bay Company's history. "So Long," an etching, by "Don," is pretty and touching. Mr. John McCrea contributes a breezy sea story, entitled "A Matter of Necessity," with illustrations by F. M. Bell Smith, with the Sublime," by Warren H. Warren, is a catchy story, which is illustrated by the pencil of G. A. Reid, R.C.A. These are only a few of the pleasing stories, sketches, and poems, all well illustrated, which make up the number.

A PAPAL CONSISTORY.

Nine Prelates Elevated to the Cardinalate. Rome, Nov. 29.—The Pope presided at a secret consistory at the Vatican to-day, the session ending at noon. His Holiness was in his normal state of health and spoke in eulogistic terms of the new cardinalate, including Mgr. Satolli, the Papal dignitary which the consistory had appointed.

Nine prelates were elevated to the cardinalate to the United States. The others were Mgr. Goth, Papal Nuncio to Brazil; the Archbishops of Viaregia, Lambert, Bourges and Salsburg, and the Bishops of Urgel, Antun and Ancona. Twenty-four Italian bishops were also preconized by His Holiness.

A Public Consistory.

Rome, Dec. 4.—The Pope held a public consistory to-day, which was very largely attended. All of the diplomats accredited to the Vatican were present except the Austrian Ambassador, whose absence is attributed to a tension of his relations with the Vatican. The official announcement of appointments of bishops were made: The Rev. Father Mostyn, Vicar Apostolic of Wales; the Rev. Father McNeil, Vicar of Newfoundland; the Rev. Father Percima, coadjutor Bishop of Nicaragua; the Rev. Father Kenrick, of St. Louis, and the Right Rev. Mgr. John M. Farley, coadjutor Bishop of New York.

BRAVE GIRLS.

Besancon is a French town of 60,000 inhabitants on the Swiss frontier. It was a place of importance even during the days of Caesar. Besancon is entitled to the distinction of having the bravest women in France. In 1796, in the darkest days of the "Reign of Terror," when all the churches had been closed, all the priests had been murdered or driven out in exile, when not a single vestige of religion seemed to have been left in France, a servant girl died in Besancon. The servant girls of the city repair to the home of the deceased, and carried her remains to the cemetery, preceded by the cross. Such an avowal of religion would have been equal to a decree of death for anybody else. But the blood-thirsty men, who then held the fate of the city in their hands, stood in awe before those simple and courageous women, and dared not put their hands upon them; henceforth they buried their dead in the same religious manner.

Lacordaire said once that Liberty is not to be asked for, but "boldly taken." The servant girls of Besancon have put this axiom of the great Dominican in practice. As a police measure, mayors in France have the power to prohibit anything which interferes with free circulation on the streets. The first use a freethinker mayor makes of his pet authority is to stop religious processions. This is the case in Besancon. The confraternity of girls at service determined to override the order of the mayor. On Assumption day, after vespers, they turned out and marched in procession from one of the churches to another, preceded by a fine banner, singing hymns and litanies, and followed by their chaplain. A large and respectful crowd lined the streets. The police looked on, not daring to interfere.

These brave girls have set an example which their brothers ought to follow. Timidity seems to be a characteristic of French Catholicism. They are too willing to give up their rights for the sake of peace. For the last twenty years they have let a handful of Jews and Masons ride rough-shod over them. The last bulwark to religion has been a wicked law to wipe out religious communities by a crushing tax, which is a violent outrage on the principle of equality of all citizens before the law. Only one bishop has advised payment of the unjust tax; all the others are opposed to it; yet some of the orders will try to pay, while this want of unanimity will make resistance futile on the part of the others, and thus lead to the triumph of infidelity.—N. Y. Catholic Review.

Island of Anticosti Sold.

A special despatch from Paris says that Henry Meunier, the chocolate manufacturer, has bought the Island of Anticosti, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence river, Canada, for 1,000,000 francs.

500 Deaths From Storms.

BERLIN, November 30.—A despatch to the Cologne Gazette from Odessa says that about 500 deaths are reported as having resulted from the severe storms which have prevailed recently in that district of Russia. The victims in nearly all cases were drowned or frozen to death. Great distress prevails throughout the storm-swept country.

Embargo on Sheep.

London, Nov. 28.—The Board of Agriculture has issued an order forbidding the importation of sheep from the United States and Canada unless the animals are slaughtered at their port of landing. The order goes into effect on Jan. 1, and is due to arrive during recent months of many cargoes of sheep which have been infected with scab.

McCarthy's Book.

