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THE JUDGMENT CONFIRMED.

THE "CANADA REVUE" CASE DISMISSED IN REVIEW.

JUDGE DOHERTY'S DECISION UPHOLD BY THE MAJORITY OF THE COURT—JUDGE ARCHIBALD DISSENTING—THE ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL VINDICATED—THE JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

At last the judgment in Review in the now cause celebre of the Canada Revue against the Archbishop of Montreal has been given. Our readers will recall the elaborate and learned judgment delivered some months ago, by Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty, dismissing the action of the plaintiffs. The majority of the Court of Review, consisting of Acting-Chief Justice Tait and Judge Taschereau, confirmed the holding of Judge Doherty. Judge Archibald dissented from the judgment, and was the first to read his decision.

It took over three hours for the honorable judges to deliver their respective judgments, and as the documents cover so much space, it would be impossible for us to reproduce the judgment in the court below (it will be found in back numbers of THE TRUE WITNESS); nor do we deem it necessary to give the text of Judge Archibald's opinion, suffice to say that it was an entirely opposite lines to those followed by the other three judges—Doherty, in the Superior Court, Tait and Taschereau, in the Court of Review.

Acting-Chief Justice Tait's Judgment.

Chief Justice Tait, after reviewing the facts of the case, the pleadings and the procedure went on to declare that the Archbishop had acted according to the canon law which had been interpreted by Canons Archambault and Bruchesi, which gave him the right and the duty to defend his flock against the perfidious attacks made upon it. The moment the Canada Revue became a dangerous publication for morals and discipline, it was his duty to condemn it.

The first questions which arose were whether the defendant should escape any civil liability for his action; whether he had acted maliciously and whether he had invaded the rights of the plaintiff.

His Honor then proceeded: There are other allegations to which I may have occasion to refer hereafter.

The defendant pleaded that all the allegations of plaintiff's declaration, except those expressly admitted, were untrue; that in addressing the circular to the clergy of his diocese, he acted within the legitimate scope and limit of his functions and powers as Archbishop; that it was a privileged communication; that his duty was to protect his flock against the reading of books and publications, which, in his judgment, contain doctrines or heresies opposed to the teaching or discipline of the Roman Catholic Church; and that, in this matter, his jurisdiction is exclusive and independent of the civil tribunals; that the matters set forth in the circular were *du domaine* purely ecclesiastical and religious, and that he discharged his duty without malice, and with the moderation permitted by the circumstances and the interests of his diocese; and that if plaintiff has suffered damages, he, defendant, is not responsible therefor.

The plaintiff met the plea by two motions, one asking that defendant be ordered to detail the circumstances referred to in his plea, and another asking that he be required to make the option between what plaintiff claimed to be two incompatible grounds of defence set up in the same plea, one being that the circular was a privileged communication, and the other that defendant's jurisdiction was exclusive and independent of the civil courts.

Both these judgments were rejected by the judge sitting in the Practice Court, the first, because the circumstances alluded to could only be those referred to in the circular set forth in the declaration, and the other because there was no such incompatibility. The learned Judge, who rendered the final judgment, saw no reason to revise these interlocutory, and I fully concur in his view.

Looking at the completed case, I fail to see that plaintiff suffered any prejudice or injustice by the rejection of these motions.

Plaintiff's action is based upon article 1053 C. C., which provides, that every person capable of discerning right from wrong is responsible for the damage caused by his fault to another, whether by positive act, imprudence, neglect, or want of skill.

The plaintiff's declaration would lead one to suppose that one of plaintiff's grounds, for claiming damages, was that the circular contained defamatory statements. It is true that plaintiff did not characterize the language used as defamatory or libellous, or charge the defendant with malice, but it says it was damaged by the false and injurious imputations therein made concerning the Revue, and one of the grounds of its answer, in law, is that the paragraph of the plea demanded is not a legal defence to an action for defamation. Mr. Justice Doherty discussed, at some length, in his able and exhaustive judgment, the

question whether or not the circular was a libel, and held that it was not. He found that it was merely criticism, which, however severe upon a published work or newspaper, is not a libel, and is not actionable, unless it be proved that such criticism is unfair or malicious, and that it is for the party complaining of hostile criticism to establish such unfairness or malice, which plaintiff had not done.

