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monies In St. Ann's Church.

REV. PATHER STRUBBE'S ELOQUENT SERHON.

The Demonstration Under the Auspices of the A.O.H. at Windsor Hall.

90N. JOHN T. FINERTY DELIVERS A MASTERLY ADDRESS.

Hall, 2042 Notre Dame street, wearing regalia and badges, and proceeded, by Notre Dame, Murray, Ottawa and Mc-Cord streets, to St. Ann's Church, where service was held in memory of the Manfour Divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The band played several Irish airs along the line of route, and the procession was viewed by large crowds of spectators.

The officers of the County Board Clarke; vice president, William Rawley; treasurer, Lawrence Breen; secretary, James McIver; whilst the presidents of the Divisions are: No. 1, H. McMorrow:

The service opened with the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, after which

A VERY ABLE SERMON

was preached by Rev. Father Strubber C.SS.R., who took for his test Maccabees II. chap. viii, verse 21.

The people of God were scattered and thrown into exile, their altars were dese crated, and their laws abolished; their children were massacred, the name of their God blasphemed Judas Maccabaeus succeeded in calling together 7,000 men of his own nationality and urged them to be reconciled no longer with the enemy of their God and country. "Long enough, said he, have we been shamefully abused; let them trust in their weapons, and in their boldness, we trust in the Almighty God, who at a beck can destroy all who are against us, and the whole world." Then he reminded them how God had helped their forefathers when, with a handful of soldiers, they had destroyed 185,000 of their enemies, under Sennacherib; how in Babylon, with 6,000, they had slain:120,000. With these words they were greatly encouraged, and all enrolled themselves beneath the common standard in the cause of Church, Country and mutual aid or Charity. And they went forth, and the Almighty being their helper, they slew Nicanor's army, Philarche's army, Love your country, like those noble sons Timotheus' army, Bacchides' army, and whose memory you are celebrating tothey reconquered Jerusalem and the day and in whose behalf you have offered house of God; and what they had ceased to be for many hundred years they again

A WATION, RESPECTED BY ALL,

and thus they remained as long as they were faithful to God and his laws. Could I, in the present circumstance relate a more appropriate page of the holy Writ? Is it not the history of poor unfortunate Ireland? Elected and chosen like the people of Israel, and entrusted with the holy Mission of diffusing the faith through the world, Ireland, the land of Saints and Basses has been directed. Saints and Bages, has been divided and dishonored. A. Henry, an Elizabeth and a Cromwell have left memories which of higotry and persecution have plundered the homes, descorated the hearths and butchered the children or sold them into slavery. They have profoned the holy places, proscribed the religion and reviled the faith, and, like the sons of Israel, Ireland saw her best sons banished and dispersed far and wide.

And now, Ireland, they say, is no nation | Will it remain so? Althing not. There is a Providence which watches

Amiversary Religious Cere-sacts. The prayer of a long suffering and ever-taithful people-shall touch the beart of God, and I am confident the pre-

neart of God, and I am comment the present generation shall witness the realization of their undying hopes and receive the reward of their deathless fidelity.

Judas Maccalens had only 7,000 men and won, by their unflinehing faith in God and His Laws, by their indestructible love for their country, and finally by their mutual aid, that made them one in charity with God. You, my dear brethern, you are a hundred times and more ren, you are a hundred times and more 7,000, and on your banner also are written these three words: Church, Country,

CLOSE IN ARCUND THAT BANNER!

Let every Irishman join the grand and noble Society of the Hibernians, and God will send you a Judaa Maccabeus to lead you to glory, for victory always perches on the banner that bears as motto. Church, Country, Charity—the three greatest causes on earth.

Love your Church! Ireland and Rome

have always been hound together in the self same destiny-Ireland is one of those rare nations that never rebelled against the mother. Whosoever struck the one The Ancient Order of Hibernians and struck the other. Oh! had Ireland the Hibernian Knights made a big given up her faith, long, long ago she showing on Sunday afternoon, when they better days. Her great struggle was not would have, materially speaking, seen turned out in force for their annual merely for liberty and country, but, Church parade. They met in Hibernia above all, for God. That is why the first word of your Constitution, and, I say, the first motive, the capital reason, and the primary cause of your existence, way of McGill, St. James, Inspector, is the Church. Be worthy descendants of so noble an ancestry and let the bravery of your faith brightly shine in all your workings. Be wise sons of your service was field in memory of the Man-chester Martyrs. At the head of the should be free from her shackles by the procession was a band, then, borne aloft, destruction of her ancient faith and the were the two beautiful banners of the desolution of the ties of affection, conwere the two beautiful banners of the fidence and reverence, which bind to-Orders represented in the procession, and gether the Irish and their priest—sooner behind these walked the Hibernian than that, I am sure, every true Hiber-Knights, and following them came the nian would exclaim: Welcome, chains! Welcome, tormenta! Welcome, everlasting slavery!"

Have you not been organized as an auxiliary to the Catholic Church? to counteract, as your Constitution'says the evil influence of secret, communistic, socialistic and other irreligious societies of the age, whose tendencies are to social (Hochelaga) are : President, George chaos, blasphemous athelem and the overthrow of constituted authority? Again, the first condition of your victory is filial love for the Church!

Love your country! One of the most ardent affections that the Creator has No. 2, A. Dunn; No. 3, B. Wall; No. 4, placed in our hearts is love of the land H. Kearns. The principal officers of the in which we are born. Oh! how sweet Hibernian Knights are Col. Feeney and Captain F. T. Rawley.

Let is to remember the places that have witnessed the joyful years of our child-bood. It seems to us that there the sky tending a helping hand to the sick or Mr. T. C. Emblem is bluer, the sun brighter, the stars more brilliant, that the rivers are grander and the seas more majestic. And when that native land is Ireland, the emerald isle of the ocean! Oh! then, love it with all the powers of your soul. Her mountains so high, her glens so poetic, her rivers so majestic, her lakes so limpid! Each spot on that island speaks eloquently of

ANCIENT SORROWS AND GIORIES.

Drogheds, where Cromwell slew the gallant garrisons, because they knew no surrender! Wexford, where the brutal soldiers massacred the unprotected women who crowded around the great Cross, craving for mercy! Clontarf, where Brian proudly unfurled the flag of "God and Our Lady!" Limerick, where Sarafield inflicted defeat upon the English army, by a deed unequalled in the history of the world.

Our Lord Jesus Christ loved His country. Although He was God, twice He wept, and, says the great Lacordaire, His blessed tears were shed, not for the salvation of mankind, but for the misfortunes of His native country.

Love your country, even unto death! To die for one's country is to die for a sacred cause; it is to die for God; and, up this morning the Holy Sacrifice of Mass! Hail to you, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien! Impartial history proclaims already that you have committed no crime but the one of having loved your country too much, and, as you know, "IT WAS TREASON TO LOVE HER, AND

DEATH TO DEFEND!" Heroes you are and martyrs! Let the memory of that Saturday morning, Nov. 28, 1867, never be surrendered to oblivion! Keep that scene always before your miuds and in your hearts. There they stood, the noble three, upon the scaffold, calm and happy, with their eyes directed upon God, the avenger of ages cannot wipe out. Three centuries with love for Ireland, sending up to the innocent, and their hearts throbbing heaven a prayer that shall forever reecho in the breast of every true Irishman.

> God save Ireland: Whether on the scaffold high Or the battlefield we die, Oh! What matter when for Erin dear we die!

Love Charity! Your code says "Mu-Love Onarry Tour course, itual sid, but, by the explanation given, by me purity of your morais. Thanks t

be to God, there is no purer, no more occasion moral people on the earth than you! manner Even your greatest enemies must con-

cede it.

There is an Montreal a spot that may rightly be called the Irish quarter, whither all Irish emigrants directheir first steps when landing in this country, sure to receive a hearty welcome! It is this part of the city; called St. Anne's. I boldly defy any one to contradict my assertion, when I say that this quarter is the most moral and the best in many respects in the whole city. Here are no houses where youth is corrupted and ruined; here no places where young and their ruin; here unprotected women may travel day and night from one end of the streets to the other—they will go mahurt even by a rude word. What part direction of Prof. P J. Snea, of St. Ann's of the city may beast of that! Up town | Choir: they may have for motto, "Woman and Gold"; here they have for motto and practice, "HONOR AND VIRTUE."

Love your neighbors, by kindly bearing each other's weakness, as your Con-

carried out in a pranted to our be oved m therland the manner which reflected great credit Order threw saids its physical policy, upon the organization and the and shopted the more peaceful one of Irish Ministrels and other performers, moral force, and to-day " anner sends The Irish Minstrels have been recently organized from the ranks of the enthusinstic members of St. Ann's Choir, by Prof. P. J. Shea.

The feature of the evening was of course the address of the Hon John F. Finerty, of Chicago, editor of the Citizer. Mr. Finerty proved himself to be a pow erful platform speaker, and the masterly manner in which he grouped and mar shalled facts and figures in connection with the history of the Old Land awakened the greatest enthusiasm.

The following was the order of the programme, which was under the special

Opening Remarks by the President.

Mr. H. McMorrow.
Inth Aire.
Opening Choras—"Let Ein Remember the Days of Old"
Irish Minatrets.
Song and Chorne—"The D or Litt e Shamrock."
Miss Louisa Morrison

HON. JOHN F. FINERTY.

disabled—giving one another, freely and manfully, disinterested advice, but receiving it also with kindness and goodheartedness. On!if that latter duty were well understood and acted upon, how powerful indeed would you be! R: member your enemies are counting more upon your divisions than upon their own strength. If you only could be one, it you could always present an unbroken front to your enemies, how weak and feeble they would feel in the presence of your cause, for your cause is the cause of Truth and Justice.

THE FAMOUS IRISH BRIGADE

had written on its Banner, "Semper et ubique fidelis!" True, always and every-where! Write that motto in your hearts. True, always and everywhere, to your Church! True, always and everywhere. to your fatherland! True, always and everywhere, to one another!

You have thousands of examples, both living and dead, before you. Daniel O Connell, the great patriot, in his last will, said: "I give my soul to God, my heart to Rome, and my body to Ireland! your energies, your talents, your means, to Ireland! Give your heart to Rome, by loving and venerating your Church Jerusalem of Ireland, then a great nation, free and respected by the whole universe! Amen.

The solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament followed, during the course of which the uniformed Knights, who occupied a place in the Sanctuary, presented a most striking appearance.

The musical portion of the services were of a high order, and reflected the greatest credit upon the talented musical director, Prof. P. J. Shea, his able assistant, Mr. W. Murphy, and the mem-bers of the Choir. The programme was as follows:—Sanctus, solo and chorus (Mercadante), Mr. Wm. Murphy, soloist. Pro Peccatis (Rossini), Mr. T. C. Emblem. Ave Maria duo (Reyns), Messrs. Wm. Murphy and Ed. Quinn. Tantum Ergo, grand chorus (Oziali). Choir, Laudate Dominum (Billotti), Choir.

AT THE WINDSOR HALL,

The anniversary demonstration in commemoration of the Manchester martyrs-Allen, Larkin and O'Brien-which was held at the Windsor Hall, last night, under the auspices of Division individuals. The greatest nation cast word. That is to say, love for God and success. There was a large and place of bigotry. Since then the scope the armies of Elizabeth she held her warded or punished according to its de by the purity of your morals. Thanks the programme prepared for the that when Catholic emancipation was did not fail. The old flag was struck Traffic Table of Light of Market South

Song and Cherus—" The Boys of Wexford."...

Mr. T. C. Emblem
Harp Selections—" Memories of Tara."

Mrs. Parratt.
Chorus—" The Minstre! Roy."

Irish Mins tels.

Irish Mins tels.

Song with harp accommaniment by Mrs. Parratt,
Miss Ella Walker.

Mandolin and Guitar Selections—" Dreams of
Erin."....

The president of the Division, Mr. H. McMorrow, presided in an able manner In opening the proceedings he said: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-It is my

pleasing duty, on behalf of Division No. 1, A.O.H., to thank you all for your attendance here this evening. Your presence in such very large numbers on this as well as on former occasions is a sufficient guarantee to us that the aims and objects of this organization are fully appreciated by the Irish people of this great City of Montreal. In patroniz ng Do as he did. Give your body, that is, this entertainment, ladies and gentlemen, you not only patronize the oldest. but also the most thoroughly Irish National organization in existence to and your priests; and give your soul to day. The birth of this Order dates back God by the purity of your life and the to the memor ble year of 1760, when love of your neighbors; and you will the Penal laws were in full operation in hasten the day, when, as I said, by our beloved motherland, and when it another Judas Maccabeus, you will enter was treason to be a Catholic, and high treason to worship that religion. Unfor tunately, we have but very meagre records concerning its early history, for the reason, that if any documents relative to the Order were found in possession of a member, it meant transportation for life to some of the infamous Penal Colonies of England; but it is a well known fact, however, that the motives and desires which prompted its founders was to pro tect the secrete the unfortunate bishops. priests and teachers on whose heads might fall the fatal results of the inform ers infamous greed. In the dark days, ladies and gentlemen, of Ireland's past history, when no sacred edifice for Catholic worship was allowed to exist, and when the tithe proctor and perjured assessin awarmed over the beautiful Emeraid Isle, and when a price was set upon the heads of bishops and priests the same as on the heads of wolves and beasts of the forest, the A.O.H. sprung into existence and came to the front to fight for faith and fatherland. That they struggled against fearful odds, it is true, but with all forces that were ar rayed against them, they kept the enemy: in check until a more liberal spirit fortune. Under Edward Bruce and Hugh dawned upon the shores of their unfortu- O'Neil and McMurrough and successive

miral force, and to-day " anner sends forth the message of friendship, uni and true Christian charity to is members and peace and good will to all men. This is the doctrine as taught by our organization, the world over to day. for I can assure you, ladies and gentlemen, there are lew places in the face of this earth where there wells Irishmen or their descendants tual there does not also exist a Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The first branch of the Order on this side of the Atlantie was organized in New York in 1836. It was watered thereby the tears of Irish exiles and nurtured and cherished by men whom tyranny and oppression had driven from the land of their father-. The consequence was it took root and spread to the neighboring states, and today extends to every town and hamlet of every state in the union, as well as to the various Provinces of this broad Dominion, carrying aid and com'ort to the sick ion, carrying aid and comfort to the sick and helpless, and hope and consolation to the widows and the crohans. This enterainment, ladies and gentlemen, is got up for a two-fold purpose; in the first place, it is got up to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the inception of the Order in this city and province, and it he second place it is got up to commemorate he anniversary of the execution of the Manches or Martyrs. Allen, Larkin and O'Brien Martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien

There have been four Divisions of the Order organized in this ci y since then all of which, I am proud to state, are i a most pr spe ous and il urishing con dition, both numeri ally and financially There have also been two Divisions o the Ladies' Auxiliary organized, which compare very favorably with their brother Hill rnians in advancing the interests of the Order. To those ladies we are indebted in no small way for the material assistance we received at their hands in pushing the sale of tickets and otherwise contributing to make this en tertainment a enccess

As regards the execution of the Manchester Martyrs, I will say nothing, as you will hear it more eloquently from the lips of that brilliant Irish exile, who has travelled hundreds of miles to address you this evening.

As the programme o' this entertain ment is a rather lengthy one, and carefully prepared for this occasion by the far-tamed Irish National Minstrels, I will detain you no longer, but, in conclusion, let me once more return you the since re thanks of the officers and members of Division No. 1, and on their behalt, ex tend to you a hearty and generous Caed Mille Failthe.

Mr. Finerty's Address Mr. Finerry received an enthusiastic

welcome as he advanced to the footlights.

After expressing his pleasure at reeing so large an audience resembled to show their devotion to the cause of Ireland, he proceeded to give a rapid but brilliant sketch of the principal events in Irish history which led up to the acitation of the present day. There are some well meaning but uninformed peopl, he said, who think that we ought to be grateful because England condescended to govern Ireland, but unter unstely for this pretention, the average Irishman thinks he is just as good as the average Englishman. (Laughter) Since the God of Heaven had not stamped any brand of interiority on our brow or given us displaced on the head of a school master minished intellect or strength, we know of no reason why our British friends should have the right to cone into the country that belongs to us and turn us cut of it, and take to their own erj yment all the good things therein. If we had done the san e thing to the English, they would be up in rebellion every month in the year and they would be right. (Applause) Ireland is not a colony of England and never was. She existed long before England was ever heard of. When Julius Casar landed on the shores of England and saw the ancient Britons coming down, clothed in the skins of wild beasts and painted like American Indians, he was so astonished that he fell on the shingler of Sussex and broke his Roman nose. (Laughter.) The Irish nation had existed for 3 500 years. It was a nation when Solomon reigned in Judea, when Caesar led his victorious regions over the Alpa into Gaul. It existed long anterior to the Saxon line of the kings of England. When we come to consider the question of antiquity, there is not an O'B i n or McMurough or a McCarthy in any part of the world who has not older and richer blood in his veins than all the dynasties that ever reigned in England. Let me tell you something. The old Irish of

THE PRESENT RULER OF IRELAND

Murphy is McMurrough, and the only

drop of Irish blood which

has in her veins comes from the marriage of Eva McMurrough with Strongbow; and those people who sound her praises sometimes forget that after all the old lady is only a girl of the Murphys (laughter). Talk about the Tudors and Plantagenets and the Stuarts! Why, since the days of Brian Boroihme the Irish tribes have won their title, and the O's and Macs are a better paient of nobility than was ever handed by any King or Queen in Europe to Knight or Squire.

For five bundred years before 1691 Ireland battled against the Norman. Three times she wrested from England's grasp the possession of Ireland and each time lost it again by faction and misover the destinies of people as well as of it means charity in the full sense of the No. 1 of the A.O. H., was a magnificent nate country, and toleration took the chieftains she was victorious. Against nate country, and toleration took the chieftains she hald her

'o en on many a field, but it never telf with dishonor. When the Irish nath w drew the sword in the cause of King J mes the Second, she drew it, not because he was King of England or Scotland, but because he upheld the cause of civil and religious liberty, because he gave her in the Parliament of 1689, where Protestants and Catholics had equal representation, the charter of her liberty, and for this charter she fought and fell with honor. And when the Irish troops finally marched out from the well defended walls of Limerick, they only marched out after they has wrung from the representative of William the right of the Roman Catholic to wership God and presess his land in peace—the right to civil and religious liberty. The Irish army marched ont of Limerick, not as a beaten army. but with all the honors of war-with drome beating and colors flying. And it was only after they had landed in France, to form the imm rtal Irish Brigade, that they learned of the shameful and per-fidious violation of the treaty.

The Irish Brigade, under Sarsfield and Lord Clare, shook Europe with the mantial tramp of its squadrons.

FOREMOST IN EVERY FIGHT,

with kings and princes and marshals and generals as their comrades, welcome to every court of Europe, making everywhere an unequal record of daring and brilliancy, this splendid soldiery is to this day a watchword in every marchal camp of Europe. Let me take you for a moment with that glerious brigade far beyond the waves of the Atlantic, across the fair fields of France, over the Alps, into the plains of Lombardy, to the town of Tremons, besieged by the Austrians of the Prince Engene of Savoy, one of the greatest generals that ever drew a sword. The French garrison, under Marshal Villeroi, was off gnard and devoting itself to pleasure, and the two Irish regiments of Diffor and Barke, who had fought at Limerick, were on guard. Treason had admitted the Austrians into the city, and but wenty Irish soldiers held the main gates. The Austrian curracers called on the Irish to surrender, but their reply was a volley, and at the sound the two regiments of Diffon and Burke sprang from their bivousces with only their shirts, muskets and cartridge belts, and unclad as they were, in the cold blast of a northern-Italian winter, they fac d those mailclad squadrons, and drave Prince Engene and his cories is re back Louis XIV., in recognition of their bravery, raised the pay of those regiments to the footing of his guards, and recognized the citizenship of an Irishman the moment he touched the soil of France. The lecturer then proceeded to give a brilliant word painting of some of the more notable exploits of the Irish brigade and particularly of their great victory at Fontency, where they saved the French army from complete detent as they seattered the English columns by their famous charge to the cry of: "Revenge Limerick."