One of the most eagerly awaited books of the next season will be Justin McCarthy's reminiscences, on which he has been actively engaged some time. He has not yet decided to bring them down to the Parnell crisis, during which he had more than one highly dramatic private interview with Parnell, the circumstances of which have never been published.

But political experiences will form only a small proportion of the work, which will consist mainly of recollections of authors, artists, actors, and social celebrities of all countries, among whom Justin McCarthy has had a peculiarly close acquaintance.

Hard Earned Wages

Are generally carefully spent. Where to make the money go farthest is the question in most families. In regard to PIANOS, there can be no doubt as to which is the best place. The finest stock and most moderate prices will be found at KARN'S. The KARN PIANO is of surpassing beauty and marvellously sweet, sympathetic and powerful in tone.

MONTREAL BRANCH.

D. W. KARN & CO., 2344 St. Catherine Street,

Opposite Murphy's.

E. A. GERVAIS, - Manager.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. JAMES FOLEY.

On Monday, November 25th, the city lost a highly respected and old citizen in the person of Elizabeth McMahon, widow of the late James Foley. She was in her seventy-fifth year when death came.—R.I.P.

THE LATE MRS. AINSLIE.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of Mrs. Ainslie, an old resident of Point St. Charles, which occurred on Wednesday last. The funeral, which took place on Friday, was attended by many citizens. Among the floral offerings placed upon the coffin of the deceased was a beautiful cross from Lady Hickson.

THE LATE JOHN JAMES MURPHY.

There passed away on November the 26th, at 129 Murray street, John James Murphy, beloved son of John Murphy, aged 14 years and 9 months. The funeral took place from his late residence, 129 Murray street, on Friday last, to St. Ann's church, thence to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances attended in large numbers and much sympathy was expressed for the sorrowing parents.

THE LATE MR. JOHN WILLIAMS.

The funeral of the late Mr. John Williams took place on Tuesday morning, the 26th ult. Although the weather was unpropitious, the large concourse of friends who followed the remains to St. Anthony's Church proved in what high respect and esteem the deceased gentleman was held; the floral tributes upon the casket were many and beautiful. A solemn Requiem Mass was chanted by the Rev. Father Donnelly, parish priest, assisted by the Rev. Father Gilbert. The deceased was one of Montreal's old and popular citizens. He was born in King's County, Ireland, and immigrated to Canada 25 years ago; he was also an energetic member of the Catholic and Canadian Order of Foresters, delegations from both orders attending the remains of their late brother to their last resting place in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery.—R. I. P.

THE LATE MR. JAMES MAHER.

Mr. Jas. Maher, who has been in the Post office since 1877, died somewhat suddenly, although he had been suffering for a few days, from a severe cold. On Tuesday afternoon, the 26th, he left the office to go to his home, No. 150 Duke street. On Wednesday morning, at half-past one o'clock, he got up and complained of suffering from cramps, but walked around for a little. He then attempted to return to his bedroom, saying that he felt he was dying. Sir Wm. Hingston and Dr. Kennedy were called in, and, after a consultation, they ordered Mr. Maher's removal to the Hotel Dieu, where he expired at half-past one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Previous to joining the Civil Service Mr. Maher was in the employment of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for twelve years. The funeral took place on Friday morning at half-past seven o'clock, from 150 Duke street, to St. Ann's church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.—R. I. P.

THE LATE MR. OWEN COGGINS.

On the thirteenth November last, at Lackanole, County Sligo, Ireland, there passed away, in his sixty-sixth year, a truly patriotic and worthy citizen in the person of Mr. Owen Coggins. The deceased was the father of our esteemed and widely-known fellow citizen, Mr. T. Coggins, of 319 St. Antoine street. Although comparatively young, the late Mr. Coggins had spent a busy and well-filled life. During the space of sixty-six years he had performed the duties of his state so successfully, had given such an example of true patriotism and worthy citizenship, that it might be said of him, as was said of a more renowned fellow-countryman, "he lived his years so well that they seemed to represent three times their natural span." We extend to his son and the members of the family the expression of our sincere condolence in the loss of a good and beloved parent. May he rest in peace.

THE LATE MR. HENRY KAVANAGH.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Kavanagh, lately Inspector of Customs for Canada. Mr. Kavanagh was born in Clonow, Ireland, and came to Canada late in 1838 as Collector of Customs for Gaspe, and continued to fill this office until the Customs were transferred from the Imperial to the Canadian authorities. He was defeated by Mr. Christie as a candidate for Parliament about that time. Later on, Mr. Kavanagh joined the firm of Hibbard & Co., in Montreal, who began the business afterwards taken up by the Canadian Rubber Company.

