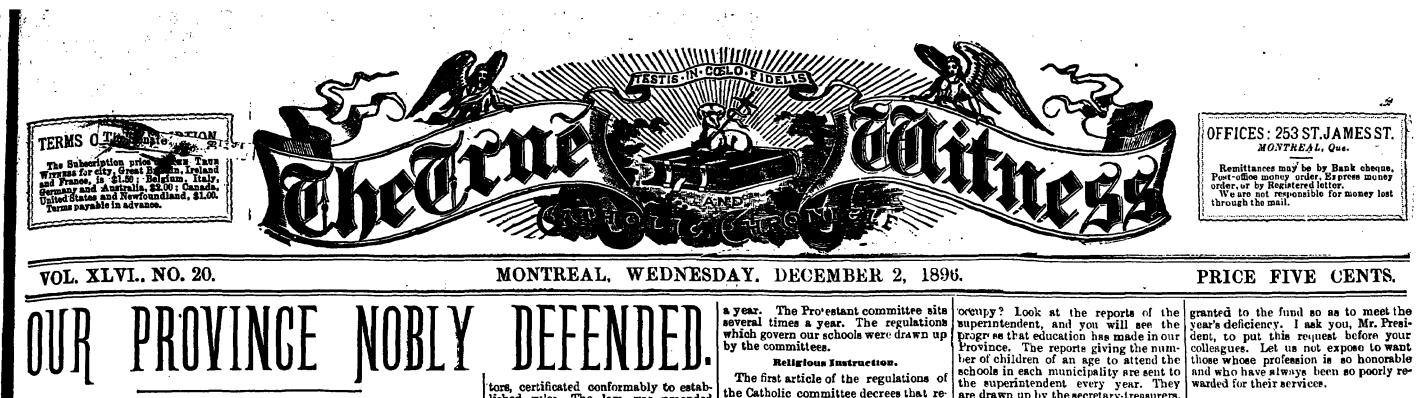
Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



An Able Exposition of the History of Educational Work and arring the sessions of the preserved the same character. The majority of the people of our province being Legislation in the Province of Quebec since the Opening of the Century, by the Hon. Gedeon Quimet.

A POLICY CHARACTERIZED BY A TRUE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM.

The Position of Absolute Freedom which the Protestant Minority Enjoys in the Midst of an Overwhelming Catholic Majority. Some Interesting Reminiscences of the Mativas of the Founders Reminiscences of the Motives of the Founders of the Royal Institution.

FACTS FOR THE OPPONENTS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION

Striking Statistics Showing the School Attendance and Qualifications of Teachers-Some Practical Advice to the Enemies of Denominational Schools.

livered, a few days ago, a very important address in the Legislative Council, on the education system in the Province of Quebec. Coming as it did from the former Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is the greatest living authority on the subject, his remarks will doubtless be read with special interest at the present juncture. We therefore give a translation of his speech in full. The Hon. Mr. Ouimet spoke as follows :---

the establishment of this colony the im- to point, from group to group. As to migrants who came to our country were French. They were endowed with a that, in my youth, my mother related primary education which was remark. to me the strange fact that an Irishman able, and which has not only been con- came to teach school in my native tinued, but has progressed from year to parish. St. Rose, which was composed Yes; it is an attested fact that entirely of French-Canadians. education here, whether scientific, moral, or religious, has always followed an as- to improve our school system; but the cendant progression-this education, troubles which arose in 1837 prevented which is the art given by the Creator to develop the intellect of youth, so that their projects from being put into execu-they may adore their God, honor their family, and serve their country. I have tent myself by saying that, in my opinsaid that, in the early days of the colony, ion, French Canadians gained nothing one of the finest gems in the crown of by that agitation and those days of sor France, those who came here were en-dowed with a remarkable primary edu- British institutions that I believe that cation. But is it necessary for me to remind you also of the innumerable diffi- | without having to deplore the upheavals culties which the first arrivals in this and the tears of blood which produced country had to overcome? No; you are no result whatever. It was an unfortuall aware of them. You all remember nate policy, badly directed; and I can what brave efforts they put forth to speak of it the more familiarly because colonize the country and to civilize the a member of my family took part in that savage population that surrounded them. | ill-considered movement. This troublous for one moment paused in their work of advancing education; and the progress they made was continual until the time when the French regime had to be abandoned, the regime which had given us our strength. Everybody knows that at that epoch the largest portion of the educated class, with the exception of the clergy, quitted New France to return to their old motherland.

HE Honorable Gédéon Ouimet de | accept a measure which was so inimical to their religious belief. After twentyeight years of existence this law fell into desuetude.

The Proubles of 1837.

we obtained "les écoles de fabriques," which produced marked results. These schools were frequented by 60,000 pupils, and the grants given to the French schools reached the vicinity of \$100,000. All the schools were under the charge of male and female teachers. There were, besides, a large number of travelling It is well known that at the time of professors, who went about from point these travelling professors. I remember

lished rules. The law was amended Catholic, the tax-payers were charged to elect commissioners who, in their turn, were to direct the schools, engage the teachers, fix and levy the school taxes, build the school-houses, or hire suitable structures to be used as suchto make, in a word, all the regulations necessary to the good working of the schools. Neverthelees it was not desired that the religious minority in these municipalities showl be made to submit to the regulations adopted by the com-missioners of the Thiority; and it was these taxpayers became a corporation composed of dissentients, with the same rights and the same powers as those of the majority."

The law decreed that the tax-payers in each municipality should be separated into Catholics and Protestants. These are the two categories indicated. Thus, a majority of tax-payers with a school municipality, professing the Catholic religion, is directed by Catholic commissioners, five in number, and if the religious minority separates itself from it, it becomes a "dissentient corpora-tion;" and has, I repeat, the same rights, powers, and duties that the majority possess.

This minority is governed by three syndics or representatives elected by the dissentient tax payers. Thus the schoolof the province are administered by commissioners elected by the majority or by syndics, in the cases which I have mentioned; and they are under the full We now reach another animated epoch and complete control of each of these in the history of our Province. In 1829 | boards. There are no fixed hours for the minority, or for the parents or guardians of the children of the minority, to receive instruction during certain hours of the day or of the week, but it is a strict right the working and the practice of which has given general satisfaction, each governing itself conformably to the regulations of the school laws. No one will deny that this is a separate school system.

The First Superintendent.

The first superintendent under this education law of 1841 was Mr. J. B. Meilleur. He was appointed in 1842, I think, and he performed his duty with a ing to the schools, been taken into condevotion and zeal from which the pro vince has derived substantial benefit. Called upon to enforce the school laws which decreed the taxation of the property of ratepayers at a proportion equal to the subventions given by the Government, Mr. Meilleur rose to a proper conception of the task entrusted to him, and took great pains by circular letters, by writings of all descriptions, by his imperturbable patience, and his unfailing good will, to explain the law to those whom it affected. Teachers' conferences were first held under his superintendence and at his request; and he laid the foundation of the Normal schools and got the first school inspectors appointed. Although there were regrettable difficulties in several municipalities which rewithstanding the agitators known as the ex'inguishers, the law took its course; and to-day, and ever since 1844, it may be said that there remains no trace of those unwholesome agitations, though it is only right to say that our people voted to he laudable purpose of education. In 1855 Mr. Meilleur was replaced by Mr. Chauveau, whose erudition, learning and social position singled him out for the honorable and responsible post of Superintendent. It is to his untiring efforts that we owe the opening of the Normal schools, the appointment of school inspectors, and the foundation of the "Journal de l'Instruction Public." It was in his time, too, that the Council of Public Instruction was formed, composed for the most part of Catholic and Protestant laymen, appointed by the Government in proportion to the relative Catholic and Protestant portions of the population. The Council set to work seriously to discharge the duties imposed upon it by the School law, and most of the regulations which it adopted are still in force.

the Catholic committee decrees that religious instruction shall be given in every school, and in each of the classes in every school; and the Protestant committee stipulates that the classes shall open with the Lord's Prayer. These are its regulations :

"158. Religious instruction shall be given in all public schools, but no person shall require any pupil in any public school to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join any exercise of devotion or religion objected to in writing by his parents or guardians. " 159. Every Protestant school shall be

opened each day with the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, followed by the Lord's Prayer." Article 160 is to the same effect.

As will be seen, our schools, from every point of view, are denominational. essentially denominational ; but this does not mean that the things which constitute a proper and wholesome education in every respect should not be given in them. Anyone who takes the trouble to read the regulations of each of the committes will see tha provision is made for a good education, according to the age of the children, and while observing the gradation necessary and indispensable to the schools.

Paucity of School Attendance Explained.

But it may be said that only the catechism is taught in the Catholic schools. I to not see any harm in this ; quite the contrary. Cannot a child learn to read in that book, or in sacred history; as well as in any other school book? Is it to be said that those who have only seen the catechism in school have seen or learned nothing else--that there were not there also the ABC, the reading books, graduated and otherwise ; geographies, arithmetics, books of history, wall maps, copy books and everything that should be found in a school? Somebody has gone, it seems, into certain poor schools, and held them up to the animadversion of the public. Why is that? Is it because it is only in our province that there are poor districts where the parents find it difficult to procure for themselves the bare necessaries of life? Surprise has been expressed that all the children who ought to be in those distant schools are not in attendance. But has the distance which separates

are drawn up by the secretary-treasurers, the commussioners, and by the dis sentient boards. Here are the latest statistics-those of 1895.96:

Percentage of attendance of pupils

Number of children in the province from 5 to 16 years of

years of age who attend Percentage of attendance......

Total number of lay professional teachers, male and femile ... Total number religious teachers 3,46,

Grand total of teachers..... 9.98Number of uncertificated teachers :

In 1893 94..... -1.08(In 1894 95..... In 1895 96..... 686

394 Decrease in two years..... This decrease is due to the rigor of the regulations of the Council of Public In-

struction, which require a written promise from all who ask permission to teach without diplomas pledging themselves to undergo an examinati n for th purpose of obtaining a certificate at the enming meeting of the examining board of their district.

Average salary of lay male and female teachers :---

In 1895 96 In 1894-95	
Increase in 1895 96 Expenditures from the pen- sion fund have been in	
1895-96	\$37,809 32
Receipts to the pension fund in 1895 96	\$1,185 86

Deficit for the year..... \$6,623.40 The capital belonging to this

fund is now \$182 352.83 This sum is deposited with the Provincial Treasurer, and bears 5 per cent. interest.

Great Progress Made

The following official statistics show the great progress made in education in this province since Confederation :

Number of schools Number of pupils. Teachers, male and female. lay and religious. Contributions paid 4.536 8 172 9,98 by taxpayers. Contributions paid by the govern-ment \$1,313,149 \$2,022,898 \$2,407,633 256,762 362 220 392,760

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN

Preaches Ano her Vigorous Nermon of the School Question

Archbishop Langevin, preaching at St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg, on Surday last, said that the Catholics of Manitoba had been unjustly treated during six years under the School Act of 1890, and lately by the so-called school settlement, and that they must more than ever lift up their eyes to God. The principal reason why the settle ent was insatis-factory to Catholics was that it did not grant them what they had fought for during six years that is, truly Catholic schools. Section 8 of the so-called settlement consecrates and proclaims them common and secular or neutral schools If the Catholics should accept this set tlement which did not give them even the shadow of their rights, they would abandon their position and condemic themselves. Last year they received a letter from the Sacred Congregation of the Faith, and in this it was stated that they should oppose neutral schools, and it was a false opinion that went to say that Catholic children could attend without danger neutral schools.

His Grace, in the course of his re marks, said his heart had been filled with griel as he read in the papers utterances coming from Catholic quarters and expressing views altogether contrary to the direction of the Church. These men not long ago wrote things that they now swallow in order to say just the contrary. The doctrine of common education was the doctrine of the Radicals of France, and he was quite sure many nonest men who upheld the system would never accept the consequences so agreeable to revolutionary men. Alas, this neutral, secular, Godless education, had wrecked poor France! Did the people think the non-Catholic minority o' Quebec, having been deprived of their denominational schools, would accept from the Catholic majority just a few crumbs, not a shadow of their rights? We are but a minority," he said. "We are feeble, powerless, and we have to battle against those who are more powerful than we, but even if they heap a mountain over our schools they will emerge again, for they can never kill, them. They cannot kill our rights; they cannot kill justice !"



Early Drawbacks.

educated and well-to-do people was a great drawback to the colony. There strong band of devoted men to carry on the work of civilization and education. After the ossion a new struggle under lavorable auspices lay before our forefathers. But the aspect of the situation soon changed. As the conquerors did not chare the fate of the conquered. our ancestors had to hight for the preservautions. Before the cession the foundation had been laid of a school system which, if it had been completed, would normal schools, primary schools and other institutions. But when the con-quest came it was sought to set up a new school system ; and this gave rise to a new struggle, which slowly died out. I shall not speak of the law of 1763, which decreed the establishment of universities. In 1801 the British government created

The Royal Institution

for the Province of Quebec. This was a system of Protestant elementary schools, which the Catholics rightly rejected.

In 1835 and 1836 the legislators tried

we would have got what we demanded In spite of these difficulties they never period arrested the progress of public fused to levy the school tax, and noteducation by hindering the reforms which it had been decided to make in our school system.

The Education Law of 1841.

The same state of things, in regard to education, existed until 1841. Amongst | accept very willingly the tax that is dethe Governors of Canada at that period I shall mention two: Lord Durham and Lord Sydenham. The former drew up a report which has become historical; This desertion of the colony by the this report, which contains both the good and the bad sides, did us some service in England. Lord Sydenham was gifted with a keen intellect and a restless enwas still left to us, however, a sufficiently | ergy. He was a man of strong and resolute will; but he had come here with special instructions. In 1841 he secured the adoption of an education law which still exists to day in its main lines, having been changed only in details. This law in effect established boards of school commissioners, separate schools, etc.; it decreed that Chatholic schools should be tion of their language and their religion and Protestant schools by Protestant and for the maintenance of their insti-boards. This distinguished statesman administered by Catholic commissioners, had sufficient greatness of soul to declare that the majority and the minority have largely developed the education of the young colony. In Mgr. Laval's own time efforts had been made to establish much trouble and persecution to deplore The best way to govern is to give justice to everybody. It was recognized at the time to which I refer that the minority possesses legitimate rights and that they should not be violated. This is what we have done in our Province. We have given the minority all its rights without any restriction.

Justice to the Minority.

- As I have said, it was in 1841 that the principle of our existing school law was adopted, declaring as it did that our schools would be denominational - that The promoters of the system were per- is, that religion covered them with its from 1855 until 1868, when he became hans actuated by the system were per- is, that religion covered them with its from 1855 until 1868, when he became haps actuated by good motives in regard protecting shadow. Having decreed the Minister of Public Instruction, which he to us, but it was evident that they organization of school municipalities remained until 1873. The new Council wanted to Anglicize us and change our, which should be directed by school comreligion 1 do not say that they com missioners and boards of dissentient since 1876, under the presidency of the have ernested but they should not schools, the law, created examining superintendent, but the Catbolic com-

The Amended Law of 1875.

In 1875 the education law was amended. The law, as amended, created the present Council of Public Instruction, which is composed of the archbishops and bishops (Ordinaries) of the province, of an equal number of laymen, and of as many Protestant members as there are Catholic members. This council is divided into two committees, one of which is formed of all the Catholic members, and the other of the Protestant members, who have power to add five more Protestants to it, the latter being members of the Protestant committee only. I was then appointed superintendent in place of Mr. Chauveau, who had been superintendent of Public Instruction has only sat once

sideration. Only Catholic Schools Attacked. How is it that only the Catholic

schools have been attacked ? Is bigotry at the bottom of it? I do not know; but while paying homage to the con-dition of the schools controlled by tre Protestant committee I must say that our Catholic schools are equally prosperous, and that the same drawbacks that exist in the latter exist also in the former.

Necessity of Beligious Teaching.

I have already spoken of religious teaching in our schools This is what Guizot, a Protestant writer, says about religious teaching in school :

"You have admitted moral and religious teaching as an essential portion of primary education; but, gentlemen, moral and religious teaching is not like a reading or an arithmetical lesson which is given at a fixed hour and which is then over and done with. Moral and religious teaching is continual. The atmosphere of the school must be moral and religious Only on this condition will you have moral and religious teaching in the schools. A time is coming when the sciences will become the object of all study; but in the primary schools, if you do not establish moral and re-ligious teaching, you will not attain your object. Does not the master open and close the school with prayer? When he teaches the children how to read, is it not in the catechism? When he teaches them history is it not in the Holy Scriptures? Religious instruction, in a word, is associated with every act, and is felt at all huurs in, the primary school. Beware of a fact which has never been so prominent as in our time. The development of the intellect when it is accompanied by moral and religious development, gives rise to sentiments of order and of submission to law, and lays the foundation of the greatness and prosperity of society. Intellectual development by itself develops principles of insubordination and disorder, and threatens society with grave perils."

Very Important Statistics.

Those who have been writing about education in this province have got so far as to count up the number of children who do not attend school, and to get at the number of children under ten years of age who do not attend school they have counted all the children from birth up to five years of age. This sort of thing may satisfy a certain class, but we ought at least to admit that our children are not born with books in their hands l

In my opinion education is as good here as elsewhere: Have we not a cultured clergy and a professional class as highly educated as a professional class anywhere else? Are not our public men have expected that our forefathers would boards, a superintendent, school inspection inspection in the positions they meanwhile the sum of \$6,000 should be

These are consoling statistics, for they show exactly what has taken place in our primary schools properly so called, which comprise elementary schools, academies, and model schools. In addition. we have agricultural schools, the schoolunder the control of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, and the night schools Nor must we lorget our universities, our colleges, our polytechnic school, and our normal schools. These institutions render such very important services that

that they should always be mentioned when we are speaking of education.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

I must not forget to mention that the school books in use, in both the Catholic and the Protestant schools, are selected and approved by each committee of the Council according to its creed. There are perhaps too large a number of those which have been selected and approved for our Catholic schools; but I am in a position to state that the Catholic commutee is doing its best to decrease their number so far as is possible. The committee, however, is acting prudently, because its members hold that it is important that the emulation which we all should desire to see kept up amongst suthors who deal with education should not be diminished.

It should not be forgotten that the schools under the direction of religious communities of men or women-whose classical books are likewise approved by the council-prepare their own schoolbooks themselves. There are also lay authors who practise the teaching profession, and whose books are approv d. There can only be, however, one book on one subject in each school; and we are still far from that uniformity for which certain people are clamoring, although it is probable that we shall reach it in the near future-under the direction, it should be understood, of the Catholic committee.

Teachers' Pension Fund.

In the first article of the government's programme, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor states that it is going to assist the teachers by grants propertionate to their most pressing needs. In 1880 a pension fund was established to aid this deserving class, whose remuneration has never been proportionate to the services they render society. The object of this law was to create a fund to support teachers forced to abandon their work owing to age or sickness. The law was amended in 1886, and the number of pensions has since increased to such an extent that the demands upon the fund have exceeded the sum provided for. A mistake was made. The law should be

The Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of Branch No. 50

The officers and members of St. Anthony's Branch, No. 50, C.M.B.A., are to be congratulated on the success of the supper and social given on Thursday evening, November 26, in the hall, No. 2446 St. Catherine street, in honor of the tenth anniversary of this branch. It was indeed a most successful gathering. Quite a few members of sister branches were present with their fumilies, showing the harmony which prevails among all members of this association. About 125 persons sat down to supper, which was served by Mr. J. E. Dixon, the well known caterer, in his usual good style. After ample justice had been done to the good things provided, the president, Mr. M. J. Polan, rose, and in a few words thanked those present on behalf of the branch for their large attendance. Chancellor T. J. Finu, of Branch 26, was called upon to say a few words, and in speaking, complimented the members of Branch 50 on the success of their cele-bration. Short addresses were made by Chancellor T P. Tansey of Branch 50, and others.

An adjournment was then made to the large concert hall, where a choice programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered by the following :---Miss N. McAndrew, Mesars. J. Milloy. J. Reid, J. Lemieux, D. Tessier, D. Shea and J. Morgan, all of whom received well merited encores. Prof. C. M. Hockley presided at the piano in good style.

At the close of the celebration everyone departed expressing the wish that the delightful entertainment, just ended would be made an annual one.

The committee who had charge of the celebration were: Mersrs. M. J. Polan, T. P. Tansey, M. Neher. F. McCube, N. Frereault, J. P. Gunning and W P. Doyle.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a meeting of St. Vincent de Paul-Society. of St. Ann's Conference, on 29th Nov., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Whereas,-It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this life our good and faithful secretary, Mr. Patrick O'Reilly,

Resolved,-That the members of this-Conference extend to the sorrowing widow and family their most sincere. sympathy in their sad bereavement and pray that God may give them grace and strength to bear their loss with Christianfortitude and resignation to His Divine

Resolved, That these resolutions is be spread on the Minutes of the meeting and a copy be sent to the widow of dur again amended in the direction of re late secretary, and also be published in stricting the stipulated advantages but the TRUE WITNESS and Daily Star. the TRUE WITNESS and Daily Star. THOMAS LYMAN, Bread St

2013

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY. THE SPLENDID WORK WHICH IT IS ACCOMPLISHING.

HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND RISE OF AN IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION-IT WAS FOUND-"Trate / ED BY CARDINAL VAUGHAN, IN 1869-OVER A MILLION PUBLICATIONS ISSUED.