But in the meantime what was taking place at home? The very first act of the English Government was to violate the Treaty or Limerick. Irish Catholics: were disfranchised; the tather wastaught to be untrue to his son; and the son was taught to betray his father; the wife was given her husband's property it she apastatized. The same price was and a pricet as on a wolf. For a hundred

AN IRISH CATHOLIC WAS NOT PERMITTED TO BE EDUCATED.

The man who dered to educate him was held to be a traitor. No Cathelic could vote or sit in Parliament or practice medicine or law or hold a commission in the army. This lasted for a hundred ye rs of English rule in Ireland, from 1692 to 1793. People might ask, what is: the use of recalling these things? But if he recalled them, it was not out of enmity to those whom he had to meet on the battle field, but because of the slanders heaped upon us, the caricatures made of us, and the venom shown towards us by historians and publicists, even of this day, who sought to hide England's perfidy and ill (reatment by calumniating and blackening the Irisb character. They taunted us with ignor-ance, when, as Wendell Phil ips said : When Irish ignorance in the past was spoken of, it was not Ireland that ought o blush for it, but England."

In 1780 Ireland had a leader in the illustrious Protestant, Henry Grattan-(Applause.) Grattan believed it was possible for an independent parliament. of Ireland to exist side by side with an independent parliament of England. He believed in what he called "the golden link of the Crown." At that time the navigation laws of England forbade Ireland to export anything unless she first dumped her cargoes at an English custom house to be appraised. You could not send a pound of goods out of Ireland anywhere without first paying the Englishmen duty on it. It was pretty hard to do business on such a basis, and Grattan demanded that the shackles should be struck off Ireland's commerce.

The lecturer then gave a racy descrip-tion of the Volunteer movement, and of the meeting of the delegates in the Presbyterien church of Dungannon and Tyrone, and the passage of the famous resolution declaring that the claim of any body of men other than the kings. lords and commons of Ireland to pass laws to bind the kingdom of Ireland, was: illegal, unconstitutional, and a grieveance.

GRATTAN AND HIS VOLUNTEERS demanded the liberty of Ireland; and they got it. George the Third signed a CONCLUDED ON FIFTH PAGE

10018 AEWAYS WITH

A Blind Man Cured at Lourdes

[From "La Verite," Paris, October, 1897.—Translated for The Catholic Register.]

torial staff, sends us from Lourdes the slept out in the snow and wind, under following narrative, written for The Journal, which records all the wonderful .cures obtained at the grotto.

It is the simple story of a poor wandering ballad singer who was compelled, owing to the loss of his eyesight, to adopt that means of supporting himself and his young family, and who, after years of ceaseless prayer and acts of resignation, at length obtained a cure.

It is a most touching tale, and should be widely made known, for the glory of Our Lady of Lourdes, who inspires her devout clients, even when they happen to be the poorest of the poor, with such used to be furious when the people com-Admirable sentiments. How otherwise ing out of church on Sundays would than by the power and strength of the virtue of faith can we account for the fact that not even the utmost stress of abuse and threats against me. My only suffering and want can deprive the most answer was to tell them to do as I did: wretched of human beings of his boundless confidence, may his preternatural contentment!

The following is Mr. Colin's most atriking narrative:

Alfred Aubert was born at Chatillon-Sur-Indre, of a devout Christian family, as he himself tells us. His mother used to tell him often that amidst the trials of life, "Dieu est toujours la"—God is always with us.

When he had reached the proper age he learned the trade of a tanner and leather curer, which trade he would have continued to follow to this day, were it not that at the age of twenty-eight, when in the flower of his manhood and filled with anticipations of future happiness and but recently married, he underwent one of the most awful trials that can be fall a man here below.

Tanners make use of vast tanks or vats of water in which they put tanbark, and in order to expedite the operation they add a quantity of nitric acid Aubert had emptied many a carboy of acid into the vats in his time, but a day came never to be forgotten, when he felt that the glass vessel containing the acid was slipping through the wicker work cover which he held up the handles. He quickly stooped forward to take hold of the bottle, but was too late; it struck the ground, and the spray penetrated his The poor fellow at once strove to plunge his head into the water, but the bark floating on the surface rendered this impossible. His attempts to remove the burning fluid, by wiping his : eyes with his hands, only made the action of the acid more severe. Both eyes were affected and the young man was plunged into the gloomy darkness of night which was to hold in its grasp for years a once happy tamily, father and mother and helpless babes. Farewell to the bright sublight, to beauti and farewell to honest and fruitful toil for-

This disaster occurred in the year 1883. at Moulin-Eugilbert, in the department of Nievre. Medical aid was prompily secured, but did not restore light to the signtless orbs, the case was entirely hopeless. All that could be done was to soothe and subdue the burning pain. But what was to become of the family? They were poor and depended on the work of their hands for their daily bread. Aubert found himself a burthen on those whom his toil had hitherto supported in fact he had become almost a burthen to bimself.

He decided to take shelter with his own people at Bordeau-les Bouches. By this means he ceased to be a charge upon his poor wife, and she had then but her solf and her child to provide for. The local oculist, Dr. Guepin, was consulted. and declared that nothing more could be done. Medical science cannot restore sight to the blind. And however great the loss may be to the poor patient, science cannot work miracles in his be-

Nevertheless, after a close and most careful examidation the doctor decided to operate on the eye he considered to have been the least injured. The operation did not succeed. The eye sunk under the scalpel and disappeared wholly beneath the closed lids. The other remained as it was, dull and lightless and lost. In the middle of the pupil was a prominent milky point which evidenced the obnubilation of the orb. The sight

was gone, gone forever! In the course of his long and dreary watchings and the awful solitude in which he was plunged. with his life broken while he was yet in the flower of manhood, a thousand despairing thoughts filled his mind. But after much reflection he determined to go back to his wife, who had by that time removed into L'Allier. It occurred to him that as he knew a few popular songs he might as well try and provide for himself and his family by singing in the streets and on the highways, his wife accompanying him and giving him

the help of her arm. "When I got back to my wife and child," he said, "I made application through the local doctor, for a license as a travelling ballad-singer. My re quest was at once granted, and I started

out on my way." I had a fairly good voice, and could sing a few popular ballads. At first the work fatigued me greatly, but I soon got accustomed to it. For fourteen years I wandered thus over seven or eight of the Departments, and in particular those of the centre of France— Ardennes, Seines et Marne, Marne, Rhone, Loire et Cher, etc. I was en since abled at last to purchase a donkey and a The reverend gentleman from that in front of the church I noticed a small little covered cart to sleep in at night time took a deep interest in our welfare. covered cart of the most wretched des

MR. Louis Colin, a member of our edi- ining, the first years, we many a time the trees or in the shelter of a few

boards, when we had no other shelter. Here Alfred Aubert wept at the recollection of all these things, and continued as follows: A second child was born to us, and shelter must be found for it, and then it was that with God's help I succecded in securing a "baby-carriage." But how did you stand the work of

singing all day? When I got tired I used to take to my beads in order to earn the compassion of the public. I cannot describe to you all the persecution brought down upon me by my poor rosary on the part of my fellow-beggars. Some of them displayed their sore or crippled legs or arms; I showed my eyes and my rosary. They search their pockets before their eyes and hen drop the pennies into my hand Then would they break out in coarse "Pray, pray, as I do, and the alms will come for you too." "But," he said,

"I am telling you too much; I promised I would never tell about my life, on account of the sufferings and trials I have had."

"Here, for the second time, Alfred Aubert broke down and sobbed. "You see," he said, "it chokes me to speak of it. The fact is, I should not

say anything about it, since I have made my resignation." What do you mean by your resigna-

tion?" "Yes, my resignation. That is connected with a circumstance I can never forget, never, as long as I live! I was in the Department of the Rhone, with my donkey, my dog, my poor wife and children. It had been snowing and the cold was intense. My hands stuck to the wheels of the cart when I strove to help the poor beast by pushing as well as I could. In the morning my fortune con sisted of two or three cents and a piece of dry bread. I stopped to rest at the chief town of the local ty. I have for gotten the name, but it adjoins Tarare. It was on a Sunday, just before Mass. I was standing, with my poor little family, balf frozen on the public highway, and I had my resary in my hand, when I was accosted by two gendarmes, who ordered me to move on, saying: Begging is for bidden here and throughout the Depart-

"The parish priest of the localitt, who was a witness to the scene, and had noticed my rosary, at once came to my rescue, saying: The man is not begging; he is praying, you cannot interfere with him. Thereupon the people who were about to attend Mass, hearing what had been said, gathered around me, and, cent by cent, made up for me a venteen francs. We were saved for the time."
"But my troubles were yet far from

ment; move on at once or we shall lay

hands on you."

being ended. We had to set out once more. On the following day, after sev eral hours of tramping over snow and icy roads, we succeeded in reaching the foot of Mont Sauvage. We were truly then in and plight overcome by fatigue; and feeling myself to be alone and forsaken by men, I and mine knelt down on the snow. My wife wept lik a Magdalen beside me. She was more overcome than I was. Not knowing how to escape from our woes, I prayed and prayed! And when I had well prayed, I made my resignation."

How was that? I said to our good God that I left all in His hands, and that He could not forsake me! Then turning to my poor wife, who was sobbing, with her hands covering her face, I said to her: Take courage, wife, with patience and suffering we hall get out of our present trouble. My mother always used to say to me: In time of trouble we must pray, God is always with us! Did you not see it for yourself yesterday in front of the Church?

Take courage then! "The day was far spent when utterly overcome with fatigue and suffering we managed to reach the house of a poor family, who were the instruments of Providence for our rescue. They unharnessed our little donkey and put him into the stable, and we ourselves took re fuge in the outbuildings. In the morning early the good people comforted us with a drink of hot wine and sent us re-

joicing on our way.

But, said I to the poor ballad singer: You must have had many strange as ventures in your wandering life?

"Yes, sir, but I have promised never to narrate them."

Here the poor fellow broke down again and wept at the thought of the terrible

d ys he had gone through. He then went on, in broken accents as follows: "But Providence did not forsake me nevertheless. Oh, I thank God, I assure you, with all my heart, and I can never sufficiently thank him. One day-long after what I have just told you—I was at Blandy-les Touri, in Seine-et Marne. I

had then, sir, four children and nothing, not one penny in my pocket to buy them food with. As a last resource we all to all questions you have submitted in took to prayer. We said the resary to relation to Alfred Aubert and to testify gether and then the memorare. At the to the truth of everything he has told close of our prayer, and in fact before it you. was ended, a priest came to the door of the waggon. He had heard of us praying. I had been at Mass that day also citizen and excellent Christian. and he had seen us. Holding out his It occurred in the last days of hand he gave me a piece of silver, say. ing: 'Here, friend, this is the fruit of prayer.' Not satisfied with this he also himself brought us a bottle of wine and some bread. That day the hand of Providence was stretched forth to aid me once more, and has never failed me

means to rescue us from our misery. It would be impossible for me to tell all the kindness I have received at his ha ds. He secured for me the countenance and aid of a charitable person who undertook to help me. I was provided with an humble home, whence I sallied forth from time to time to earn my living. I hardly ever sing now, but I said my beads almost without cessing.

In many places I became known as "L'arengle qui prie"—the praying blind man. In the department of Seine-et-Marne, I was known as the "Prayingman of Neuvisy."

But how did you manage to come to

Simply through the kindness of my benefactors. One day this summer (1897) when I was at Maubert-Fontaine with my eldest boy I got a letter—for my wife always knew my whereabouts—a letter informing me that I was to go to

"I was told at the same time that I must produce a medical certificate testifying to my blindness. I went to the doctor forthwith. He made a lengthy examination of my left eye and then gave me his certificate. I forwarded the letter to my benefactor, by whom it was to be sent on to Lourdes."

"The day of the national pilgrimage came on, and I was put on the train with the Orleans pilgrims and got here under the care of that gentleman, whom I now nee before me, who provided me with all I needed during the journey. He gave me food and drink and assisted me in every manner."

Did you think you would be cured? Yes, sir, that thought was in my heart. I reached Lourdes on Friday, the 20th August. The day passed without my feeling anything unusual. But it was very different on Saturday, the 21st. I was led to the grotto by Masson (Masson, who always walked beside him, was a lame pilgrim with crutches) and received holy communion about half-past eight o'clock, after which I knelt down on my

vour bed?

Yes sir. It is a very knotty stick and it must be a hard penance to kneel on it!

Quite true, sir, but we must not look for comfort. Suffering is the way to who decided that Aubert should perform to pray. I had just reached the Memo rare when something like a cloud ap peared to me, and in the cloud, or mist, Bleened Virgin in white. She almost touched my face I could not tell in vain.
where I was. I thought I was going to The lose my senses.

"What occurred afterwards, until I left the grotto, I could not really say. It seemed to me that I walked a few paces, that I was struck on the arm sight after fourteen years of blindness! when the sick arrived, and that a lady put questions to me. Then, when I got back to the Gave, in the midst of the people, I telt as it I was awaking out of a dream. The sky, the fields and the river, all seemed to be in motion before

"I began to weep, and as you see I cannot help weeping still at the mere telling of what occurred. I had asked the Blessed Virgin that I might be able to go about without help, and now I can see perfectly well; she has granted me far more than I had asked for. When I got as ar as the door of the pilgrims' quarters, my companions realized what had happened. They exclaimed: You are cured, you are cured! and I wept with joy and many of them wept with me, and gave thanks to our Lady of Lourdes."

The touching little story of poor Aubert was now nearing its conclusion. He told ii with such manifest sincerity and simnlicity that I was myself deeply moved. However, before leaving the ballad sirger, I put to him a last question: I wall publish, I said, the story of your cure. I can do it and give your name and address or without giving either the one or the other. If I give your address kind friends may send you help But otherwise, no one will think of you. What do you say?

Without a moment's hesitation, he answered:

"No, not my name. I want to stay quietly at home, where I shall find work and provide for my family. Providence did not forsake me when I was blind, it will not be more likely to forsake me now after restoring to me my eyesight. God is always with us!"

Thereupon I parted from the happy recioient of Mary's favors and went to see others who had been equally blest. I met him again afterwards on the banks of the Gave. He was leading by the arm another blind man. I was in-tormed a terwards that the latter had also obtained a cure, at the last moment. Both of them will now be in a position

to enlighten others along the roadway of life, where many are so blind as not to acknowledge the miraculous power of God and see not with the eyes of the soul the name of Jesus Christ written in letters dazzling as the sun over the Grotto of Lourdes.

Louis Colin, before handing in the story of the Aubert cure for publication, took the precaution of writing to Abbé Le Guillon, whose hame is mentioned above, in order to secure his testimony in the matter. The Rev. Abbe's reply is so complete and so touching that we must lay it before our readers :

LES LILAS, (Seine), Sept. 27th, 1897.

DEAR MONS. Court, -I am happy to be in a position to reply in the afficmative

Let me tell you how it was, that I first became acquainted with that worthy

It occurred in the last days of October just five years ago, at about half-past eight in the evening. I was then a parish priest of the commune of Blandy-les-Tours in the diocese of Meaux. My presbytery was located at some distance from the church, and I went as usual to see that all the doors were properly closed and fastened. When crossing the little space For, I must tell you, that in the begin After he had heard something of what I cription which had come to a stand

have told-you he took every possible there. On approaching heard the volo

was evidently some family in great distress, but doubtless a family of pious Christians.

On the following morning I went to see them. I found that the father was stone blind. There were three young children (there are now four) all sickly add delicate. The poor mother seemed to me to

be in consumption.

My heart was grieved at the sight of such misery. I cannot venture to describe their wretched condition. A wisp of straw was their only bed.

I took immediate steps for the relief of the poor family as far as it was in my power to help them, and I have not abandoned them since. In order to be in a position to assist them more effectually I made them take up their abode in my parish. Many times during the year I used to make them all come to my house, it is so sweet to share a crust with those poorer than ourselves. I was thus, time and again, in a position to know that Aubert was utterly blind, but also found him full of aith and resignation under his affliction to a degree that really edified me. Some of my charitable parishioners, to whom I had appealed in his behalf, are prepared to bear out my statements, and to testify that Aubert was undoubtedly blind. He earned his bread and that of his

family by appealing to public charity. He used to sing from door to door. But his main reliance was in praying openly at the doors of the churches at the various places of pilgrimage, to which he loved to resort. I learned that his fellow beggars used to call him the Prayer.

When I first knew him he told me he had already been blind for nine years. That was five years ago, so that he has been blind for fourteen years.

I succeeded in inducing an excellent and most fervent Christian lady to take stick, which I had laid down crosswise. | an interest in his fate. She went so far Do you mean that stick alongside as to place at his disposar a small house and garden plot in the commune of Bordeaux les Bouches. This most worthy person, whose name is Marie Baudet, is also a resident of that commune. It

success. I had bent down during the s pilgrimage to Lourdes, confidently success. I had bent down during the spingling to Lourdes, contidently first moments of my thanksgiving. When the knots became too painful under my knees I got up, but communed to pray. I had just reached the Memo granted and a perfect cure.

We have not been disappointed by the result, and our confidence in the ineffa-Blessed Virgin in white. She almost consolation of the afflicted, has not been

> The subject of this miracle, poor Aubert, appeared to you to be in a state of exaltation and emotion, and, in fact, beside himself! But want else could you expect! Fancy recovering your

> He came running to me to tell me of his happiness, and to offer thanks with us to God and to our holy and merciful Mother. He remained five days at my house, and I must say that I never wearied of seeing him and marvelling at the wonderful miracle really operated in his behalf. His eye is clear and limpid and he sees perfectly well. Our Lady of Lourdes has done her work in

> an admirable manner. His return to Bordeaux les Bouches, where he has been living for a year, and where every one knew him to be blind, dire tly from Lourdes on recovering his eyesight, was a perfect ovation.

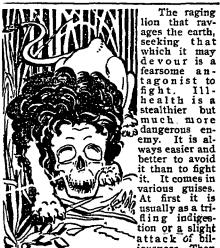
> My excellent friend, the parish priest, gave him a public reception and feast, thanks to Our Lady of Lourdes.

I assure you, on my conscience and before God, of the exact truth of all I have now told you. And I consent, or rather I ask, that you may make use of it as you think best for the honor of Our Lady and to promote confidence in her admirable goodness.
Your devoted servant,

LE GUILLON. A preacher was being shaved by a bar

ber who had evidently become unnerved by the previous night's dissipation. Finally he cut the preacher's chin. The latter looked up at the artist reproachfully, and said: You see, my man, what comes of

hard drinking."
"Yes, sir," replied the barber, consolingly, "it makes the skin tender."



health is a much more dangerous enemy. It is always easier and better to avoid it then to fold

various guises.
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usually as a trifling indigestion or a slight attack of biliousness. Then follow loss of appetite, or headache, or nervousness and sleeplessness, or stupor. These are the advance heralds of consumption, malaria, nervous exhaustion and prostra-

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### CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan Issues a Letter in Connection With the Londen School Board Elections.

In a recent letter, His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, gives the following clear and concise statement in regard to the question of Catholic education and its administration. The letter was issued in connection with the elections for School Beard representatives for London,

Eng. His Eminence writes:—
"As you have asked my advice in reference to the School Board Election, I lay before you the following principles, which I think contain sufficient guidance for the present occasion :-

"1. No system of Public Elementary education is acceptable for the training of Catholic children but such as is distinctly and frankly Catholic. The Catho lic demand is, Catholic education given by competent Catholic teachers to Catholic children. If the State insists upon educating the children of the country, it is bound at the same time to respect the inalienable natural right of parents and

their offspring in the matter of religion.
"2. No instruction in partial Christianity, no form of Christianity other than the Catholic, can be accepted by Catholics for their children. Better a thousand times purely secular instruc tion, supplemented as best may be elsewhere, than unsound and faulty instruction in the truths of Christianity.