But, as I understand plaintiff's argument before this Court, it does not claim that this is an action for libel. We are, therefore, relieved from going into this question, as well as into the question of privileged communication, which would have to be discussed if this was such an action.

"The plaintiff is not, of course, bound to give its action any particular name, but it certainly disclaims that it is one for defamation, and if it is not, then it must rest entirely upon the ground that the condemnation and prohibition, contained in the letter, were pronounced without authority or justification, and constitute an invasion of its legal or conventional rights, and a wrong, from which it suffered damages, for which defendant is responsible.

To this, as we have already seen, defendant answers that he committed no wrong; that he acted within the limit of his authority and duty as Archbishop, and that he acted without malice, and with the moderation the circumstances and interests of his diocese permitted."

His Honor, after quoting from the pastoral letter of September, 29th, 1892, proceeds thus:—

"This pastoral was ordered to be read in all the churches under the charge of the signatories.

That the plaintiff's periodical was one of those referred to, appears clearly enough by the subsequent circular of defendant. That the plaintiff, as well as the contributors to the Revue, and also, to a certain extent, its subscribers, were aware of this can scarcely be doubted.

Mr. Filiatrault, plaintiff's managing director, tells us that when he saw the *Mandement de jeune*, he knew that the interdiction from defendant would come before long. Being asked what he meant by the *Mandement de jeune*, he says it is that of the 23rd of September, and although the force of this answer may be somewhat weakened by the next, there is no proof of any other pastoral prior to that of defendant, except that of the 29th of September. In any case, the plaintiff appears to have known that it was acting in a way that would bring the Church's condemnation upon it.

Mr. Filiatrault also says that there has been much labor expended by the curies of Montreal and elsewhere, to hinder the spread of the Revue, previous to the time of the interdiction, that they induced several families to return it, causing a considerable diminution in its circulation. M. Sauvalle, editor-in-chief, tells us that the names of the contributors did not appear on the cover of the Revue after its issue of the 17th September, 1892, and that several of them withdrew their names about the date of the Bishop's pastoral.

About the 23rd day of November, 1892, three gentlemen, representing the plaintiff, had an interview with the defendant, with a view of getting him to withdraw the circular, or, at least, to point out to them the particular articles which were contrary to the doctrines or discipline of the Church.

One of the delegates, in his account of this interview, tells us that they told defendant that the Canada Revue would not cease to speak of scandals, when they concerned the clergy, that, otherwise, the periodical would not have its *raison d'être*; that it was not a political journal, but one which was engaged in promoting certain reforms in the clergy, in education, and in the system of taxation, to which the defendant replied, that it might speak of reforms in education and taxation but as to reforms in the clergy and the conduct of priests, and denunciations of them in the papers, he could not permit it.

It will not be necessary to dwell at length upon the position of the Roman Catholic Church in this province. That question was duly considered in the Guibord case. Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee, after citing from the instrument of cession, from the treaty of 1763, and from the Imperial Act 14 Geo. 3, c. 83, remark: "From these documents it would follow, that, although the Roman Catholic Church in Canada may, on the one hand, have ceased to be an established church, in the full sense of the term, it, nevertheless, continued to be a Church recognized by the State; retaining its endowments, and continuing to have certain rights enforceable at law."

This is followed by lengthy quotations from the judgments in the case referred to. Now, accepting the proof and the statement of plaintiff's counsel as to defendant's authority to condemn writings contrary to dogmas, discipline or morals, and the proof that the condemnation now in question was pronounced with all required solemnities, it appears to me that the case narrows itself down to three points.

I. Was the defendant obliged, in order to escape civil responsibility, to justify the merits of the condemnation which he had pronounced; in other words, should defendant have produced the Revue and satisfied the Court that it contained matter which justified the exercise of his disciplinary authority?

II. Is it shown that defendant, in condemning the Revue, acted maliciously

or so in excess of his authority as to render himself responsible in damages?