The Catholic Conference, which was held last month at Henley, England, and the addresses which were delivered at it by his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan. Rev. Dr. Barry, Mr. B. F. C. Costellor, and others, have once again directed attention to the admirable work which is being discharged by the Catholic Truth Society, under the auspices of which the conference is acnually held. The ob jects of the society are declared to be :---

(1) To disseminate among Catholic small and cheap devotional works. (2) To assist the uneducated poor to a

better knowledge of their religion. (3) To spread among Protestants in-

formation about Catholic truth. (4) To promote the circulation of good cheap, and popular Catholic books.

In the expectation, however, that details regarding the origin, the progress, the work and the aims of the society would be interesting to the readers of the Evening Telegraph, Dublin, the London correspondent of that paper called on Mr. James Britten, its very energetic honorary secretary, who readily consented to his request for an interview. The correspondent writes :

I learned from Mr. Britten-of whom more anon-that the first Catholic Truth Society was established in 1869 by Car-dinal Yaughan, who was then President of St. Joseph's Missionary College, Mill Hill, London. He was assisted by Lady Herbert and Father Bamfield, and a cer tain number of leaflets were published.

The Society, however, lasted only about two years, and on the Cardinal being appointed Bishop of Salford it prac-tically ceased to exist. Ten years elapsed and then Mr. Britten, who joined the Catholic Church in 1867, and who had long recognized the need of an agency to counteract the effect of the flood of anti-Catholic literature which was pouring over the country, began to consider what could be done to supply the want. In 1883 he succeeded in interesting eleven other Catholics in the project, and with £12 subscribed between themselves they set to work.

Their first publication was a little illustrated Rosary book, which was sold -at a half-penny, and which is still in demand, and cards of short morning and evening prayers. A few more Catholics became interested. The Bishop of Salford heard of the new movement, asked Mr. Britten to visit him, and consented to become president.

On Guy Fawke's Day, at the residence of Lady Herbert, in London, a meeting was he d, at which the society was formally constituted, with the Bishop of Salford as president and Father W. H. Cologan and Mr. Britten as joint secretarics. Mr. Britten promptly set apart a room in his own house for the work of the society, and transacted all the busi ness himself in the evenings. In 1887

the leaders of Catholic, thought deliver addresses, and that sense of friendlessness which affects Catholics in a smal provincial centre is almost completely dissipated after a conference has been held there.

A Seaman's Branch has also been esablished in connection with the society, and is worked in conjunction with the Apostleship of Prayer. Every month at packet of Catholic papers, magazines and books is supplied to every vessel in the Royal Navy, and a Catholic Seamen's Club has been opened, and is being maintained in Wellclose square, E The hon. secretary of the committee which directs the Seamen's Branch is the Hon. Mrs. Fraser. A prayer book for sailors has been published, and has for sailors has been published, and has been adopted by the Admiralty as the official Catholic prayer b ok for the Navy. There is also a Catholic Guar-dians' Association, which originated with the St. George's (Southwark) branch of the society, and devotes itself to the care of the Catholic poor in the work-houses and infirmaries of London.

All the publications of the society are admirably printed, an advantage due to the taste and knowledge of Mr. Britten, which is not always appreciated in the publishing of religious or philanthropic literature.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

And now a few particulars about Mr. Britten, to whom the Catholic Truth Society owes its present positon. Mr. Britten is a Londoner, having been born in Chelsea just fifty years ago. He joined the Catholic Church when he was twenty-one He is the author of several valuable contributions to Catholic litera-

Great as is the work which Mr. Britten has accomplished for the Catholic Truth his life's labor. He is a recognized authority in botanical matters, and holds a high position in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. He has edited the Journal of Botany for sixteen Museum at South Kensington. He has his policy. This fact alone shows how edited the Journal of Botany for sixteen useful the religious press is, and demon-years, and Nature Notes for six years. strates the necessity of its propert. It He has edited and annotated for the Folk Lore Society, of which he is necessary to teach the world what was one of the founders, Au- Catholics are doing. Indeed, it would brey's "Romains of Gentileism and Judaism"; has written for Messrs. Cassell & Co. a standard work called " European Ferns," and compiled "Old Farming Words," and "A Dictionary of Eng lish Plant Names," for the English D.alect Society. Mr. Britten is an ardent temperance advocate, and founded The League of the Cross Magszine, which he edited from 1884 to 1887. He also takes an active interest in various other Catholic associations. Indeed, it may be said with truth there are very few Catholic laymen throughout the world who have rendered greater and more practical service to their faith than has Mr. Britten, who works solely for a reward which is not of this world.



A SAMPLE OF LUKEWARMNESS IN ITS REGARD -THE TRUE WITNESS " A GOOD PAPER : ITS WEEKLY VISIT BRINGS PLEASURE, BUT

Liood Is essential to

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

Hoods Sarsaparilla

Is the best - in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 25c.

Catholic atmosphere, to have their children learn the beauties of Catholic literature, and especially to be reminded of their duties as Catholics.

There are various ways of giving the news to the public. A religious ceremony may be reported in a manner that detracts from its real meaning. The words of a Bishop may be warped from their real meaning and be quoted to Society, it is nevertheless only part of show that selfishness is at the bottom of every action of churchmen, as it is the corner stone on which the politician erects his hopes and by which he shapes is not simply space in a daily paper that be well if less space were devoted to Catholic topics by many of our secular contemporaries.

It is expected that children will be taught to read current literature; and yet what conscientious Catholic can de Fire to have his children read the records of horrible crimes which are sandwiched in between religious items in almost every daily paper in the country? The minds of children should be kept pure, and even the poorest Catholic weekly, that deserves the name, will help to do this. It is by no means necessary that a Catholic journal should be filled with strictly Catholic matter, but it should not contain even an allusion that would bring the blush to the face of the purest maiden. It is necessary to publish secu-

lar items as well as Catholic ones, and by this means a Catholic weekly be-comes, in fact, a family journal. We have heard men say "they have no use for Catholic papers, b cause they contain no news." We would not be surprised to hear the one who talked in this way add : "I cannot read the standard authors, because they say nothing about current affairs." It is not simply news items that are needed in the family circle, but literature that tends to ele vate the mind, purify the heart, and teach the lesson that the material is less worthy of respect than the spiritual, that the Church is the divinely constituted teacher of the world, and that her voice must be heard and her commands When these things ar must be obeyed. them such is the mission of the Catholic press.

-to state them and nail them down with proofs. As a matter of fact, he did not make many converts, except on paper. His design was too evident. Protestants, for whom he labored, did not care to read such one-sided statements, and C thelics did not care to read a larger catechism disguised as a novel. There were many such volumes published, but they had a limited sale. In our own day such occasionally come from the press, but the number grows less each year. Cardinal Newman's "Apr logia" has done much to drive the ordinary writer of "stories of conversions" out of his inar-tistic calling. Never before had we anything like it in the English language, and it has not been equalled eince. This in outlining past conditions. These were useful in their day, and were

of service in preparing the way for that which was to be. Gradually out of these schools another has arisen. The first was not of us, and the school had its limitations. It is quite natural that American Catholics should wish to have a literature which, while no less Catho-lic, should reproduce the life they knew, the hopes they had, and the landscape by which they were environed. As a re-sult within the last few years a new school of Catholic fiction has arisen in this country. It has ventured to throw aside many of the characteristics of its forerunners and to stand fresh and vital. to some extent representative of existing conditions. While notably non doctrinal and non-controversial, it essays to be essentially Catholic in tone and character. It attempts greater approach to art, and strives to be more natural in structure and design. Its sympathies are broader; its hopes no less fair. It desires to teach through beauty, charity and hope. The people who throng its pages are such as we find in every-day life. They are born, baptized, attend Mass, love, marry, or become priests or nuns struggle, hope and die-in short, are real human beings, so far as the artist has power to limn them. The producers of liction of this kind evidently do not think it wrong that people should love and laugh as well as weep and pray. All these things are incident to human existence, and the Catholic fictionists of our country are now beginning to give us that American Catholic life which we know. In contrast to the godless realism of the French school they are presenting us the first strong muscles of Catholic realism.-Catholic Book News.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

(ardinal Gibbons Pays a Glowing Tribute to Bishop Keane.

Since the Right Rev. Bishop Keane re' tired to private life he has manifested all the qualities of a great prelate. At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Catholic University at Washington last month, Cardinal Gibbons, president of the board, was requested to prepare a letter expressive of the sentiments of the members for the late rector, Bishop Keane.

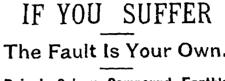
This letter his Eminence immediately prepared. It spoke of the keen regret felt by the directors at the departure of Bishop Keane; of his long labor in behalf of the university; of his disinterestedness, and of the general sorrow over the relinquishment of his dutics by the Bishop. The Cardinal said in conclusion :—

"Your noble soul has grown from your noble undertaking. You have proved Compound. I am pretty well up in years the efficiency of the university to train and was sorely afflicted with rheumatism.



claim, and some day we will get it-the sooner the better, for we don't wish ways, of a good mother, diffuse what that discontent should prevail in the scripture calls the fragrance of ointcountry. Rather we say that by a proper | ments around her household. government of the country we should be You know, too, how she saves and taught that we are regarded in very pinches to keep off debt, to dress the truth as having equal rights with others, children neatly, to save a penny to give and it is therefore to be hoped that the them a holiday, to save a dollar for hard present Government, now so strong, will times or a spell of sickness. And all redeem the pledges that they have more this sacrifice is a matter of course with than once made.

Then the Irish people will possess a proper University system, and when the Intermediate Schools of Ireland-Mount Sion and others-will have a proper outlet, th ir young men may go forth and who will suffer the impertinence of an obtain an education such as will fit them unruly child in silence; who forgets as for the higher walks of life afterwards— an education that may honour them-selves and help in their day to build up a prosperous, happy, and contented Ire-land land.



Paine's Celery Compound Earth's Only Cure For All Forms of Rhoumatism.

Hundreds of twinges of pain and hours of agony every day; weeks and months of helpless suffering, and still you go on from had to worse, until you become crippled and deformed.

If you are a constant martyr to rheumatism and its tortures, the fault is your own. You might easily have avoided all the agonies of past days and nights, had you used Paine's Celery Compound.

You cannot plead the excuse that you did not know of such a disease conquering medicine. You surely have heard your friends speak of it. The news-papers have heralded thousands of victories won by Paine's Celery Compound over rheumatism; and if your physician has failed to tell about the great modern rheumatic cure, he has kept the truth from you for his own benefit.

If you are now in agony, you are cer-tainly in peril. You must to day give up experimenting with useless medicines and use a truly scientific remedy like Paine's Celery Compound, which will surely remove the cause of your

will surfey remove the cause of your suffering, and permanently cure you. You are not by any means in a hope-less state. Be assured, Paine's Celery Compound will deliver you from your present bondage of agony. Notwith-standing your past failures with ner-vines, sarsaparillas, bitters and pills, Paine's Colory Compound will give you Paine's Celery Compound will give you the new life you are so eagerly looking

for. Try it; there can be no failure. Mr. W. McWilliams, of Bradford, Ont. an old sufferer from rheumatism, says "Unsolicited, I forward this testi monial as to the value of Paine's Celery

her.

the woman who smothers her auger; Do you want to know how she is able to do this? The secret of it is that she finds time—in the heavy duty of being everybody's servant—to attend to religion, to belong to the sodality or Rosary society, and make her monthly Communion; to give alms to the poor from her hard savings; to visit and watch with sick or afflicted neighbors, It is, in a word, because she ever gazes in spirit upon that Holy Family where Mary was mother that she is able to be a good Christian mother.-The Vatican.

Ringing noises in the ears, snapping, buzzing, roaring, caused by catarrh, all disappear with the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.



the publications of the society increased to such an extent as to necessitate taking premises, and accordingly the society installed itself at 21 Westminster Bridge road, which it still occupies.

ances and difficulties to be surmounted before the society could be brought to its present position, but they were all overcome, and Mr. Britten poudly de-clares that from its establishment the society has never looked back.

The publications issued by the society have been very extensively distributed. The following is a list of some of the penny publications which have been sold :-

Conies A Simple Prayer Book..... 440,000 Life of St. Patrick (Canon Arthur

The English Martyrs..... 20,000 A Prayer Book for Children..... 120 000

In addition, there have been no less than 236,617 bound volumes of biography. fiction and poetry issued at sixpence and a shilling each.

The main work of the society is the publication of popular Catholic literature; but it is not limited in its operations, and wherever effective Catholic work can be carried out the society holds itself free to perform or participate in it. Mr. Britten pays a generous tribute to the assistance accorded to him by his colleagues on the committee of the society.

Mr. Britten also refers with pleasure to the fact that the society is now receiving more appreciation in Ireland than it did. The Vincentian Fathers have taken it up, and also the Bishop of Cork, with very satisfactory results.

In nearly all the parishes in the city and in many parts of the diocese of Cork. the publications of the society are sold at the chapel gates; and as the society supplies a neat box to contain the books and pamphlets, Mr. Britten is hopeful that, in time, the society's publications may be obtainable at most of the church doors in Ireland. The subscription for membership is 10s per annum, and all the profits are devoted to the development of the work of the society. There are no paid officials, with the exception | thoughtless contempt for religion. From of the staff at the depot in the Wesminster Bridge road.

Britten eight years ago, have proved very successful, and increase in interest

Some of the Catholics who support a appreciated, family circles will be model weekly newspaper devoted to the fur | Christian homes. To aid in making therance of the principles of their religion often express a wonder that complaints should appear in its columns from time to time in respect of the lack of encouragement it receives from luke. warm Catholics. But if they knew the sort of patronage which they receive from such people they would cease to marvel. Here is a sample. It is a letter which we received a few days ago from the Brother Director of a large educational school in a large English-speaking district :

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. St. James Street, Montreal.

DEAR SUR,-I enclose herewith one dollar, being our subscription for your paper until the 1st January, 1897, after which time, please discontinue it to our address.

Your paper is a good one ; its weekly visit brings much pleasure to our house, but hard times oblige us to order its discontinuance.

Should you send us a few copies we will find pleasure in trying to find a subscriber or two among the parents of our boys.

Fancy an important educational institution, in which a number of teachers reside, being compelled by hard times to the French, idyllic and devotional, but brings pleasure" to their house.

And yet subscribers are sometimes apt to grumble that the paper has not suffi-cient attractive and costly features in it to continue to win their support. Their demeapor towards the secular daily press is quite different. Why?

secular daily press gives space to Catholic topics."

Now, as the Church News, of Washington, points out, no thoughtfully conscienopinion. In the first place, no sensible man would expect either that a weekly journal could be really a newspaper, or that the secular press will publish news items relating to church affairs in a manner satisfactory to a Catholic. The headlines in many of the daily papers are so worded as to give the young and the columns of matter on Catholic topics The central organization does not de-familiar with Catholic affairs would be vote itself to lecturing, but that work is apt to conclude that the Church is not very effectively carried out, especially the refuge of peace, the home of brotherduring the winter months, by various ly love, or the one organization where branches of the society. The annual conferences, which were initiated by Mr. To counteract this danger the Catholic press is more than ever a necessity.

It is not simply for news items that and importance from year to year. They men subscribe for a religious journal. bring r presentative Catholics together; They want to be surrounded with a

Powerful Speeches.

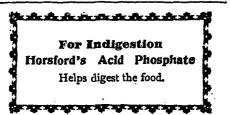
Speeches in political season are very powerful. The gold and silver question are the topics of the day. Bryan, with his thousands of speeches, has not done as much good to the sufferers of coughs and colds as Menthol Cough Syrup has. It is the most valuable remedy in the season of coughs and colds there is. It is known to the public as not having its equal. Try it ; only 25c a bottle. It is sold everywhere by all druggists and general dealers. T. F.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF CATHOLIC FICTION.

BY CHARLES J. O'MALLEY.

Ten years ago that which may be call-ed the American School of Catholic Fiction was in its infancy. It was vigorous but untrained. Its first movements were watched with some suspicion. There was a notion in cautious minds that, instead of proving helpful it might prove a destructive force. Before its arrival the Catholic public was sur feited with little pieties, chiefly from forego the payment of one dollar a year painfully unreadable. They were pious, for a "good" paper, whose "weekly visit indeed, yet placidly uninteresting. In any sense they did not represent Ameri-can Catholic lite or landscape and, as a consequence, appealed in little, save the

Faith, to American Catholic readers. Gradually that which, perhaps, may be described as the Controversial School arose. The fiction it produced did not The only reason we can find is one re-cently given to a contemporary, that "the lacked art. The evident intention of the author was to make converts. His people conversed like animated catechisms. There was little of life; there was a great deal of logic. It never occurred tious Catholic can reasonably hold that to him that Christian people sometimes grew weary of a pitiless, incessant clash of voices. His attempts at characterdrawing necessarily were crude and indefinite. Now and then there was a gleam of temporary sunshine, but for the most part the heavens were sheathed in dull blue steel. We have all seen this mistaken fiction. It was the intention of the writer, apparently, to state as many doctrines of the Church as possible within a limit of so many thousand words



young men to generous self-forgetfulness, for the welfare of others, in your sublime resignation to the will of the Holy Father. You are the masterpiece of your own training.

"When in future we shall have ccasion to point to an exemplar for the imitation of the young men who will reap the fruit of your labors, we shall feel an honest pride in setting before them the first rector of the university, the generous, high-minded, much beloved Bishop Keane."

The reply of Bishop Keane has just been received. The letter is dated from San José, Cal., and is as follows :

"Your EMINENCE-1 most gratefully return thanks to your Eminence and the Board of Directors of the University for the exceedingly kind sentiments conveyed to nie by your Eminence's letter of October 31. I am very far from flattering myself that I deserve a tithe of the praise prompted by the goodness and the sympathy of your own generous hearts.

"While I did my best for the interests of the great work to which obedience had consecrated my energies, yet I was always conscious that my best was far from being up to the requirements of the case. Hence, I have not for a moment questioned the wisdom of the Holy Father in desiring a change of adminis tration.

" May the blessings of Providence and the loyal co-operation of our Catholic people prosper the University in all its future. Gratefully and affectionately, your Eminence's servant in Christ."



The Bishop of Waterford Says the Catholics Mast Have Oue.

The Most Rev. Dr. Sheelan, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, delivered an important speech on the University ques tion at the distribution of prizes in Mount Sion School recently. In the course of a powerful address his Lordship said : We do i't ask one penny of the en-dowments that any other University or University college possesses. We don't desire in the slightest degree to lessen their importance or their efficiency.

His Lordship quoted the language of the resolutions passed recently by the Bishons of Maynooth, asking for equality for Irish Catholics without seeking any of the endowments held by other Universities or impairing their efficiency, and said-it is the language of men who would be simply contented with what is their right, and who would endeavor, as far as they could, to smooth the way for any Government anxious to concede them these rights.

I don't think that you nor the Catholics of Ireland should rest as long as this last vestige of ascendancy remains in the land. We have a right to what we

I purchased and used six bottles of your medicine, and am now perfectly well; I have no rheumatism left."

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA,

1666 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Distributions every Wednesday. Value

of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2000 Tickets 10 cents.

THE VINE IN IRELAND.

An Italian Gentleman Suggests an Im portant Experiment.

An Italian gentleman, Signor Egidio itali, who is concerned with vine grow ing in Northern Italy, having been recently through those portions of Southern Kerry and Cork, whose climate is so largely modified by the influence of the Gulf stream striking our southern coast, has written to the Earl of Kenmare suggesting that a trial should be given to the culture of the vine in those dis-

tricts. • He has pointed out to his lordship that several trees and shrubs which grow

which reference has been made. It is worthy of note th t the Marquis of Bute has tried a similar experiment in the psychological of Cardiar where of in the neighborhood of Cardifi, where, of course, the climatic conditions are not as favorable to its success as those found in South Kerry.

"Mama," said an angel of four, "why is papa's hair so gray, and his face so young?" She sent the child to bed." But let us answer the darling: "It's because your papa has not yet tried Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer, which removes dandruff, cleans the scalp and restores the hair to its pristine splendor." Sold by all chemists.

The Ideal Catholic Mother.

There is the mother of the family, whose life is one unbroken round of acts of affection. The spirit of sacrifice, the craving to bear others' burdens, is her spirit. You know how a good mother watches at the sick bed the livelong night, passing back and forth through the dark rooms, listening to the breathing, answering every sigh with a com-forting word or a cool drink or a soft caress. The accents, the tones of the

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved by its cures, when all other preparations failed, that it is the One True **BLOOD** Purifier.

12 1

· j :

cases called hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in tan days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. 10 DAYS TREATMENT FREE by mail. Drs. Green & Sons, Specialists. ATLANTA. GA. 1-0

Legal Notices.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 2375.

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL.

Mary Elizabeth Brown, wife of Frederick William Patch, joiner, of Montreal, Plaintiff ; versus the said F. W. Patch, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted the 28th October last, returnable the 10th November instant.

Montreal, 5th November, 1896. A. GERMAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney 17-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC { District of Monthesil. }

SUPERIOR COURT.-No. 2693.

Dame Elizabeth Reid has, in virtue of an authorization of a Judge of this Court, on the 23rd of September lust, taken an action en separation de liens against her husband, Finlay A. McRae, gentleman, of the City and District of Montreal.

Montreal, 27th October, 1895. DANDURAND & BRODEUR. Attorneys for Plaintiff 16-5 and the second

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, DECEMBER 2, 1896

XX



SOME OF THE BENEFICIAL INFLUENCES IT EXERCISES-THE DUTY OF THE FAITHFUL IS TO MAINTAIN A NEWSPAPER IN SYM-PATHY WITH THEIR AIMS-THE SENSA-TIONAL CHARACTER OF THE SECULAR PRESS IN RELATION TO CATHOLICITY.