"4. As Catholics are not expected to support the various non-Catholic Missionary Societies that seek to evangelise the heathen, so neither can they be expected to support any of the non-Catholic methods by which it is sought to evangelise the Board schools.

"4. At the same time, Catholics who stand for the liberty of the subject will do wisely to demand that School Boards shall recognize the right of all parents to have their children instructed in their own religion and in no other, and this even during school hours, if it can be so arranged School Boards are necessary and must be maintained; but they ought not to have the power to override a parental right directly affecting the religion of the children.

will be distinctly understood that the Stationery necessary, at low cut prices. limitation of religious education to the mere teaching of a Catechism, either within or without the Board school premises, is a compromise that will never satisfy the Catholic demand for an education that shall be fully and frankly Catholic.

"A compromise, indeed, may some times be accepted as the less of two evils, for instance, where no Catholic school is possible; and in such a case a school NOTE PAPER, . . 50 per quire.
Board ought not to have power to refuse ENVELOPES, . . 30 per package.

"5. The main objects before Catholics in sending members to the School Board, and serving upon it themselves are and serving upon it themselves, are these: -To protect the interests and rights, especially of the Catholic part of the population, to see that Voluntary I

schools be not hindered, injured, or destroyed by the action of the Boards; to secure that the Board schools be conducted with due regard to the rights and liberties of all, to public economy, and in secular instruction.

"I hope these points may help to decide your course in the coming election.'

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MONTREAL.

The Roman correspondent of the Freem n's Journal, New York, refers to the expected decision of His Holiners, in regard to the Manitoba School question, in the following terms:-

Not merely Canada, but the United States and all countries where the Catholic religion is professed by a minority of the people, will be interested in the coming Papal pronouncement on the Manitoba school question. His Holiness I am informed, has all but completed his letter to the Canadian bishops on the subject, and I shall endeavor to forward a translation of the same to the readers of the Freeman immediately the document appears in print.

Meanwhile it will not be out of place to give the Freeman readers an inkling of how the subject appears to His Grace of Montreal. Mgr. Bruchesi has been in Rome for some weeks, has had more than one audience with Pope Leo XIII and is thoroughly informed on this school question In an interview given by him to one of my French contreres in Rome he emphasizes the fact that Manitoba entered the Dominion on the express stipulation that it should always be allowed to have its denominational schools. The so-called Laurier Settlement has absolutely repudiated this pact. Neither in its drafting nor its passing into law were the Catholic hierarchy and people consulted or considered. In plain words, it is no settlement at all.

As to the general tenor of the Pone's decision, I think I am perfectly safe in saying that it will be on the lines of the recent encyclical on the Blessed Peter Canisius. Readers of this now famous document will remember that in it. His Holiness lays down three vital principles of Catholic education.

CATHOLICS MUST HAVE THEIR OWN-SCHOOLS.

In the first place, Catholics must have their own schools. "Men must not allow themselves," says His Holiness, "to be easily persuaded that instruction and piety can be kept separate with im punity. If it is true that no part of life. public or private, can be exempt from the duty of religion, neither is there any age when this duty can be less ignored than that early period when wisdom is lacking, when the mind is fresh, and when the heart is exposed to so many fascinating causes of corruption. To so organize education as to remove from it all points of contact with religion is to corrupt in the soul the very seeds of beauty and virtue, and to bring up, not defenders for the fatherland, but a pest and a scourge for the human race.

Suppress God, and what consideration can be alleged to keep young people to their duty, or call them back to it when they have turned aside from the straight path of virtue and are moving downward toward the abyes of vice?"

Nor is the mere teaching of the principles of religion at specified times sufficient for the ideal education, for "all the rest of the instruction should, as it factory support for the remainder of her were, exhale a perfume of Christian line. piety." In other words, the whole at mosph re of the school in which Catholic youth are being educated must be religious, and "the transmission of the various branches of human knowledge must remain conjoined with the culture of the soul.

It follows that the teachers of Catholic youth must be good Catholics, and that nobody should exercise such important functions without having been judged fitted therefor by the judgment of the Church and confirmed in office by religious authority."

In brief-Catholic schools, with Catholic teachers, under Catholic control.

New York, Nov. 22.—Last week Archbishop Corrigan administered confirmation to a large class, consisting of three hundred children and adults. The confirmation was noteworthy in the history of the Paulist Fathers, since the number of adult converts-more than one hun-.dred-to the Church is believed to be the largest ever confirmed at one time in this city. In the ceremony yesterday Rev. John Hughes, C.S.P., who had baptized most of them during the past year, was their sponsor. The converts were the result of the non-Catholic mission of Father Elliott, the Paulist missionary, last January. Missions to non-Catholics had been held before, but Father Elliott, who is the animating spirit of the non-Catholic mission movement, set on foot last year a systematic mission of two weeks for the conversion of non Cathlies in this city.

### A NOBLE CHUROK EDIFICE.

St. John's Church, Jersey City Heighte, has just been dedicated with impusing ceremonial by Bishop Wigger of the Newark Diocese. Its cost is \$200 000 and the building took five years to complete. It is built of bluestone and dressed granite. Perhaps the principal feature in the

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Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in



over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sersaparille embellianment is he in displayed in the grouping and colors of the subjects of the subjects of the stained glass windows. On each aide of the main altar are five life-nised panels of different saints, and in a niche behind the altar will stand a statuary group representing St. John the Baptist baptining the Saviour. The main and side attars are of Carrers markle and and side altars are of Carrara marble and the aieles of the church are laid in marble mosaic. The pews are of quartered oak, richly carved at the ends, and the provide seating capacity for about 1,1 0 persons.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NEW YORK PRIEST.

The Rev. Francis X. McGovern, SJ., S:. Francis Xavier's Church, died from apoplexy Thursday at St. Vincent's Hospital. While on a mission to the insti tutions on Hart's Island on Saturday he was stricken on the boat when opposite Ward's Island. A landing was made and he was taken to the house of Father Gelinas, the chaplain, where we remained until Monday, when he was taken to the hospital. Father McGovern was born in Brooklyn 57 years ago. His early education he received in St. Francis Xavier College, and he afterwards taught for seven years in Fordham College. He was educated at Woodstock, Md., and was ordained in 1885.

The funeral was held Friday, Father Campbell being the celebrant of the Mass of Requiem. The interment was made in the cometery for the Jesuits at St. John's College.

THE HENRY GEORGE MEMORIAL.

It is proposed to make an appeal to the citizens for the purpose of raising a subscription in aid of the widow of the late Henry George as well as the erection of some suitable memorial. The document, which was drafted by a committee' under the presidency of the mayor, is as

follows:
"The sudden death of Henry George which was directly caused by his selfsacrificing exertions in an earnest and unselfish effort to serve the interests of the people, has given rise to a general desire that some memorial subscription should be raised in token of public sympathy and appreciation. This feeling is shared quite fully by those who differed from Mr. George's views as by those who agreed with him.

The life of Henry George was devoted by him absolutely and without reserve to the service of mankind. He not only sought nothing for himself, but sacrificed every chance for personal profit, for the sake of the highest good of his fellow men.

"It was universally recognized that, in standing as a candidate for an important office, his motives were entirely disinterested, without a thought to his own profit or time. Such lives are so care as to deserve the fullest recognition and the

highest honor. No memorial to Henry George could be t once more grateful to him and no more satisfactory to all who recognize his worth, than a provision made by public subscription to put his widow in such a position of comfort as she would undoubtedly have enjoyed had her hus band devoted his genius and wonderful power as a writer to the benefit of his family instead of the benefit of humanity.

"Therefore at the request of many friends and admirers of Henry George, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee to receive public subscriptions, to such an extent as may be necessary to secure for Mrs. George a -satis-

"The surplus beyond that amount will be used in providing such permanent memorial as, in the judgment of the committee acting for subscribers, will be most suitable."

### \* \* \* THE MAYOR HAS FULL DISCRETION.

The application of J. C. Clifford, President of the Waldorf Athletic Club, for a peremptory mandamus to compel Mayor Strong to issue a license permitting the club to give boxing exhibitions, was denied yesterday by Ju tice Andrews of the Supreme Court. The reasons given by the Court for refusing the writ are:

'First-Questions of fact are involved, which, under the code, the Special Term

has no power to decide. "Second-The Mayor was invested with discretion to grant or refuse the li-

cense asked for, and it does not appear that there was any abuse of that discretion, and the exercise of such discretion cannot be reviewed by the courts. "Third-If, as suggested upon the argument, it is not necessary for the re-

lator to have a license, that fact is not a ground for the issuance of a mandamus compelling the Mayor to grant a license Fourth-What action the Mayor may have taken in other similar cases is immaterial."

CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM BENEFIT.

The annual benefit for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of New York was given yesterday and last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, under at the Church of St. Paul the Ap wile | the personal direction of Charles Frohman and Frank W. Sanger, and consisted of two performances. The first perform-ance was from 1 30 to 6 p.m., the second from 7.30 to 10.30 p.m. The programmes included at least one act of almost every play now running in the city, as well as lots of specialties. During the afternoon and evening every seat and box in the house was filled, and the receipts smounted to more than \$10,000.

### DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE.

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? I know why. It requires too much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. HUTTON Dixon's medicine, which is taken privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or whiskey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and be better in every way, in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties. Write in confi dence for particulars. Address THE DIXON CURE Co., No 40 Park avenue, Montreal.

A grand bazuar will be opened in connection with St. Anthony's Church, to morrow (Thursday) evening,

The Distinguished Sulpician Belivers as Intercating Address on the Subject.

Rev. Abbe Colin. the gifted Superior of the Seminary of Montreal, in his recent address on the subject of the Press, showed how thorough had been his study of one of the most important factors in the condition of the modern world The thoughtful student who reads his utterances will see that the Press as an to discontinue all negotiations history of civilization. That Abbé Colin's addresses are always listened to is well known, but it is seldom that the difficult subject which the distinguished Sulpician chose as his thesis fell into such fitting hands.

Rev. Abbé Colin began his address by bring about the closest relations between the university and the press. (Cheers) press He then proceeded to refer to the influ

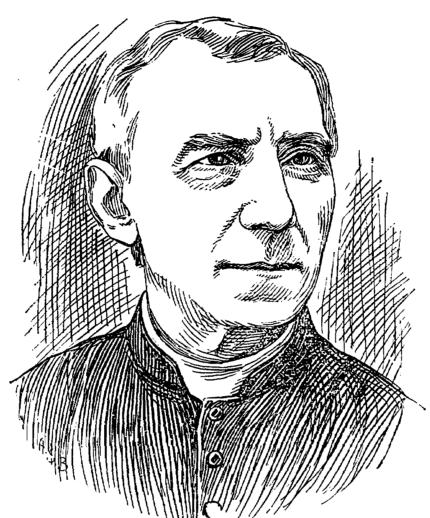
the world, and Abbe Colin declared that it was a fact that public opinion was indeed so powerful that even human reason in setting itself against it, runs the rick of being vanquished. Public opinion is indeed the queen of the world. How great it is then, when fortified by truth

and how fatal when conceived in error?

The reverend lecturer also exempli

fied the power of the press when some

thirty years ago the newspapers of the United States so severely criticized the policy of the Republic purchasing the territory of Alaska from Russia that at one time it looked as it the Washington Government would be obliged engine of good or evil is one which ranks this end. Then on the other hand, among the most important agents in the came the Klondike fever spread over the world, influenced by the descriptions in the newspapers of this land of gold. The working up of a national feeling of gratitude towards France for the gift of the Statue of Liberty, the refusal of Congress to provide for a pedestal and the splen-did success of the fund originated by the stating that the choice of the subject New York World, were all alluded to by had been suggested by the desire to the gifted Sulpician in order to prove the the gifted Sulpician in order to prove the wonderful influence for good which the press wields for good throughout the



REV. ABBE COLIN.

ence of the press in bringing the different races and countries together, its influence upon the customs of the country and the part it played in the accumulation of wealth by the human race.

In eloquent language the rev. Superior laid before his hearers the open pages of a great metropolitan newspaper bring ing to its thousands of readers the news of the important happenings of the world at large, and told how this, going on day after day, and year after year, brought the different peoples of the earth together as one great family.

"The press informs us," he said, never ending quarrels in the Orient, the and, in fact, every event of importance that occurs the wide world over is brought to our notice with the greatest possible regularity and precision. When we learn of the dreadful massacres of Armenia, the awful disaster at the char ity bazaar in Paris, and any other occurrence of mournful import, our human human race is established through the powerful medium of the press." (Cheers.)

FOR GOOD MORALS.

The rev. lecturer held that the press when wisely directed was the most powerful auxiliary that Christendom possessed. world has ever known; the Rev. Abbé Colin believes that no one can overestimate the influence of the press. neither can its value be for a moment questioned. The beauty, he s id, of true burnalism was in giving to the thousands and millions of readers reliable news and a clean newspaper in every feature.

said that public opinion was the queen | press and the universities.

"Does not everyone desire that the press shall give truthful information to the public?" Rev. Father Colin added. 'and is not the press itself prompted by this same desire?" (Chers) The ask ing of the question, he held, was to an swer it. "God," the speak reaid, "frequently speaks through the newspapers sometimes by means of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and also through the bishops, and then he dwelt at considerable length upon the attributes of a good healthy press."

He especially referred to the recent risit of the Montreal pressuren of all Spain and her colonial troubles, the creeds a d races to the Archbishop of Montreal, who was so deeply touched at fishery disputes in the northern Pacific, this mark of filial respect and devotion.

The part played by the pre-s in con tributing to the increase of the nation's riches was then alfuded to, and Rev. Father Colin described the merchant, the financier or the statesman taking the daily paper and scanning the market quotations and the rise and fall of stocks. These figures which cover an entire page hear's are instantly in touch with the of the daily paper indicate the state of sufferings of people in another land, and | the world's markets and contribute to thus the wonderful solidarity of the the transaction of business and the ac cumulation of wealth.

Here the Superior turned to the im portant question of the liberty of the press, and quoted the words of a great man, who said at the beginning of the century, that to restrain the liberty of the press would be absurd. It had been A wisely directed press also added said in certain quarters that the Church greatly to the improvement of the pub | had opposed the liberty of the press lic morals and at the same time was one but those who made this assertion

of the greatest agents of civilization the | did not know the doctrines of the Church. There was, however, one word more which he wished to say, and that was to present the press in its linest possible role. The press he contended was playing its most noble and beautiful part when it throws its wonderful influ ence and power in favor of educational and charitable objects, and the Rav. Superior made a particularly fervent We all know the words of Pascal, who appeal for the drawing together of the

### AMERICAN IRISH SOCIETY.

The Third Session Held at Boston Last Week.

The third session of the American-Irish Historical Society was held last ed gathering present. Hon. Thomas J. democratic institutions. Gargan presided at the dinner. At the head table were also seated Mr. John Mackinnon Robertson of London, General James R. O'Beirne of New York' Rear Admiral E Belknap, U.S.N., retired.

ercises with a short address. He said in

"It cannot be other than interesting ed and unsung" to analyze the materials entering into the We are a nation receiving emigrants from almost every country on the face of the globe. We are endeavoring to amalgamate people of different races, languages and religions into a homogeneous mass, eliminating all that is vicious. and so refining what is good, hoping to evolve the best type of manhood and womanhood to be found in the coming this assertion. century.

will perform their share of the w rk in tracing their early settlements and eff rts in upbuilding the republic. Our share of the work is to examine the data and preserve the records of the Irish and their descendants, and their contributions to the settlement of the original colonies, the founding of the nation, the upholdweek at Boston. There was a distinguish- | ing of the Union and the maintenance of

"Proud of our ancestry, yet loving the United States and loyal to our citizenship, we desire a fair share of credit for what they have accomplished. We respect the Germans, the French, the Italians and the genuine Scotchman, but General Patrick A. Collins and Colonel for that masquerading misnomer, the John C. Linehan of New Hampshire. Mr. Gargan opened the after dinner ex- and no country as his own, we have only contempt, and he will go down to posterity as he deserves, 'unwept, unhonor

"A distinguished man has said: 'The warp and woof of our democratic fabric. Irish have fought successfully the battles of all countries but their own.' They have also contributed their full share to the civilization and progress of all English speaking people. That they possess brilliant qualities is not denied, but it is charged that they lack steadiness of purpose. I think a careful and critical study of the history of this country will refute

"To assert that they have imperfec-Doubtless the descendants of each race | tions is but to say they are human. For making contributions to our population | much of their humanity, I say God

more humanity in the world in our day.

We of this society are only asking that they may be spoken of and written of impartially, truthfully. 'N thing ex-tenuate, nor set down aught in malice.' We will accept our share of just criticism. The malice and insolence of ignor-

bless them. I wish there was a little

ance have unfortunately held the plat form too long. For such purp s; this society organized, and it is very gratifying to be able to announce that in the ten months since its organization we have already a list of nearly 500 mem bers, coming from almost every state in Union, representing some of the most distinguished men and famil es of the republic. I congratulate you, fellowmembers, on this signal success."

Mr. Robertson, who is the author of "The Saxon and the Celt," was next called upon. He deliv red a very time address on the Irish question, speaking from the standpoint of a fair minded student of history and economics. His words were listened to with marked attention, and on closing he received warm tokens of approval.

Mr. Robertson stated that, in his opinion, one of the greatest boons that the American people of Irish blood could give Ireland would be to endow a uni versity in that country, built on the lines of our great American universities, where men of intellect, trained to a scientific : tudy of economic problems, such as every great university in this country is turning out each year, could give a similar consideration to the prob lems that are connected with the misrule of Ireland. "It you could send over a few thinkers on economic subjects, you would work wonders in the politics of England," said he.

He predicted that home rule for Ire land is only a question of time, adding, however, that it will come all the sooner if the progressive reople of Ireland and England are united. He concluded by saving that in looking to the inture of the two countries, nothing could be bet ter than a same consideration of the historical facts which have wrought in America the most wonderful civilization the world has ever seen.

Dennis H. Sheahan, formerly clerk of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, followed with a paper on "The Need of an Organization Such as the American Irish Historical Society and Its Scope."

Secretary-General Thomas Hamilton Murray next read letters of regret from Governor Deer of Rhode Island, Presi dent Andrews of Brown University, Secretary of State Joseph T. Lawless of Virginia and Hon. John W Corcoran. Similar letters were received from many others, including Hon. Thomas Dann English, Newark, N.J.; Hon. Edward F. McSweeney, New York city, and Hon. Rowland C. Hazard, Peace Dale, R I.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, who were in session in New York city Tues day evening, sent greetings which were read by Mr. Gargan.

General Collins, General O'Beirne and Admiral Belknap were called upon for imprompto remarks. Mr. Collins said that he differed with Mr. Robertson to the extent that something more than the establishing of universities would be necessary to bring about a proper relation between the English and the Irish Just as the aggressive political rally of Biggar and Parnell secured a nearing for their oppressed countrymen, so now similar vigorous measures will be needed to insure a proper understanding of Ireland's wrongs on the part of John

General OBeirne presided over the business meeting, in the absence of the pr sident general Eduard A. Megeley of Washington, D. C. Secretary-General Murray made his quarterly report which contained many facts of interest. The society is steadily growing in mem bership and is receiving an excellent class of active workers. Many of these new accessions are men of natio ad repu tation. Before the year closes it is ex nected that between 500 and 600 mcm bers will have been enrolled. Since the founding of the organization last January three members have died, Pestmaster Coveny of Boston, Rear Admiral Moade, the first president general of the society. and Lawrence J Smith of Lowell.

Twenty-eight states, the District of Columbia and two foreign countries are now represented in the society's member-

### A REDUCTION IN PRICE.

The Globe (Toronto) is making a stong and descrying bid for circulation. Finding that the reduction in the price of paper and the introduction of type setting machinery have made it possible to publish the paper at a less cost, the price has been reduced from \$6 per an num to \$4 per annum for the early morning edition, and the secon edition has

been discontinued. This should give their circulation list a great increase, as it brings within the reach of eve y person a daily paper that is generally recognized as the leading paper in Canada. As there is to be no reduction in the size of the paper, and every department, including the Saturday illustrated edition kept up to its present high standard, and considering the enormous expense that it goes to in order to give all the news every day, \$6 was not too much to pay for it.