III. Was there an invasion of any legal or conventional right of plaintiff's?

To my mind, the most important question in the case, as it now stands, is to determine whose duty it was to produce the numbers of the Revue necessary to determine whether the condemnation was deserved or not. The plaintiff asserts that it was not deserved. The proof of that fact could only be determined by examining the numbers of the Revue covering the period of time complained of in the defendant's circular. The production of these would have been a simple matter. The pastoral of the Bishops was issued on the 29th of September, 1892, and the defendant's circular was issued on the 11th day of November following, and in it the defendant complains that the first pastoral, "so full of charity, has been answered by contempt, the refusal to obey, by new insults, by impious levity towards the religious authorities, and by the announcement of the coming publication of a novel placed in the 'Index,'" and he adds:—"This is why I find myself, to-day, under the painful necessity of taking more efficacious measures to protect the flock."

The articles, therefore, which occasioned the circular, must have appeared between the dates of the two pastorals, which was a period of only about six weeks, and as the Revue is only published every Saturday, there could only have been six issues between these dates. However, neither party produced them, and the question is, who is to suffer on account of their non-production?

I think it was for the plaintiff to prove the fault or wrong, of which it complained, by proving that there had not been anything published which justified it, and, thereby, establishing its allegation that the circular contained false and lying imputations regarding the Revue.

The judgment goes on to touch on the six different grounds taken by the plaintiff, viz., the excess of jurisdiction, the circular carrying censure, its publication outside the limits of defendant's jurisdiction, the defendant's ignorance of the contents of the Revue, defendant's refusal to indicate the articles condemned, and lastly, the inanity of the reasons for condemnation. Each of these grounds or contentions is dismissed.

Now, has defendant invaded any legal or conventional right of plaintiff's?

The judgment of the Court of Liege cited, with approval by Laurent (vol. 20, No. 404), and of the Privy Council in the case of Rogers vs. Rajendro Dutt (13 Moore, p. 209), were referred to, by Mr. Justice Doherty, as supporting the view that defendant's prohibition did not constitute an invasion of plaintiff's legal rights.

I have not referred to the question of this proceeding being analogous to an appeal *comme d'abus*, or to the authorities cited as being applicable in support of such an appeal, upon the theory of the existence of such analogy, because I agree with the first judge that this action is not in the nature of an "appel comme d'abus," but one under Art. 1053 of our Code, to recover damages caused by defendant's fault, in which it is not asked that the disciplinary order in question be set aside. The learned Judge has done full justice to this part of the case, and I do not propose to add to these already too lengthy remarks, by discussing it further. The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that, although the plaintiff has suffered damage from the act of defendant in publishing the circular in question, it has not been established that such publication was a wrongful act, *un fait illicite*, in other words, that defendant has committed any fault for which he can be held responsible to plaintiff. I, therefore, am of opinion that the judgment now under review should be confirmed.

Taschereau, J. then delivered an elaborate opinion concerning the judgment, the substance of which is embodied in the written judgment of the court, which was to the following effect:—That the publication of the mandement, or circular letter, of the 11th November, 1892, in so far as regarded the interdiction or prohibition therein contained, was an act done and performed by the defendant, as Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Diocese of Montreal. This act, it was proved, was done under, and in accordance with, the rules and laws of the Roman Catholic Church, of which defendant is a functionary, and was within the scope of the authority with which, by the laws of that Church, he was, and is, vested as such functionary, it being established in evidence that, under the laws of the Church, the Archbishop or Bishop is vested with authority to prohibit the reading or supporting, by the members of the Church in his diocese, of such books or periodical publications as he judges to be opposed to the teaching or discipline of the Church. The defendant was not proved, in the exercise, in the present instance, of the authority and discretionary power so vested in him by the laws of the Church, to have acted maliciously or in bad faith, or without sufficient cause or justification, the plaintiff having failed to rebut the legal presumption which existed, in the present case, in favor of the defendant, in just and lawful exercise of his authority and power. Therefore, the publication of the circular was presumed to have been, on defendant's part, the exercise of a right, and, although the circular was prejudicial to plaintiff's interests, it had failed to establish that it constituted an invasion of any legal or

conventional right pertaining to plaintiff. On these grounds, therefore, the judgment of the Court below was confirmed.