What an amount of free advertising the Catholic University of Washington is receiving from the up-to date papers. One would imagine that American Catholics were different from other children of Holy Church, that the Holy Father was a more figure-head, whose behests they obeyed when it pleased themselves. One would also be led to believe that a Pope never before exercised his right to remove from his high position the Rector of a University, and that, if he attempted such a thing in "the land of the free," the result would beachism. It is amusing to read the comments of the different papers on this subject. Of course it must be conceded on all sides that modern non-Catholic journalism knows more about affairs Catholic than the Pope himself, so one is not surprised to read that

ARCHEISHOP IRELAND HAD NO FRIENDS IN ROME,

that the Jesuits who are favorites of Mor. Satolli are working in unison with him to injure his (Mgr. Ireland's) reputation with the Holy See. This is made authentic by the report that the Jesuits "run" the Vatican. The veracity of the foregoing statement is by no means marred by another journal maintaining that Cardinal Rampolla is a staunch friend of Mgr. Ireland. This, for the time being, "flabbergasts" the Jesuits. who are bent on getting the ear of the Pope when the Cardinal Secretary of the State is not looking. Mgr. Corrigan is represented as highly pleased with this state of affairs ; being a Christian priest and an Irish gentleman, he is of course glad to see a brother prelate in trouble. This news has scarcely time to be read, when another Daniel-come-to judgment editor announces that the American Catholic Church is divided, and insinuates that His Grace of St. Paul would imitate Luther. Still another prominent paper (they are all prominent) states :---That the Pope is a poor, feeble old man, easily influenced, and may be persuaded at any moment to do something that would revolutionize American Catholicity. The most extraordinary thing about all this is, that Cutholic papers thing of it.

OUR MODERN PROPHETS OF THE PRESS

explain this to everyone's satisfaction. reigned sixty-two years. With the

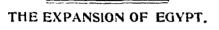
that, under God, he owed his conversion meats, the jewels and perfumes, the live to reading the editorials in a Catholic stock, from poultry or geese to oxen and asses. A necklet may be exchanged for paper. This gentleman had for years a bunch of onions, or perfunies for fish, transacted business with Catholics and or a pair of sandals for a row of heads. numbered amongst them many personal friendship. Yet it was not until he began to read the TRUE WITNESS that he was led to become a member of the Catholic Church. This, I suppose, is only one case in many which goes to show the IMPORTANCE AND INFLUENCE FOR GOOD OF THE CATHOLIC PAPER.

In France two methods were employed to efface Catholicity, viz., suppression of Catholic books and papers and absence of religious teaching in the schools. This, to a certain extent, succeeded, when centuries of persecution in Ireland and Armenia failed.

In ancient days the tenure of certain lands was held as long as the fire burned on the hearth, and we can easily imagine how careful the people were to keep it from being extinguished, because they knew that if the fire was allowed to go out their inheritance would be lost to them.

How careful, then, should we be to use all the means to keep the divine fire of Faith brightly burning, lest, it dying out, we should lose our "Catholic inheritance."

BABETTE



By the reconquest and occupation of Dongola by Egyptian troops, some 500 miles of the Nile valley have been restored to the dominion of the Khedive This last change in the fortunes of Egypt, which is generally believed to be merely preliminary to the resumption by the authorities at Cairo of control over the whole region wrested from Tewlik by the Mahdi, suggests a retrospect that embraces the rise and fall of many empires from the beginning of history to the present. In one way or another the Nile country has played a part in the development of every great revolution in human affairs from the dawn of civilization until now. Nations that we are accustomed to regard as the world's teachers in science, in letters, in the arts, in the usage of civilized life, have received their first lessons from the Egyptians. At what era they emerged from barbarism it is impossible to decide with certainty, those who have most deeply studied Egyptian chronology disagree-ing in their conclusions. It is only as they reach the later dynasties that their dates begin to coincide. The year 378, B.C. is assigned, for the 30th dynasty's starting point. Menes or Mena (a name to which some give the meaning of "permanency") is considered the founder of Egyptian monarchy and of the city of Memphis. To make ample room for the site of his capital he changed the course of the river, turning about all this is, that cannot papers give us none of this news, and surely they are in a position to know some-they are in a position to know some-they are in a position to know somealmost a necessity in the times in which he lived-and was deemed a wise legislator for his day. He is said to have

Every one exalts his own wates. There was also a general standard of value, the outnous of gold, silver or copper. Account keeping was an intricate process, when a bill was sold for a mat, five measures of honey, eleven of oil, and seven other objects of different kinds. Each item was entered at its value in outnous of one or other of the three metals. We are then taken into the houses of the landowner, the merchant, the artisan and the laborer, and note their furniture, food and mode of living. From the houses of the poor to the palace of Pharaoh is a startling change. The monarch is the intermediary between earth and heaven, and his power is boundless over his subjects. But he, in turn, is subject to deities whom he dreads, and to death, for which a great part of his life is spent in preparation. He is very proud of his army, just like a modern war-lord, but his people have little love for a military career. The great officers and nobles live in splendid castles or villas, with ample grounds and gardens carefully tended. Not the least interesting of M Maspero's descriptions relate to the fu-neral customs of the ancient Egyptians and their beliefs as to the other world. It is from the tombs of monarchs and priests and courtiers and great ministers and warriors that so much precious knowledge of the life lived in the Nile valley ever so long ago has been derived. M. Maspero has lived so long among the relics of the past that the scenes that he paints seem quite real to him, and with some effort of imagination, assisted by his illustrations, we too can revive the past. The old dynasties passed away and Persian, Greek, Roman, Arab and Turk took their place, but the mass of the people underwent little change, so that the fellahin of to-day are but the modern reproductions of the subjects of P(pi, or Seti or Rameses. The successive revolutions that swept over the country from Alexander to Saladin and from Saladin to Napoleon and from Napoleon to Arabi Pasha, seem to have had little effect on their physical or spiritual

organization. Egypt had an im-portant share in diffusing Greek civilization and le rning and a still more important share in the triumph of the Christian Church over pagan philosophy supervision and vice. The philosophy, superstition and vice. The loss of the Alexandrian library is still a source of regret to scholars, as is the conquest of Egypt by Islam to the faithful Christian. Egypt suffered much under the rule of the Mamelukes, who were practically exterminated by Mehe-met Ali, the founder of the present Khedivial rigime, of which Abbas, son of Tewfik, is the seventh to wear the crown. By successive conquests, this aynasty enlarged Egypt till it reached to the Equator, and all that vast territory was regarded as belonging to Egypt till 1884, when, in consequence of the successes of the Mahdi and Khalifa, the Soudanese provinces were temporarily abandoned. This policy was adopted at the advice of Great Britain, which had occupied Egypt in 1882, after France had declined to participate in repressing Arabi Pasha's rebellion. Italy had established the province of Erythreea on the Red Sea to serve as a check to the Mah dists, but when the t rrible defeat at Adowa left her exposed and helpless, the fanatics of the Soudan mustered at DonSEALSKIN COATS

Look the best and wear so long that they are really the most economical. Because we have been established 25 years, because we handle the largest stock of any house in the city, and because we are direct importers from the great European centres, we are able to offer the choicest of Sealskin Garments, Raccoon Coats and Jackets, Fancy Collars and Boas, Fur Capes. Ge. Moreover, our experience and the volume of our business enables us to sell at the lowest prices.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO. 1537 St. Catherine Street. Fur Alterations by Experienced Workm n

BERRE SZERERERERERERE



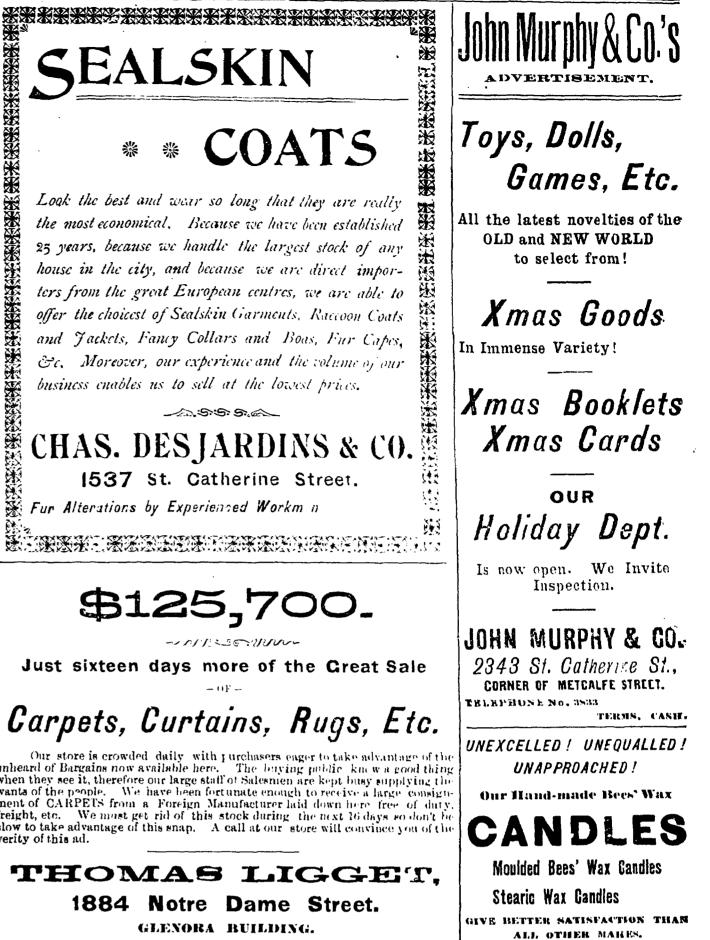
~ nr is son nr nr Just sixteen days more of the Great Sale

Carpets, Curtains, Rugs, Etc.

Our store is crowded daily with jurchasers eager to take advantage of the unheard of Bargains now available here. The buying public knew a good thing then they see it, therefore our large staff of Salesnien are kept busy supplying the wants of the people. We have been fortunate enough to receive a large consignment of CARPETS from a Foreign Manufacturer laid down here free of duty. freight, etc. We must get rid of this stock during the next 16 days so don't he slow to take advantage of this snap. A call at our store will convince you of the verity of this ad.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street. GLENORA BUILDING.

\$500,000.	SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH, ECOTLAND.					ment of L	Prompt and	
េរ			Dollars		\$1,783,		0556S	Libera
Exceed	MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. François Xavier St. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.						SE	ai setti
					conce to Rom	e Office.	a	=



Unsolicited testimonials received from all parts of Canada, for the unquestioned superiority of our high grade Candles.

Many new and beautiful designs added to our becomised Candles, Please write us before placing your orders; you will find it to your advantage.

The confidence so long placed in our Candles, by our customets, forces us to completely ignore and reuse to carry in story candles that are not up to the standard, containing little or no bees? wax, and which are temptingly offered as cheap goods.

Our hand-made Wax Candle is in keeping with the standard quantity of wax (in each candle) exacted by the Church.

4f you want the best Canules in the market, at processes low as the superior grade at our goods will allow, please communicate with us.

We solicit your orders for Church

Ornaments, Statuary and

Vestments.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,

formation to Catholic editors lest the faithful would hear of it, and perhaps, like Jenny Geddes, throw promiscuous stools-remain away from church, or worse still, stop their paper. It's rather queer, though, that this same astute to a non-sympathetic press. As our friend. Lord Dundreary, was foud of saying: "It's something what no fellow can find out."

Seriously, the above is no exaggeration. The daily papers teem with such nonsense, and if a family does not take a good Catholic paper, the members thereof are apt to imbibe rather unorhodox ideas of our holy religion. In these days of Godless schools and newspapers it is nothing less than a calamity for a Catholic family to be without a paper to defend and expound the Faith.

The price of our papers debars not the poorest from subscribing. How often

a dollar spent for a less instructive obect, and as for the stereotyped complaint hat our papers contain "no news," any Catholic who has learned his Catechism will readily understand that a Catholic journal cannot be a medium of petty gossip. It is written that every idle word must be accounted for at the bar of Eternal Justice, and if even a single word must be accounted for, what then must be

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CATHOLIC EDITOR.

His high and holy mission is to prevent, as far as lies in his power, the idle word from reaching his army of readers. and in doing this he is in spiritual com. munion with St. Francis de Sales, the patron of Catholic journalists. Any Catholic editor who would drag in the dust his high calling by commenting on the kind of dress Seraphina Smith wore at Melissa Jones' five o'clock tea, or dish up a sensational report of how Jesse James robbed a bank or murdered a half dozen men, would be guilty of a crime against his profession, his faith and his God,

is to put before his readers the truth, to make them proud of their faith and help them to be staunch Catholics and good citizens, and the Catholic editor who with the apcatate who, lost himself, would influence others to perdition.

Not long ago a Catholic gentleman, a convert, in sonversation informed me the mest or bread, the pastry and sweet-

"The priesthood" will not give this in-we need not now concern our- coast. The occasion seemed opportune selves, save to mention that some of them built pyramids. The erection of such structures implies a good deal of mathematical knowledge. Nevertheless. compared with those that succeeded them, the first three dynasties are thought to have been of a rudely primipriesthood would coulde "State" secrets tive type of culture. Its latest monarch, Lenofern, is the first of the kings, whose proper names are found on the monuments. It is these latter that give significance to these early reigns. Iwo statues associated with the name

of Lenofern have been pronounced splendid specimens of archaic art.

To the fourth dynasty belongs the builders of the three grandest and most famous pyramids-those of Khufu, Khafra and Menkaura. Pyramid building, with the machinery then at man's disposal, denotes the expenditure of a tremendous amount of human exertion, under tyrannical task-masters, to the glorification of a despot. Still it has been culculated that the loss of life in this kind of forced labor would be less than that of protracted war under like social conditions. The relics of the fourth dynasty are most interesting, comprising, besides the Great Pyramid and other memorials, some curious portrait statues, and the wooden mummy case of Menkaura, found by General Howard Vyse in the Third Pyramid. The sixth dynasty is chiefly noted for the long reign of Pepi, and closed with the beautiful queen Nitocris, whose adventures form the most ancient type of the story of Cinderella. From the sixth to the ele enth dynasty the historian has no monuments to guide him. Some maintain that these dynasties were successive, some that they were contemporary. There are other like chasms in succeeding dynasties. The eighteenth begins with the union of all Egypt under a single sceptre and the close of the struggle and with the shepherd kings. Ahmes, who made himself master of the whole Nile country, did not deprive his vassals of all their rights. His daughter married an Ethiopian prince. From this period till the end of the twentieth dynasty monuments and records of all kinds abound.

Of the monarchs of this eventful interval, the Rameses are, for many rea sons, the most remarkable. M. Maspero, of the Boulak Museum, who has written the history of Ancient Egypt has also chosen the reign of Rameses II. for the illustration of the social, re-The mission of the Catholic journalist ligious, political and military life of the country. The scene opens in the market place of Thebys, some fourteen centuries B.C., and the buy rs and sellers of all classes pass before us as in the far off years when they lived and moved. We would fail in this would be on a level are invited to visit the different shops and to see the various merchandise disposed of. The sale is sometimes by weight or measure or number. The customers examine the vegetables or fruit,

\$1 50. : J. C. MACE Square, Tel, 8858,

for an attempt to recover some of the 1 st Egyptian provinces, and accordingly, after a somewhat heated debate in Parlament, an expedition was organized by the Egyptian authorities, and before the middle of October the whole province of Dongola was once more in possession of Egypt. From a military standpoint the expedition was successful, but the task of reconstruction will require special qualities and a considerable time. What will follow when that is accomplished it Sporting Editor of the Toronto Globe is too soon to ask.

About a sixth of all the elephants estig mated to be living in Africa were slain last year. At this rate, ivory will soon be worth as much as diamonds.

A big item : "Say, mister," said the little Fresh Air child, as he watched the cattle enjoying their cut, "do you have to buy gum for all of them cows to c.iew ?"

A cyclone-pit is a regular part of the equipment of many Iowa school houses now, and the children are drilled to escape from cyclones as children in other places have their fire-drill.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents diges-tion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

insomina, hervousiess, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's PIIIS Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, con-stipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

E. B. DEVLIN, B.C.L. JOSEPH BRISSET, LL.L. DEVLIN & BRISSET. HOVOGATES.

'New-York Life" Building, 11 PLACE D'ARMES.

TELEPHONE 2279. 200X3 606 2 807.

AND FURNISHED 35.000 1826. U.S. CANADA STANDARD 35.000 180. U.S. CANADA STANDARD 35.000 180. THE STANDARD STAND

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, \$2.00. Out Maple, \$2.50. Tamara Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks-Stove ion ths-\$1 50. : J. C. MACDIARMID, Richard

Losses Settled and Paid Without Reference to Rome Office.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

ا ڌ

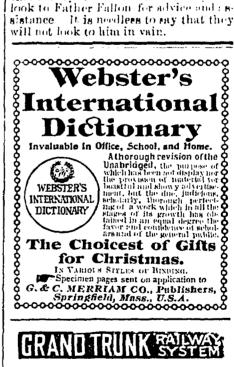
Well Deserved Tribute to Rev. Fa her Fallon of the Ottawa University. Commenting upon the recent championship football match between Ottawa University and Toronto University, in which the team of the former won, the 88.YS :--

"The old refrain, 'Hurrih, hurrah, we're champions again," of Ottawa University's football war-song is heard once more in the land, and none can gai say the right of the we rers of the garnet and grey to break out in triumphal chorus. Championships in football they have won a plenty, and es ablished themselves a grade higher at the game than any other club in Canada. To look for their defeat on Saturday one would have to put aside entirely the marvellous record of the Ottawa champions. They have always won, and the man who conscientiously computes the chances of competitors in any sport is bound to take the form and class into his first consideration. The class of football put ip by Ottawa University has always been superior to that of other teams in bis Province, and the axiom 'class will tell' holds in football as in every other sport. Their class won for them this time, and it was a fine and creditable battle and a close score that Varsity made with what I think I fairly described in this column on Friday as the most experienced and the most successful football organization this country has ever known. Sterking of the same match the Rev.

Father Fallon, whom the Montreal Herald terms "the guardian angel of the Ottawa University team, and one of the fcremost authorities on Rugby football in Canada", said :--

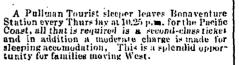
'Apart from football as a sport, the game showed the spectators that thirty young Canadians of different nationalities and religions, and representing two essentially different educational institutiocns, an come together give and take hard knocks, and play hard and fast for WE SELL two hours, and do all that without over the least evidence of ill teeling and the absence of that brutality which many people associate with the game."

Father Fallon is indeed "one of the foremost authorities on Rugby football in Canada." He is more. He is the foremost Irish Canadian Catholic advocate of all the manly and wholesome sports which are comprised in the word amateur, and to his fostering care and kindly and practical encouragement is largely due the prominence to which Irish Canadians have attained in this field of healthful activity. We under-stand that the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association are seriously considering the advisableness of organizing a Rugby Football Club or section; and



that if they decide to do so, they will







Rutland

Stove

Lining

IT FITS ANY STOVE.

GEO. W. REED,

AGENT.

783 & 785 CRAIG STREET.

· · · · •



are the transposing key board and Patent iron agraffe bridge. See our assortment of Heintzman Pianos with the above improvements.

C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine Street.

N.B.-Madame Albani prefors Heintzman Pianos and uses them at her concerts, also for her personal usc.



AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

16

The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co. (LIMITED)

253 St, James Street, Montreal, Canada P. O. Box 1138.

-------MS. and all other communications intended for spublication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications - to the Managing Director, TRUE WITNESS P. & P. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1138.

Discontinuance.--Remember that the publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid.

Returning your paper will not enable us to dissontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our . books unless your post office address is given.

The date opposite your name on the margin of mour paper shows you up to what time your sub-

moription is paid. We recognize the friends of THE TRUE WITNESS by the prompt manner in which they pay their subariptions.

Always give the name of the post office to which your paper sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

When you wish your address changed, write u in time, giving your old address as well as your 1ew 010.

If you fail to receive your paper regularly, notify as at once by letter or postal.

WEDNESDAY,.....DECEMBER 2, 1896

TAXING CHURCH PROPERTY.

We have already expressed surprise that the Catholic members of the Council of this "Catholic city," as a distinguished visitor not long since called it, should have sunctioned the taxation of church property. That the civic finances have, through improvident expenditure, been forced to a stage at which even clear-headed men have to pause in perplexity, if not dismay, is doubtless a situation that justifies unusual methods. There is also a certain innocent air of plausibility in the proposal to "include in the taxable property every piece of land now exempt from taxation, the buildings constructed thereon being excepted." But that proposal assails a principle that to Catholics is inviolable, and that it should be put in jeopardy in order to atone for the miscalculations and shortcomings of the Corporation is little less than an outrage.