At \$4 per annum its subscription list should soon reach the 50 000 mark.

The statements of those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove the great merit of this medicine. Get only Hood's.

In a Quandary.—Ethel—Oh, dear me I don't know what to think! Algy ask ed me last night if I wouldn't like to have something around the house that could love and that would love me. Edith-Well?

Ethel-Well, I don't know whether he means himself, or whether he is thinking of buying me a dog.

### DRUNKENNESS.

A home treatment for the drink cure, by which all desire for stimulants is removed in a few days and in four weeks the patient is restored to his normal condition. No publicity and no time lost from business. The Dyke Cure is bringing excellent results. DR. McTAGGART, London, Ont.

Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

### Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association

Organized, April 1974. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall. 18 Durre street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock. P.M. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President JAS. J. McLEAN; Secretary, M. J. POWER; all communications to addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMuhon

### Ancent Order of Hibernians, DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabrie! New Church; corner Centre and L. prairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, as 8 r.m. President; ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be notessed. Duleg-tes to Str-Putrick's League: A Dunn, M. Lynch and B. Connaughton.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1483.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month. at 8 p. s.

Applicants for membership or any one desirons of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

M. SHARKEY, President, 1338 Notre Dame St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 718 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GADHOUS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St

### C. M. B A. of Quebec.

## GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC

Catholic Order of Foresters

# St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at S P.M. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FOSBRE, Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON 66 Eleator street.

Total Abstinence Societies.

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

Meets in St Patrick's Hall, 92 St Alexander St, the second Sunday of each month, at 4:30 P. M. REV. J. A. McCALLEN, S.S. Rev. President, JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. 100 Y Le. Secretary, 254 St. Martin Svicet, to whom all communications should be addressed. The Committee of Management meets the first Tuesday of each month at 8 P. M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs, John Walsh; J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

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

Ектанцинев 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; President, JOHN KILLFEA (HER; Secretary, THOS, ROBERS, 30) St. Alexander Street. Meets on the second Surshay of every nouth, in St. Ann's Hall, corner young and Ottawa streets, at 230 pm, Delegates to St. Patrick's Lengue; Messes, J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and J. Shu, whan.

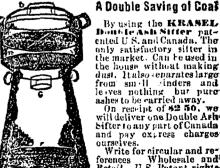


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Florida, etc. COOK'S TOURS. W. H. CLANCY, AGENT. GRAND TRUNK TICKET OFFICE, 137 St. James street."

Our subscribers are particularly requests ed to note the advertisements in the TRUE WITNESS, and when making purchases, mention the paper.

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When you wish your address changed, write us in time, giving your old address as well as you DOM OZE

### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the Figlish speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 24, 1897

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

At the request of a large number of our subscribers we have decided to change the date of issue to Saturday, ir. stead of Wednesday, as has been our custom in the past. Subscribers in all districts outside of Montreal will receive the paper prior to Saturday, but in the city delivery will only be made on Saturday. It is the intention to make other important changes in order to meet the requirements of our religious and national societies, due notice of which will be given in our next issue.

### ^CAPTAIN NOLAN'S SUCCESSOR.

It was hoped and fully expected that the St. Patrick's League, in accordance with the generally understood object for which it was organized, would exercise, at least, a certain degree of vigilance over the interests of their fellow country men, and would make it a special part of atheir duty to assist and encourage the premotion of those amongst them who shappen to be in the service of the Dominion, Province or city, as well as t support the candidature of applicants for admission thereto. Judging, however, from the action, or rather from the iraction, of the members of the League, they would appear to have been credited with intentions freign to their purpose. These remarks are suggested by the fact that an Irish Catholic, in every way qualified to succeed the Jate Captain Nolan, a man of ten years' fire service, with an unblemished record, in and out of the department, has been presed over to make room for one whose guroess is due to the fact that he has the good fortune to belong to the particular mationality which is allowed to consider itself dominant in our city government, and that the "League" made no effort to forward or press the claims of the Irish Catholic candidate. We do not wish to champion the idea that nationality outweighs every other o neideration in the eyes of either the French or English-speaking rulers of the cuty, but, certainly, the members of that body who are most interested in keeping down the impression are making no snorts to disabuse the minds of those who entertain it, and they are many. It may be said, indeed, that, on the contrary, they seem to grasp at every oppor. tunity of repudiating the unwritten law which has hitherto obtained in reference to the distribution of civic patronage, and their action, in respect of the appositment under notice, would seem to is a most glaring instance of the fact. Jessu Catholics have just reason to feel g rieved by the treatment extended to Mr Carrol. He applied to succeed to a sociation occupied by one of the few Irish Catholics who held a responsible position the Fire or, for that matter, in any martment of the city's service. He fully qualified, but the opposing o didate having the sympathy of Chief Binoit, the French Fire Chief, and Chief Benoit having roped in Alderman Colonel (!) Stevenson (who is over the the past. The latest census sage limit and should be retired) the Decarie party in the Council were emboldened to appoint their man in defi time made up of 1,291,709 Catholics and generally condemned as a crude and im: and of Irish feeling, opinion or rights of 168,818 Protestants of all sects. We pudent forgery.

side organizations decide to uphold and advance, the cause of their fellow countrymen in the public employ and elsewhere, like Cairol they will be trodden down, one after another, and once down, they will be kept there. What with diplomatic Frenchmen, canny Scotchmen, popularity-hunting Canadian Englishmen and apathetic friends. Irish Catholic interests were heavily handicapped and badly acored in this matter.

In itself this may be a comparatively small matter, but the principle it involves is as important as if it concerned the highest office in the State; it is one of those little events that indicate the direction of the wind.

### CAMBRIDGE HONORS LORD RUSSELL

The honorary degree of LL D. was recently conferred upon the Lord Chief Jústice, Lord Russell, of Killowen, by the University of Cambridge. The occasi in was availed of by the Public Orator of the University, after a reference to the ties uniting Ireland to Great Britain, to add his opinion as to how much England owed to Ireland, which had not only given her able generals and brave solciers, but also contributed men who were consticuously to the front in the art of peace; one of whom was about to be honcred by the University. He referred to the well deserved prominence His Lordship bad achieved at the Bar, in Parliament, and in other sublic

### PRINCIPAL ROBINS AND CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

Principal Robins, of McGill Normal School, made a speech in Toronto a few days ago on the subject of education in the Province of Quebec; and in the course of his remarks he said: "There were in the Province of Quebec 100,000 people who could read but not write, and 600,000 who could neither read nor write-Over a large portion of the Province all dispute was hushed; doctrines were taught, not argued. They lived as their fathers had lived, and would die as their | that exist in the latter also exist in the fathers had died, one million French-Canadians." Before making these as sertions he took care to assure his Toronto bearers that "illiteracy is prac. tically unknown amongst the supporters of the Protestant schools of the Province." We took him to task, as our readers will remember, for having quoted statistics which he could not prove, as well as for the insolent insinuations. conveyed in the words above quoted, that whatever illiteracy exists in this Province exists entirely amongst Catholics, and that the cause of it is the influence exerted upon them by their religion. To our comments Principal Robins makes the following reply:

"Sir,-You will find the figures given in my Toronto speech, of which you complain in the last Census of Canada, round numbers. I said the population of Quebec is a million and a balf, 800 000 persons can read and write, 600,000 can neither read nor write, and 100,000 cannot write but can read. The official figures are respectively 1,488,535, 608 246 and 94 584. The figures that show 17 5 p. c. of the Protestant population of this province to be in attendance at the sev eral educational institutions which they support, are contained in the last report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Quebec.

I said nothing insolent; and I said nothing inaccurate, if the official census and the official educational report are to be trusted. There is much food for thought for you, for your readers and for every lover of his country, in the documents I quoted, and to which I have now directed your attention."

Principal Robins was speaking about the present condition of education in this province, and to support his statements he quoted figures from a census taken nearly eight years ago, omitting to give even the exact statistics contained in that census-altering them, on the contrary, to suit the purpose he evidently had in view-namely, to do an injustice to the Catholics of this prov-

As to the present condition of education in this province, both as regards the population taken as a whole and as regards the Catholic and Protestant portions of it, we shall quote a few official figures for the benefit of Principal Robins. According to the latest report published by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and embodying statistics furnished by the Catholic and the Protestant Committees of the Council of Public Instruction, there were in attendance in the schools of this province in 1895-96, 303,619 pupils. Of this number 265,132 were Catholics, and 37 061 were Protestants of all sects. The significing a measure of justice which cannot cance of these official figures will be ap- | fail to redound to fhe best interests of parent, first, when the relative propor- | the country. tion of Protestants and Catholics in our total population is borne in mind, and, secondly, when they are compared with the school statistics of that of 1890 1891—shows the population of the province to have been at that

total has increased the proportion Catholics and Protestants has remained practically the same. Where, then we sek Principal Robins, is his implied inferiority of the Catholics of this province in educational matters as compared with the Protestants?

WAY THEN SATIRATES AWARD CONTROL OF THE SATIRATION OF THE SATIRATI

CATHOLIC AND ENGLISH

ever, Father Brown has just come out as

a candidate for the division of Southwark,

and is making a gallant fight. There

so marked at School Board contests.

The elections take place in a few days

and it is an augury for Father Brown's

success that he has received in his can-

didature the hearty and active support

of Mr. Vesey Knox, the Protestant M.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH, of Toronto, who

will arrive in this city to-morrow (Thurs-

day) will be a guest at Loyola College.

Once two friends undertook to improve

FOURTEEN men were killed in Ken-

tucky during the recent state elections,

To Morrow the surviving football play-

and tell their friends how it happened.

Things are coming to a pretty pass in

our Canadian militia when the Lieut.

Colonel of one of our crack regiments

starts in to lecture his commanding

England is fast becoming Catholicized

Twenty years ago the church was just re-

covering from the persecution of ages,

but to day the faith of St. Augustine has

THROUGH the courtesy of La Presse, we

are enabled to publish in this issue the

photograph of Rev. Ablé Colin. It is

by the well known firm of photograph-

ers, Lapres & Lavergne, 360 St. Denis

THE manner in whrch some men will

work cheaply is well illustrated by a

with the remnants of a bockey stick and

elderly and staid citizen, and the cheer-

THE Ave Maria says that expenses in

connection with the examination of wit-

nesses and the payment of officials, and

the judicial processes during the canon-

ization of Saints Zaccaria and Fournier,

THE fate of a little Sherbrooke boy

who, playing truant from school the

other day, had both legs cut off, is a

warning to those little boys of our own

schools who think it is jolly to "fox."

If young Laurie had remained at his

studies he would not be to-day a helpless

THE celebrated Jesuit orator, Father

Gætano Zocchi, who preached the ser-

mon on the occasion of the fiftieth anni-

versary of the death of Daniel O'Connell,

has published an interesting study of

the Liberator, in which he compares

him with St. Ambrose, whose anniver-

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. J. C.

Hanley, a clever stenographer and type-

writer, we have been favored with a full

report of the able sermon preached by the

Rev. Father Pardow, S.J., at the Gesu on

Sunday evening last. Owing to the fact

that we received it just as we are going

to press, it will only appear in our next

In our last issue appeared a charming

story entitled "A True Story of the In-

dian Mutiny," from the pen of one of

our talented contributors, Mrs. H. E.

Hope, of 195 Ottawa street, Montreal,

and concerning which we have had a

great many complimentary remarks. In

inserting the name the prefix "Miss"

was inadvertently substituted for that

BISHOP POTTER, of the Anglican Church,

account in a peculiar way by some local

of "Mrs."

sary is now being celebrated in Italy.

become the power in the land.

for any man to work for?

to be obeyed.

was 221,850 francs.

cripple.

officer.

States is a law-abiding country.

P. for Londonderry.

As to the rapid progress which is being made in the cause of education in this province, the following official statistics tell their own consoling tale: Number of primary schools in 1867 68, 3907; in 1887-88, 5.322; in 1895 6, 5.903. Number of pupils at each of the three dates given: 212 837, 259 131, 303,619; number of teachers 4,536, 8,172, 9,980; contributions by taxpayers for the schools, \$1,-313,149, \$2,022,898, \$2,407,633; contributions by the Government, \$256,762, \$362, 220, \$392 760. Other gratifying features in this connection are the increasesadly needed in both Catholic and Protestant schools—in the salaries of the teachers, and the rapid diminution observable in the number of uncertificated teachers, the figures being: in 1893-4, 1,080; in 1894-5, 891; in 1895 6, 686.

In an able address delivered in the Legislative Council a year ago the Hou-Gedeon Onimet, whom even Principal Robins will admit to be the greatest living authority on the history of education in this Province, made some observations which may, in conclusion, be appositely quoted here: "Somebody has been holding up certain of our poor schools to the animadversion of the public. Surprise has been expressed that all the children who ought to be in those distant schools, in poor and sparsely inhabited districts, are not in attendance. But has the distance which separates these children from the schools ever been taken into account? Have inclemency of the weather, the snow. storms, the condition of the roads lead ing to the schools, been taken into consideration? How is it that only the Catholic school, have been attacked. Is bigotry at the bottom of it? I do not know; but while paying homage to the condition of the schools controlled by the Protestant Committee, I must say that our Catholic schools are equally prosperous, and that the same drawbacks former."

### THE JUDICIARY.

For some years past the question of n creasing the salary paid to our judges has occupied public attention. As far back as 1878 the matter was agitated and still the subject is under discussion without any satisfactory conclusion having been reached. Lord Dufferin, in one of his remarkable speeches delivered at Toronto in September, 1878, said: "I should hope that as time goes on, as the importance and extent of their work increases and as the wealth of the country expands, it may be found expedient to attach somewhat higher salaries to those who administer the law. Pure and righteous justice is the very foundation of human happiness, but remember, it is as true of justice as of anything else, you cannot have a first class article without paying for it."

It is universally admitted to-day that the salaries of the Superior Court judges in the City of Montreal and Quebec are totally inadequate. The business of the courts has increased by hundreds of folds since the present salaries were established a quarter of a century ago. The cost of living in our great centres has nearly

In every rank of life, in trade, in banking, in railway and other circles, those filling positions of trust enjoy emoluments to-day that their predecessors a quarter of a century ago would not have dreamed of; in the judiciary alone have things remained stationary in point of emolument. We are blessed with an honorable, upright and learned body of judges, and if the laborer be worthy of his hire, why not pay for the services such men render to their coun. try, and make the Bench a goal to which the highest ambitions of young Canadians may tend as a prize worthy of their greatest efforts. The session of Parliament will soon open at Ottawa, and it is to be hoped this subject will not only occupy the attention of our legislators, but be dealt with in the spirit its importance calls for. Time and again the matter has been discussed. Under Sir John Macdonald as well as Sir John Abbott and Sir John Thompson measures were brought forward to do lustice to this urgent reform. Yet upon each occasion the bills had to be withdrawn. The whole press of the country has spoken with no uncertain sound, and there is no excuse for delay-

THE London correspondent of the New York Post says :-

The alleged letter justifying the con demnation of Christ, from Ponting Pilate to the Secretary of the Emperor liberius, produced from the Vatican

quene di (hi verard yaz lookea apon U Cilesomenio (gloore Alegard SCHOOL BOARDS: Biehop Potter proved to be like It is strange that, although in large English cities like Liverpool and Manat the meeting of the roads. An inchester Catholics obtain their fair share of representation on the School Boards, quisitive man, on searching the records, the opposite is the case in London. found that Bishop Potter, with all his Catholic candidates have on every occastalk about registering, had neglected to register himself. ion been beaten there. Undaunted at this display of bigotry in the past, how-

THE irrepressible Mr. Stead is out again with another sensational book. Before, the title of his work was blasphemous, now it is diabolical. Stead are 30,000 Catholic children in the has evidently constituted himself the Board Schools of London; and this fact moral scavenger of the Anglo-Saxon should surely operate to soften the religious asperity which has hitherto been

HIS HOLINESS, it is said, has issued instructions to the Catholics of France. in which he earnestly enjoins them to accept the Republic frankly, to put aside monarchial aspirations, and to unite for the purpose of influencing (I read) "informed by a lady voter that legislation in favor of the supreme in. terests of religion and social order."

Он, yes, about that "professional lacrosse league?" Has the sporting editor realized that this is the bockey season? Now, like a dear little nice young man, please brush the cobwebs off your brain, get a big piece of paper and a supply of pencils, form a committee each other by noticing and commenting of one, and figure the matter from a on each other's faults. They don't speak financial basis, and then from a common sense point of view. What's the result,

and yet we are told that the United BLACKPOOL, one of the most important towns in Lancashire, England, for the first time in the annals of its history, has elected a Catholic Mayor. The favored incumbent of this honorable of showing their zeal by writing a letter ers will gather and give thanks for bavposition is Mr. R. B. Mather, J.P., who of congratulation to Bishop Ryle. It ing survived, then lay aside their armor enjoys the additional distinction of having been the first Catholic gentleman in haps in his inmost soul he is already the Fylde district who was elevated to convinced that it is impossible to keep the magisterial bench, a position quite back the waves of the sea. distinct from that of the Mayor.

> Or course it is wrong to say so but really we are beginning to believe that there is no such land as Cuba. So many | to Arles he said Mass at the Church of lies have been told about it by the yellow journal correspondents, so many thrilling episodes, from the expulsion of Cam- | Calixtus II. On that occasion the enfantspos to the rescue of the Cisneros, have been recorded, that the reader seems to altar-boys, were dressed in azure blue be living in an atmosphere of romance. | cassocks with cottas, bound round the What between false dispatches and their correction the yellow journalists are having a really busy time with Cuba.

It is said that the French Government will devote twenty million dollars for the purpose of the Paris Exhibition at the opening of the next century. Onesign in a leading book store, which reads, half of this amount will be expended in 'Dickens works here all this week for the erection of two palaces in the \$1 50." Now, is that a respectable wage Champs Elysees and those in other places. Several other features, involving an outlay if a million of dollars, each THRSE are the days when the restive are being considered. That the exhibit small boy disports himself in numbers tion will be conducted on a scale of our esteemed priest, Rev. M. L. Shea, grandeur never before equalled seems to old tins, much to the discomfort of the be generally expected.

ful "shinney your own side" is an order THE city of Louisville, Ky., for the past four years has been cursed with the domination of the P.P.A. All Catholics were removed from office and everything was done that could prove the biggotry and ignorance of the men who had rode into office on an everescent wave of its departure on Tuesday morning, about prejudice. But last week the city redeemed itself. The elections were on again and the P. P. A. and their candiagain and the P. P. A. and their candidates were levelled with the dust, Louis-there was no sacrifice considered too ministration.

> ANOTHER position in the municipal circle has been filched from the Irish Catholics of Montreal. This time it is the position of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, left vacant by the death of the late Captain Nolan. The new appointed is Decarie, the City Hall engineer, a French Canadian official. Decarie may or may not be entitled by merit to the position, but surely the Irish Catholics who served faithfully and well deserve consideration fully as much as the favorite of the Fire Chief. The re. sult will be no doubt the addition of quite a number of "valuable" patents to the property of the Fire Brigade.

In connection with the approaching Irish Fair, to be held at Chicago, under the auspices of the A.O.H., The Citizen BRYS;

In a little over two weeks the Irish-Americans of Chicago will be able to frolic on the genuine "old Irish soil." Thirty two tons of soil from as many counties of the Emerald Isle are n w on their way to Chicago, where during the season the great Irish Fair will be in progress at Battery D and the Second Regiment Armory. The Irish Americans can dance the jigs and reels of their early days on the real old soil.