He, with the late Mr. William Bartley, raised an Irish Volunteer Company in Montreal, which afterwards formed part of our first regiment (the Prince of Wales) as No. 5 Company. In 1860, he was named Inspector of Customs for Canada. Mr. Kavanagh was married, in 1848, to Miss Horan, of Quebec, who survives him, with four sons and two daughters. Three of his sons live in Montreal, Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, Q. C., Mr. Walter Kavanagh, chief agent of the Scottish Union & National Insurance Company, and Mr. Arthur Kavanagh, associated with the same office. Another son is the Rev. Father Kavanagh, S. J., now on duty at St. Boniface, Manitoba. He also leaves two daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. William W. Caven, of the Inland Revenue. We desire to convey to the family of deceased our sincere expression of sympathy in the hour of their bereavement and to unite in the prayer that his soul may rest in peace.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of Branch 9, C. M. B. A., held on Wednesday evening, 20th November, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed Bro. Mr. James Higgins;

Resolved, that the members of this Branch tender to his bereaved mother their heartfelt sorrow and sympathy in her deep grief at the irreparable loss she has sustained; and it is further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to his bereaved mother and to THE TRUE WITNESS for insertion.

R. J. WALSH, Rec. Sec.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

George Sandes, of Listowel, the notorious land agent, died on Oct. 25.

Elver Magenis, of Poyntzpass, who was well known in connection with the Irish National movement, is dead.

The foundation stone of the Drumcliffe, Sligo, Butter Factory was laid on Oct. 21 in the presence of a distinguished company.

Frederick McCrea, of Dublin, who was for many years a member of the Bray Township Board, died on Oct. 31.

Miss Eleanor Kenny, of Longford (in religion Sister Mary Francis Raphael of the Holy Rosary), received the white veil of October 23, at the Franciscan Convent of the Perpetual Adoration, Drumshambo.

Patrick Martin, Q. C., died on Oct. 29, in the Meath Hospital, Dublin. He was called to the bar in 1852, and for many years sat in Parliament for County Kilkenny as an advanced agrarian reformer and Home Ruler.

S. M. P. A. Gausson, son of D. C. Gausson, of Shanemullagh, and W. E. Glover, son of the late John Glover, of Magherafelt, will soon be called to the bar. Glover was recommended for a special prize of fifteen guineas for good answering, and was within one mark of the third prizeman, at the honor examinations.

An eviction at the suit of John Forbes O'Farrell of Corheugh, Edgeworthstown, County Longford, against Stephen Cleary "and others," from the lands of Springfield, Cahir, was carried out on Oct. 21. The "others," an invalid priest, Father E. Hogan, brother-in-law of the tenant, lived in a small cottage on the land for the last three or four years, and owed no rent.

The Clogherney tenants of Richard Atwell have got substantial reductions from the Court of Chancery. Those in three years' arrears have got one year wiped out and a reduction of 10 per cent. on the balance; those in two years' arrears got off half a year's rent and 10 per cent. reduction on the balance, and those in one and one-half years' a reduction of 10 per cent.

MAGAZINES.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—The December number of the Catholic World Magazine is a Christmas issue. It contains a variety of reasonable matter in addition to more solid contributions. Rev. John B. Tabb furnishes a very graceful Christmas poem. Three Christmas stories of high interest are given—the respective authors being Rev. John Talbot Smith, Walter Lecky, and Helen M. Sweeney. "The Church and the New Sociology," by Rev. Geo. McDermot, C.S.P.; "Armenia Past and Present," by Rev. Henry Hyernat, D.D.; "The Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne," by Olive Risley Seward; "Looking Back at the May-ninth Centenary," by Rev. Charles McCready, D.D.—and a number of other able and timely contributions—go to make up a most splendid number for Christmas.

Cleveland Will Retire.

New York, Nov. 27.—Mr. E. C. Benedict, who is known as one of President Cleveland's closest personal friends, in an interview, to-day, said that he believed Mr. Cleveland did not want the nomination for a third term. According to Mr. Benedict, the President wishes to retire to private life and is counting the days and hours until he can do so.

Annual Convention of Quebec Dairy Association of Waterloos.

The annual convention of the Quebec Dairy Association opened yesterday at the Town Hall, Waterloo, Que. Hon. Louis Beaudin, Commissioner of Agriculture, was present. Among the speakers and lecturers who will address the convention are: Messrs. G. A. Gigault, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture; and Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner; A. A. Ayrer. The general public, and particularly the farmers and the butter and cheese makers, are cordially invited. All railway companies have accorded the usual reduction in rates.

Death has nothing to surprise you; meet it like an old friend. Have you not for a long time been dying a little every day? You are an exile, it comes to lead you back to your country; you are a martyr, it comes to bring you the palm of victory.