Hitherto such a policy found favor in this province only with a few extremists, whose advocacy of it was due to religious prejudice quite as much as to any regard for the public interests. There is not one of the Catholic aldermen who have given their consent to the scheme who would have dreamed, a few years ago, of associating his name with it, and that it should now command their concurrence is due rather to their engerness to tide over a difficulty that they contributed to create than to any deliberate conviction that it is right. He would be a bold Catholic who would defend a method of finance which makes the Church a scapegoat for the thoughtless extravagance of men who forgot the prudence that they owed to their constituents. It is the merest feint to draw a distinction between the Church's land and the buildings thereon erected. The one is as much the Church's property as the other, and if the one were taxed, how long would it be before logic and prejudice completed the sacrilege ? Besides, if aldermen, and Catholic aldermen. can be found to sanction the imposition of taxes on the land on which our churches, convents, hospitals, and other charitable institutions are built, is it very improbable that aldermen, and even Catholic aldermen, will be forthcoming a few years hence to agree to the taxation of every Catholic church, convent, hospital, and other charitable institution in the city. There are some who would be glad of the pretext, and one pretext, we may be sure, would not be wanting-the city's necessities. For, as His Worship the Mayor has admitted, we know perfectly well that all that could be collected from every parcel of consecrated land in the city would go but a small way towards satisfying the needs of the depleted civic treasury. Our City Fathers have no intention of calling halt to the out. lay inaugurated some years ago with insufficient funds to gratify the esthetic aspirations of a few. As to the need of some of the improvements carried out there will perhaps be a general concensus among our citizens. They liked to see some of our thoroughfares widened and our streets generally made more convenient and sightly. But it is not just to cast on the citizens at large the blame for the excessive outlays which have caused so much embarrassment. There were proprietors, moreover. who suffered by those improvements, sweeping as they were, because Musa, Mohammed I., and Amurath II. they were left out of the esthetic survey. There are others who may reasonably question the theory of taste which, in an old city like Montreal, dooms all that is old to destruction. With theories, however, for or against, we have nothing to there has never been wanting a prince do. What we insist on is that, if the of the line of Ottoman to aspire to the death of a man whose genius has re-ployed, under the direction of father, authors of that costly renovation created | vacant throne. The Sultans of the a precedent which the present Council present century, after the deposition in July, 1797, that Edmund Burke passed it be not dangerous, unhealthy or incondeem it easential to follow, Catholic of Mustapha IV., in the year opinion, though it may seem to be 1808, comprise no sovereign who did dormant in some quarters, will not, most | not come under the Victorian period. quent writer. But it is as a profound in the interpretation of the Act, is to be dustrial establishments and the new

assurelly sanction the laving of violent bands on the property of the Church ollie danies Witness feither to recoup or provide for a reign of extravagance. Nor could there be a more unseasonable time than the present for making such a proposal.

> FRUITS OF GODLESS EDUCA TION.

A passage from the Rev. Dr. Park hurst's Thanksgiving Day sermon in New York might well be pondered over by those who are striving to banish religion from the schools of our province. 'Educating a man," the reverend social reformer truly said, "does not change his impulses any more than whetting steel converts it into willow, or sharpening a wolf's teeth makes of him a kitten. Look at the condition of Europe at the present time. Almost every nation is studying its own distinctive interests with a concentration of intensity that is terrific, and every one almost of the great powers would like to get the other by the throat, and we are all imagining that one of these days there will come a grand convulsion that will tear Europe into geographical flinders. There would be nothing strange in that. That is only the natural outcome of egotism educated to the extreme." Good citizenship and righteous living are the products of an education based npon religion; and they cannot reasonably be expected to spring from a Godless system of public instruction.

BIGOTRY IN NEW YORK.

The New York State Superintendent of Public Instruction has decided what is known as the West Trov school case against the Catholics. The Board of Education of that municipality had leased rooms in the St. Bridget's parochial school building for public school purposes and had permitted the Sisters of St. Joseph, who are duly qualified teachers under the laws of the State, to be employed therein. The leasing of the rooms in question at a nominal sum gave sufficient accommodation to the pupils and saved the district many thousands of dollars. A number of citizens, however, objected to the garb of the Sisters and to "the emblem surmounting the building"-the emblem of Christianityas being "dangerous object-lessons to susceptible children." They did not define the danger, but hinted that "American ideas" were in some way or other imperilled by these object-lessons. The Superintendent has found that the citizens were right in the ground they took, and has gone so far as to state that "any costume other than that usually worn by men and women generally is inimical to the best educational interests of the locality." Any unusual "usage," he adds, has the same effect. But how the 'usage" of having the emblem of Christianity on the top of a school building, and the sight of the garb of a religious sisterhood, which is symbolical of purity. sweetness and charity, could have this disastrous effect, he takes care not to point out. The whole business is a sorry exhibition of anti-Catholic bigotry.

For Mahmoud II., who succeeded. Musiapha, beld the throne until 1889, works will endure in the immortal litera when, on his death, Abdul Medid, the ture of Ireland." His political works Sultan of the Crimean war, the success have long been the text-books of the ful rival of the, Czar Nicholas I., began | foremost statesmen of the United Kinghis reign. ' Abdul Aziz, who came to the dom. throne in 186, will be remembered as the monarch in whose last years the revolution that transformed the Balkan peninsula began, its completion taking place under the present Sultan, his brother Amurath V., or "Mursd the Unlucky." having been set aside as feebleminded. By all expectations the reign of Abdul Hamid II. was to have been a reign of energetic and lasting reforms. It has been rendered infamous by a succession of more or less deliberate massacres of the Armenian subjects of the Sultan by ferocious Kaurds, fanatical Turks and soldiers of the Sultan acting on his be-

half. Different judgments have been pronounced on the Sultan by Europeans anxious to deal justly with the Porte while vindicating the cause of the wretched victims. There are still writers on the Continent of Europe who hold that the Sultan is nothing worse than the heir of a deplorable system, and that it is unfair and absurd to charge him with any personal share in the atrocitiess. Other, of whom Mr. Gladstone is the spokesman, are convinced that Abdul Hamid is not the victim or even the tool of a system, not even the forced accomplice of a conspiracy whose designs he fain would negative, but the willing and guilty assassin of thousands of Christians whose wholesale removal he support of Protestant schools. Until deems essential to the firm establish these just demands are satisfied there ment of his own dynasty on the throne. He is, in fact, the chief fanatic, the chief murderer, the essential traitor of the Turkish Empire. He is the Fouché of an army of spice organized by himself from whose activity and vigilance he learns daily all that is done and said against his sway, all that can in any way injuriously affect his plans.

But what are those plans? What is the real incentive of a course so seemingly like that of a madman? What is the true raison détre of a policy so subversive of every principle of humanity. morality, religion, and the end of political stability. For however, by thus getting rid of so many of the foes of his creed and, as he thinks, of his throne, he make hope to establish a sanguinary theocracy, the Sultan must, it is urged, be blind if he supposes that Christendom can be long duped into sanctioning such an enormity once the facts have come to light. This is a natural hypothesis. But the Sultan has had some experience of Christendom and knows its power of pardon and to what extent it has been exercised even in our own days. He once had an ally who reached the throne through blood and Christendom did not question his right. The Sultan deliberately adopted a course, according to this latest interpreter of his acts, because he knows that though some may protest, Christendom at large will obey

ARCHBISHOP FABRE.

It is with regret that we note that His Grace Archbishop Fabre was prevented by ill health from being present at the High Mass of Exposition which inaugurated the devotion of the Forty Hours, in the Cathedral, on Sunday last We hope that he will speedily recover from his indisposition, and that the archdiocese may for many years to come enjoy the advantages of his wise and fruitful administration.

CRYING " PEACE " WHERE THERE IS NO PEACE.

No thoughtful Catholic can conscientiously say, with any show of reason, that the arrangement recently concluded between the Dominion and the Manitoba Governments does not violate the rights of the Catholics of the Western Province. The Manitoba Catholics claimed-and their claims are based upon simple justice-Catholic schools, supported out of the taxes paid by Cath olics, controlled by Catholics; Catholic teachers, trained in Catholic training schools as in England; Catholic schoolbooks; Catholic inspectors; and exemption from the payment of taxes for the will continue to be discontent and agitation in that newly settled Province upon whose peaceful development so much of the future greatness of the Canadian nation depends. Peace and civic virtue and moral progress there cannot be where a considerable portion of the population are suffering from an injustice perpetrated by legal enactment. The deprivation of the Catholics of Manitoba of their schools is unquestionably an abridgement of their liberty, in which they are justified in refusing to acquiese. Some Catholic laymen are urging that the "settlement" should be accepted by their co-religionists in the Prairie Province for the sake of "peace." We regard such men as recreants to a cause whose sacredness ought to win from them their most cordial support. But even if peace could be so obtained-and we do not believe that it could-it would be a peace obtained through the sacrifice of right principle, and would, therefore,

AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

be purchased at too great a cost.

Some of our readers will be interested to learn that, during the Congress of Factory Inspectors of Canada and the United States, which met in August last in Toronto, laudatory mention was frequently made of the laws and regulations respecting industrial establishments prevalent in this province. The members of the Conference from other provinces and from across the frontier decided, moreover, to recommend the adoption of similar laws and regulations to their respective Governments. This gratifying statement, which we find in the Beport of the late Commissioner of Public Works, who is now Premier of Quebec, is calculated to suggest enquiry as the provisions of legal enactments so highly commended. In the third appendix to the Report (dated November 2, 1896) we find a mass of valuable information both touching those laws and their enforcements. One of the first facts to which our attention is drawn is that of the appointment of two ladies as inspectreeses of industrial establishments and public buildings. This addition to the staff was made for the protection of workwomen and girls employed in such establishments, and the ladies chosen-Mesdames Provencher and King-have received a welcome that testifies to their fitness by character and other qualifications for the functions of the office. The president of the board of inspectors is Mr. Joseph Lessard, and the other officials (besides Mrs. King and Mrs. Provencher) are Messrs. James of a physician. Mitchell and Louis Guyon, Montreal; Charles T. Coté, Lemoilouneau, Quebec, and Dr. C. R. Jones, of Hatley, County of Stanstead. Dr. W. A. Verge is sanitary inspector, and Mr. François Gendron, of Sorel, is examiner of boiler inspectors. There are fourteen boiler inspectors in Montreal; one at St. Henri, near Montreal ; three at Ste. Cunegonde ; two at Sorel; one at Levis; one at Coaticooke; two at Quebec; one at Lauzon; one at Riviere du-Loup, and two, whose duties are divided, between Montreal and Toronto.

a person of eighteen years and upwards. Act have relation to the safety and com-

fort of those employed in them. The regulations on this head comprise

directions for the location of machinery, apparatus, gearing tools and engines. so as to afford all possible security; for the workshops or rooms being kept clean and amply lighted; for the supply of sufficient means for the expulsion of vapors, gases, reeks and smokes, fuel dust and other materials that contaminate the air and make it unhealthy to breathe. In dangerous establishments male employés must not be under sixteen years, nor female employes under eighteen, and the inspector can insist on proof of age or the written opinion of a physician as to the person's fitness for the work being produced by the employer. Save under circumstances specified (accident to machinery and stoppage of work, etc.), the day is not to exceed ten hours or the week sixty hours, nor to begin before six or end after nine o'clock. Employers must keep up communication with the inspectors, giving them reports at stated times and on exceptional occasions (such as accidents, fatal or otherwise), and must withhold no necessary information

officers. A register must be kept of all women, children and young girls employed, and inspectors must have every means possible to enable them to examine the factories, etc., thoroughly. Inspectors must be furnished yearly by every employer or head of a manufacturing establishment a certificate of health from a duly appointed health officer, in proof that his establishment fulfils all the conditions as to salubrity and hygiene that the law requires. He must also furnish a certificate from the inspector of boilers and other motors as well as of steam pipes. The inspectors of boilers must be qualified by having a certificate from the examiners already mentioned. Boilers must in their construction satisfy the charged to neglect. Among the other requirements of security.

An important section of the Act sets forth the duties of owners of property on which industrial establishments are built. They, with the tenant and occuerally responsible for the construction | jet of acetylene gas, highly compressed, and repair of fire-escapes, as well as for the changes made in such establishments. The fire-escapes, as well as the changes made to them, must be of such dimensions and form as will secure the inspector's sanction.

As to the sanitary condition of such establishments, they are under the control of the Provincial Board of Health. Under the direction of the same Board, duly appointed sanitary physicians will have authority to supervise the sanitary regulations concerning industrial estab- only about 25 per cent of the population. lishments. The powers of all these In the matter of clergymen's residences officers and the assistance that they may the Protestant parsonages are valued at claim, if necessary, in the discharge of their duty, the penalties for resisting them or withholding documents legally demanded, or for neglect of the regulations, the jurisdiction of courts, and the course of procedure, constitute the remaining sections of the Act. Additional special regulations, in conformity with the Act, approved on the 31st of October last, give important details as to installation and maintenance, working-places outside of buildings-excavations, privies, hoists, &c,-the interior of buildings, including staircases, light, hoists, lifts, elevators, and especially dangerous spots or objects-openings, traps, vats, tanks of corrosive or heated liquids. etc-stationery boilers, safety valves, steam and water guages, for. malities of boiler inspection, age and qualifications of inspectors; form of certificate of boiler inspection ; stokers, engineers; machine tools, wood-working machinery, oiling, cleaning and repairs; precautions against fire, sanitary measures and care of injured until the arrival

political philosopher that his name and under tool the portion of time betwien regulations provides will be building works will endure in the immortal literation in an and midnight and midnight are alike thorough. The reports of inon the following Saturday night. The spectors-Mr. J. Lessard, chairman of word child means a boy under fourteen the Board, Mr. L. Guyon, Mr. James years, young girl a girl over fourteen Mitchell, Mr. C. F. Cote and Dr. Jones and under eighteen ; woman, a female, show that inspection was regularly made, but that in some cases resistance The most important provisions of the | was made to the improvements suggest. ed. Mr. Lessard complains that difficulties were mainly raised by institutions in charge of the school commissioners. He finds that as a rule day schools are badly build, planned and divided and

without means of escape. He recom. mends, first, iron ladders and stairs and next automatic extinguishers. Warehouses, wholesale stores, railway offices and general retail stores are all largely defective in case of danger by fire and should, he thinks, be brought under the law. Churches also-galleries especially-are sources of danger. Butter and cheese factories ought also to be brought under the law's operation. He sets forth a classified list of desiderata. In the western division-of which the western hal of Montreal is the most im. portant portion-1084 visits were paid by Mr. Gu-on-911 in city and suburbs 173 in the country.

In the Eastern Division; Mr. Mitchell reports 46 accidents-four of which ended fatally. Of the 46, 25 were to men. 16 to boys and 5 to girls. At his request, 8 outside iron fire-escapes were put and two brick towers with iron stalrways were built. In many bui, dings in Mont. real used as factories work is not carried

p. wided by the act to be siven to these on above the second story, so that, in Mr. Mitchell's opinion, the danger through lack of means of escape from third and higher flats is less than many suppose. It would be a pity, however, if such a consideration led to any relaxation of precautions. Mr. Cote, inspector for the Quebec division, also calls attention to the risks from various causes-defects of plan of construction or lack of proper staircases-in several Churches. He had to take legal proceedings against the proprietor of a theatre for neglect to provide fire extinguishing appliances. He regrets that, in spite of all his efforts, the number of accidents is unfortunately considerable. The tabulated statement exhibits four deaths-three from circular saws, in one case the fatality being injuries we find both legs broken ; right hand cut off; foot crushed; four fingers cut off; thumb cut off; leg crushed: leg and arm broken. These were the worst cases. The casualties numbered in all 24. The fourth death was caused by a which drove the orbit into the substance of the brain. Dr. Jones's report of the Eastern Townships division is very satiafactory. His suggestions were cheerfully complied with."

> THE latest report of the City Treasurer shows that, while the Catholic churches in the city are valued at \$3,080 900, the Protestant churches are valued at \$2 180,-500, or 411 per cent of the total value of the churches, while Protestants form 60 per cent of the total.

_____ MACHIAVELLI TO BLAME.

A recent critic of the policy of the Porte claims to have discovered the true cause of its characteristic features. By the Porte he understands the Sultan. As the reader is aware, the Gates in eastern cities have always been associated with the administration of justice. In the Holy Scriptures frequent references are made to the Gata as the place of judgment. The gate of the palace at Con. stantinople, after the capture of the city by Mohammed the Second and his victorious army, soon came to have special

significance with the subjects of that conqueror and his successors. The "Babali" or lofty gate had a significance which to the "true believer" was unmistakable, and the French, who were among the first to establish diplomatic relations with the house of Ottoman, translated the Arab words into Sublime Porte, which for more than four centuries have been used as an equivalent for the Turkish power. Being a despotism, tempered by assassination, the autocracy thus indicated is inseparable from the person of the Sultan.

His Majesty is the key of the Gate or door, and without a knowledge of his individuality it is impossible to penetrate within the intricacies of a polity | is possibly not aware that the story of for which Christian Europe has no parallel. The dynasty had its beginning nearly two centuries and a half before Constantine fell in defending the city of his namesake and his own-Ottoman coming to the throne in the year 1307. Orchan, Amurath I., Bajazet I., Solyman, followed, the last of these dying in 1451, two years before the occupation of Constantinople by the Turks, under his successor, Mohammed II. From the latter until the accession of Abdul Hamid II.,

its rulers and shrink from interfering.

Not only so, but it is from a Christian writer, we are told, that Abdul Hamid has learned how to deal boldly with his subjects and the world, caring only for the success of his schemes, without regard to morality or humanity or public sentiment. In the early years of his reign he fell, we are told, under the influence of a schemer of his own faith, an incarnation of the doctrines of the Old Turk retrogade faction. This man, who died in 1893, and was latterly known as Youssouf Riza Pasha, used, for the purpose of gaining control of Abdul Hamid's mind, a document which he prepared most conscientiously in laborious hours and which was nothing else than a translation into Tu kish of "The Prince" of Nicolo Machiavelli. Having seized his occasion for placing the manuscript in his Sovereign's hands, he patiently and confidently awaited the result when it should have had time to ripen in his mind. There, we are informed, the Sultan learned all the arts of intrigue; how to lie seasonably and to best advantage; how to kill until his throne was cemented with blood; how to rob until he had enough and to spare for his pleasures as well as his business; how to prefer hatred with power to love that, through weakness, might turn to contempt, and other lines of thought and action considered to be Machiavellian.

Mr. Deran Kelekian, who thus gravely assigns the study of "The Prince" as the source of Abdul Hamid's reign of terror, Sultans learning despotism from Machiavelli is an old one. It is all but seventy years since Macaulay, in his essay on Machiavelli, in the Edinburgh Review, mentioned the terrible consequences attributed to the translation of the Prince into Turkish among other serious results of the Italian's evil cactomes.

EDMUND BURKE CENTENARY.

A movement has been started in Ireland for the purpose of celebrating, in July next year, the centenary of the flected glory on his native land. It was mother, tutor or guardian, provided that away. Many people think that Burke venient or that the work be not done by

The Act respecting Industrial Establishments was assented to January 8. 1894. By industrial establishments are to be understood manufactories, works, workshops, workyards, mills of all kinds and their dependencies. Domestic workshop means an establishment where only the members of the family are em-

The precautions against fire or panic are of universal pertinence and ought to be studied thoroughly by all who are St. Ann's School Roll of Honor concerned in increasing the security of human life. That they give inspectors powers to which some proprietors may A. O'Leary, B. Healy, J. Nolan, E. Ken-object must not be considered sound rea-nedy, H. Connolly, J. Kiely. SECOND CLASS — J. Stafford, J. Miles, J. son for condemning them. The conclusion of not a few, in view of fires and panics that have resulted in grievous loss of life, is that sometimes the inspector has not had or has not exercised sufficient authority. sion of not a few, in view of fires and authority.

Certainly if these precautions are faithfully observed by the vigilant inspectors and humane and public spirited employers, the loss of life must be di. minished both by lessening the risk of fire and making it, when inevitable, less fatal. Scarcely less important are the sanitary measures and the directions for the treatment of injured personswhether the injuries be cuts, fractures, burns, sprains or fainting.

The new Board of Health by-laws rewas merely a great orator and an elo steam-boiler or other motor. By week, lating to the sanitary condition of in-

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

Bev. Father Kelly's Eloquent Discourse -Forty Hours' Devotion to Begin on Saturday-The Anniversary of the Children of Mary.

On Sunday last, at Grand Mass, Rev. Father Kelly, of Cote des Neiges College. occupied the pulpit of St. Mary's. He took for his theme the Gospel of the day : St. Luke, 21st chapter, 27th verse, on General Judgment. The rev. gentleman treated the subject in a very clear and impressive manner, drawing salutary and pious inspiration from every point. He pictured Time and Eternity in an effective way and appealed to the sinner in forcible terms to take advantage of the former ere it was too late.

The Forty Hours' Devotion will begin in St. Mary's . Church on Saturday, December 5th.

The Children of Mary will celebrate the anniversary of their foundation on the 8th, the feast of the Immaculate Conception Many new members are expected to be added to the Society on that occasion.

for November.

FIRST CLASS .- J. Phelan, Jos. O'Dowd,

King, T. Higgins, A. Norval, J. Walsh.

agh, J. Callaghan, A. Brabant, W. Ken-nedy, F. Frappier, A. Denis, J. Gilligan, J. Corcoran.

FIFTH CLASS .- J. Bonoit, E. Curran, F. Carroll, J. Scullion, H. Thompson, C. Thibeault, M. Raftus, W. Madigan, J. McGuire, J. Shields J O'Brien, F. Ham-

mill, J. O'Toole, J. Meehan. SIXTH CLASS.—H. Wyer. J. Gallery, P. Cosgrove, H. Murphy, J. Manning, J. Sullivan, J. O'Donnell, E. Lallemand, E. Tobin.

J. Lyons, M. Fallon, D. McKeown, J.
McCarthy, M. Kennedy, J. Cherry.

Over 10,000 Irish people settle in England every year.