THERE is one thing that a bicycle rider cannot knock down, and that is one of our Superior Court Judges when he is on the Bench. On Monday Mr. Justice took an active part in the mayoralty. Curran gave judgment in a case of campaign in Greater New York in behalf Erskine vs. Desjardine Erskine was of Seth Low, and he is being called to riding a bike to Saut au Recollet and we regret to announce the death of Mr. Jos. Edgar Devlin, youngest child of Mr. Jose who represent them in the outtilbose who represent them in the outtilbose who represent them in the outtilbose who represent them in the outto grief. His energetic appeals to his latter failed to make way for the former. Who, in trying to pass ahead, came the council, and but it is fair to assume that though the terprise of the editors of secular papers. Who will go into ecstacies over the enthem in the outto grief. He held that Desjardins was with his mother on a visit to Canada. Desjarding was riding in a cart. The

ught suit for \$500 for similaries suntained in histfailure to pass. Judge Curran took the view that the Scotch minister, who, while point the injuries sustained by Erskine were ing the way to others, always remained brought on by his own imprudence and that he could have easily passed had he exercised common judgment.

> WE have been informed of a local candidate for public honors who had by his captivating style of kissing babies secured many a vote, but the seeker after office in England is evidently in advance of the fashion here, judging by the following, which we take from an exchange:-

Wonderful are the resources of the English candidate for municipal honors. No rigid conventionality limits him; none of the incumbrances that could be classified under the headings of Dignity and Propriety impede his progress. The other day at Blackburn an aspirant to membership of the local corporation while engaged in a personal canvass was she could not go to the poll as there was no one at home to nurse the baby." But the candidate was equal to the occasion, 'You go and vote," he said, " and I'll do the nursing." The result of this appeal is thus described by a Manchester contemporary :- "In a moment the infantile obstruction was transferred to the arm of the obliging candidate, and the mother hurried off to record her vote for its temporary nurse."

There is likely, says the Westminster Gazette, to be considerable controversy as to the refusal of Bishop Ryle, of Liverpool, to license the Rev. Morley Richards, curate of St. Bartholomew's, Brighton, to the curacy of St. Thomas's, Toxteth Park, a living in Mr. Gladstone's gift, unless he gave a written guarantee not to hear confessions.

The above is exquisitely funny. The P.P.A.'s ought to take the opportunity would comfort him, no doubt, but ner

### BLUE CASSOCKS FOR ALTAR-BOYS

During Cardinal Vaughan's recent visit St. Julien, which enjoys the distinction of having been consecrated by Pope de-chœurs, or as they are called here, the waist by azure blue cinctures, and wearing on their heads azure blue skull caps to match. It has been suggested, as an outcome probably of this, that the cassocks of altar boys in churches especially in those dedicated to Our Holy Mother, should be blue, as in this case, blue being regarded as the Blessed Virgin's favorite color.

### DEATH OF MR PATRICK SHEA.

It is our painful duty to chronicle, tolay, the demise of Mr. Patrick Shea, son of Mr. Jeremiah Shea, of St. Charles street, Point St. Charles, and brother of Curate of Our Lady of Good Counsel About a week ago deceased met with an accident, in which a piece of glass cut one of his fingers over the knucle. Considering it to be a mere trifle, no attention was paid to it until about three days after, when the pain became so great that he called a doctor, who found that blood poison had set in. Not for a moment however, was it thought that his end was at hand, for, contrary to the expectations of all, his soul took 980 o'clock. With everyone to whom deceased was known, and they were many, he was a great favorite. Ever ville, Kentucky, has now a clean ad great to be made in the hour of need. That God may have mercy on his soul, is the fervent prayer of all, who knew him but to love him. To his dear father, Rev. brother, brothers and sisters, we extend our sincere heartfelt sympathy.

### CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

mr. f. b. m'namee provides eouvenirs FOR THE JACK TARS.

The last Catholic Sailors' Club concert for the season was held on Thursday night last. It was a pronounced success and was attended by fully five hundred persons, of whom nearly one half were sailors. The programme was a delightone and fairly won the hearts of the large audience.

Ex Ald. Clendenning occupied the chair, and there were present, besides Lady Hingston, Mrs. F. B. McNamee, Mrs. C. F. Smith and others.

Lady Hingston presented each sailor with a new broom. This was the result of the thoughtful kindness of Mr. F. B. McNamee, whose interest in the welfare of the Club has been so pronounced. He had learned that it was a common desire among sailors to take home with them on their last trip a new broom, and he accordingly provided two hundred, enough to fill the demand.

### **\_MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF**

The Montreal Conservatory of Music will hold its twelfth annual pupil concert in Windsor Hall, on Thursday evening, Thanksgiving Day. It will be under the direction of Mr. C. E. Siefert, the talented principal, and the programme will consist of high grade classical music. Mr. Siefert's success as a mucician ie a guarantee that the public will be pleased with the entertainment provided.

We regret to announce the death of

Ber. Father McCallen's Powerful Semen-The Laws Governing the Liquor Traffic-Timely Critieism of their Administration.

Nearly thirteen hundred parishioners assisted, Sunday evening, at the annual reunion of the Catholic Temperance Societies, in St. Patrick's Church. There were present large delegations from St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. So cieties. Rev. Father Colin, of St. Patrick's, opened the religious exercises with prayer, and Rev. J. A. McCallen, 88., president of St. Patrick's Temperance Society. preached the sermon. He took for his text: "He who loves the danger will perish in it." (Eccli. iii., 27.) He, in part, said :

The number of victims of drink on our public streets, and in our Christian homes, should prove a sufficiently powerful sermon on the evils of intemperance, without the aid of these temperance reunions, annually, in our churches. These reunions, however, always do good. They give temperance men and women an opportunity to protest, by their pres ence, sgainst the evils of intemperance. They are a plea for sobriety. They remind the people that there exists in their midst societies in which they can find protection from temptation to drink. They cement still more closely the bonds of fraternal feeling between societies and give them the strength of union in a noble work. They are a rebuke to these societies who, for the sake of gain, not only solicit advertisements of saloons and restaurants for their programmes of concerts, etc., but actually dare to distribute the same at our church doors, an insult which not only arouses the indignation of hundreds of our best people, but merits the most scathing denunciation, which the preacher promised he would not fail to make, if the attempt were ever repeated in the future.

WHY DO MEN DRINK TO EXCESS? asked the Rev. Father. Why is the habit of drink so universal, and that of gluttony in eating comparatively rare? A man who once, in passing, surfeited himself with eating any particular food. profited by the punishment that fol lowed to the extent that not only for six months or six years, but often for a life time, he could not be induced to touch that particular kind of food again. On the contrary, excess in drink begot crave, which led to a physical greater indulgence in intoxicants To the physician thoroughly acquainted with the effects of alcohol, and to the brewer well acquainted with adulterating drugs, he would leave the solution of the theoretical part of the question, and would confine himself to the fact that drink begets a crave, and one that is, in too many cases, irresistible. With this fact before his eves, he would offer, in passing, his deepest, his most sincere, kindly pity and sympathy to the victime of this physical crave. who had more need of physicians and medicine than of sermons and he would address himself to those who had not yet become victime of the crave, and he would again put a question: What has a man most to fear who has not yet begun to drink liquor, or who is just beginning to tip-ple? Many things, but especially. THE SALOON, HUMAN RESPECT, AND THE

CUSTOM OF TREATING. Of the saloon he did not intend to speak. The temperance people of Montreal had interviewed both Legislature and City Council, and while certain laws had been passed to regulate the sale of liquor, they were, like most laws on this subject, a dead letter. He would only give one instance. The Sunday closing law is a dead letter. He ventured to as sert that there is not one place in this city in which liquor is for sale, and where the proprietor resides on the premises, where liquor has not been sold on Sunday during the last six months. If guilty of rash judgment, he would publicly ask pardon; but he did not ex pect to be called on to do so. He had spoken to men who said they could get all the liquor they wanted, any Sunday in the year, and on a certain day within a few months he had given the pledge to glasses of liquor between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. on that very day, which was Sun day. So the less he said of the liquor law and saloons, the less breath wasted.

Long observation had convinced the speaker that hunan respect led more men to intemperance than any other single cause. Human respect, in regard to this matter, he defined as "a fear of the censures, the criticisms, the railleries, of those who urged a man to drink -the shame of doing one's duty because of the opinions of such men." It was a dreadful commentary on the weakness of a man's character that, through fear of the criticism of those whose good opinion was not worth the having, a man should give up his liberty to do right,

AND SLAVISHLY DO WRONG.

He had met many such men in his lifetime-men, brave in danger; men, bold and strong enough to meet and vanquish a lion; men, so sensitive that they would repel the slightest insinuation against their character; but men who, when urged to drink and afraid to be laughed at, afraid of being accused of putting on airs or of wishing to pass for better men than were those who drank, joined the drinkers against the best feelings of their own heart, against the cry of heartbroken wives, mothers and sisters, against the strongest convictions of mind and the reproving voice of conscience. These men were the victims of human respect, and, yielding to its baneful influence once, yielded one hundred times, to be despised in the day of their degradation by the very men for whose opinion or friendship they bartered away liberty, conscience and every good

To overcome human respect let us re-

grong or dangerous. Let us be more solicitous for the good opinion of the bastors who have to answer for our souls; for the love of the wife and children of our homes; for the respect of the noble, worthy friends whose respect, whose love, who-e opinion is worth having, and let us not care for what they think of us who, having hastened our down all by drink, will even avoid being seen in our company.

TREATING AND BEING TREATED

was another cause of drink touched upon by Father McCallen. If done away with, more than one half the profits of the saloon would disappear, and their number be more quickly less ened than by any law on the statute book, observed or not observed. This custom was indulged in by women in their visits to one another. Ot the oc casion of the New Year, women, through human respect, to avoid being called mean, inhospitable, or through 'ear of being considered out of fashion, did not hesitate to become the agents of the demon to send more than one man reel ing drunk to his own home or to jail. Last New Year's day, or rather at 2 a m., January 2nd, said Father McCallen, I had a sick call Returning from my sick call to the Presbytery by way of Bleury street, I found two men reeling along the sidewalk between Jurors street and Lagauchetiere streetseven others bilariously drunk between Lagauchetiere street and Dowd street.three more hardly able to keep their feet, between Dowd street and Dorchester street, all on Bieury street,-and finally, a man lying in a drunken stupor on the pavement on D rchester street. between Bleury and St. Alexander streets. Had the morning been colder than it was this man might have been found dead a few hours later The carter with my aid, aroused him sufficiently to let us know that his home was fully two miles away from the spot where we found him. Placing him in the carriage, I sent him to his home. All these men were young and well dressed, victims, without a doubt, of

THE VILE CUSIOM THAT OPENS THE NEW YEAR,

by helping men to off nd their Maker. As I entered the Presbytery, I could not help asking: I wonder if the tair ladies. whose fair hands had presented the wine glass to some, at least, of these men, would have gloried in the right that met my eyes two hours past midnight of the last New Year. If, through human respect and to propitiate the goddess of fashion, for custom, they keep open house on next New Year's Day, aid with persuasive words, urge the too willing victims of intemperance to drink wine and liquor, let them at least, when their day's work is done, hire a carriage and crive about the streets of our city, that they may complete the results of their handswork. Let them follow the drunkards to whose downiali they have contributed, and enter the houses where wife and mother and sister are in ead desolation, and let brooke street sees within its walls not them dry the tears that they have caused to flow and soothe the poor broken hearts which they have crushed.

The sermon was followed by solemn Benediction of the Blessed S crament Rev. Father Flynn, C.SS R., of St. Ann's. officiated, assisted by Rev. Fathers Colin and Driscoll, of St. Patrick's, as descon and sub deacen respectively. All the priests of St. Patrick's were also present in the Sanctuary.

The musical portion of the service was rendered by the members of St. Patrick's Choir in their usual efficient manner under the direction of Prot. J. A. Fowler, | cinthe. Among other distinguished organist, and Mr. G. A. Carpenter, co ductor.

The Altar was very tastefully decorated with flowers and colored lights, and showed great taste on the part of Mr Stephen Young, the sacristan, who, it may be added, is also a member of the society.

At the conclusion of the service, the pledge of total abstinence was dminis tered by Rev. Father McCallen, whose able and eloquent discourse on the evila of intemperance no doubt very materi ally increased the number of those who march under the banner of Father Mathew.

### IT DON'T PAY

To buy drinks for the boys—it don't pay to buy drinks for yourself. It will pay to quit, but the trouble has been to do this THE A. HUTTON DIXON cure will absolutely remove all desire for liquor in a couple of days, so you can quit with out using any self denial and nobody need know you are taking the medicina man who had purchased twenty five You'll save money and gain in health and self-respect from the start Medi cine is pleasant to taste, and produces good appetite, refreshing sleep, steady nerves, and does not interfere with business duties. Full particulars scaled. The Dixon Cure Co., No. 40 Park avenue. Montreal.

JUBILEE SMOKE CONSUMER.

OUR AIR WILL BE PURE AND HEALTHY.

We are convinced that the public will be happy to learn that our city is son n to be purified of the smoke and dang rous gases which depr ciate to au h an extent certain properties and seriously undermine the most robust constitution Indeed the fact is now assured hat, after repeated trials, made in the presence of different people, the Jubilee Smoke Consumer is perfectly capable of consuming all sorts of escaping smoke and gases. This is the only Smoke Consumer that can be applied to any kind of steam boiler and nover sail to about lutely consume all the unhealthy vapora escaping from the city chimnies, and all those who are liable to be presecuted for creating a public nuisance on ac count of their chimnies, cannot do bet ter than to procure at once a Jubilie Smoke Consumer This, in fact, is neces sary in the interest of the public health and from every o her point of view; and it must also be remember d that the apparatus is guaranteed for a great length of time without the need of any repairs whatever.

This invention of Mr. Moisan is made solid copper and will last for an indefinite period, as it dues not come in contact with the fire-couse quently. It is the only Smoke Consumer possessing

Imposing Geremanies at the Grand Seminary.

The Priests of the Order Renew Their Your-An Interesting Sketch of the Great Fducational Institution.

Sunday last was the feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the temple of Jerusalem and the patron feast of the priests of the Order of St. Sulpice. The venerable and pious M. Olier, founder of St. Sulpice, in making the training of young ecclesiastics preparing for the priesthood the main object of his Order, could not have chosen a more fitting patron than the Blessed Virgin Mary, nor a more becoming patron feas: than that of the Presentation of that Holy Mother. There are, indeed, in the Divine economy many similarities between the mission of the Blessed Virgin and that of the Catholic priest. Mary was specially destined to become the Mother of God, and the priest by his sacerdotal functions is called upon to again present Jesus Christ to the world in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. This similarity of mission implies similarity of preparation, and for that reason many points of similitude are found in the life of the Virgin and in that of the young levite. Mary was presented in the temple from her early childhood, and from that moment devoted her whole life to God, and when entering the Grand Seminary the young eccleriastic also devotes his whole future life to the service of the Lord. Many other noints of similarity could be established between the Blessed Virgin and the priest, but the above are sufficient to show how pertinent was the choice of

the patron feast of grand seminaries. The Feast of the Presentation may be called the patron feast of the clergy at krye, for it is customary for all priests to renew their clerical vows on that occasion, but in the establishments of St. Sulpice alone is the feast celebrated with special pomp. On that day, in every Grand Seminary of the Order, a solemn Mass is chanted and all the members of the clergy present renew their vows at the foot of the altar and in the presence of the Bishop, se far as practicable. Montreal is no exception to that rule. and every year, on Nov. 21, the eplendid chapel of the Grand Seminary on Sher only the local priests of St. Sulpice and the theological students, but also a very large number of the clergy of the city and surrounding districts who are always cordially invited and feel most happy to accept the kind invitation.

Several Bishops and over one hundred priests were present at the celebration of Sunday last.

In the absence of Mgr. Bruchesi, Merepolitan of Montreal, Archbishop Begin, of Quebec, officiated and the other Bishous present were Mgr. Lorrain. of Pembroke; Mgr. Larocque, of Sher brooke, and Mgr. Decelles, of St. Hya ere R. v. Vicar Genera nriesta present Racicot, administrator of the diocese; Rev. Vicar General Thibaudier, of Nicolet; Rev Albé Colin, Superior of St. Sulpice. and the Superi rs of the different religious Orders. At the close of the solemn Pontifical High Mass, the imposing ceremony of the renewal of the sacerdot al yows took place. Two by two, not only the priests, but also all the theological stud ata having received any of the orders, came forward and kneeling in front of the Bishop, sitting at the altar, repeated the formula which they pronounced on the day o' their first tonsure choosing the Lord as their only share and inheritance. The sight of this army of Levites, young and old, renewing their vows of fidelity to their sacred mission is one not to be forgotten, and all those who took part in the proceedings were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the oc-

casion After the ceremony, all those present were entertained at dinner in the large refectory of the Grand Seminary.

### A Sketch of the Work of the Order.

The patron feast of St. Sulpice is also that of the Catholic population of Montreal on account of the intimate connection of the Sulpicians with the history and religious and material progress of our great metropolis. Was not, indeed, M. Olier one of the promoters and out does of Ville Marie? Did he not send his priests here as far back as the year 1657, and have they not ever since devoted their whole life and energy to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the community? A history of the work of St. Sulpice in Montreal would lead us too far, but we can hardly allow this occasion to pass without mentioning a few facts in connection with their mission he**re**.

When the first Sulpicians arrived in Montreal, three in number, in 1657, they took up their residence at the Hot 1 Dieu. and were the first pricats to permanently ix their abode in this city. The parish Montreal was canonically erected in 1678, and in 1694 the Superior of the Seminary was appointed perpetual pastor of said parish. T e Sulpicians had hecome Seigneurs of Montr al in 1663. when the Compagnie de Montrai ceded to them all their rights in the island. Af er the Conquest the property of the Sulpicians was for some time in danger, but the Act of 1791 confirmed them in their rights, and again after the rebellion of 1836-87, on account of which the Act of 1791 had been suspended, the Special Council for Lower Canada passed resolu tions uthorizing them to be continued in their rights as Seigneurs, for educational purposes: Atter the Conquest, the Seminary of Montreal had as parated from that of Paris as regards property. and ever since its revenue has been demember we are free men. Let us resent; this advantage besides being p riccil voted to works of worship education and not present at the resont description of the part of the with the efficient in all respects.

In the effect of any man to rob us of control of the with the period evidence on the part of the with the period evidence on the part of the with the period evidence on the part of the with the period evidence on the part of the with the resont at the resont at the resont at the resont of the resont at the r voted to wirks of worship, education and

the present date a visit to any of their establishments or residences convinces one that nothing has been changed in the truly sacerdotal methods traced by their pious founder. Up to some 20 years age, when the parish of Montreal was subdivided, the Sulpicians had spiritual charge of the whole city and suburbs, and that alone tells to what extent their zeal and devotion were exercised. Under guidance and often with their own funds, churches and chapels were erected wherever needed, educa tional and charitable institutions sprang up as if by enchantment, and there

is no section of the city where traces of their good work cannot be found. To them the Irish owe the erection St. Patrick's and of St. Ann's churches; and while the latter has now passed into the hands of the Redemptorist Fathers, St. Patrick's is still under the direction of the sons of M. Olier, and every Irishman knows the able and truly apoetolic manner in which the spiritual wants of that portion of the Catholic community have ever been and are still attended to. Neither will the Irish ever forget the zeal of the Sulpicians, when, together with other devoted priests, they attended to both the spiritual and temporal wants of their fever-stricken forefathers at the risk, and even cost, of their own lives.

Besides the sums expended by the Seminary as a body for Catholic worship, education and charity in Montreal, numerous members of the Order bave been known, at all times, to devote considerable personal wealth for the cause of Christ in our midst.

The mustard seed sowed by M. Olier has developed into a very large tree indeed, for besides the very large number of Sulpician Seminaries now disseminated throughout the whole of France. and where a great portion of the Catholic clergy receive their ecclesisatical education, the American Continent has for many years past benefited from similar institutions under the direction of the same Order, even outside of the Canadian establishments. Thus Baltimore has its Sulpician College and Grand Seminary, while the same Sulpicians have now also Grand Seminaries in New York and Boston, and the ecclesisatical work of Washington University is also partly under their direction. The large number of Canadian and American priests who receive, and still receive, their sacerdotal education in the Montreal Seminary, added to those who are formed in the above mentioned establishments, renders it asfe to say that the action of the Sulpicians now extends to all parts of America.