LIVE STOCK MARKET REPORT.

The offerings at Point St. Charles on Monday were small, and probably owing to the inclement weather, the enquiry was very inactive and trading was dead, cattle fetching from 2c to 3c per lb.

At the East End the offerings comprised 650 head of butcher's cattle, 50 calves and 1,500 sheep and lambs. Trading in cattle was dull, and prices were quoted at 2c to 3c per lb. The calves were generally a poor lot, and sold at from \$3 to \$6 each for common veals, and from \$7 to \$9 each for a few of the best. The supply of sheep is much too large for the demand, and prices continue low. Sheep sell at from 2c to 2 1/2c per lb.; lambs sell in lots at from 3c to 3 1/2c per lb., with a few superior lambs about \$4 do. Fat hogs are numerous and sell at from 3 1/2c to 4c per lb.

Mail advices from London say: On Monday 2,140 head of cattle were disposed of at Deptford, but did not include any Canadian, the bulk being United States, at 3s 6d to 3s 8d per stone, or 5 1/2d to 6 1/2d per lb., offal free. On Thursday last 1,578 head of cattle were offered, and included 40 Canadian, quoted 3s to 3s 4d per stone, or 4 1/2d to 5d per lb., offal free.

No Canadian sheep were offered at Deptford on Monday, but on Thursday 2,060 Canadian sold at 3s 6d to 3s 10d per stone, or 5 1/2d to 5 3/4d per lb., offal free. At Islington on Monday, the 18th inst., 80 Canadian sheep sold at 4s to 4s 4d per stone, or 6d to 6 1/2d per lb., offal free; and 1,310 American at 3s 8d to 3s 10d per stone, or 5 1/2d to 5 3/4d per lb., offal free. At Deptford on Tuesday, 3,000 sheep, chiefly Canadian, sold at 3s 8d per stone, 5 1/2d per lb., offal free.

On the London Central Meat Market, 18th inst., Deptford and Liverpool-killed American beef sold at 2s 8d to 3s 1d, and Canadian at 2s 7d to 2s 9d per stone, or 4d to 4 1/2d and 3 1/2d to 4 1/2d per lb., respectively. Carcasses of Canadian mutton sold in the London Central Dead Meat Market at 3s to 3s 8d per stone, or 4 1/2d to 5 1/2d per lb., wholesale.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Trading was fairly brisk down at Bonsecours market Tuesday, and values generally were firm. The demand for poultry and game continued active, and there was a good enquiry for vegetables and fruit, of which there was a plentiful supply. Dairy produce sold about the same prices as at the previous market. We quote as follows:

VEGETABLES.—Parsley, 10c to 20c; onions, 40c to 50c per basket; cauliflower, 15c to 30c each; celery, 15c to 35c per bunch; parsnips, 35c to 50c per basket; carrots, 20c to 40c per basket; cabbage, 20c to 30c per doz.; potatoes, 40c to 50c per bag.

FRUIT.—Apples, \$2 to \$4.50 per barrel; lemons, 15c to 25c per doz.; oranges, 25c to 40c per doz.; cranberries, 40c to 60c per gallon.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Chicken, 45c to 50c; fowl, 60c to 80c per pair; turkeys, 60c to \$1.10; geese, 55c to 75c; domestic ducks, 90c to \$1.10; woodcock, \$5.40 to \$6.00 per dozen; snipes, 40c to 60c per dozen; partridge, 45c to 55c per brace; black ducks, 75c to 80c per pair; plover, \$3.50 to \$3.60 per dozen; pigeon, 25c each.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, 18c to 35c per lb.; cheese, 10c to 14c; and eggs, 15c to 35c per dozen.

There is only one thing that is said to be worse than being called upon unexpectedly to make an after-dinner speech—that is, to prepare an after-dinner speech and not be asked to deliver it.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTH.

JONES.—At 24 Donegana street, the wife of P. Jones of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FOY-BOND.—On Nov. 19th, by the Rev. Father Donnelly, P.P., James Frederick Foy, to Annie Maud Bond, both of this city.

LEWIS-BAIN.—In Kingston, on Wednesday, November 20, by the Very Rev. Vicar-General Kelly, Herbert A. Lewis to Catherine M. Bain, youngest daughter of T. Bain, both of Bath.

WHITE-ALLAN.—At the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Toronto, on Monday, Nov. 18, 1895, by the Rev. J. Walsh, pastor, Francis T. White, to Amy Eugenie, eldest daughter of the late John Allan, Esq., of Lemington, England.