TTE NOBLE DAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

ANNUAL RELIGIOUS CELEBRATION OF THE IBISH CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

BEAUTIFUL AND TOUCHING CEREMONY-REV. FATHER STRUBBE, C SS.R., DELIVERS A POWERFUL DISCOURSE ON THE EVILS OF THE VICE-APPAILING STATISTICS.

On Sunday evening, St. Patrick's Church was the scene of a most imposing ceremony. The occasion was the this city. The sacred edifion was filled to overflowing.

The St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's T. A. & P. Societies attended in abody in full ".dgalia, and entered the church, bees ded by Marshal Milloy. The seate of uonor in the centre aisle were otair ed by Messrs. M. Sharkey, J. Kil-John Walsh, M. J. Ryan, J. J. Costigan, John Walsh, M. J. Ryan, J. H. Feeley, M. Durcan, J. H. Kelly, T. J. Kavanagh, T. R. Stevens, J. Tiernay, G. Colfer, J. McCarthy, W. P. Doyle, J. J. Bolater, J. Phelan, J. Howard and the other officers.

The ceremonies were opened by the recitation of the Rosary by Rev. Father Quinlivan, pastor of St. Patrick's. Rev. Father Strubbe, C.SS.R., of St. Ann's, preached an eloquent sermon, taking for his Lext :-

"And U saw a beast coming up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns. . . , and upon his heads names of blasphemy." (Apoc. YIII.)

St. John was once taken in spirit to the bank of a sca. And behold, as he stood there a hideous beast came out of the depths. It had seven heads and ten horns, and upon its heads were written names of blasphemy. And the beast was like a leopard, and its feet were the feet of a bear; and its mouth was the mouth of a lion And the dragon of hell gave this beast his own power, and great strength to wage war against the children of God.

That monster seen by St. John is the drunkard. These seven heads are the seven deadly sins, which are all to be found in the drunkard. Is he not filled with pride, envy and anger, gluttony and lust? Is the drunkard not imprudent, rough and heartless, like the bear? violent and ferocious, like the lion ? And is his mouth not constantly defiled with blasphemies against God and His Saints ?

The monster of Intemperance wages war against God, against his family and against himself. God's goodness towards man is manifested especially by he exceptional creation of our soul, by His inexhaustible mercy for our weakness, and by His liberal reward in heaven.

The devil may tempt a man in a thousand ways, may lead us into all crimes, but the most criminal man retains the divine image that the Creator has set upon him, in reason, in love and in freedom, which are the quintessence of his human nature, that the devil must respect. The demon of intemperance slone has the power of destroying his manhood, alone he can say to God, pointing out the drunkard: "I defy you to tell me that here in that being there vestize even of humanity. Where is his thinking power ! Where his love power ! Where his will power ! The second manner by which God manifested His goodness unto us is His viercy. There is only cue sin, and one sinner, that can tie up the hands of God's mercy, and that one sin is drunkenness, that one sinner is the drunkard. If a drunkard dies in his drunkenness, no priest, no bishop, could absolve him, because the sacraments are for men, and

ters; 12 per cent; masons, 14 per cent; plumbers, 18 per cent; asloonkeepers 34

per cent. One of the oldest societies in London, the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, refuses to admit drunkards; but admits per-sons who use liquor moderately. There are two books, one for the total abstainers and one for those who use liquor. It was discovered that during the last 25 years the abstainers lost 70 per cent. of their members, whilst for the non-spstainers it was 99 per cent.

Sons of Temperance of London, Eng land : Mortality per annum. . per cent Oddfellows, not temperate . 21 per cent. Sons of Temperane of Manchester, England, 11 per cor, per annum; For esters, not tep erate, 23 per cent per annum.

7000 er proof : Mr. Drysdale, of Lonan the Zurich Congress, in 1887, : "The Sceptre Life Insurance don, ' 80' ,8: Association has a special tariff for memcreases the premium of 8 per cent if, at death, it can be proved that the person was a total abstainer."

Sometimes they say, we have heavy work and we want liquor to keep up our strength. It is true, in the beginning it may give a nervous excitation, but immediately afterwards the reaction comes, and you lose twice the strength you received in the beginning.

M. Parketa, of Nettley, made the following experiment: He divided his men in two gangs of equal strength. To the one he gave beer and whiskey every three hours; to the others tes, coffee or water, and told them they would be paid by the work done. At the end of the week the pay of the abstainers was onetenth higher than the other's. He changed them; he gave the liquor to the others; and again, at the end of the week the abstainers had higher pay.

Yes! the drunkard is a monster, and a most hideous monster, that wages war against all that is good and respectable ; monster that tries to destroy God, his family, himself.

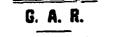
Go, now, and drink! Yes, you will gain a friend, but you will lose God, your family and yourself! Go, now, and drink of the intoxicating cup, and here-after you shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God; you shall drink of fire and brimstone; you shall drink of the poison of serpents and the gall of dragons.

Go, now, and drink, around the innocent babe, that has just been baptized : go, now, and drink around the corpse of your dead ; drink your fill, but remember. that with your liquor you drink in the tears of your children, the curse of your wife, and the wrath of your offended God !

Or rather, no! Do not go and drink! The holy time of Advent has begun. I beg of you, in the name of our coming Redeemer, stop drinking; break the poisonous cup and prepare your heart to receive Jesus Christ! Be of good will, and peace will be with you! Peace with God, peace with your family, peace with yourself. Amen.

Then followed the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the celebrant being Rev. Father Heffernan, of St. Gabriel's, with Rev. Father McCallen and Rev. Father Driscoll as deacon and sub-deacon respectively.

Subsequently the pledge of total ab-stinence was administered by Rev.Father McCallen to a large number.



Hancock Past, No 105, Hold Their Annual Reunion—A Very Successful

PRESS OPINIONS

On the Maniteba School "Settlem nt."

Le Trifluvien, of Three Rivers, characterizes the Manitoba school settlement as "cowardly treason." It says : " Mesars. Laurier and Greenway have made public the terms of the arrangement which they have concluded on the Manitoba school question ; but that question is not at all settled. In order to settle it the proposed arrangement would have to be approved by the majority and the min-ority in the province. Archbishop Langevin, of St. Bonliace. who is the leader of the minority, has solemnly protested against the odious compromise sought to be forced upon him. The fight is only beginning. The truth is that the Catholics of Manitoba have been sold, that the Province of Quebec has been betrayed, that the so-called settlement is farce.

The minority had a right to Catholic schools under its own control; to schools in which religion would occupy a preponderating place; to schools in which the teachers would be living examples for the pupils. This is the necessary foundation of every Catholic school. Listen to this famous passage from Louis Veuillot's famous letter to M. Villain:

"Catholics add that this holy religion, outside of which there is no salvation, which embraces the whole man, and which should dominate all his passions, direct all his perceptions, regulate all his actions, cannot properly be taught in a few hours or a few days; that, instead of forming an accessory to education, it ahould become its broad foundation, on which literature, philosophy, science, everything rests, being itself the bigheat and the chief knowledge; that, in fine, an education rigorously established on this system would still be insufficient if the example of the teachers were not there also, a lesson to the eye and the heart which the pupil could always receive, even during his playtime, a salu tary remembrance which should remain with him, imperishable in the midst of the disasters with which the winds of the world are threatening the most deeprooted principles."

The minority has been given schools that are without religion, and is per-mitted to devote the last half hour of every school day to religious teaching (which means eight or ten minutes for each division). Nor is this concession general. If the arrangement of the school building does not allow of the separation of the pupils according to their creeds, the Catholics will have their half hour of religious instruction every second day. The commissioners may also, if they like, order that religious instruction shall only be given on certain days of the week.

It would require the utmost audacity to contend, as L'Electeur does, that this is a generous arrangement. The Catholics have been purely and simply treated like dogs; they have been given the crumbs that fall from the table of their masters.

All over the country promises were nade to render them full and complete ustice, to settle the question to the satisfaction of all interested. Yet they have only obtained a small instalment of justice. In the negotiations which took place the leaders of the minority were totally ignored. They are protesting with all their strength against the treachery of which they have been the victims. History will one day attach to the name of the principal author of this hateful sct the word once flung at him by an avenging pen: "Hazsine Laurier;" their separate schools. On the principle and if the people of the Province of that half or even a quarter of a losf is Quebec have still some energy left, the better than no bread, these compromise

the representatives of the Manitoba

legislature pass a law that im-poses upon the Catholic citizens of that province a constitutional grievance, it is not beyond the reach of political possibility that a similarly disposed majority in the Ontario Legis-lature may undertake the same policy. If the Federal Government is so spineless that it will not remedy the constitutional grievance of a minority in the Province of Manitoba, it would be sanguine to expect that the Federal power will stiffen its backbone when a minority in the Province of Ontario is threatened. To be sure it will be said the constitution guarantees Catholic educational rights in Ontario. But Catholics in Manitoba up to the passage of the Martin Act rested upon the same comfortable sense of security. Let us not forget that during the campaign the Toronto Globe intimated to the Catholics of Ontario that they had better not talk too loudly for fear of awakening the Protestant giant in this neigh. borhood."

The Summerside Journal, P. E. I.

says :- "That this 'settlement' will not be acceptable to the minority, who are the people most interested and most deeply concerned in it, and who do not appear to have been consulted at all in the matter, is just as sure as that to morrow' sun will rise. The minority have asked for a restoration of their rights-rights guaranteed them by the constitutionand they are asked to be satisfied with a mere sham. They have asked for bread and been thrown husks."

The Michigan Catholic says :- "The Manitoba Settlement, as it is called, is a sham. There is no use in presenting its details to our readers. It preserves no rights: it restores nothing. It offers a farrage of impracticabilities. But Mr. Laurier will have more than Manitoba to answer for his conduct The Province of Quebec voted for him at the last elec tion because he was a Catholic and of the French race. They know him now. They see that he and his English allies will be likely to try to bring ruin on the educational institutions of Lower Canada.'

Discussing the "settlement" of the Manitoba school question, the Catholic Record, of London, Ont., says :-

"The Catholics of Canada have had before now to contend for justice in the face of combined fanaticism and duplicity, and if the same battle is to be fought again we shall be ready to do our share in the combat. We have no fear of the final result, just as victory already crowned our efforts in the past, and as it took fifteen years of agitation and discussion before a fairly satisfactory school law was obtained for the Catholics of Ontario, we are ready to contend for fifteen years or more, if necessary, for the relief of the Catholics of Manitoba, and neither fierce foes nor false friends will deter us from vindicating their rights until they be secured."

The Boston Pilot refers to the matter in the following terms :

"The Manitoba compromise does not satisfy Canadian Catholics; for it does not restore the rights guaranteed by the constitution of the Province, and configmed by the decision of the English Privy Council. It is at best (like the Irish settlement), a weak evasion of the people's demand for the restoration of hief of the soldiers who sanction such a schools are better for Catholics than the secrifice will be overwhelmed for ever by absolutely secularized schools of the United States. But the last half-hour of the school day, when pupils and teachers are alike wearied, and anxious for play or rest, is an exceedingly bad time for religious instructions. It remains to be seen, also, if anti-Catholic trustees will not, now and then, seek opportunities of depriving the Catholics of even the small measure of justice allowed them

REQUIEM ÆTERNAM.

Lines Written in Memory of the Late Rev Joseph Tonpin, Died October 23rd, 1896.

Death again has cast upon us Deep and universal gloom; One more voice is hush'd forever 'Neath the silence of the tomb. Yet another soul has parted. From its tenement of clay; Gone to seek, 'mid endless splendor, For its just reward to-day.

All his long and saintly lifetime, Spent in labring to provide For our souls' eternal welfare :-Such his hope was, such his pride. Often have those feeble footsteps Wended on their work of love ; Bearing to the anxious suffrer, Consolations from above,

Years ago when Erin's exiles Touch'd our fair Canadian shore, Fever stricken, lone and helpless, Shunned by all, both rich and poor, One there was to then befriend them, One to smoothe their dying bed : One to bring religion's comforts, Ere their sands of life had fled,

By his kind and gentle manner, He endear'd himself to all : Fondly loving "old St. Patrick's," Ever prompt to duty's call. ong his noble deeds we'll cherish. Deep within our grateful breast : Praying God will one day grant us, With our priest, Eternal Rest.

THOS. WHELAN. Montreal, October 28th, 1896.

OBITUARY.

MR. P. O'REHLY.

There was a general expression of deep regret in the circles of Irish Catholics of this city when the announcement was made of the somewhat unexpected death of that sterling and wholesouled Irish-man, Mr. P. O'Reilly, secretary of the Road Department. Mr. O'Reilly, up to a very few days ago, was in the enjoyment of his usual health, but early in the week contracted a severe cold, which rapidly developed into pneumonia, to which he succumbed late on Friday night at his residence on Murray street. In addition to holding the important office of Secretary of the Road Department, the deceased was an active member of several Irish national and benevolent societies, being Grand President of the Quebec Council C.M.B.A., a member of the Patriotic Society, Ancient Order of United Workmen, C.B.L., also of the Order of Select Knights and other similar organizations. At a special meet-ing of the Grand Council U.M B.A. and Grand Deputies, resolutions of con-dolence with the family of the deceased were adopted. The late Mr. O'Reilly, who was about fifty years of age, leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

The funeral, which took place yesterday was very largely attended. Many of the aldermen, including aldermen Prefontaine, Grothe, Turner, Beausoleil, Kinsella and Connaughton, were present. The employes of the Road Department were represented by Mr. St. George, city surveyor; Mr. Barlow, assistant city surveyor; and the clerks connected with the department. The floral offerings were so numerous that they tilled a carriage. Among the pall-bearers were Judge Doherty, Mesars John Hughes, John Brophy, James Meek and Dr. Guerin. An impressive funeral service

by the cruel war, which I, at least, am not conscious of having provoked. Unhappily, my keen desire to realize the wishes of your Holiness has been frustrated by the unexpected attitude of the Italian Government, which, after having expressed the desire to make peace and restore good relations, continues to act towa ds me as if we were in a state of war. My duty as King and father of my people forbids me under the circumstances to sacrifice a single guaranteeo? peace which is in my hands to the satisfaction of gratifying your Holiness and also myself.

The Ensperor concludes by assuring the Pope that the captives are well treated, and adds ;

Out of consideration for your Holiness, I will, if possible, still further alleviate the lot of the prisoners.

Cost of Labor Conventions.

Reports of national labor bodies, which were made public yesterday, gave the cost of some of the conventions. The annual Convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union in Detroit last September cost the international union nearly \$29,000 for hall rent, salaries, mileage expenses, and time of delegates. The election of omcers by a referendum throughout the United States cost about \$6,000 more. The ironmolders' last national Convention crst over \$28.000.

Sixteen millions of delars have been expended in building houses in Denver within the past six years.

Philip Sheridan, B.C.L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITOR. MONTREAL P.Q.

OFFICE : New York Life Building. Room 706 Bell Telephone 1233

Hair.. Mattresses. \$7 and \$10.80.

ARE PUREA: : ; MADE UNDER OUR Supervision, WE CAN GUARANTEE THEM.





will be open in the evenings all through the month of December to satisfy holiday domands. Town and country orders promptly attended to by Mail, Telegraph or Telephone. Telephone Nos. 504 and 2285.

Order Your Christmas Stores Now.

CHRISTMAS BOXES packed carefully. promptly and with despatch, and shipped from end to end of Canada.

Country, to whom you may wish to send a. Christmas gift. We are prepared to execute all orders for Europe for game of all kinds.

the drunkard is not a man. Finally, God shows His goodness by making us heirs to His kingdom; but the drunkard shall drink till he falls saleep, and sleep that eternal sleep that knows no waking: he shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

Is it necessary to prove that the drunkard wages war against his family? Behold that woman, that in her youth, in her modesty and purity, put her maiden hand into his before the altar of God, that woman who had the confiding folly to bind up with him all the dreams that ever she had of happiness or peace or joy in this world-that woman is now starving and in rage, cursing the unfortunate day she became a wife; for she is the wife of a drunkard! Oh! the tears! Oh! the despair of a drunkard's wife!

Behold the poor, innocent little children! no clothes, no food, no fire, no school, no education, no church. Reformatories and prisons are the only prospects of a drunkard's children.

What a responsibility! a whole family, a whole series of generations, lost to the

world, lost to society, lost to Heaven! J. B. Lorge, an The drunkard destroys himsel/; a to the painstak drunkard at the age of 25 is a total Wreck, with tottering feet, trembling hands, glassy eyes, ruined as he is by the Nicon liquor.

Liquor in itself is a poison and has slain more victims than all the wars. What, then, about the adulterated liquor as it is sold now a days? It is known that out of every ten gallons sold nine are poisonous. For the beer, for instance, instead of malt (fermented grain) they use glucose, which has no nutritive qualities, but contains a quantity of anilic alcohol, which acts directly and most fatally upon the brain. Hops is done away with and pioric acid is used instead, or ox bile, which is most in jurious to the stomach, and provokes bilious attacks or liver complaints. Color is given by caramel or chicors, and finally in order to keep the beer they use bisulfate of lime or salycilic acid, which has for effect the contraction of

Function

The members of Hancock Post, No. 105, held their Concert and Social last week, and it was a most successful and enjoyable affrir.

Commander John B. Lorge occupied the chair and was ably supported by Adjutant P. Burns, and Captain T. Lyman. Among others present were Comrades Louis Lajoie, Jas. Barnes, Joa. Young, Jas. Rodgers, Mrs. Coffin, President of the Women's Relief Corps; Miss Saur, Secretary ; Miss Grenier, Mrs. J. B ter? Read the following paragraph : Lorge, Miss Lorge and Miss Odile Le For this reason, dearly beloved brethblanc and many others.

Commander Lorge, in opening the proceedings, delivered a neat speech, during the course of which he outlined the aims and objects of the Post. He also indulged in the recital of many reminiscences of the past wherein the stalwart veterans played an important part.

The programme, which was an excellent one, was then carried out, the following ladies and gentlemen contribut-

Miss. J. Riely, Miss Bateman, Miss Lorge, little Miss Watt, Mr. P. J. Shea, organist of St. Ann's church; the St. Ann's Quartette, Messrs. Morgan, Murphy, Hillard and Quinn; Mr. M. Mul-larky, Mr. Hardman, Mr Weir, Mr. E. and G. Guerin, Mr. Firth, Mr. Watt, and Master F. J. Hogan.

At the close of the concert refreshments were served. Much of the success achieved by the Veterans in this city is due to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. J. B. Lorge, and his able staff, as well as to the painstaking efforts of the Women's

St. Ann's Y.M. S.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society has organized a competition between its members for a "Gendron" Bicycle. The games consist of billiards, pool, chess, checkers, cards, handball and gymnasts, and also literary and dramatic exercises. This Society is to be complimented for the manner in which its members are being continuously entertained, as every season they have a competition of a similar kind.

Shamrock Hockey Club.

Members will please call at Bannister's, Queen's Block Shoe Store, corner Vic toria street, and see samples of THE BEST Hockey Boot ever made; prices made satisfactory to clubs.

au avalanche of public contempt."

Lied to the Bishops.

Le Courrier du Canada has a vigorous article on the Laurier-Tarte-Greenway-Sifton arrangement. "The so-called settlement of the School question," it declares, "is an insult to the episcopate of this province." What did their Lordships demand in their collective pastoral let-

ren. Catholics should accord their suffrages only to those caudidates who will formally pledge themselves to vote, in Parliament, in favor of a measure rendering to the Catholic minority of Manitoba the educational rights which the honorable Privy Council of England recognized that they possessed. This grave duty devolves upon every good Catholic, and you will be justifiable neither before your spiritual guides nor before God Himself you fail in this obligation."

This was what our Bishops demanded. in the name of the Church of which they are the representatives. What they wanted was a remedial measure giving the Manitoba Catholics the educational rights which had been taken from them. and which had been recognized by the

judgment of the Privy Council. The Liberals said : "We pledge our-selves to that; we even promise to giveyou more than the Remedial Bill of the Conservative Government gave you." Well, they lied impudently;

They lied to the Catholics ;

They lied to the bishops.

Of remedial legislation there is no longer any question. And the violation of the rights of the Catholic minority is sanctioned in a cowardly manner by Tarte and Lanrier. Will Catholic elec-tors open their eyes at last? Will the people of this province realize that they have been fooled by jugglers, who have reached power by crying out that they were more Catholic than the bishops? We are convinced that they will. Our people have still got faith and heart, and they they they they best heart in they will not allow their brothers in blood and belief to be betrayed and crushed with impunity.

The Protestant Giant.

The Catholic Register, Toronto, in referring to the Manitoba School matter 88.Y8 :---

"Ontario Catholics have a deep and a grave concern in the federal policy of abandonment of Catholic education in the stomach. Allow me to give you some statistics to prove that liquor poisons the life of man. They are taken from the "Regis-ter General of England, 45th Report," and gives the average of mortality of men between 25 and 65 years, classified ac-Cording to their profession:—Farmers lose 92 per cent 1 of their class; carpen-couple will reside at Mabou, N.S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

under the settlement.

The burial of the dead with religious ceremony is universal and Christian. These who have been dear to us, and to whom we are indebted in many ways, deserve our respect and our remembrance, and when the moment of final separation comes, and all that is mortal is to be carried to its last resting place, we consider it our duty to have it done in as becoming a manner as possible.