As regards the Montreal Grand Seminary, it was established in 1840 in the old Montreal College, referred to in our last issue, and in 1857 was transferred to the present spacious buildings on Sherbrooke street. As above stated, it has formed an immense number of pricate for every portion of the Canadian provinces, the United States and other dioceses on the American continent, and the work has now been ex tended to Rome, where, under the name of the Canadian College, the Sulpicians have built an extensive establishment. where young Canadian ecclesiastics and priests who wish to get their degrees from the Roman Theological schools find a home, having all the surroundings

requisite for their condition. May the above brief sketch of a small portion of the good work done by the zealous priests of St. Sulpice help to further increase which they are held by the whole population of Montreal.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

# Manchesier Martyrs.

bill declaring the Irish Parliament perfectly free of allegiance to everything but what was termed the golden link of the crown. He went further. By his act of renunciation he repealed the act requir ing an appeal from the Irish law courts to the English House of Lords, and explicitly renounced any control whatever over the laws of Ireland. No sooner. however, was the American war over than the Irish Protestants, with unfor tunate loyalty, were weak enough to connive at the disbandment of the volunteers, and once E gland had restored her garrison in Ireland she set to work to undo what Grattan and the volunteers had accomplished. The rebellion of 1798 was fomented and brought to a head as shown by Lecky and other historians, by the connivance of Pitt and the assistance of Castlereagh of infamous memory. After the sup-pression of the rebellion, wholesale bribery was resorted to, and finally the Irish Parliament was destroyed and Ireland ceased to be an independent nation on the first of January, 1781. From 1782 to 1800, when she had her own parliament, her resources and her population increased rapidly, but three years after its destruction the first great famine afflicted the country and was followed

by others at frequent intervals. The lecturer then traced in glowing terms the career of O'Connell and his sad end when he died of a broken heart over his failure to free his people, and then proceeded to give a graphic account of the Young Ireland movement and the Fenian agitation leading up to the arrest a d trial of the Manchester Martyrs. There could be no doubt that these men were not guilty of murder in so far as the intention constitutes the essence of a crime. The killing of policeman Brett was clearly the result of an accident. Unable to find the key, one of them fired a revolver into the lock of the jail van to break it open and policeman Brett, who was inside, had his eye at the keyhole at the moment. What the English press would have lauded to the skies as a glorious blow for freedom in Italy, or Greece, or Hungary, they denounced as murder when accomplished by Irishmen. Of the five men arrested and senten ed to be hung, one was subsequently proven entirely innocent, and liberated on the petition of English newspapersmen, and another man was liberated because it was shown he was

priests have always been known to lead llishing a right on the part of all those a most simple and humble life, and up to convicted to a new trial. These men who were hanged met their death like heroes with the prayer of God Save Ire-

land on their lips.
The lecturer then made a strong appeal for union. If the Irish people were united, no power on earth could withstand them, and the day would soon come when we would have the happiness of seeing the glorious resurrection of our country from its present condition of seridom into that of a free and prosperous nation.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., moved a vote of thanks, seconded by Mr. Devlin.

# Our Observer.

He lay on the bier cold and stiff in death. The features we had known so well in life were calm, but they showed upmistakable happiness and surely he had a glimpse into heaven ere death had claimed him. Dead! how strange; scarce yesterday he was one of us, young, hopeful, ambitious, loving, and now there he is and the world knows him but as one that was. Yesterday he was des tined for great deeds and we, who knew his ambitions, would have rejoiced in his success. His life was pure, his hopes honest; his was youth and energy. He stood on the threshold of manhood. but God deemed that he should not enter it, and the poor body was bowed down in obedience to the Divine Will. In this matter-of-fact, realistic age friends are scarce indeed, and the death of one is no light blow. It leaves a blank in our existence and an ever pres ent remembrance in our hearts. hard to lose when one has loved, and bitter feelings arise, but are stilled by the thoughts of the eternal peace. He was an honor to his parents, a friend to be proud of and he died as you and I hope to-a true Christian.

By the way, if it is necessary to have a Thanksgiving Day, why not have it at a date when we have something to be thenkiul for? Of course, we should make everyday one of thanksgiving, but as it appears necessary to have one day set apart would it not be much better to have it earlier in the month when there is not such a suggestiveness of winter in the atmosphere?

Query for the telegraph editor? Did you ever see a landslide?

Fashion item from a Chicago paper: "Chrysanthemums are worn only by Saturday night sweels." Toink of that, frisky football rooters, and cast aside your beloved "mum" for the modest carnation.

It is rumored that the Shamrocks are going to have a champion hockey team. Just watch for the dark horses. They are coming all right; just wait.

A new letter receiver at the Post Office. The first thing we'll know there will be a new Post Office.

Our thanks are due to the Street Railway Co. for those wooden steps which they have placed on top of the iron oneon their cars. In tuture getting on and off cars will be less dilicult than the ascent or descent of a toboggan slide.

Do have some pity on the reporter. Really he is'nt a bad sort of chap. He has his good qualities even if he does incline to sensationalism occasionally The trouble armes with the editors who demand something out of the ordinary in his reports. An editor, it may be ex plained is a tyrant who sits in a big room all by himself with a blue pencil in one hand and a pair of scissors in the other and continually growls for "more copy." But even he has a few good times.

Have you thought of the Christmas presents you are going to send to your riends? About time, is'nt it?

The rumor is indignantly denied that the Shamrocks are going to build a bicycle track on Dominion Square.

### Traveled Extensively Throughout the

Provinces - Interesting Statements Concerning His Experience. STELLARTON, N.S .- James R. Murray,

WELL KNOWN VIOLINIST

a well known violinist, of this place, who has traveled extensively throughout the Provinces, makes this statement: "I was running down in health and my

weight fell off from 175 to 150 pounds. Prescriptions did me but little good. My trouble was called nervous dyspepsia. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking five bottles I was greatly benefited. I feel as well now as ever in my life, and have increased in flesh so that I now weigh 177 pounds. I am well known in this part of the country, having followed my profession, that of a violin musician for the last 26 years. I gladly tell my friends what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. Before I began taking the medicine I did not have any ambition, but now all is changed and my dyspeptic trouble perfectly cured." JAMES R. MURRAY.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparills, do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take

# St. Mary's Bazaar

DRAWING FOR AN ORGAN.

The drawing for a beautiful Organ, kindly donated to St. Mary's Bazaar, by Willis & Co., will take place in St. Mary's Hall, Craig Street, Thursday

# Second Grand Annual Concert

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ST. MARY'S C. Y. M. SOCIETY.

ST. MARY'S HALL.

Cor. Craig and Panet Sts. THURSDAY, November 25th. No Reserved Seats Tickets. Doors open 7:30 p.m. ADULTS, . . . 25 cents. CHILDREN, . IS cente.

A.O.H.-Division No. 3.

A.O. II.—Utvision No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hiberna Hall, No. 2012 Notre Dame St. Officers: B. Wall, President: D Gallerr, Viee-President: John Hughes, Financial Secretary: Wm. Rawley, Recording Secretary: W.P. Stanton, Sergeant atarms: T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing committee. Detegates to County Board: B. Wall, D. Gallery, John Hughes, L. Brophy, Wm. R. wley, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: R. Wall, M. J. F. Qu. nu. M.P., M. Metioddrick. Hall is open every evening tex cut regular mesting makes for m mbers of the Order and their friends, where they will find I rish and other leading newspapers on tile.

# JAMESA. OGILYY & SOAS

### A TRANSFORMATION

Has taken place in our Whitewear Department, our cool and light summer garments have given place to a large assor ment of keep

### W + B M

Garments for Ladies', Misse 'and Children's wear. Everything in this department is suggestive of Warmth, Comfort and Protection against cold. Lodies' Dressing Jackets in e der-down, cut in the latest style, with the newest sleeves, nicely finished Colors are Cream. Pink, Cardinal, Checolate.

finished Colors are Cream, Pink, Caranas, Italie.
Ladies' Dressing Jackets in exquisite Figured Flamellette, Persian designs, with Silk Ribbon low at neck, with Pearlelasps. A very comfortable and stylish garment, \$4.60.
Ladies' Undershirts. An excellent range of well-made Flamellette Undershirts, in light blue, pink and white, good wearing material The.
Ladies' Undershirts, nicely eighroidered Flamellette at the.

uellette at 90c.
Misses' Flannellette Undershirts, in beautiful strice effects, well-finished, best of material, 40a

ach. Ladies' Wrappers Our selection of Wrappers is complete with the most fashionable mode, in effective colorings. Ranging in price from \$1.50,

Special Garment, Made to Order. Ladies' Flannellette Drawers. A full selection Ladies Frannellette Prawers. A full selection in all the latest shapes.

Silk Blouses in Tartan Cheeks and Shot Eeects, made up in pretty styles. Also a very handsome line is fancy wood praids.

Flannellette Night Gowns, cut full size, in very

### extra value. FOR MAMA'S PET.

preffy cotorings, extra well finished, 75c and 90c

We have a lovely assortment of eider-down Jackets, nicely trimmed at crices to suit every mother. It allow Baby to get cold while we offer extra values in Chiberen's extra warm gar-

### CORSETS.

P.D .- The New Short Waist. Corsets filled with real Whale Hone C.P. Corset. E. J. Thompson's Glove Fitting Hygican, the famous health waist for Misses, Ladies and Children and all first class and relia-ble corsets kept in stock.

Mail Orders a Specialty.

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Best Yet Offered REED ROCKERS \$4.95 Only.

egular value \$8.76 We have 5 different patterns equally argood which we will close out at \$4.95 each.

Special values to all lines of Furniture for the balance of this

month. We will store your purchases

free till wanted.

### RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

ST. PATRICK'S COURT TO HOLD A CONCERT AND SOCIAL

St. Patrick's Court of Foresters will hold a concert and social, this evening, at the Victoria Armory Hall, Cathcart street. A splendid programme of vocal and instrumental music has been prepared for the occasion, and it is certain to be a most successful affir judging by the names of the committee which has charge of the arrangements.

MR. MANSFIELD'S NEW VENTURE.

Prominent among the advertisers in the TRUE WITNESS will be found the name of Ed. Mansfield, who has recently taken over the retail boot and shoe business of Short, the shoeist, on St.

Lawrence street.

To the maj rity of our readers Mr. Mansfield needs no introduction. His long connection with Irish affairs in Montreal, particularly the great interest which he has shown in the development of the Shamrock A.A.A., in all its branches, has brought him under the favorable notice of the people on more than one occasion. Perhaps, no greater proof that the true spirit prompts and guides his actions could be found than the fact that he putronizes in a liberal manner our Catholic paper

We commend Mr Mansfield to all friends of the TRUE WITNESS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The readers of the TRUE WITNESS are . respectfully invited to call and inspect my choice assortment of Furs for Ludies and Gentlemen, which consist of Ruffs, Muffs, Capes of all kind , Collars, Boas,

Gauntlets, Caps, etc. Our facilities and our 35 years of experience in the Fur business is a guarintee to all who are desirous of having heir Fur garments made to order or repaired, unexcelled, at prices not equaled in the city.

A visit to our establishment will convince you our goods and prices are right. ARMAND DOIN, 1584 Nutre Dame Screet,

Opposite Court House

I had been telegraph operator at "B Station" some six or eight months, and held communication of a purely business character only with the operator at " D' when there came a change. Death silently removed the old man who had been in charge there so long and a new operator was installed. A message spun along the line one February morning in this wise: "Good morning, B.," to which I responded:

"Good morning, D."

Then came the information, "The old man died last night and I have taken his place."

"What is your name?" I asked.

"Nellie Merton. What is yours?" A spirit of mischief prompted my reply: " Ned Clayborn."

"Thank you," was the concise response. Then a message in real earnest came along the lines and we were obliged to attend to business.

Every day I bade my unseen acquaint-ance "Good morning" and never closed up at night without a farewell message. A twinge of conscience racked me it times and a "still, small voice" whispered its warning, but the temptation was too great and it was not long before I was sending sly messages containing a good deal "atween the lines," to the unseen Nellie. The replies to these messages were guarded but hopeful and I grew bolder. It was no end of fun.

She told me her history. She had run away from home because her parents insisted upon marrying her to a man she detested (and the last word came clicking viciously from my end of the line.) She would never marry himnever. I advised her not to and hinted at an affection deeper and truer than any the "detested fellow" could offer.

Well, the outcome of it all was that I asked the unseen Nellie to be my wife and even described the little home that was lonesomely awaiting her coming I was floundering in deep water and could but trust to a kind Providence to pull me out. My "fun" was becoming dead earnest. How I wished the wires stretch ing between us were telephonic instead of telegraphic, that I could perchance hear some exclamation or gain some token of how my message was received. But this was not to be and I had to possess my soul in patience.

That virtue was almost exhausted when the well-known call fell upon my ears. I flew to the instrument. It was concise and not very complimentary: "Rather than marry that brute I will risk it."

I was in for it now and must, perforce, flounder still deeper by sending rapturous messages over the wires. I, Delia Brown, was engaged to be married to a young lady I had never seen. This was forcing the question of "woman's

rights."

I carried on the "fun" for over three
low it orew decidedly months, and every day it grew decidedly less "funny," until I began to brood over the predicament into which I had giddily led my feet. The time was rapidly approaching when I would have conventional we to claim the bride I had won in this propose to me. novel and romantic manner, and my blood ran cold at the thought of how easy it would be for her to learn of my perfidy, and from all I had seen of her temper I felt sure she would not deal lightly with any one who would dare to The Strain of Suspense During the Voy-

play tricks upon her.

At last I could bear it no longer, and one day, just three weeks before I was to travel to D— and claim my bride. I boarded the train with altogether another motive. It was to "kiss and make up," after I had begged her with tears to

forgive me, etc., etc.
I found a little house with a little sign in blue and white swinging in the breeze, similar to the little house and the little sign at B--. It was occupied at the time by a young man reading a ing and he returned the compliment in kind. paper. I looked at him without sprak-

"I wish to see Miss Nellie Merton," I said, and as he did not speak I went on to explain. "I am the operator at B -and have an important message which mother was dangerously ill. "I felt sure must be delivered to her at once A moment's delay means—" I paused for a word and he spoke for the first time.

"So you are the operator at B—, and desire to see Miss Merton. I am sorry to disappoint you, but you see, Miss Merton is at home at the present time while I take her place. The fact is, she is going to be married and is preparing for the great event. She cannot be seen personally, but if you will intrust the message to me I will deliver it immediately, if you will be kind enough to take my place while I run around to her house."

His coolness nearly distracted me.
"I must see her," I exclaimed ex-

citedly. "But you cannot," he said coldly. have strict orders not to let anyone know her whereabouts for a day or two, until these extensive preparations are well under way."

I was on the verge of tears and with a choke in my voice I cried out, sinking of such a startling accessory to the toilet into a chair and holding up my hands of my decorous and dignified brother. into a chair and holding up my hands

deprecatingly: "Don't say another word! You will set me wild. If you will not tell me where to find Nellie," I went on in desperation, "will you please tell her this? I have been a bad, wicked girl and—and and there is no such person as Ned Clayborn. It started in fun and-andand- Please let me go to her. She will understand me so much better than you can explain it."

Unlike most men my companion was not in the least disconcerted at sight of my tears, but simply laughed loud and

long.
Presently the laughter ceased: then I heard uneasy movements in the chair heard uneasy movements in the chairoccupied by my companion; then he
got up and paced about restlessly.
Pretty soon a light touch fell upon my
arm and his voice, very gentle and kind,
said: "Nellie is here to receive your
confession and forgiveness." I dried
my eyes and looked up, but saw no one
but the tall young man who was looking but the tall young man who was looking

at me very earnestly.
"Where is she?" I saked, ready to cry "Here," he said, holding out his

hand. Instinctively I put mine into it and it closed over it firmly.

"I have also a confession to make," he said earnestly. "I thought you were another young fellow like myself, and wishing to relieve the tedium of these long, monotonous days, struck up a flirtation. I intended to meet the young man some day and have it out with him, when you came with your strange confession. In short," he added abruptly, "I am Nellie Merton. And you are Ned Clayborn? Come, dry your eyes, Ned; your Nellie is not heart broken at the turn about of affairs."

After staring at him in silent amazement the truth of the whole matter began to dawn upon my confused brain. My face grew hot with indignation. I anatched my hand from his and aprang to my feet.

"You are a contemptible fellow!" I cried.

He did not reply, but stood looking down at me from his superior height. "It was a hundred times meaner in you because your object was a woman. I will never forgive you if I live to be a thousand."

"Isn't that rather paradoxical considering the fact that you thought I was a woman and you were enacting the role of the sterner sex?" he asked.
"You might have known," I answered

severely.

"But I did not," he replied.
"Here is my train," I said shortly.
"Good bye," he replied, assisting me on to the train, despite my independence, and lifting his hat as it pulled out.

I travelled back to B—— a sadder but a wiser woman.

"You are a fool," said I to my reflection in the little mirror as I removed my

A year rolled by. I had entirely recovered from my chagrin, and buried in the darkest chamber of my memory was every thought of the tall, young operator

t D Station.
One morning I was arranging and copying some light messages, when a long shadow fell across my papers. A glance upward told me who it was. The door of that secret and darkened chamber of my memory flew open and I knew that the tall young man at D — Station was not as yet quite consigned to oblivion. Standing with hat in hand, and without any preface of any kind, he

said: "Over a year ago you asked me to marry you and I consented. I have come to day to ask you will you come or shall I enter a suit for breach of promise?"

What could I do? And, after all, perhaps he would not have made me a bet ter husband had I met him in the old conventional way and waited for him to

### CROSSING THE OCEAN.

age Described.

A writer in an American exchange

No one who has not crossed the ocean from continent to continent without any possibility of receiving news from home, and with a heart laden with anxiety for some dear one whose fate hangs in the balance, can realize the awful strain of those long drawn out days of suspense and the intense longing yet horrible dread to reach land and hear the news that may either be so heartbreaking or so inexpressibly comforting.

That whole dreadful voyage was like an awful nightmare!" said a devoted daughter, who had been cabled that her that I should never see her again, and when I saw the tug coming out to meet us, and I knew that one of my brothers would be on board to bring me news, either good or bad, I felt that I could not bear to know the truth; that if I was bereft even of the hope that had been with me since leaving Liverpool I could not stand it. I stood shaking with apprehension while a friend steadied his glass and gazed at the approaching tug.

"I see," he said slowly, as they came within the compass of his strong fieldglass. I see your brother and, -still more slowly, as if to be perfectly sure-'I think, yes, I am sure, he has on a bright red necktie!' At that I collapsed entirely. The relief was so unexpected, for I tried to prepare myself for the worst. Then I sank down in a steamer chair, half-fainting, and suddenly, the words 'bright red necktie' recurring to my mind, and the absolute incongruity

### Impetuous Youth.

"No such person as Ned Clayborn! My dear young lady, I must beg leave to differ with you. That is the name of the young man who in three short weeks is to marry Miss Merton. Surely he is not appreciate is apt to come too late, it is a curious trait in human nature of the was alled in consternation.

"Oh, will you not understand? It is a curious trait in human nature that, although in science, and, for that matter, all other impersonal matter corn, would be great fun, and so I—well I am meted with our lives, we are willing to same and after a time we became engaged—all in fun, too," here I supposed the knowledge that has been acquired before our time and draw, our designed hysterically, "I tried to stop, but I was so wicked I could not, and now."