HENNETTA-KELLY.—In Kingston, on Monday, Nov. 25, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Collins, P. J. Henrietta, of Perth, to Miss Lizzie Kelly, Glenburnie.

DIED.

KAVANAGH.—On the morning of the 2nd of December, 1895, at his residence, No. 627 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, Henry Kavanagh, late Inspector of Customs for Canada, aged 82 years.

The funeral will leave his late residence, for St. Patrick's Church, this (Wednesday) morning, the 4th inst., at half-past eight o'clock. Friends are requested to attend without further invitation. Please omit sending flowers.

O'CONNOR.—At Lacolle, on Nov. 26, James O'Connor, in his 70th year.

TAUGHER.—In this city, on the 1st December, 1895, Patrick Thomas, youngest son of Patrick Taugher, aged 3 years, 3 months and 18 days. (Boston and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.)

BUTLER.—On the 28th inst., Mary Ryan, widow of the late Jeremiah Butler. (New York and Irish papers please copy.)

BOLTON.—On Wednesday, 27th inst., Elizabeth Minchin, beloved wife of Richard Bolton.

HEALEY.—In this city on the 28th inst., Michael Healey, second son of Thomas Healey, aged 21 years.

MULLOAN.—On Friday morning, November 22, at Ottawa, Ont., Joseph Mulligan, aged 74 years.

CORRIGAN.—At London, Ont., on Thursday, November 21, Margaret Amalia, beloved wife of James C. Corrigan, aged 80 years.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.

BUY GLOVES AT S. CARSLY'S.

Ladies' Gloves.

Ladies' Wool-lined Kid Gloves, \$1.35. Ladies' Wool-lined Kid Gloves, with Fur Cuffs, \$1.30. Ladies' Silk-lined Driving Gloves, \$1.60. Ladies' Silk-lined Kid Gloves, \$2. Ladies' Buckskin Gloves, \$1.15. Ladies' Fur-lined Russian Calf Gloves, with Fur-lined Cuffs, \$3.20.

LADIES' WOOL GLOVES.

Ladies' White Wool Gloves, 25c. White Wool Gloves, Black Points, 30c. Ladies' Fancy Wool Gloves, 25c pair. Ladies' Black Scotch Hand-knit Gloves, 6c pair. Ladies' Colored Scotch Hand-knit Gloves, 70c pair.

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BUY MILLINERY AT S. CARSLY'S.

Ladies' Felt Hats.

One lot of Ladies' Felt Hats, Fancy shapes, in different colors, not this season's styles, original prices from 50c to \$1.15; your choice for 5c each. Ladies' Felt Hats, fancy shapes, in black, brown and navy, all this season's styles, 75c kind for 25c each. Ladies' Black Trimmed Walking Hats, this season's shapes, \$1.00 kind for 50c each.

Another line of Ladies' Felt Hats at less than wholesale prices.

Ladies' Velvet Tam Crown Felt Hats, full trimmed, in black, brown and navy, new goods, \$2.00 kind for \$1.25.

New Crown Felt Flop Hats, in black, brown and navy, 90c kind for 45c, other colors 35c.

Ladies' Felt Sailors.

Comprising all the best known and most desirable shapes in Black, Brown and Navy.

Valkyrie Trimmed Sailors, usual price \$1.25 kind, for 50c ea.

St. Louis Trimmed Sailors, usual price \$1.25 kind, for 60c each.

Majestic Trimmed Sailors, usual price \$1.25 kind, for 49c each.

Valkyrie Untrimmed Sailors, usual price \$1.00 kind, 50c each.

Defender Untrimmed Sailors, usual price \$1.00 kind, for 49c.

Majestic Untrimmed Sailors, usual price \$1.00 kind, for 39c.

All the above in Black, Brown, Navy, and other colors in same shapes, 20c, 30c and 40c.

S. CARSLY.

Boys' Suits.

Boys' Fancy Jersey Suits, \$2.05. Boys' Stylish Tweed Suits, \$3.50. Boys' Black Serge Suits, \$3.75. Boys' Black Velvet Suits, \$5.80. Boys' Man-of-War Suits, complete, up to \$6.20.

Boys' Eton Suits, \$8.50. Boys' Velvet Faunterley Suits, \$8.30.

Youths' Suits.

Youths' Navy Serge Suits, \$3.50. Youths' Halifax Tweed Suits, \$3.70. Youths' Fancy Tweed Suits, \$3.90. Youths' Tweed Morning Suits, \$5.50. Youths' Black Suits \$6.90.

Youths' Black Mourning Coats and Vests \$8.75. Youths' Serge Mourning Suits, \$11.

S. CARSLY.

Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' Tweed Overcoats, \$1 to \$