In our days the most humble, the most modest, have within their power the means to surround the last ceremony with pomp and splendor, without incurring debt, without asking favors, and permitting any spare money on hand to be used for Church services, which latter is infinitely more important and necessary than grand tuneral corteges-still, when people will have all the grand out-ward display and content themselves with the plainest Church ceremony, it is time to say halt. You are not acting consistently with your religious be-lief. You spend lavishly, and, perhaps, what you can ill afford on outside display, and what have you done for the spiritual part of the ceremony and that which concerns the soul of your dear departed?

Now comes in the lassistance we want and have been looking for, and the Co-Operative Funeral Expense Society furnish that in the most splendid manner, and for such a small yearly payment that no one is too poor to take advantage of it; and lies and from their native land. Their bear in mind, there is no distinction, for captivity does not increase the greatness poor and rich have the same treatment. of your power, neither does it enhance At the head of this large and important | your prestige. But the more it is pro-Company, as general manager, is, we are longed the keener is the grief of thous-proud to say, an Irishman and a Catholic, ands of unoffending mothers and wives. Mr. M.J. Harney; and when we consider the wealthy and influential names on the Company's stock sheet-for it is an stance of an Irishman coming to the top, when a fair chance is given.

The Central office of the Company is

Unurci the Choir under the direction of Rev. Father Strubbe assisted.

MISS CATHERINE M'CARTHY.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Miss Catherine McCarthy, which sad event occurred at her father's residence, 145 Chateauguay Street. For several months past deceased had been ailing from a fatal malady, and although everything that medical science could do was brought to her aid, assisted by the best of care, it proved un availing, and she was summonel to her Heavenly reward on Sunday, November 15th. Miss McCarthy, by her bright, talented and pleasing ways, had endeared herself to a host of friends, the many beautiful floral tributes received being evidence of the esteem in which she was held by her young friends-among them being a floral Lyre from the St. Gabriel's Young Ladies' Choir, of which deceased was a member. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Wednesday, November 18, to St Gabriel's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted for the repose of her soul. We extend our sincere sympathy to the family of deceased.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

Interesting Correspondence Between Pape Lee XIII. and Emperor Mcnelik.

The Osservatore Romano, a Catholic journal published in Rome, reproduces the text of a letter written to the Em-peror Menelik by the Holy Father on peror menetic by the holy Father of June 11, 1896, asking for the release of the Italian prisoners in Abyssinia. together with Negue's reply, dated October 1, which was brought back by Monsignor Macaire. His Holiness's letter is as

follows: Victory has left in your hands numerous prisoners, still in tull enjoyment of youth and vigor and worthy of respect, who have been severed from their famiands of unoffending mothers and wives. For us, penetrated by the divine mission conceded to us by Jesus Christ, which extends to all Christian nations, we love incorporated company with a capital of \$30,000-we feel that this is another in-stance of an Irishman coming to the top, when a fair chance is given. name of all that is dearest to you in the

RAIRIE CHICKENS, QUAIL. PARTRIDGES [White and Grey] LONG POINT WILD DUCKS, ETC., ETC. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Deerfoot Farm Sliced Bacon

In 2 pound cardboard boxes, a perfect delicacy.

Mrs. Parson's, Guelph, Ont.,

English

Brawn or Headcheese

Fresh supplies just to hand.

260 Pounds

MacWillie's

Pure Pork Sausage

by Canadian Pacific Express this morning for to-day's trade.

Spanish Onions. Spanish Onions,

the finest of the fine, only 3 cents per pound. 10 pounds for 25 cents.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,

Italian Warehouse,

207, 209 and 211 St. James St.

... THE ... Promotive of Arts Association,

LIMITED.

Incorporated by Letters? Patent, 7th October, 1836.

1687 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

> Over \$5,000 in value distributed every Friday.

PRICE OF SCRIPS! 10 CTS

AGENTS WANTED

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, DECEMBER 2, 1896 Station Station of State

CROSSING THE OCEAN.

From an interesting article which we reproduce from the New York Evening the inspection card aspect of the situa-Post a good idea may be gathered of tion. Mary Ann has no proof of vaccinthe difference that exists between the ation on her stout English arm, and is circumstances attending an immigrant's trip from the "old country" to this continent at the present day and those which accompanied the voyage thither a generation or so ago. In the interval great progress has been made, as we all know, in the matter of speed, and, with certain reservations, in the matter of comfort. The journey across the Atlantic which the parents of a large portion. of the readers of THE TRUE WITNESS took, occupied not infrequently a month and more. Now the immigrant can attend Mass on the Sunday before he or she leaves the old land and assist at the Holy Sacrifice on this side of the ocean on the following Sunday. This is an important advantage, a giant stride forward, due to the marvellous development of steamship engineering. But while a wonderful increase in speed has been accomplished, and floating palaces have taken the place of the obsolete passenger boats, there is still much to be done in respect of a certain proportion of those who come to the new world to seek to better their lot-and that proportion is by far the largest of the passengers who arrive at our hospitable shores. The advantage of speed is shared by all of them alike; but there is a vast difference in another regard-that of comfort. There has been a distinct and marked discrimination between the "classes" of the immigrants. The wealthy have been catered to with a lavish commodiousness which leav s nothing to be desired. The poorer class-the steerage passengers-have still to "rough it" in much the same way as they did before.

Crossing the ocean has come to be a very simple affair. People worship beneath the dome of St. Paul's in London one Sunday and attend service in New York or Boston the next. A trip abroad is no longer regarded as an event, and nobody gets flustered over it, that is, nobody but the immigrant booked from Londonderry, or Queenstown, or South-ampton to his destination in a strange country.

The immigrant has never stirred from home before; even the getting to the port where he will take ship is a momentous undertaking, and, from the moment when he answers the questions to be "filled in" on the contract ticket, and receives from the agent the scarlet labels "steerage" and "wanted" for his luggage, every stage of his progress westward is fraught with exciting interest.

The luggage of the embarking immi grant tells its own story, more expressive, more individual, than the brass-bradded, leather-bound trunks of the cabin pas-

plaiting. There will be no further official orders to obey until the day of landing, but she does not know this, and every now and then she feels in her satchel for the card to make sure that it is there.

Even Mary Ann, the life of the steeralmost ready to cry about it.

"I don't want to be vaccinated," she declares "I wish I was 'ome. If I was 'ome I could have some 'am and heggs and wouldn't have to eat porridge and

pea soup three times a day." "Well, you ain't home, and you ain't likely to be, so you may as well not whine about it," says young Finnegan, who has been skipping rope with her for the last hour. "Vaccination ain't nothin'. You'll be dancin' on deck that very night," he predicts. Finnegan is distinguished among his fellows by his very red cheeks and very green necktie. He stands behind Mary Ann when they skip, and when she flings the rope back over her shoulders, he is up and through it even with her. The company gathers on that side of the ship to see, and up and down the length of the deck they go. Finnegan's red cheeks growing vermillon, and Mary Ann's hair tumbling down her back. That very evening she will sing with all her heart to the music of Bill Bray's accordion, and have a sparring match with Finnegan's cousin before the reel begins.

Mary Ann's face is thoughtful, however, when she sits down to count out her money before she gets it exchanged. "The chief steward will give American money for all descriptions of foreign coin on the night before landing," is the announcement, and long before that functionary is ready, a crowd of anxious travellers has gathered in the long bare eating room.

"I've got three shillings and six. How much will I get for it ?" says the buxom German girl, who for once has thrown aside the black knitted hood from her fair hair. Finnegan, who has gained some knowledge of money mut ters, is giving a lesson in comparative values to less fortunate fellows, and the fat cook who has made exchanges before enlightens a group on her particular bench. Prosperously located in Philadelphia, she has only been home on a visit, and throughout the voyage has aired her superior knowledge and experience.

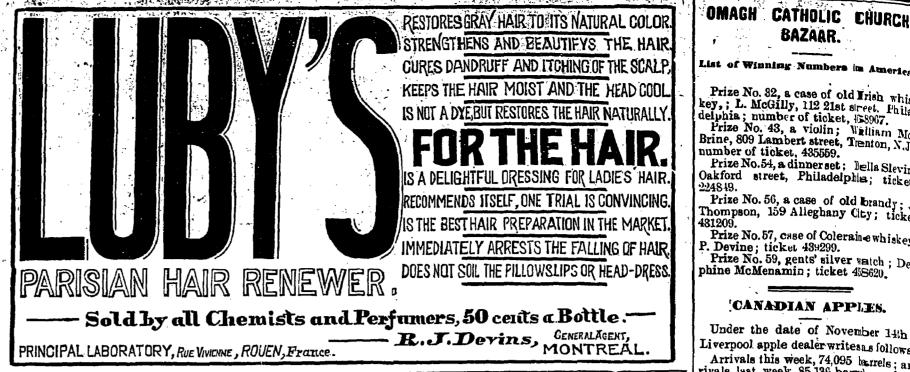
"Get your guines changed here," she advises Mary Ann. "You'll have to pay more on shore, I'll be bound," and Mary Ann, who is quicker at skipping rope than she is at figures, gets her fat friend to go up and make change for her. "If you ride on a street car, you know,

you give the conductor this; this is a nickel."

"That means tupence ha' penny," puts in Finnegan. Some one else volunteers an opinion, and Mary Ann, whose head coveted beauty on the morrow, gets lost in a maze of bewilderment.

"Suppose my cousin don't meet me, how will I do?" she questions, and many others are speculating with vague alarm on the yawning blank of "to-morrow," the day when they must give up the friendly shelter of the ship and encounter strange ways and places and people.

No one in the steerage sleeps much the senger. Here is a hide-covered box last night on board. Their minds are scarred with long usage, and near it a intent on anxieties ahead; on the unbasket fairly bursting with brown paper | wonted toilet to be made in the morning with scant washing appliance and tumbled up raiment), and the un-known ceremonies to be undergone be fore they are free from surveillance. Many have a long journey by train before them, a train that starts from they know not where and that will land them in the midst of they know not what. They all make a presentable showing in the morning, assembled on deck for the final inspection. Finnegan has put on dignity to correspond with his stiff collar and Derby hat, and Mary Ann's brown locks are crimped into appropriate frowsiness. She does not look comfort-able in her new trock. She was far unter the trock of the prettier in the old rumpled black calico in order to establish this, for it "He put 'A' on mine, but mother's card is marked 'B' in blue," says another passed for, and then several get together bodice and gay bonnet, one of those airy affairs all wire and bugles, and with a red cabbage rose crowning her forehead. And now those precious bags and budgets and boxes that have been hauled up out of the hold are thrown open, that the sunlight and the eye of the law may search their contents. Then fresh scarlet labels bearing the mark "inspected" are affixed, and, armed again with black thornsticks and umbrellas and babies. the newly-arrived immigrants set forth The English girl who is going to "live down the gang-plank. Fresh mysteries out" with a sister in Cleveland asks of and embarrassments encompass them. the girl from Cork who aspires to become a hat-trimmer. "I've got a mark, but Mary Ann, arraigned before the custom house official, looks a very different creature from the care free heroine of the sparring match and skipping-rope. She can hardly stammer out the name "I don't know, but all that crowd from of the cousin to whom she is consigned, and can't remember at first where she new country have banished all thought of Mary Ann from his mind, and when last seen he was buying lunch to take with him on the train to California. " How much money have you got ?" the law had questioned. "Three guiness," the young fellow answered, and when requested to produce them bis hands were trembling so with eagerness that he could scarcely get them out of his wallet. The mother in the big white apron owns up to having a bank account, and the rose-crowned cook little shiny black satchel by her side, stares at it in dumb appeal. The Swed ish woman never says anything. When the sea is smooth and the sun shines, is how on an never says anything the sun shines, the sea is smooth and the sun shines, skirts, are even more perplexed and worand scarlet, and when the wind blusters | ried-looking than when they started, and and the suip rocks, she stays in her one can guess the agony of doubt and straw bed in the dark hold and suffers uncertainty those must be in who have and is silent. When the time comes for no single friend waiting outside the gates to welcome them.



Nahua. Another of these manuscripts, called the Borgian Codex, is in the Museum of the Propaganda, where it was deposited by Cardinal Stephen Borgia, who died in the beginning of this century.



A Reply to the President of the Ameri can Public Education Association -The Catholic Church and the

Instruction of the Young.

The following letter has appeared in the New York Sun :

"At the second annual convention of the Public Education Association held at 64 Madison avenue, on Friday, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, the president, spoke in protest against parents sending their children to other than public schools. As quoted in the Sun of this morning she said.

'I object to the parochial and so-called national schools, not because they teach religion to the pupils, but because in the national schools the mother tongue is taught, such as Italian in Italian schools, German in German schools, and so on. No school that recognizes a particular creed or nation besides our own can Americanize our young.'

"I know something of the parochial schools and of the parochial school system in New York city, as elsewhere, and beg leave to inform the President of the Public Education Association that is a mass of crimping-pins against no additional stock of knowledge on the subject is to be derived from a perusal of her statements on the subject as quoted in The Sun. There are in New York city 34,000 children attending parochial schools maintained in and by Catholic parish churches. These parochial schools are not, as the lady seems to suppose, national schools for instruction of children in language other than English. They are Amercan schools maintained chiefly by those speaking English, and at which the rudiments of education are imparted in the English language. The purpose of such parochial schools is not. as this lady seems to suppose, to main-tain foreign notions and distinctions, but is in conformity with the mandate of the Baltimore Council of the Catholic Church of the United States in 1886, which ordained that in every parish which could support one, there should be maintained a parochial or parish school for the education of children of Catholic parents. There was nothing new in this declaration, for the traditional policy of the Catholic Hierarchy on the question of education has been uniformly the same for centuries. has long been a matter of public knowledge and historical mention that the Catholic Church has never favored the surrender of the task of educating the young of the Catholic creed to secular or civil hands. The objection which Catholics find to the grammar or public schools is that they impart no instruction in religious matters, which consti-tute, according to the Catholic theory of education, the most essen-tial requirements. Hence, these parotail requirements. Hence, these paro-chial schools wherein instruction is given in the Catholic doctrines are main-tained at private expense, and without any public aid, throughout the country, and in the city of New York the extent of the parochial system is shown by the figures which I have quoted-34,000 school children in attendance. "The question of nationality does not enter into the matter at all except so far as arises from the fact that many of the newly landed Catholic emigrants do not speak English, and they attend churches at which everything but the ritual is in their own language. Neces-sarily, the parochial school of a German, Italian, or Bohemian church is, from its attendants, a German or Italian parochial school, but this condition is temporary, not permanent; and the great majority of parochial schools in this city, as elsewhere, are as much English schools as those maintained by the

the disgrace of grown men in some societies. A relative of mine, thinking Mason, applied for admittance to the Lodge. He was a very tasternl man and dressed himself elaborately for the occasion. When he returned home, if I recollect aright, he was in a state of mortitying disorder. He made no conplaint, but I think he did not frequent the Lodge afterward."

ARCH81 HOP IRELAND

Denies the False Rumors Recently Pub lished About Him.

In the interest of truth and justice, the Most Rev. Archbishop Ireland has been compelled to deny the calumnies recently circulated about him. He has sent to the press the following statement :--

"In all the reports recently published as to my relations with the Vatican there is not one syllable of truth. Not one word has come to me from Rome indicating the smallest change in the kind feelings which the Sovereign Pontiff and his immediate advisers have been pleased to entertain toward me. It is false to say that I have been summoned to Rome. I have not been asked to give an explanation of any act or any writing of mine; and certainly if the Sovereign Pontiff had desired to approve or to blame me, he would have communicated his will to myself, instead of making it known to me through the gossip of newspaper reporters of Europe or America. What may be the sources of the reports, or the motives of the men who put these reports into circulation-whether the enemies be political or ecclesiastical-1 do not know, nor do I care to inquire."

BISHOP KEANE

ceremonies and ritual of the time, and ing, and by the breaking of machinery bands of the Board. The Roman Cathis of the class which linguists call precipitated with a crash to the cellar. | olics would probably never give up their Of course, no catastrophe was intended, schools, but if the latter were but it came nevertheless. Now we are maintained it would be as disbeing told how a prominent Colorado | tinctly inferior schools, not from politician has been killed by an initiat- any want of will or zeal in education. ing process of the Elks. He was a high but from sheer want of money. The Mason, it is said, and wanted to show managers of the Roman Catholic schools his grit. At any rate he is dead. This would be enabled to give as good a tomicolery, which is sometimes fatal, is secular education as was enjoyed in the public schools around them, but with the exception of Roman Catholic Schools, that he might prosper by becoming a and a certain proportion-it was impossible to say what proportion-of Church schools, Voluntary schools would cease to exist. Was that de-irable ? (No.) He did not think it was desirable at all in the interst of economy or education. Dealing with the question of the distribution of this grant, he said there must be either a grant all round in which the Imperial Government could exercise no discretion, or the creation of a local authority to receive the grant and undertake its distribution.

Brevities.

There is no suffering equal to fear, for it has no limit.

The pleasures of life are the commas which separate our porrows.

A melancholy reflection-The top of a bald head in the looking-glass.

It is said that dwarfs die of premature old age, and giants of exhaustion. Let every man do the best he knows,

and if he is not a fool he will do about right.

There is a policeman in Chicago who is an active member of the Salvation Army.

Why should a chimney sweeper be a good whist player? Because he's always following soot.

A Methodist, in class meeting, said that he had been a Christian "off and on for thirty years."

" I wish I had the earth." "Well, why don't you ask some bicycle scorch er to give it to you ?"

A remedy for hiccoughs that is wellnigh infailible is to est a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar.

A grocery stock that changed owners in Bath, recently, include I five hundred pounds of cheese two years old.

BAZAAR. List of Winning Numbers in America.

Prize No. 32, a case of old Irish whis-key,; L. McGilly, 112 21st street. Phila-delphia; number of ticket, 468907. Prize No. 43, a violin; William Mc-Brine, 809 Lambert street, Trenton, N.J.;

number of ticket, 435559. Prize No.54, a dinner set; Bella Slevin,

Oakford street, Philadelphia; ticket,

Prize No. 56, a case of old brandy; J. Thompson, 159 Alleghany City; ticket

Prize No. 57, Case of Colerain e whiskey; P. Devine; ticket 439299.

Prize No. 59, gents' silver watch ; Del-phine McMenamin ; ticket 458620.

CANADIAN APPLES.

Under the date of November 14th a Liverpool apple dealer writesas follows: Arrivals this week, 74,095 barrels; arrivals last week, 85,136 barrels, arrivals to date, 699,781 barrels; against last sea.

son, 120.435. "Although receipts are on a large scale, they, as shown above, are a decrease on last week. The quantity is not more than might be expected in a season of large cops like the present, and now that ar-rivals consist of winter stock in sound condition, they are not in excess of the demand. The quality of mostof the fruit is good, especially Canadian, which proved attractive, and satisfactory re-sults have consequently been realized. The same cannot be said of Beston ship-ments, which have been variable, and prices show a wide range, as, while some were poor, others were except inhally time; Maine, especially, are beginning to have more color and size. Throughout the week there has been a strong healthy tone at hardening prices, partly assisted by some Continental orders, which may probably continue and be considerably increased, as in some considerable apple growing sections their crops are reported ex-hausted, and in all others the supply is delicient. This gives assurance of ercellent prospects, and with similar or even larger receipts must effectively prevent a recurrence of the disastrous results then experienced. At Monday's sales there was an active demand, the market closing at its best, and the advance on good sound ranges from is to 2s per barrel."

"The straw vote man" has doubled and twisted himself into "the postal card vote man," and is more reliculous than ever before.



You're simply throwing away

money. It's a clear waste of

soap--and soap may be good

for comething, though it isn't

much use in washing and

cleaning, when Pearline's

iround 491 Jas. Pyle, N.Y.

"All of you up on deck to be inspected," orders the steward, and the occu-pant of berth "No. 3," below stairs, hastens to take place in the procession, and holding his tolded paper firmly in evidence, so as to be sure not to lose it, watches proceedings with grave curiosity. To him the uniformed physician before whom he must pass is a grand n.ogul, not to be approached in any light trame of mind, and the card given him by the inspector a flat of solemn moment.

"Mine's got B on it. Is it like yours?" he asks eagerly of a companion as soon as the crowd is dispersed.

and discuss these official symbols and guess at their meaning, while the Ger-man who cannot read English and the Swede to whom it is all a muddle stand apart and look on with wistful eyes.

The vaccination problem gives rise to fresh exchement. The doctor comes at one o'clock to marrow; everybody be ready," the manuate yous forth, and interest centres on the ai proaching ordeal.

"Have you got a mark on your arm?" do it over, do you think ?" is the anxious inquiry.

Donegal has got to be done, and that boy who is going out to his mother in New lives. As for Finnegan, the responsi-York. They say his mother ain't seen | hilities attached to his initiation into a him since he was a year old, and he won't know her.

"I only hope no one will get sick. Some folk's arms swells up terrible," says the mother whose card is marked B in blue. She manages to make these forebodings known to the flaxen-haired Swedish woman who sits all day plaiting s spenders by the engine-room door. The Swede does not catch the full drift of the matter, but she gets visibly un-easy, discards her colored skeins, and taking her inspection card out of the she plaits her skeins or blue and gold the vaccination ceremony, she is in line with the rest, with her white arm bared to the shoulder, and passes in review just ahead of the Swiss girl who has no mark to show.

show it again before you go ashore," the stewardees warms as she hands back the important, document with its newly athaed stamp. The card is put carefully away again in its envelope in the black satchel, and the Swede returns to her of the religious the most in-states at the top story of a build-ness at d beauty.

. . . .

Famous Mexican Manuscript.