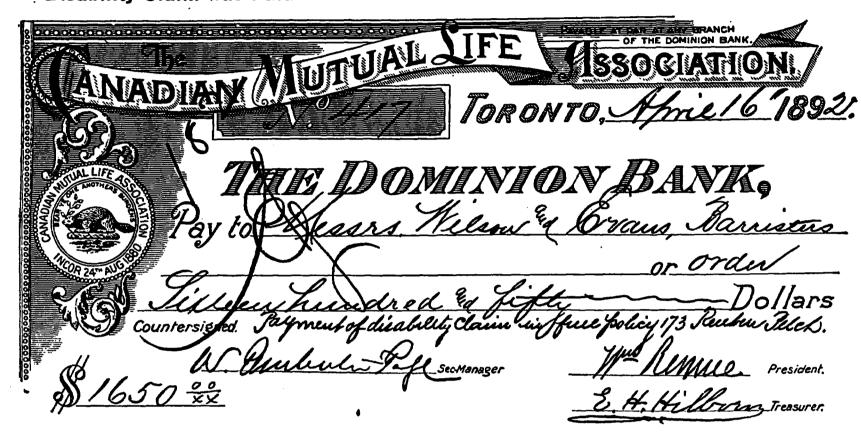
"No such person as Ned Clayborn! My dearly and the was able to gether what an all-conquering conjunction they would make! It is one of the business of a street in the young man who in three short weeks is to miss death of the priest of all the races of earth. The state of feeling, so that he was able to go. There are too many among us who never think of the priest but only as an automaton, to be moved about at their own sweet wills, especially in the sick call. Well instructed Catholics, and there is no excuse ofor there being it is not in blood in point of view. She is a sick call. Well instructed Catholics, and there is no excuse ofor there being it is not in blood in point of view. She is a suct on the country, blindly but fiercely striving for an ideal. She has been and there is no excuse of the the rown and there is no excuse of the their own sever will, sa naturomaton, to be moved about at their own sever will an automaton, to be moved about at their own sever will an automaton, to be moved about at their own sever will an automaton, to be never think of the priest of all the races of earth. It is a curious trait in human nature product of experimental democracy, and, like her own excuse of our there being on the rown excuse of our three being on the rown excuse If youth and experience could only go

# 

# The Story of a Man who Suffered the Agonies of a Living Death.

### HIM INGURABLE AND HE WAS PAID A LARGE PRONOUNCED DISABILITY CLAIM.

The Case Probably the Most Wonderful in the History of Medical Science-Brought from Hopeless, Helpless Inactivity to Health and Strength-A Reproduction of the Check by which the Disability Claim was Paid.



No other medicine in the world has ever offered such undoubted proof of merit.

## WHAT

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS have done for others they will do for you, if given a fair trial. From the Meaford, Ont . Monitor.

About two years ago the Monitor pro-cured an interview with Mr. Reuben Petch, of Griersville, in order to ascertain from his own lips if the reports were well founded that he attributed his most astounding return to health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The result of the interview was published in the Monitor under the date of Jan and the Monitor under the Monitor under the date of Jan and the Monitor under the Monitor under the date of Jan and the Monitor under 17th, 1896. Mr. Petch's case was certainly one of the most extraordinary in the annals of medicine in Canada—if not in the world. He had been ill for progress towards recovery and activity five years, and in that time he consulted | was steady and certain. no less than six of the best physicians he could find, but none could give him the least relief. His limbs and body were puffed and bloated to such an extent that he could not get his alches on the publication of the interview, containing the facts above noted, created unusual interest, not only in this section, but throughout Canada. That a was under their rules entitled to dis has proved permanent. ability insurance and made a claim for it. Two doctors, on behalf of the associ they pronounced him incurable and per

was then advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He did not hope that they the pills was a disposition to sweat freely.

tent that he could not get his clothes on, man, whose limbs and body were all but and for two years he had not dressed. dead, who had been examined by medi-He had lost the use of his limbs entirely | cal experts and pronounced incurable, His firsh seemed to be dead, and pins and on the strength of their report was could be stuck into various parts of his body without being felt or creating the slightest sensation. He could not move about, and if he attempted to get up Many were sceptical, not as to the cure, would fall and would have to be lifted about, and if he attempted to get up Many were sceptical, not as to the cure, would fall and would have to be lifted about proved this—but they did not be up. He was unable to open his mouth about proved this—but they did not be sufficiently to take solid food, and had to be fed with a spoon like a child. The view of the doubts then expressed, the doctors said his trouble was spinal scle | Monitor determined to watch the case rosis, and that he could not possibly get better. He was in fact nothing more or less than an animated corpse, so help less was he. He was a member of the Canadian Mutual Life Association, and Canadian Mutual Life Association, and complaints that the remarkable cure

On being again questioned, Mr. Petch said:—"You see those hands—the skin ation, were sent to examine him, and is now natural and elastic. Once they were hard and without sensation. You

For three years more he lingered in the now even ceased to use a cane, and can condition above noted, utterly helpless, get about my business perfectly well, and a burden to himself and triends. He You may say there is absolutely no doubt as to my cure being permanent. Indeed I am in even better health than

"Do you still attribute your cure to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?" asked the Monitor.

"Unquestionably I do," was the reply." Doctors had failed, as had also the numerous remedies recommended by my friends. Nothing I took had the slightest effect upon me until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To this wonderful medicine I owe my release from a living death. I have since recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to many of my friends, and the verdict is in their favor. I shall always bless the day I was induced to take them."

The above are the chief statements view, and the Monitor may remark, from a long acquaintance with him, that we consider his statements absolutely true and reliable. He has no interest to serve other than a desire to recommend the medicine that has done so much for him, and we feel sure that if any sufferer will write Mr. Petch, enclosing a stamp for reply, he will endorse all the statements made above. We may further add that Mr. Petch's remarkable recovery leaves no doubt of the wonderful curative power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that it seems reasonable to in-fer that they will do for others what they have done for him-restore health and vitality.

The check at the head of this article manently disabled, and in accordance with their report he was paid a disability insurance of \$1,650 (0). This was about two years after his sickness began after his sickness began about two years after

EDUCATION.

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ourselves, and is therefore to us the | part of a life that is ever changing, and | desires, expects and demands. The most important, we refuse to be guided or to take warning from the experiences of others. It is one of the many trials of a fond parent that their children think as they know they ought to think, and to see them rush blindly into trouble that might so easily have been avoided | uality if youth would only listen and consult with age. Every mother prophesies to unwilling ears what she knows to be true, but what she cannot get her young people to believe, until through experiencewhich is often unpleasant—they return equally to the men; but it must be re to the creeds of the nursery, the unquest membered that the latter have less time tioning faith of early childhood, that "mother is always right."—Exchange.

### Hard on the American Woman.

[Grace Atherton in The Contemporary Review.] The fact that 80 per cent of the actions for divorce are brought by women would appear to tell heavily against the men of who never by any chance wears any thing that is in the least loud, I went off into a fit of weak laughter, ending in tears. But wasn't it dear and thoughtful of him to put on that flaming red tie to convey the good tidings from afar off?"

appear to tell heavily against the men of the country, but, as a matter of fact, a large percentage of these divorces go by default, which implies either collusion or indifference on the part of the delin quent. Many men, it is estimated, per mit the offending wife to bring the suit tion has been brought about and is maintained by women.

changes with it. She has come to regard | clouded mind does not respond. A sick

the man she has married unsatisfactory. she torses him aside and begins life anew? It might be argued that many of the conditions enumerated apply to reason and analyze. They are essentially a race of nervous, incessant workers; they seem to be possessed by the idea die in harness.

SICK CALLS.

TIMBEY ADVICE IN REGARD TO SECURING THE SERVICE OF A PRIEST.

Priests may justly complain, and do, at the unnecessary summoning of them in the long hours of the night to a sick mit the offending wife to bring the suit | call. Cases of emergency arise, of sudrather than to disgrace her and her childen danger, and the priest readily redren. Nevertheless, the divorce resolusponds and would censure the interested who do not call upon him, no matter the hour or the inclemency of the season or The typical woman of the United his state of feeling, so that he was able

herself as by far the most important person, reconciled to God through the element in that life. She is a child of reception of the sacraments, has a calm the hour of the minute; she does not | mind, and the priest's ministration goes strike roots. Her independence has be far to effect a cure. Have reason and got an abnormal amount of individ- common sense, and attend to the reli Is it a matter for wonder that, finding gious duties promptly and in seasonable hours as far as possible.—Catholic Citi-

### A DUMAS ANECDOTE.

Dumas the elder was not in the habit of counting his money, but did once, leaving it on the chimney-piece while he left the room for a few minutes. When he returned and was giving some that if they pause to take breath the instructions to a servant; he mechanimperfect structure of their Republic ically counted the pieces over again, will fall to pieces. Even the rich men die in harness.

SICK CALLS.

AN AGREEABLE ARRANGEMENT.

When a certain General was camping on the lower Mississippi, his negro boy, Harry, was one day asked by a friend whether the General was not terribly annoyed by mosquitoes. "No, sah!" said Harry; "in the evenin' Mars' George is so 'toxicated he don't mind the skeeters, and in the mornin' the skeeters is so 'toxicated they don't mind Mars' George."-Argonaut.

### THE FASHIONS.

It seems almost impossible, says the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Times, to cease writing of velvets in some form or other; they are not only the most conspicuous of fabrics, but have been responsible for a large proportion of the novel effects presented this season. The require. two most remarkable gowns seen this week are both of velvet, but how vastly different in style of treatment, the one depending on the beauty of the stuff for its effectiveness, and the other on the old arrangement into which the velvet is

Velours gla ier" is perhaps the most magnificent fabric of the season, and its name hardly suggests its curious texture The surface is crushed in such a way that the light seems sometimes to roll over it in large waves, and again to appear like a slender anakelike thread running through the stuff. As one shakes out the fold- one effect follows another with marvellous rapidity. It has been admired on millinery and for dress trimmings, noti eably in the case of sleeves, but an entire gown of it is a veritable surprise. The color chosen is purple. the reddish shade of purple that fashion has revived this season; very pale vellow satin and magnificent point d Alencon constitute the trimmings. The gown is cut with redingote and a large lace collar narrows to four jabot revers, over the satin faced revers of the coat front. The regular, circular folds, that bag a trifle. Tre skirt drags, as do all elaborate gowns now, and the effect of the redingote falling over the long skirt is not considered at all. The other velvet dress alluded to is

elaborately pleated and corded in a fashion known as épervier, a word mean ing a kind o fishnet. It would be tedious and impossible to explain the process, more than to say that the breadths of velvet are sewed together and cut into a large circle, with an open ing for the waist. The whole is then pleated and the pleate drawn together at intervals by clusters of cords. The Comtesse de Castellane appeared at Longchamps one day recently in a gown of black velvet, with the entire skirt. bodice and sleeves arranged in this manner This original fac in is not confined to velvet, although it made its ap pearance in that material We see it in stks already, and the couturières prom ise it in crepes and mousselines. Dress certainly promises to become a serious item of expense this season, if the pres ent craze for handwork continues.

At present one naturally expects to find the winter modes practically settled. but this general fact can hardly be ac cepted this year. Livers of good taste and harmony in dress undoubtedly wish that fashions would stop just where they are, and save one fr m even the possi bility of adopting some of the models that seem to threaten. It would be futile to deny that there is a threatening not only of the bustle and the ugliest form of the double skirt, but of the "pullback," and some of the gowns shown, if not yet worn, too vividly suggest the modes of the seventies.

### FRILLS OF FASHION.

some of the new coats. They fail over another close fitted sleeve to the elbow, are lined with satin and edged with

trimming on many of the new cloth gowns, where it covers the square neck, to fashionable with the new blouse waist, yokes revers, epaulets and collars, with good effect.

Bright blue cloth jackets made after the Russian blouse model and trimmed with black braid are worn with black skirts.

Olive-shaped buttons covered with gilt. silver black and colored silks, are one of the fancies in dress trimming and is an old fashion revived. One pretty ex ample of their use is in a collar band of white satin made in two narrow bands, with several rows of machine stitching for a finish, and put together with one row of little gold oliver not much more than half an inch long and a little distance apart, forming an open insertion. This collar is shaped to flare out a little from the neck, but it is of the usual width and not at all a high collar.

High collars are quite the correct thing on house gowns as well as coats, and they are sometimes made of fur. The Mi dici collar appears again, and so also does the Valois, which is simply a decoration, as it extends across the back

Pointe de Venise lace in cream tint on a silk net in various widths is the trimming on many of the silk and satin evening gowns.

Plaid silk is combined with plain cloth in some of the new costumes, when it appears in folds, vest fronts, and yokes and flounces. Three deep plaid flounces entirely covering a black silk skirt are a movelty, indeed, and this is worn with a black silk or satin bodice with plaid blouse vest and epaulets

Much longer coats than the little short jacket are in the ascendancy of fashion, despite all the prophecies to the contrary. They are made of fur and colored cloths, has decembly braided, and are call ed the "pelisse coats."

The variety in black materials is extensive this season, and the prettiest of all are the bayadere cords in silk and wool. Black poplins and corded silks are very much worn.

"Peau de gant" is a new and supple dress material, which resembles peau de soie, made of wool instead of silk.

Guipure lace yokes, edged with three or four gathered frills of narrow Valenciennes lace, are one of the novel features of budice decoration.

### THE HOUSEHOLD.

An old scrap backet that has been thrown aside or a peach backet may be made into a convenient recentacle for Aweepings. A maid can readily take it nerves and a good APPETITE.

around with her from room to room to empty into it the filled dustpan. The basket should first be lined with glazed paper cambric.

Aluminum paillettes are superseding those of silver, as they are lighter in weight and do not tarnish.

If you have a supply of last season's nuts on hand, let them soak in salt and water for twenty four hours before using them; it will improve them very much.

Plaid velvets are made into gowns for young ladies, and a little finish of kilted

The brewing of the tea upon one's tea table is a prevailing custom nor, and the beautiful cut glass tea caddy with a screw top of solid silver upon which one's monogram may be engraved is an attractive addition to the many other pretty accessories that belong upon the tea tray.

Chantilly lace shawls are made into evening wraps by cutting them in the centre and draping them over a white satin cape lined with red velvet. Chan-tilly edging is useful for the finish up the front and red ostrich feathers for the maide of the high collar.

One is often discouraged when the furs that have been put away for a season are unpacked, because they have an unkempt, mussed appearance. To remedy this take bran as hot as the hand can bear it, rub it into the fur, beat the fur lightly with a small switch, and then brush the turs with a rather stiff brush. The appearance of the fur will be greatly improved by this treatment.

When it is necessary to keep a meal hot for a belated c mer, do not set the waistcoat is of satin. arranged in many | plate holding the food in a hot oven, thus discoloring the china as well as drying the food; instead, place the plate upon the fire over a pan of boiling water, covering the plate with a pan that will just fit over the edge of the plate The food will keep hot and there will be enough steam from the boiling water in the lower pan to keep the plate moist and prevent its contents becoming dried.

### HOUSEKEEPING IN KLONDIKE.

A LADY TELIS OF HER LIFE ON THE YUKON.

"Housekeeping in the Klondike" is the title of a letter to an American exchange, from a lady residing with her husband in Ramiport City, on the Yukon. She says:—" The Klondike is a very dirty place, that it is impossible to escape it. and that after a very short residence the pores of the skin become saturated with it. There is some sort of mineral deposit—gold, perhaps—which acts upon the skin and clothing, and grinds into them. Washing does not remove it, but produces a gummy substance, which the strongest soap won't cut. This dirt is the hardest thing I have to endure. I like the country. The air is fine and clear, with glorious sunsets on mountain and river. We have an \$800 log cabin; just a hut with one room, one window, a bunk, and a place for a stovepipe. There are no beds; in the whole town there is but one cot and mattress, and that is ours. Our cabin is situated on a hill, commanding fine views of both ends in the river. There are about four hundred inhabit ants here. The newcomers, like our selves, are well provisioned; those who have been here all summer have but little, and poor prospects of more. The situation is alarming. We were aroused, night before last, after midnight, by a The full bell-shaped sleeves distinguish summons to go down to the store and at tenda meeting for the purpose of prevent ing a steamer which had just come in from taking her provisions any farther. Dried fruits, butter, evaporated potatoes, kero-Heavy guipure lace is a feature of sene oil etc., are a dollar a pound. A stove which sells in Seattle for \$12 brings \$45 here, and is not to be had except occasionally. We have everything, almost, in one form or another, except fresh meats. Eggs and milk we have desiccated and condensed. likewise potatoes and onions; and we have excellent appetites. . . There are three other ladies in the town. In fact, we are the most unique crowd that ever came to a mining-camp-lawyers, doctors, brokers. teachers, society men-all are here."

WOMEN IN SWITZERLAND.

THEY ARE PROPOSING TO HOLD A CONGRESS TO DISCUSS GRIEVANCES.

The women of Switzerland are hoping to arrange a congress of women from all the cantons, to take place during the exhibition at Geneva next year. They look forward to being able thus to lay a foundation for the formation of a national council of women.

A society now existing in Geneva with branches in other towns, has much the same spirit and aims as a national council. It is called L'Union des Femmes, and has taken up the question of women's wages, of co-operative stores, of technical education, of dress reform and woman's moral elevation. Connected with this union is the Society for Woman's Legal Rights, which last year achieved a great step in advance by procuring for married women the right to dispose of their own fortune or wages, as the case may be, and to bank the same under their own name. Louis Bridel, professor of law at the University of Geneva, has been most helpful in this matter, as in all questions relating to women, in which, aided by his wife, he

takes the greatest interest. Feminine education, as every one knows, is far advanced in Switzerland, and the University of Zurich has many women students, most of whom come, however, from other lands. It was here that Dr. Emily Kempin, the first lecturer of the woman's law class of the University of the City of New York, was trained. She had a long and hard struggle before being allowed to practice her calling, but the fight has been a successful one, for she is now not only engaged in active professional work, 'ut is also professor at law at her Alma Mater.

"No man," said Uncle Eben. "kin be puffect. But it's only by trin' ter be so dat mos' ob us kin manage ter keep middlin' respectable." — Washington Stur.

BETTER than cure is prevention. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you may keep well, with pure blood, strong

### PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week by the U.S. and Canadian Governments to Canadian Inventors. This report is specially prepored for this journal by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Bolicitors of Patenta and experts, head office 185 St. James street, Temple Building, Montreal:-

### AMERICAN PATENTS.

593917—Hugh W. Aird et al., Montreal, Can., paint. 593564-William Cain, Perth, Can. 593923 - George H. Cooper, New West-

mineter. Can., air motor, 593574-Carpus French, Oshawa, Can. 88W Set.

593671—Oscar Legros, North Biy, Can., fare box register. 593 275-Mrs. Donat Lambert, Terreboune, Minn., wash boiler.

CANADIAN PATENTS. 57977-Jean Louis P. Houde, Montreal,

combined sleigh and carriage. 58101-Eibert B. Stevenson, Philipsburg. P.Q, clothes tongs for removing clothing from wash kettle or boiler.
58103-Alfred E. Brown, Hamiota, Man., land scrubber.

The old man who looks out at the world with clear and healthy eyes cannot help teeling great gratification at the thought that his children have inherited from him no weakness nor tendency to dis ease. The healthy old man is the man who has throughout his life kept his digestion good and his blood pure. Not one in a thousand does do it. Germs go through the healthy body without effect. Let them once find lodgment or let them find a weak spot, they will devel p by the million and the blood will be full of them. Instead of giving strength to the tissues, it will force upon them innutri tious matter, and the man will lose flesh and the more susceptible he is to disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only medicine that absolutely and infallibly cures all blood diseases, and almost all diseases are blood diseases. It isn't a medicine for some one particular so called disease. It is a medicine for the whole body. It forces out all the germs of disease, and replaces impurities with ricb, red blood.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday, Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2000.

### La Banque Jacques Cartier.

### DIVIDEND No. 64.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half per Cent. for the current half-year has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking-House, in this city, on and after

Wednesday, the 1st day of December next.

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

TANCREDE BIENVENU. General Manager. Montreal, 1st October, 1897. 17-3

### LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE,

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

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

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

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### HERE'S WHAT YOU ARE TO DO.

There are thirty words in this schedule, from each of which lettershave been omitted and their places have been supplied by dashes. To fill in the blank spaces and get the names properly you must have some knowledge of geography and history. We want you to spell out as many words as you can, then send to us with 25 cents to pay for a three months' subscription to Woman's World. For correct lists we shall give \$200.00 in cash. If more than one person sends a full, correct list, the money will be awarded to the fifty best lists in appearance. Also, if your list contains twenty or more correct words, we shall send you a beautiful Egeria Biamond Scarf Pin (for lady or gentleman), the regular price of which is \$2.25. Therefore, by sending your list, you are positively certain of the \$2.25 prize, and by being careful to send a correct list you have an opportunity of the \$2.00.00 cash award. The distance that you may live from New York makes no difference. All have equal opportunity for winning.

### PRIZES WILL BE SENT PROMPTLY.

Prizes will be housestly awarded and promptly sent. We publish the list of words to be studied out. In making your list of answers, because to give the number of each word:

I. - RA-I - A country of South 2. - A - | - | - Name of the largest body of water.

3. M - D - - E - - A - E - - A sea. 4. - M -- 0 - A large river.

5. T - A -- S Well known river of Europe. 6. S - A N - A - Acity in one of the Southern States. 7. H - - - - X A city of Canada.

9. - E -- E -- E - One of the United States. 10. - A - R | - A city of Spain.

II. H - V -- A A city on a well known island. 12. S - M - E - A well known old fort of the United States. 13. G -- R - L - A - Greatest fortifica-

14. 8 - A - L E - A great explorer. 15. C-L-F---1 - One of the United States. 30. M-D-G-S-A-Anisland near

16. B - S M - - K A noted ruler. 17. -- CTO-|- Another noted ruler. 18. P - R - U - A - Country of Europe. 19. A - S T - A - | - A big island. 20. M -- IN -E - Name of the most prominent American 21. T -- A - One of the United States. 22. J-F--R--N Once President of the United States.

8. N - A - A - A Noted for display of 23. - U -- N A large lake. 24. E - E - S - N A noted poet. 25. C - R - A A foreign country, same

> 26. B - R - 0 A large island. 27. W-M--S W-R-D Popular family magazine. 28. B - H - I - G A sea. 29. A - L - N - | - An ocean.

ment

Losses

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..... **78** .... WILFRID LAMARRE, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that an action in separation as to property has been taken against Wilfrid Lamarre, Trader, of the City of St. Henri.

DAME LEA LAMARRE, Plaintiff;

Montreal, 8th November, 1897. BEAUDIN, CARDINAL,

LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN. Attorneys of Plaintif. Business Enrds.

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WILLIAM S

s of the A. O. H. Inthe Capi-Annual Meeting of the Ladi's of Charity and Other Matters.

The annual meeting of the Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's Asylum was held last week and the report of the treasurer showed that the district collections amounted to over five hundred dollars. A part of this work is also done by the men and an effort was made to put the matter entirely in the hands of the ladies, but no decision was reached. The election of officers resulted as follows:-

Hon. president-Mrs. F. McDougall.

President—Mrs. M. P. Davis.
Vice presidents—Mrs. Batterton, St.
Patrick's, Mrs. H. F. Sims, St. Bridget's;
Mrs. J. Martin, St. Mary's; Mrs. O'Rielly, St. Joseph's.

Treasurer-Rev. Sister Howley. Secretary-Mrs. E. A. Mara.

Cou: cillors-Mrs. W. King, Miss Mc-Evoy, Miss Wade, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Mundy, Mrs. Walsh and Mts. Baxter. The collectors are the same as last year and are as follows:

St. Patrick's parish-Mesdames John Gorman, Miss R. Smith, Mrs. Slater, Miss McEvoy, Miss T. Burns, Miss Kimmins, Mrs. J. H. Lewis, Miss Doyle, Miss Clarke and Miss Ahearn.

St. Joseph's parish - Mrs. John O'Rielly. St. Bridget's parish-Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Mundy.

St. Mary's parish—Mrs. Coulter. Hull and Aylmer—Mrs. Walsh. A resolution of condolence was passed to Mrs. Slater on the recent death of her

The A.O.H., Division No. 1, held meeting some days ago, and it was decided to send out circulars to the local Irishmen not members of the Order stating the benefits to be derived from joining the Hibrrnians.

The circular states that Irishmen will be benefitted generally by being brought into closer union and also points out the fact that there is a fund from which members will receive support during times of sickness.

Division No. 2 also held their regular meeting last week, and among other business transacted, a committee in regard to increasing the membership of the Order was appointed to co-operate with the members of Division No. 1.

The Catholic Foresters is a busy and active organization. Its membership is continually increasing, and every effort is being made to make it attractive. At Homes and other entertainments are regularly arranged at intervals to bring the most fastidious. The following gen the members together. A subscription themen compose the committee for these is being taken up among the several Courts for the benefit of the Casselman Court, which lost its equipment during the recent fire.

Even the hotelkeepers have been bitteen by the craze for "reform." At a recent meeting of the trade, held in the Capital city, it was determined to raise the price of whiskey in order that the barkeeper might be enabled to sell a 'good' quality of liquor. Perhaps the act—elf-confessed—that Ottawa hotelmen have been selling cheap and poor the month of February. whiskey may account for some of the peculiar actions of our legislators in

There is a real scare over the milk question. It is feared that the tuberculosis which has been discovered among the dairy cows of the district may affect consumers and produce consumption among the people who drink the milk coming from this infected source. There is an agitation on foot for the appointment of a milk inspector, and meanwhile the great majority of the citizens are fattening on boiled milk as a precautionary measure.

According to the Free Press, the Manitoba school question is no longer a politi-cal factor and the decision of His Holiness on the vexed question will have no effect on the destinies of Canada. It says: "The matter can no longer be regarded as a public question and any future dealing with it will not be in the domain of politics. The affairs of God and Cæsar will be completely separated."

Sir Oliver Mowat spent his last day in Ottawa immersed in the business of the office he was about to surrender to accept one of still higher honor, though not greater responsibility. To all appearance it seemed that there was to be no change and that the next day would still see him Minister of Justice.

The Free Press says that Branch 54 of the C. M. B. A. has been dissolved. The dissolution has been brought about for the mutual good of Branches Nos. 59 and 176, which had each a membership of 28, and could well afford to continue as separate branches. But these branches agreed to amalgamate in order (1) to reduce expenses of administration; (2) to ensure a larger attendance at meetings; (3) to bring together more members in the transaction of business and consideration of matters affecting the welfare of our association; (4) lastly, to heartily contribute, when authorized requests are made, to the funds asked in support of brothers visited by the hand of advesity. This they will be able to do, when the consolidated

The Liquor and Drug Habits.

We guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when Mr. A. Hutton Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken as directed, all desire for liquor or drugs is removed within three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks. The medicine is taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results—normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, and health impaired in every way. Indisputable test in Corner of METCALFE timony sent sealed. We invite strict investigation. Address The Dixon Core TELEPHONE No. 3833.

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few month. Such and the easons that brought, about the samalgamation of Branches Nos. 59 and 176 or the dissolution of Branche No. 59 and 176 or the dissolution of Branch No. 59. The slatter was unfortunate to lose its numeral designation when the number of the branch that should ask dissolution was drawn. However, the result was accepted in this respect with good nature. The new branch has a bright future in store for it.

### C. M. B. A.

ANNUAL NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

It was pleasant, indeed, to witness the grand rally made by Branch 1, C.M.B.A., Quebec Grand Council, on Monday evening, when some 75 members took their seats and prepared to nominate their officers-good and true men-for the next term of twelve months, President John Lappin presiding. Bros. W. J. Scullion, Finan. Secretary, T. J. White, Treasurer, F. C. Lawlor, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, were specially honored by a letter having been received from the Grand Recorder, Quebec city, expressing himself well pleased with the manner in which they had transacted the business of their Branch in all their correspondence with him, and most heartily wishing they might be re-elected by acclamation as indeed they were as a reward for their many years faithful services. In fact, other old officers, in particular the respected President, were also elected by acclamation, and the remainder received no opposition in any case, thus proving the good will and harmony existing in this Branch. During the evening some Constitutional questions were debated by many members in a highly creditable manner, that would do honor to any society. But the memory of the departed brothers of this Branch was not forgotten, and arrangements are being made for having a grand requiem Mass for their benefi**t.** 

The Secretary read four applications for membership, and as many more are in preparation. Next meeting on 13th Dec., and the Installation of Officers will take place on the 10th January next, when it is expected the Rev. Spiritual Adviser and the Grand President will be

F. C. LAWLOR, Sec. Br. 1.

Branch 232. Branch No. 232, C.M.B.A., Grand Coun cil of Canada, will hold the second of its monthly socials in the Queen's Hall Assembly rooms. on Friday evening next., The inauguration of these monthly socials by this Branch has always proved to be of much good, as it has been the means of bringing the members, with their families and friends, into social intercourse, while at the same time affording them an opportunity of passing a pleasant evening. The programme outlined for the evening, it is needless to say, is a varied one, and will please socials: President, T. M. Ireland; Bros T. A. Lynch, Thos. Cowsn, J. Rinahan W. E. Durack, A. Galley, P. J. Cherry N. Butler, A. C. Coleman and J. Mac donald. According to the statement of the popular president of the Branch, it is the intention to leave nothing undone to guarantee to all who attend the socials a most enjoyable and pleasant time. The Branch also intends to celebrate the anniversary of its organization by a grand supper and social in the Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms during

Branch 26.

The regular meeting of Branch 26 of the C. M. B. A., which was held at St. Patrick's Hall, St. Alexander Street, on Monday evening, was largely attended. President Michael Sharker presided. One new member was initiated, and two applications for membership were referred to the Board of Trustees.

The "At Home" Committee reported that the event which had taken place on the 10th had proved a success. The nomination of officers for the ensuing

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3 cases just put into stock, all to be sold at special prices. This lot was secured from a large manufacturer at clearing out rates;
500 dozen Bleached Table Napkins, in all sizes from 58 x 5-8 to 7-8 x 7-8. Prices from \$1.50 to \$11.50 per dozen.

Less Special Discount for this Sale of 26 per cent.

500 Bleached Linen Damask Table Cloths, all sizes from 8-8 to 10-16, or from 2 yards to 4 yards long. All the finest. Prices from \$3.50 to \$10.00 each. Less Special Discount for this Sale of 20 per cent.

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year was next proceeded with and the deavoring to mislead them with regard following staff of officers were unanim- to himself and his priests. He had ously elected:-

Bleury street, and Dr. Ed. J. O'Connor, 377 St. Antone street. Chancellor, M. Sharkey; President, Martin Eagan; 1st Vice-President, D. J. McGillis; 2nd Vice-President, Wm. H. Cox, N.P.; Secretary, J. J. Costigan ; Asst. do., Jno. P. Curran ; Financial Sec , G. A. Gadbois; Treasurer John H Feeley; Marshal, James Milloy; Guard, P. J. McDonagh. Trustees—Bros. P. Reynolds, D. J. McGillis, J. E. Short-II, F. J. Curran, B.C.L., Robt. Warren. Representative to Grand Council, Chancellor P. Reynolds; Alternate, Chancellor A. D. McGillis.

Short addresses were made by the newly elected officers, after which the regular business of the meeting was proceeded with. Grand Chancellor T. J. Finn made an address on the good of the his advice in this most important mat-Association, and was followed by Chancellors A. D. McGillis, P. Reynolds, J. P. Curran, L. E. Simoneau and others.

A resolution of sympathy was adopted to Bro. Thomas Conway on the recent death in his family. Arrangements were made for the holding of an open meeting on the first Monday in January, and also for the installation meeting on the second Monday of the same month. Considerable other business of importance was transacted, after which the meeting was brought to a close.

this week in which Archbishop Walsh, a number of the leading Irish Nationala number of the leading Irish National- Rev. J. J. Mohan, Carrickmacross, to ists and others took part, for the purpose be C.C., Threemilehoue. Rev. John Mcof devising ways and means of bringing Glone, Fintona, to be C.C., Maghera-about a speedy settlement of the Irish cloon. Rev. N. Maguire, Magheracloon, University question. After the matter more, to be C.C., Newtownbutler. R-v. had been fully considered in its various J. McKenna, Newtownbutler, to be C.C. aspects, it was decided that the necessary | Donaghmoyne. Rev. P. McCleary, Masteps should at once be taken for the holding of a representative public meetin a Public to proceed the Gorgan and the Gorga ing in Dublin to press upon the Government the necessity of meeting the Catholic claim by introducing in the next session of Parliament a measure embodying the principles which were enunciated in the recent declaration of the Catholic laity of Ireland, and have since been practically endorsed by the First Lord of the Treasury with the concurrence of representative members of all parties in presentative members of all parties in Parliament.

A committee was appointed to carry Rev. J. Meenan, Threemile house, to be out the ides.

A proposal to convert the old Cabbage garden graveyard into a public park, it DEATH OF AN IRISH MISHOP IN QUEENS is said by a local paper, has been made LAND. to the Corporation and other authorities. The author of the idea is Lord

The recent fires in public buildings throughout different parts of the continent has been the means of awakening the local municipal authorities to look closely into the arrangements made for the public in these places. An Irish exchange, referring to a leading city in the South, has this to say: The City. Engineer's report on the means of exit from places of public resort in the city is the most important matter brought before the public for a considerable time. Out of nearly fifty buildings examined the engineer only finds about eight in which he does not consider some alteration necessary to provide for possible contingencies such as panic from fire, etc. Perhaps the most important paragraph in the report is that dealing with the exit from the gallery of the Opera House. Anyone who has been in the theatre on a crowded night must have shuddered at the thought of what would occur in the event of a fire. The tortuous passage leading from the gallery especially seems to have been designed as much as possible to retard the progress of the people leaving the house, even under ordinary circumstances, and one shrinks from contemplating the horrors which would necessarily attend a rush of panic stricken people, driven by that greatest of all human terrors, the fear of death by fire! The engineer has done good service by his report, and the sooner the reforms he suggests are carried out by the Opera House Company and all the other parties concerned the better.

The municipal elections in Beliast are awakening unusual interest now that the final struggle is but two weeks distant, the nominations being fixed for the 16th, and the elections a week later. There has been a great deal of discussion in the circles of Catholics on account of the special effort being made to secure their just quota of re-presentation in the council. His Lordship Bishop Henry, who has been the leader in the gallant struggle for this representation, recently referred to certain rumors circulated to do the cause injury. His Lordship said:

He wished to make one or two remarks on a subject painful to him as their parish priest and bishop 'It appeared that misguided men were going about among their fellow Catholits enthe leader in the gallant struggle for this

ter with what he considered great discourtesy. With regard to his pricets, all he had to say was that, if any priest was, as some stated, in favor of men who had spurned his authority and advice as Bisuop on an important Catholic question, that priest was false to his duty as a priest; he had no evidence however, that any priest in the city had so far forgotten what he owed to his Bishop and himself. CLOGHER. His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Owens has been pleased to make the following changes among the clergy of the diocese of Clogher:-Rev. A. Maguire, Enniskillen, to be C.C., Carrickmacross. Rev. DUBLIN, Nov. 13.—A meeting was held P. Connolly, Threemilehouse, to be C.C., Enniskillen. Rev. W. Doherty, Carrickmacross, to be C. C, Fintona to be C.C., Dromore. Rev. J. Sheil, Dro-

News has reached New Ross of the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Hutchin son, Bishop of Cookstown, North Queens. land, Australia. The sad event took place on Thursday last. Deceased was brother of Mr. James Hutchinson, J P., Rosbercon Castle, and Mr. Matthew Hutchinson, merchant, New Ross. When the first cable of Bishop Hutchinson's death arrived and became known every part of the town manifested signs of mourning. Early in life he entered the Order of St. Augustine, and from his entry, by his open and straightforward character, endeared himself to his brethren in religion, who later on, when the op-portunity offered, marked their appre-ciation of him by electing him Provincial of the Irish Province. The Augustinian Mission in Hoxlon, London, owes much to his zeal. He laboured there for many years, and to provide funds for it in the early days of its existence he cheerfully undertook the unpleasant task of collecting throughout the United States. He was beloved by his people, and by his brother Augustinians his memory will for long be cherished. By his brethren in religion he will be for ever held in grateful remembrance because of the noble sacrifices he made to found and maintain the Augustinian

been informed that they were telling Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; the people that the Bishop had given Grand Deputy, Bro. T. P. Tansey; Mediup the Catholic Association and its cal Advisers, Dr. G. H. Merrill, 150 candidates for the Town Council, and that priests were in favor of their candidates. Now, he wished them and all the Catholics of that district to under stand that it was false—absolutely false -that he had given up the Catholic As sociation or its candidates. On the contrary, he held that it would be a calamity for Catholic interests if any other men were returned by them to the Council It was, therefore, his most earnest desire that the candidates of the Catholic Association be one and all re-turned to represent him and them and all the Catholics of the city in the new Council Neither he (his Lordship) nor they need expect much consideration from the other candidates, if returned, who had treated him, their Bishop, and

CLERICAL CHANGES IN THE DIOCESE OF

aghan, to be C. C., Ty davnet. Rev. P. McNeaney, Tydavnet, to be C.C., Clogher.

C. C., Fivemiletown,

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| Ladies' New Plain Cloth Jacks ts                          | 11 00   |
| Ladies' New French Model Jackets                          | 12.75   |
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| Ladies' New English Walking Jackets                       | 21.50   |
| Ladies' New Covert Cloth Jackets                          | 12 75   |
| Ladies' New Box Beaver Jackets                            | 14.25   |
| Ladies' New Jackets (French Fabric)                       | 22.75   |
| Ladies' New Russian Jackets                               | 23.73   |
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Silks, in large and small designs and

novitiate and house of studies at Orlagh. was erected which enclosed a chamber from which - since he became its first open to the direct light from the sky. Pring-young priests have gone forth to The pig was stuck in the usual way, labour unselfishly, as did he, in the vine- and as it poured out its blood at its yard of the Lord.

DEATH OF A NOTED PRIEST.

Scarcely has the grave closed upon the popular and esteemed Carmelite Father (Father Hall) than the Order has Dr. Maxwell wheeled round, and whilst again to lament for another of its heat and most sainted pricate, the Very Rev. Father Bennett, whose death took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Carmelite College, St. Joseph's, Teremore. Deceased was attached, many years ago, to the church in Whitefriar street, and was, perhaps, the oldest priest in the diocese, having attained the venerable age of 93 years. He was a distinguished scholar and theologian, and with the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock was, we believe, one of the first professors at All Hallow's Missionary College, Drumcondra, and had much to do with its inception. A life long intimacy between the two clerics existed. For many years past Father Bennett retired from active duties in the Order. He filled the various offices with great ability and piety, and was greatly respected by his brother priests. He was, about 50 years ago, the Assistant-

A most extraordinary surgical opera-tion was performed a few days ago by several members of the staff of the Eye and Ear Hospital. It was nothing less than the cutting off from a recently de-ceased pig of an eyelid and the attaching of the same to the eye of a man who needed the appendage. By permission of Mr Michael Roohe the experiment was carried out in the Garden lane Stores of the old-established bacon curing estab lishment of Mr. P. Kehoe, Francis street, of which Mr. Roche is propriet r. The patient operated upon is John Ryan. He is 45 years of age and is an army man. He has been for some time in the Clonmel union hospital suffering from ophthalmia, resulting from absence of the eyelid. The guardians sent him to the Ear and Eye Hospital, Molesworth street, where he has been under treatment now for many years. As it was found impossible that his eye could be cured—that if it were exposed to light without the protection of a lid the disease would return, Dr. Maxwell, who had him in charge, determined to make an operation. He obtained the assistance of Dr. Mooney and Dr. Large. Having obtained the permission of Mr. Roche he visited the premises and a healthy nig was realested. On and a healthy pig was selected. On Wednesday at a quarter to 11 the three medical men arrived at the premises with the patient in a cab. A screen

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t poured out its blood at its throat Dr. Maxwell, with a swift stroke of the lancet, cut off its eyelid. The patient was at the moment in charge of Drs. Mooney and Large, and a line of the eyelid where the attachment was to be made had been cut. Quick as thought the little piece of pig was still living, attached it to the man's evelid. The piece was instantly made fast by stitches. The patient endured the operation bravely. He was detained in Mr. Kehoe's for a little time to recover after the eye was bandaged, and he was then removed back to the hospital.

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