Something highly interesting to phil-Hold on to your card ; you'll have to | ologists is the reproduction in phototype

Board of Education. "I do not write this letter to provoke any controversy on the disputed school question, but to make clear some matters which the President of the Public School Association does not appear to under stand, and Col. Strong's new appointee to the School Board, Col. Anderson, who was present on Friday, does not seem to know much about either, judging from a remark of his which the Sun quotes, that 'a woman's opinion should be to a man as welcome as her caress."

Masonic Initiation Antics.

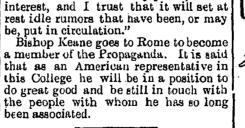
A correspondent of the Catholic Columbian refers to the system of initiation in Masonic lodges in the following terms: "Not long ago, in one of the Southern

Going to Rome to Become a Member of the Propaganda

WASHINGTON, November 30.-Bishop Keane, late rector of the Catholic University in this city, will sail for Rome on Saturday, in response to the commands of the Pope to come to that city and perform such duties as may be there assigned him.

The Bishop came over from Baltimore last night and will remain here two or at the pastoral residence of St. Patrick's glances at each other. Church, where he received a large number of callers In response to the request of the reporter of the United Associated Presses, Bishop Keane said: "During the discussion that has been going on in the newspapers about the attains of the Catholic University I do not remember to have seen an interview attributed to me. I have never said a word to anyone and have been fairly treated by the newspapers. I do not know that I should say a word now, and I should not but for the

the rectorsnip willingly and without re gret. Instead of going into that retire-ment that would have been so acceptable to me. I am now on my way to Rome. The Holy Father has called me to a position there of honor and responsibility, and I shall take the first opportunity to assume the duties of the new position with which I have been honored. This much of a statement may perhaps be of



The English Education Question.

Sir J. Gorst, speaking at a meeting in London on the education question, contrasted the Voluntary and Board school systems, contending that the Education Act should be so revised as to destroy unfair competition between them. Unless Voluntary schools and the Board schools could be put upon something like equality the majority of the Voluntary schools would soon come into the

HANDSOME FEATURES.

Sometimes unsightly blotches, pimples or sallow opaque skin, destroys the attractiveness of handsome features. In all such cases Scott's Emulsion will build up the system and impart fresh-ness aid beauty.

So long as a man may find his collar button, the house is never in disorder, muses the Adams Freeman humorist.

"I don't think it looks well for a minister to wear diamonds." "Why not? Aren't there sermons in stones ?"

No churches are to handsome, if they are only paid for and made accessible to worshippers with moderate means.

There is nothing in nature more pathree days prior to his departure for New thetic, perhaps, than the sight of a lean York. He spent much of the morning man and a fat man casting envious

Happiness is a shy nymph ; and if you chase her you will never catch her. But just go quietly on and do your duty, and she will come to you.

"Was the hotel homelike?" "Very. My husband and I had the greatest diffi culty in treating each other with common courtesy while we were there."

MORE CURATIVE POWER

Is contained in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than any other similar preparation. It costs the proprietor and manufacturer more. It costs the jobber more and it is worth more to the consumer. It has a record of cures unknown to any other preparation. It is the best to buy because it is the One True Blood Purifier.

Millions Ness Pearline Professional Eards. M. J. DOHERTY, Accountant and Commissioner INBURANCE AND GENERAL AGENTA Money to Lend! No. 8, FOURTH FLOOR, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERL C. A. McDONNELL, ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTES. 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

audited.

Telephone 1182. HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, Personals upervision given to all busines. Rents Collected, Estates administered, and Book reliable, sure.



Is a Funny One Ico

MONTRIAL

You can get almost anything and everything you want in the line of sleighs, and while there are 200 or more to choose from the prices are all low and suit anyone.

> Pony Sleighs, for any size of a Pony, and prices from \$15.00 to \$100.00.



AFTER TREATMENT IN CANADA'S BEST HOSPITAL HAD FAILED.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CASES ON WHOLE BODY CONTRACTED AND OUT OF SHAPE INVEVERY LIMB-AGAIN RESTORED TO ACTIVE LIFE.

From the Newmarket Advertiser. We suppose there is not a resident of

Newmarket who does not know Mr J.A. Moffatt, who does not know of his years of suffering and who has not heard of bis release from a life of helplessness and pain through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Indeed we doubt if in the annals of medicine there is a more remarkable restoration than has heen accomplished in Mr. Moffatt's case, and he deems it his duty to mankind to make the facts known through the columns of the Advertiser.

Ten years ago Mr. Moffatt was working in the Newmarket Hat Factory. Through the influence of the damp room and possibly some carelessness in regard to his health, he was attacked with a evere cold which eventually settled in his limbs. For four years he was an almost constant sufferer from rheumatic pains and spent much money in treatment for the trouble, but with no result beyond an occasional temporary release from pain. Finally to make matters worse he was attacked with maleria and rheumatic fever. He was then forced to go to the Toronto general hospital, when



it was found that he was afflicted with torticollis (wry neck). During the first six months in the hospital he was under the treatment of the staff electrician, but the powers of electricity entirely failed, and after a consultation of physi cians it was deemed advisable to perform an operation. Six weeks later a second operation was performed. The operations proved successful only in so far as they afforded temporary relief. He remained in the hospital from November, 1820, till January, 1892, and with all the modern remedies and appliances known to the staff of that well equipped insti tution no permanent relief could be obtained. He was then advised to go home, partly in the hope that the change might prove beneficial, but instead he continually grew worse, and in March. 1892, was again forced to take to his bed and those who knew of his condition did not believe he had long to live. At this time every joint in his body was swollen and distorted, and he suffered the most excruciating agony. If a person walked across his bedroom it intensified the pain as though he was being pierced and torn with knives, and if touched he would scream aloud with agony. In this state of hopeless suffering he remained bed fast for eighteen months, all the while using all manner of medicines from which relief might be hoped for. Then he was put under the treatment of a celebrated Toronto specialist, but with no better result. After this last experi-ment failed, he determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, at the same time discontinuing all other treatment. At the end of three months there was a very noticeable improvement in his condition, and so much so that his mother thought he could le lifted outside. He was still | Prince Frederick, who made him mili so weak, however, that he was only able to remain up a few minutes as before. When taken back to bed he felt a sudden tingling sensation going up from his toes and through his joints and spine. The next morning when he awoke the pain had left the body and lodged in the arms, and then for some weeks the pain flitted from place to place in the arms and then disappeared, and he has not had a particle of pain since. All this time he was taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and slowly but surely regaining his strength. Then an invalid's chair was procured, and he was wheeled out, eventually he was able to wheel himself Pills constantly added to his strength, ing a horse and buggy he was engaged as local reporter for the paper. The once utterly helpless invalid is now able to go about, and to get in and out of his buggy without any assistance, and is at his post of duty whenever called upon. Thus we find that after years of suffer-

with pneumonia while nursing a private of the Dorset Regiment (recently arrived from England), who died from the disease on Oct. 23. The deceased, who was deeply interested in the lad, spent many hours is close attendance on him, and was taken ill two days after bis death. The figueral cortège included a RECORD-TEN YEARS OF INTENSE SUF firing party of thity soldiers of the lat FERING FROM ACUTE RHEUMATISM-THE South Wales Borderers, all the regimental bands in garrison, as also detachments from all the corps. The coffin, covered with the Union Jack, on a gun carriage, was drawn by four mules, whilst Surgeon Colonel Catherwood, P.M.O., and other military doctors acted as pallbearers. Officers of all departments were present. Floral tributes of love and esteem covered the c thin, and filled two conches in the procession. All the shops were closed. The Rev. Father Collins, Catholic Chaplain to the Forces, performed the funeral rites, which conclud ed with three volleys fired over the

THE PROJESTANT CONFES-SIONAL.

grave.

We learn from The Freeman's Journal, of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, of the case of two young men named re-spectively Frederick Dederer and William B. Dederer, who were convicted at Tamworth, in the colony, for the brutal murder of a man named Ali Khan, at which the worth of putting trust in a non-Catholic confessor was set out in full light. The Honorary Chaplain of the jail in which the accused were confined previous to the trial was the Very Rev. Archdeacon Piddington, a clergy man of the Church of England, who visited them, enlisted their confidences and supplied them with floods of spiritual consolution.

The evidence against the prisoners, which was circumstantial, was conclusive as to their ruilt.

But William Dederer wanted to save his ne k, so he offered himself as a Crown witness against Frederick and stated that Frederick committed the crime and thathe, William, was innocent. The Crown declined to receive his evidence and decided to put both men on trial.

William was a pauper; a solicitor and barrister were assigned by the Crown to detend him. The barrister was a son of Archdeacon Piddington. But it was not easy to obtain grounds of defense. At this juncture the Archdeacon was equal to the needs of the occasion. He would not leave his son without the material to defend his client.

He testified that Frederick had confided in him that he, Frederick, had murdered Ali Khan and that Wil iam was guiltless. The trend of this was to tighten the noose on Frederick's neck with his own confession and by it to set the confessor's son's client free.

On cross examination by Mr. Levien, of counsel for Frederick, the Archdeacon swore :

I do not consider confession a secret : I hold nothing scret that affects justice or the life of a man." Counsel commented with asperity on the clergyman's scandalous betrayal of trust and in vain did the judge endeavor to check the wild bursts of applause that surged up, again and again, in court during the eloquent counsel's fierce invective against the perfidy of the chaplain. It is gratifying to see that the Archdeacon's conduct did not save his son's client from a verdict which will put him side by side on the gallows with his fellow murderer.-Mi igan C



lished laws of construction-I just allowed my imagination to run riot." "Well, my boy," replied the editor, after he had read a few paragraphs, ' it is my opinion that the militia should have been called out about the time your imagination was rioting."

Patents on Pneumatic Tires.

Messis. Marion & Laberge, Engineers and Experts in Patents, 185 St. James street, Montreal, furnish us the following information :---

In this class 366 patents have been ranted. The invention of pneumatic tires was revived in the year 1889 and brought into use in connection with bicycles, and since that time in connection with sulkies and other light vehicles. March 12th, 1889, 9 patents were granted to Thomas for pneumatic tires, said patents being numbered 399,354 to 399,-362, inclusive. Patents to Dunlop-September 9th 1890, No. 435,995, and June 2nd, 1891, No. 453,550-embody forms of pneumatic tires, and said tires have been extensively manufactured and used. The following are regarded as some of the more important patents in this line: Patent of Gray, May 26, 1891, No. 453, 876, for a self-healing tire, which is defined as an air cushioned tire with a lining of viscous or plastic rubber. which provides for the closing up of holes made in the air cells of the tire. Patent of Jeffrey, June 16, 1891, No. 454,-115, covers an outer shoe or cover provided with hooked edges to engage the rim of the wheel. Patent of Bartlett, March 24 1891, No. 448 793, covers what is known to the trade as the clincher tyre. The shoe is held to the rim by the inwardly inclined flanges thereof. Patent of schrader, January 5, 1892, No. 466-577, covers a shoe held to the rim by an adjustable clamping bend. Patent to Garford, January 19, 1802, No. 467,164, covers a tire with multiple air cells, so that in case one of said cells becomes punctured, the others may be further inflated so as to supply the loss of air caused by the deflation of the punctured Patent of Palmer, June 7, 1892, cell. No. 476,680, covers a self-healing tire in which the tread portion of the rubber is **SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE....25** cents placed under compression, so that any puncture therein will tend to close up WHITE ROSE LANOLIN CREAM, 25 cts rather than to gape open. Patent of Brown & Stillman, December 20, 1802, No. 488,424, covers a HENRY R. GRAY, shoe or covering having tire N.B.-Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the non s'r tching elges, which are held in the concaved rim by the inflation of the city. inn rairtubes Patent of Palmer, Jan. 10 1893, No. 489,714 covers a tire made from a fabric in which there are separate parallel threads, each embedded in rubber. Patent to Huss, April 25, 1893, No. 495, 975 covers a tire having its thread portion reinforced by a spiral winding of thread or threads. Patent of Tillinghast, No. 497,971, May 23, 1893, covers a singleare united and vulcanized together so as to form a homogeneous endless tube. Patent of M rgan & Wright, April 25, 1893, No. 496 321, covers a mandrel for forming an endies, tubular sheath. Patent of Moonry, January 30, 1894. No. 513 617, covers a method of securing the shoe to the rim by a winding of cord. Patent wis granted to Sterling Elliott, March 21 1893 No. 498,113, for a trotting suiky provided with low pne imatic wheels. The performance with this vehicle was quite remarkable, as having lowered the record for trotting horses by some five



FOR THE SKIN:

Pharmaceutical Chemist.

То

Cure

122 St. Lawrence Main Street.

deal to learn in the mysteries of wickedness. The children are left either without any education at all, or receive an education in which all that is most important is omitted, and have, consequently, but few correct principles for their guidance.

The most important and imperative duty of parents, that of instructing and preparing their children to appreciate and keep in view through life their chief concern or business, which is conformity to the will of God and the salvation of their soul, is for the most part entirely neglected, either because of a great worldliness, an entire want of faith, or a false religious opinion and theory in the parents. Hence, when these children are launched forth upon the sea of the world, the sails Thich they spread out to catch its breezes are pride and sensuality, and, placing self-love at the helm, they either float idly without any aim but self-indulgence, or labor to amass money as the price of distinction or as indispensable means for the gratification of their passions. Society seems to be rotten, but the Church of God can save it, and thereby avert the dangers which threaten the near foture .- Sunday Democrat.

ITALIAN FREEMASONS.

Dissensions in the Ranks-Nathan Suc ceeds Lemmi.

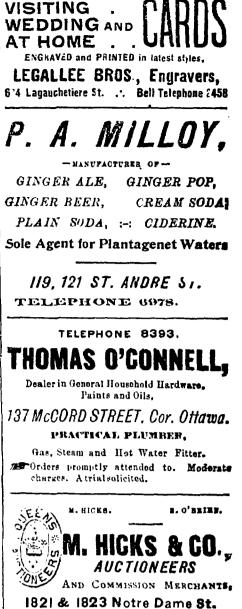
It transpires that considerable dis sension exists in the ranks of Italian Freemasons. The deposition of the no torious Lemmi and the election of the Jew, Nathan, as Grand Master of the Order is supposed to have been effected with a view to a compromise. Of recent years the more subversive party has been gaining ground in the ranks of the order and Signor Nathan, well known for his republican principles, was judged likely to propitiate the revolutionaries.

He began his career as head of the society by energetically opposing a vote of thanks to the Queen of Italy for a handsome gift the had made to the lay schools of Rome. He is at present making a tour in the north of the country. At Milan a species of Masonic congress was held in the principal Lodge. It was remarkable for the presence of two of Italy's most prominent statesmen, Signori Zanardelli and Cavallotti, both of whom, it may be remarked, had on various occasions and in the most solemn manner held up their hands and asseverated that they did not belong to the sect. On the day after this meeting a grand banquet was held, but the chief among the dissidents did not put in an

appearance, Two points of reform are stoutly advocated by the schismatics; the abolition of inane and antiquated rites, and the adoption of a radical programme in Honse. Sign and Decorative Fainter

IS THE FINEST.

TELEPHONE No. 3835.



Business Cards.

7

Near McGill Street.] MONTREAL Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock. Real

Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandisc respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt.

N.B.-Large consignments of Turkish Russand Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Fictures aspecialty.

LORGE & CO.,

HATTER : AND : FURRIER. 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

CARROLL BROS.,

Registered Pactical Sanifarians. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Nate Roofers.

795 CHAIG STREET, Dear St. Anioime Drainage and Ventilation a specialty.

Telephone 1834 Charges moderate.

ESTABLISET D1864 C. O'BRIEN

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGES

Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly

attendedto. Termsmoderate.

DANIEL FURLONG,

WHOLEBALE AND RETAIL DEALEBIN

Residence 646 DorchesterSt. | East of Bieury, Office. 647 MONTHEAL

A Heroic Sister of Mercy.

'Another striking example of the heroism displayed by Sisters of Mercy is just to hand. Writing on the 7th inst... Dalziel's correspondent at Gibraltar

* Full military funeral honours were accorded to Sister Meheux, of the Station (Military) Hospital, yesterday. The deceased lady was beloved by all ranks, and many a soldier in Gibraltar and elsewhere must remember with grati-

ې د مېلې سېږ د مېلې سېږ

An Adventurous Celt.

Sydney O'Dann has left Berlin for Paris to bring an action against the German Embassy, for which the damages are laid at considerably over thirty-seven million francs.

The gentleman of the curious Irish patronymic has been the hero of some ex traordinary adventares. He once held a commission in the Prussian army, and distinguished hims It in the brief seven days' war against Austria. Alter that he attracted the altention of the Crown tary tutor to the present crratic Emperor.

During the French war O'Dann was degraded and imprisoned for maranding, and since then his life has been chequered. His former papil was very much devoted to this Irish tutor, and since he came to the throne he has often been heard to lament the failure in the career of a man who has caused so much tribulation among the sept of O'Danns, from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD MAGAZINE .- The Christmas number of the Catholic World about. The continued use of the Pink | Magazine is the December issue. The frontispiece is a fine plate showing a and then the chair was discarded for group of French peasants going to mid-crutches, and then the crutches for a night Mass. A story, "In the Chime cane. At this time (September, 1895) Tower," by Mary Boyle O'Rielly, opens Mr. Moffatt had so far recovered that he the number. Rev. George McDermot, C. was a frequent contributor to the S. P., writes on the subject of "The columns of the Advertiser, and procur Great Assassin and the Christians of ing a horse and buggy he was engaged as local reporter for the paper. The once Education "furnishes some pungent comment on the last report of the Department of Education. Marion Ames Taggart contributes a pleasing story entitled "Peace hath Her Victorics. The Rev. P. Callaghan, C.S.P., discusses the ing and helplessness Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved successful after all the Formation of America." Eliza Allen other remedies and the best of medical treatment had utterly failed. With such ern Lillies are Trained," describes the marvellous cures as this to its credit it line among the Dominicans at New is no wonder that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the most popular medicine with all classes throughout the land, and this case certainly justifies the claim put forth on its behalf that it "cures when other medicines fail." Adams discourses piquantly on "The Laying of Ghosts." The number is rich in poetical contributions. Louise Imogen Guiney sings "A Ballad of Tyrone"; John J. O'Shea, in "Holy Brittany," strikes the mystic side of the catastrophe of the Drummond Castle off Moléne, the poem having numerous illustrations; Meredith Nicholson, John Paul MacCorrie, and F. M. Mullins con-tribute poems adapted to the holy sea-

"I don't know whether my story will tude her untiring devotion 'to them dur ing sickness." Her death is peculi rly young man to the editor. "I confess I sad and pathetic. She became infected. did not pay much attention to the estab

80n.

seconds. The following patents have been granted this week to Canadian Inventors :--54,121, D. Bradley, Cartwright, Man.,

hook for harness. 54,122, Chas. Escher, Jersey City, sky-

light support. 54 138, T. H. Gunning, Toronto, sleeve links.

54,139, Dr. A. Gauthier, Montreal, sub marine search lamp. 54 144. F.J. Freese, Montreal, wax pots.

54,145, W. W. Peay and A. B. Clayton, Foronto, liquid disinfectant distribution.

54,150, Mrs. Ada Filgate, Kingston, Ont., medical compound. 54155, A. Pene, Kamloops, B.C., medi-

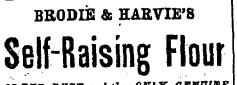
cal compound.

conditions

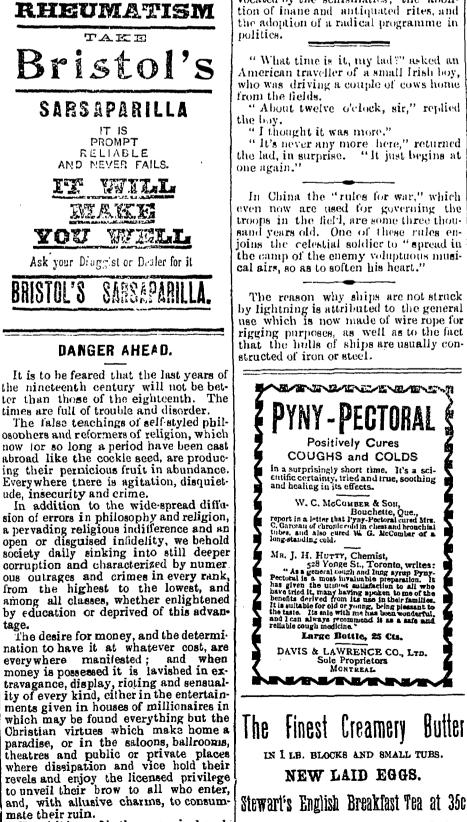
In some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is rapid. For this reason we put up a 5oc. size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children.

In other conditions gain must be slow, sometimes almostimperceptible, health can't be built up in a day. For this Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment, food rather than medicine, food prepared for tired and weak digestions. 50c. and \$1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemiste,



IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepershould ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations. With the use of reason, who has a great that they get it. All others are imitations.



The children of both sexes rival each **OUR SPECIAL BLEND of COFFEE** The children of both sexes rival each other in the race of liberty, without re-apect or deference for age and experi-ence and others. They often seem not to have been taught the grace of polite-ness or the deformity of sin, or ever to have known the value of the blush of D. STEWART & CO., Cor. St. Catherine & Mackay Streets.

CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON & PORE Special rates for charitable institutions. 54 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET TELEPHONE 6474 Education. THE MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. 938 DORCHESTER ST., near Mountain, Montreal, P.Q. Development in all branches of music. Pupils may enter at any time. music. Pupils may enter an For prospectus, apply to MR. C. E. SEIFERT, DIRECTOR 11-0 Montrea USINCSS Cor. Victoria Square and Craig Street_ ESTABLISHED 1864. This College is the largest, best equipped and most thorough Commercial College in Canada. The permanent staff consists of nine expert teachers who devote their time exclusively to the students of this institution. We send free to all applicants a Souvenir Prospectus containing full information, new price list, and photographic views of the departments in which the Theoretical and Practical Courses ; : : aretaught. : : : Studies will be resumed on Sept. 1st. Write, Call or Telephone 2890. J. D. DAVIS, Principal, Montreal Business College. Montreal, Canada. Financial. R. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker, Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold. First Class Securities, suitable for Trust Funds; always on hand 1724 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTRBAL

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, DECEMBER 2, 1896



Felt Like Flying.

BLAINE, N. Y., Jan. 1894. I couldn't sleep nights and was so nervous that I felt like fying day and night; when I closed my eyes it scemed as if my eyeballs were thirty dancing to get out of my head; my mind man from one thing to another, so that I began to think I had no mind. When I had taken Pas-tor Koenig's Nerve Tonic only two weeks I felt like a new man, and now consider myneif cured. Have recommended the Tonic to others, and i slways had the desired effect. W. H. STERLING.

A Minister's Experience.

A MINISTOR'S EXPERIENCE. CAPAC, MICE., Jan. 1994. On account of my vocation and acteness in the family I suffered considerably from nervousness and alceplessness, and often severe headache. Since I took one bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Yanio I am entirely free from above troubles. REV. F. LOER.

TREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-cases and a sample bottle to any at dross. Poor patients also get the med-toine free. This remary has been prepared by the Bev. Father locaning of Fort Warne, Ind. these Bev. Father more his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bott's. 6 for \$5 Targo Size St. 75 - Thorites for \$9.

For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, 1605 Notre Dame street, and by B. E. McGALE, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

HON. PATRICK MAGUIRE DEAD.

He Was a Prominent and Successful Irish-American Journalist,

The Hon. Patrick Maguire, of Boston, Mass., died on Saturday last at his home in that city, fortified by the rites of the Church, of which he had been so loyal and devoted a son.

Patrick Maguire came to Boston 44 years ago from the British provinces. He made the journey on foot, not having enough money to pay his fare. This experience of his youth was one of his dearest recollections in after life. He est reason for gratitude to them to-day. had emigrated from Ireland to the Prov. My friends, I venture to say that every inces a few years before coming to Bos-ton. ton.

1859. After leaving the case, he em-barked in the real estate business in ous has never yet been defined to the which he continued until his death.

In 1882 Mr. Maguire established the Republic, a newspaper devoted largely to Catholic and Irish news. Hersaw that there was a field for the entrance of a journal of a different class from any in existence, and after mature and careful deliberation the first number was issued. The enterprise mas -a success from the start.

Mr. Maguire took great pride in his paper. A thereough, practical printer, he gave much time to its typographical appearance. He loved to talk of his trials and discouragements in issuing the first number. He used to say that in his energies to get every line into shipshape, and to have every error carefully correct-

ed, he forgot to put in two columns of paying advertisements. Mr. Maguire was best known as a De-moderatic politician. For a generation he was a member of the Democratio city committee. He held but two public Holders

of Government is the highest civiliza-tion, and in the Catholic faith is to be found the very foundation principles of a republic."

the impudence to express concern that Catholics will take too great an interest in politics and cut too promi-ings of apples, and prices rule low at 75c nent a figure in our political life. It is because Catholics are, the best citizens and poultry was good and an active trade that they do take an active interest in politics. They are jealous of the rights of a free people, vigilant lest the founda-tions of the republic be shaken, and sensitive for the honor of the republic's flag. "There are some persons who are solicitous lest there shall be too many immigrants in this country. The A.P.A. fears that. And only last night I heard

as the immigrants owe to the country. I 51c to 51c. believe that every man who comes to these shores and engages in any useful labor, creates more than he consumes. His surplus product forms an addition to the capital of the country, and he is a citizen and a patriot who adds to the wealth of the country according as he

receives protection and liberty from its laws. "I have little sympathy for the nervous fear expressed in some quarters that men who come here to labor constitute a menace to the republic. I have never yet found any danger to the American republic from low 198. foreign-born citizens, and certainly those who distrust them most have the greator the descendant of immigrants. I have His first employment here was as a yet to find anyone in this country who newspaper compositor. He worked on is not a descendant of an immigrant. several newspapers between 1872 and Just where immigration becomes re-

MARKET REPORT. THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

ordinary man.

The exports of cheese and butter for the week ending Monday were 326 boxes cheese and 600 pkgs butter to Liverpool, 3,037 cheese to London and 103 butter to Glasgow, a total of 3,363 cheese and 709 butter.

Mail advices of 20th from Great Britain say that the market for Canadian remains unchanged as regards prices, though the demand is not so brisk. Offers c.i.f. London for September and first half of October colored Canadian are made at 51s 6d. There were 75 tons of New Zealand cheese on the voyage to

The butter market continues heavy. lers st 18icto Holden are ur but find demand very indifferent, and it looks as though prices were going even lower. According to to-day's English mail cable advices from Australia are very disappointing, as for some few weeks a great want of rain has been felt. It is alleged that unless heavy rains fall immediately the season's output in Victoria will be less than last year. The feature of the egg market was the easy feeling in Western held fresh stock on accoupt of the liberal offerings, and sales to day were made at 12c to 12tc per The Ideal dozen. The market for other grades is dozen. The market for other grades is steady. New laid sold at 20c to 22c, choice candled and Montreal limed at 14c to 144c, Western limed at 18c to 14c, and cuils at 8c to 10c per dozen. Business in beans was quiet, the de-Skating Boot mand being principally for small lots, at 90c to 95c, with car lots offering at 80c For Ladies :: to 85c.

good Catholica possess the faith which is the height of civilization. I believe that because I believe a republican form of Government is the highest civiliza-tion, and in the Catholic faith is to be found the very foundation principles of a mention of the supply of the supply of the supply of the grain, which consisted principally of cats and buckwheat was onits available for all found the very foundation principles of a republic.". Mr. Cockran then paid his respects to the A.P.A., which he spoke of as that mysterious organization whose members approach those whom they would make the objects of their displeasure and their hate as an assassin approaches his victim. in dead of night with dagger lifted to strike the fatal blow, feeling sure that the stealthiness of his ap-roach and the darkness will conceal his identity. "And yet," continued the speaker, the members of this organization have the impudence to express concern that freely at 35c to 45c per bag. The feature in fruit continues to be the large offerwas done.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

The market is without any new feature of note. The movement of pork and lard is of a limited character this season, and prices rule about steady. Canadian pork, new, \$11 to \$12; Canathe Governor of a neighboring State ex-press the opinion that immigration should be stopped. I have little sympathy with such sentiments. I believe this country owes as much to its immigrants se the immigrate owe for the country. The sentiment of the sentiment of the sentiment of the country. The sentiment of the country of the sentiment of the country. The sentiment of the sentiment of the country of the sentiment of the country. The sentiment of the country of the sentiment of the country. The sentiment of the country of the sentiment of the country of the sentiment of the country. The sentiment of the country of the sentiment of the country of the sentiment of the country. The sentiment of the sentiment of the sentiment of the country of the sentiment of th

> The Chicago provision market was heavy, owing to increased receipts and considerable realizing by longs, and pork declined 20c to 30c, closing at \$6 80 December, \$7.621 January, \$7.971 May. Lard closed 171c lower, at \$3.771 December, \$3.971 January, \$4.20 May. Short ribs closed \$3 80 December, \$3 821 January, \$4.021 May.

There continues to be a strong feeling in the Liverpool provision market for bacon and lard, and prices show a further advance of 6d. Pork closed 50s; lard, 22s; bacon, 25s 6d to 28s, and tal-

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

If I were in the Sun and you out of it, what would the sun become? Sin.

Two wealthy Hebrews of Bagdad now own all that remains of the ancient town of Babylon.

It was said of a wise woman who had a discordant voice that her words were jewels set in a metallic ring.

<u>...A.man's character is frequently treated</u> like a grate — blackened all over first, to come out the brighter afterward.

Cupid seems to have been putting in his best work this last sommer, judging from the plentiful crop of fall weddings.

woollen rags.



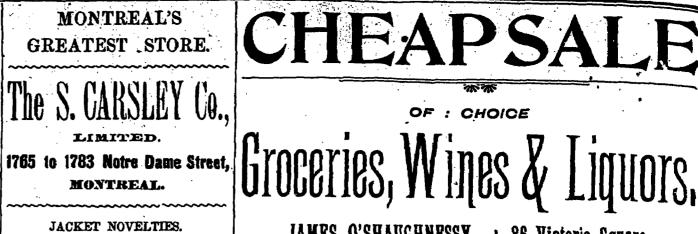
and beauty in the market,

Our Skating Legging is noted for

its Fine Fit. 'Call and see them.

BANNISTER

PRICE \$2.25.



We show in our Mantle Show Rooms several cases of New Parisian Jackets and Capes.

These high-class and choice goods are superior in style and finish to anything shown in this city, and are excellent value.___Ladies should visit our Mantle

Show Rooms to see this exhibition. The most stylish Jacket and Best

Value ever offered is a Beaver Cloth Jacket, Black and Navy, New Sleeves, full back, Step Collar and bound seams, only \$2.95.

Another elegant Jacket in Cheviot Serge, latest style Sleeves, Step Collar, Full Back, Large Buttons, perfect fitting, only \$3.85.

Novelties in Ladies' Jackets, London's latest styles, up to \$35.00.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

GOLF CAPES.

The Best Value and Most Stylish Golf Cape in the Market in all-wool Golf Cloth with self-reversible Plaid Linings. cut full sweep, has no seams, only \$2.98. Very Stylish Golf Cape, in all colors, cut full sweep. Trimmed Buttons, extra

good value, \$3.98. The latest Golf Cape, in heavy Cheviot Tweed. cut full sweep, highly finished, splendid value, \$3.98.

A large ond select variety of Circular, Golf and Inverness Capes, in latest styles, from \$2.50 to \$35.00.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

New, novel and unique weavings and combinations of the different grades of Wool, Mohair and Silk Yarns, as regards style, design and blending of colors, mark a decided change in Col red Dress Goods. All the textile wonders are now to be found on our counters. A very cheap line of Colored Dress Goods in Double Width Serges, only

16]c. Scotch Cheviot Heather Mixed Com-bination Tweeds, double width, for cos-

tumes, in all colors, 20c. Ladies' Melton Cloth for Costumes, double width, good, exceptional value,

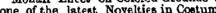
29<u>c</u>.

Fancy Boucle Cloth with Tufted Mo-hair patterns, raised on a colored ground, equal in appearance to Silk and Wool Goods, only 40c yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

WINTER DRESS GOODS.

Rough and Shaggy Scotch Tweed, in large and small checks, strictly all wool Goods, special for Street or Travelling Costumes, only 57c. Mohair Effect on Colored Grounds is





Has selected a Large Assortment of the Finest Groceries, Canned Goods, Wines and Liquors in the market, suitable for the Holiday Trade.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST.

FINEST NEW CURRANTS,	-	-		•	4 lb	for 25c
FINEST NEW VALENCIA RAISIN	NS, -	•		•	4 lb	for 25c
FINEST NEW PRUNES, -	•	-		•	. 4 lb	for 25c
FINEST NEW FIGS,	•	•			• 4 lb	for 25c
CHOICE SELECTED ROLLED OA	TS ,	-		•	14 ІЬ	for 40c
22 lbs. BEST GRANULATED SUG	AR for		-		-	\$1.0 0
FINEST IMPORTED CANDIED PE ORANGE, LEMON AND CI	EL MI TRON,	XED	,}		-	17c lb
ROYAL BRAND HAMS AND BA	CON,	•		•	-	11 <u>1</u> c
FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER,	-		•		-	23c 115

TABLE RAISINS, MALAGA GRAPES, and fruits of all kinds ; prices to suit.

- FINE OLD PORT WINE, \$1.00 Gallon, or 25c Bottle. This is a pure wine.
- ALSO A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK OF IMPORTED WINES, from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per gallon.
- DOW'S ALES, PORTER AND SAND PORTER, are in the pink of condition : put up by the Howard Bottling Co., one of the old-est and largest bottlers of Dow's Ales in Canada.
- CARLING'S PORTER, BREWED EXCLUSIVELY FROM DUBLIN MALT and recommended by the highest medical authorities for the use of invalids. The Brewery's own bottling in pints,
- 75c dozen. MY STOCK IS A VERY COMPLETE ONE TO SELECT FROM.
- Taking quality as my standard, I defy competition. One trial order solicited, and you will be satisfied.

JAMES O'SHAUGHNESSY,

86 VICTORIA SQUARE, COR. LATOUR ST.



We have a number of New Pianos, in last year's style of cases, on which we make large discounts.

Also several slightly used Pianos at Bargain Prices. Come early and secure

Call on or write us for one of our New Illustrated Catalogues, showing the New Designs of Cases. Samples of the New Style of Planos daily arriving at our Warerooms for the Holiday Trade.

There is an actual scarcity of woollen rags in England; the United States last year imported 20,718,108 pounds of

Boston is to try the experiment of putting baths in schoolhouses.

offices. He was a member of the executive council in 1883, 1884 and 1885. For three years he was a member of the Boston park commission.

He was elected a member of the Demo-cratic city committee in 1862. He then lived in Hudson street, which was at that time ward 8. He afterward lived in Canton street for many years. Dur-ing the period of his residence there Canton street was first in ward 11 and sub-sequently in ward 17. It was as a member of the city committee from ward 11 that he was elected president of that body. That was 20 years ago. He served no. three ye rs as president of the committee.

During the years that have since in-tervened he has been by common content the leader of the Democratic organiza-tion. His political power has been many times threatened. Ambitious men have frequently contested the power of leadership with him, and the battles for supremacy have often been fiercely and bitterly waged; but when the amoke of the conflicts had blown away Mr. Maguire was uniformly the victor. The effect of these conflicts was to more firmly entrench him as the leader of the

organization. His service to the Democratic party was very valuable. He developed unusual capacity for party management, and his advice was always in the direction of the nomination of the best men available for office.

Socially, Mr. Maguire had many calls. He was a member of the Roxbury Club, the Charitable Irish Association, the Press Club, the New England Club and the Catholic Union. He was one of the original members also of the old Emmet Debating Club. An Irishman at heart, he had much sympathy with Ireland's cause, and had always done much toward the advancement of the Home Rule movement.



Eloquent Address by Hon. Bourke Cock ran at the New York Catholis Club.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the New York Catholic Club a few days ago, the Hon. Bourke Cockran said:

"There may be club buildings more imposing," said Mr. Cockran, "there may be buildings more beautiful in the way of interior decorations, but there is no club in the city that stands for a cause like ours, no club that stands for the faith that is built upon a boundless love, and exists because He who gave up His life on Calvary gave first the keys of the Church we love to Peter.

"I believe that there are good men outside the Catholic Church. I believe there are good men and good citizens who have never set foot inside a temple of worship, but I say here and now that

WONDERFUL are the cureatby HoodistSarsaparilla, and yet they imple and natural. Hood Sarsa-ity mates $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{E}_1 - \mathbf{O} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{P}_2$

There was a firmer feeling in the po-tato market and sales to day in s jobbing SOLD ONLY BY Bannister

way were made at 35c to 45c per bag. The market for partidge was firm, with a good demand at 40c per brace for firsts, and at 80c for seconds.

In poultry, sales of turkeys a little off in color were made at 6c to 61c; but good stock sold slow at 7c to 71c; chickens, 6c to 64c; ducks, 7c to 74c; and geese 5c to 52c per lb.

INGERSOLL, December 1.-Offerings, today: 820 boxes October and November make; no sales; 9c bid for the lot.

RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

The gathering of buyers at Bonsecours QUEEN'S BLOCK, market this morning was large, which was due no doubt to the fine, cool was due no usual to the nne, cool Ccr. Victoria and St. Catherine Sts.

The ONLY DEPARTMENTAL STORE in the CITY SELLING EXCLUSIVEY for Cash



Special Values in Blankets and Comforters

Medium size White Wool Blankets with striped border, worth \$2.50, now selling at \$1 89.

Extra large size White Wool Blankets, large enough for the largest bed, regular \$3.50; now selling at \$2.75. Extra large and heavy imported English Blankets, our regular \$7 blanket, now

selling at \$4.90

Good size 1 Heavy Wadded reversible covering Bed Comforters, cheap at \$1 now selling at 75c.

Very large size extra heavily wadded Bed Comforters, Figured Sateen covering regular \$1 90; now selling at \$1 50.

Large size real Down Comforters, covered with handsome Sateen, reversible, worth \$4.50; now selling at \$3.55.

Some Phenomenal Shoe Prices.

Children's Dongola Button Boots, patent tip, regular 95c; for 75c pair. Children's India Kid Button Boots, patent tip, size 8 to 10, worth 90c, for 65c. Women's Button Boots regular \$1.25 value, for \$1.00. All sizes in stock.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AT

HAMILTON'S St Catherine, Peel Hand Dominicn'Square.

Cloth, a great variety of patterns to select from at 75c yard. Silk and Wool Dress Goods, in Boucle

Effects, Bright Satin Sheen Patterns, on Colored Grounds, a great novelty, 95c. New Illuminated Repps, interwoven with Bright Colors, Brilliant Effects,

\$1.10.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

ALL LINEN DAMASK.

Special value in Unbleached Table Damask, only 17c yard. Very Good Unbleached Table Damask,

in Spot and Sprig Patterne, from 30c to 89c yard. Bleached Linen Table Damask, wide

width, good value, 19c yard. Bleached Linen Table Damasks, in assorted patterns, good wide widths,

from 30c to \$2.45. THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

DINNER FAPKINS.

All Linen Damask Dinner Table Nap-kits, in § size, latest designs, only 58c is the only up-to-date in fit, finish dozen.

300 dozens of a Special Line of All-linen Damask Dinner Napkins, excep-tional good value, will be offered at \$1.80 dozen

All-linen Dinner Napkins, in great variety of patterns and best Damask designs, good large sizes, from 58c to \$2.20 dözen.

Extra qualities and large sizes in strictly first-class Linen Damask Nap-kins, \$2:40 to \$3.50. THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

NEW CARPET SQUARES.

This week we offer a special line of New Carpet Squares in the latest Art. Patterns and Pretty Colorings, suitable for any room in the house. Read the prices

FOR DRAWING ROOM

A Very Handsome Carpeting for a Drawing Room is one of our Royal Albert Carpet Squares, 4 yards wide by 5 yards long, \$6.40.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.



Local Agents wanted in the districts where we are not already represented.

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

MONTREAL.

The Live Stock Market.

London, November 30 - There was a decided improvement in the cattle trade, and as supplies were not excessive, a stronger feeling prevailed for choice stock and prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb. since this day week. Choice States sold at 112 c and choice Canadian at 94c. The sheep trade is steady and prices unchanged at 10c.

MONTREAL, November 30.—Although navigation from the port of Montreal has now been closed a full week, this has by no means prevented local exporters from operating and making shipments of live stock during the winter months, as there have been several lots of sheep already forwarded by way of Boston, and this week vessels will also clear from the ports of Portland and St. John, N. B.

consequently, with the two last named ports and Boston, now being open to Canadian stock for export, the in-dications are at present that considerable business will be done this winter, pro-viding shippers can obtain suitable stock and prices abroad be of any induce-

ment. The cable advices received to-day were more of an encouraging nature to ship-pers, they being considerably firmer in tone for choice stock and note a sharp advance in prices. but late Aail advices from London say that the principal markets are inundated with rough and inferior descriptions of beef, and it has been found utterly impossible to effect anything approaching a clearance of middling grades. On the other hand choice qualities are apparently scarcer than ever.

The feature of the local market was the weaker feeling that prevailed and prices declined fully ic per lb., which was due chiefly to the heavy receipts, they being far in excess of the requirements of the trade. There was some demand from shippers, and about 100 head were bought to complete intended shipments with at prices ranging from 21c to 34c per lb.

At the East End Absttoir market the offerings were 900 cattle, 750 sheep, 750 lambs and 20 calves. The attendance of buyers was large and the weather was cold, consequently the prospects early were for a good trade, but when butchere saw that the supply of cattle was exces-sive they held off, and in consequence sales were slow even at the above reduc tion in values, and a large number were left over. Good to choice sold at 30 to 31 c. common to fair. 21 c. to 21 c. and in-

ferior, 11c to 2c per lb., live weight^b There was a good demand for sheep for shipment, and all the suitable stock sold at 21c per lb., while butchers paid \$2 to \$2.25 each for culls. The demand for lambs continues active, and prices are maintained at 3% to 4c per 1b., live weight. Calves sold at \$8 to \$12 each, as to size and quality. At the Point St. Charles cattle market

a fair trade was done in small meats. Lambs sold at 33c to 4c per lb. live weight, and calves at from \$1 to \$6 each as to quality. There were 300 hogs, for which the demand was good, at \$3.75 to \$8.95 per 100 lbs. live weight.

An excellent cure for dyspepsia is to give a hungry dog a piece of meat, and chase him till he drops it.

The Cubans are the greatest smokers on earth, but this year they muss swear off or import tobacco.