Mr. St. Louis, for the plaintiff, moved for leave to appeal to Her Majesty, in Her Privy Council.

The motion was granted, the defendant not opposing the application.

AN EMINENT CANADIAN.

HON. EDWARD MURPHY, SENATOR, MONTREAL.

AN ABLE SKETCH OF A USEFUL CAREER—CLIMBING THE LADDER OF COMMERCE—IDENTIFIED WITH THE CATHOLIC AND TEMPERANCE CAUSE—A SCIENTIFIC STUDENT.

In looking up the records of sons of the Catholic Church who have won distinction in Canada in their chosen professions, by sheer force of ability and rectitude of conduct, the searcher finds many of distinguished and honorable careers. This brief sketch deals with a man whose life illustrates what heights of fortune may be attained by the right application of the God-giving qualities of honesty, industry, frugality, Christian sincerity and perseverance. But even these, to gain a high degree of distinction, must be allied to capacity and intelligence of a high order. That all of these were present in the personality of Hon. Edward Murphy at an early age, his career has amply proved. The future Senator, when a lad of fourteen years, was put to commercial business, and in 1846 he entered the employment, as chief clerk, of the wholesale hardware firm of Frothingham & Workman, of Montreal. Here the exercise of the sterling qualities mentioned above gained for him sure and rapid promotion, for in 1859 he became a partner in the extensive concern; nor did his energies flag but rather increased upon his elevation to the position of higher responsibility. He showed by his capacity and business vigor that he could compass and execute commercial projects on a comprehensive scale and with a skill and prudence that begot the confidence of those with whom the firm dealt. As he gradually rose in position his strong personality and executive abilities asserted themselves, and to-day Hon. Edward Murphy ranks as one of the senior partners in the venerable and great establishment. While Mr. Murphy was thus giving his attention to the commercial duties he did not neglect to cultivate the higher qualities of mind and heart which go to ennoble life in its sphere of usefulness to his co-religionists and to his fellow-citizens of all creeds and classes in Montreal. The vital question of temperance has occupied his mind for more than half a century; and no man in Canada, either clerical or lay, has done more by voice, pen and example to promote habits of temperance, thrift and Christian morality among the Catholic flocks of the great city, and especially of St. Patrick's congregation, that grand old representative parish church with which Hon. Edward Murphy has been thoroughly and closely identified since the day of its dedication in 1847.

It is easy to conceive that a man of Hon. Senator Murphy's calibre and principles could not exist and be in active co-operation and identity with the social and religious and educational life of Catholic Montreal for the long term of fifty-five years, without leaving his impress for good upon individual minds and upon the societies and church organizations with whom he associated. In 1840 St. Patrick's Temperance Society was organized, and from that distant day of its inception to the present hour, Mr. Murphy has been closely joined to the grand organization, mostly as an office-bearer, but always bestowing upon it the benefit of his mature experience and advice. To this strenuous devotion the members have not been insensible, for, in 1861, on Christmas Day, they presented him with a massive silver water jug and tray; and on another occasion with a splendid portrait, in oil, of himself; and on his call to the Senate, in 1889, with a beautiful address illuminated in gold colors, by Cox, in an ornate cabinet, on an easel of same material. And at the celebration of the golden jubilee of the society in 1890, the chair of honor was reserved for the veteran benefactor and tireless temperance worker.

The reputation of this public-spirited citizen of the Dominion gradually extended beyond the limits of the province, and in 1889 his intrinsic worth met with suitable public recognition in his appointment to the Canadian Senate, where he now sits for the Victoria division, as the recognized representative of the Irish Canadian Catholic element.

To the duties involved in his commercial pursuits, as well as in his public capacity, the honorable gentleman unites many positions of a charitable and beneficent nature. He is a life Governor of the Montreal branch of Laval University; also of the Notre Dame Hospital; a magistrate for Montreal and was a captain in the old militia organization of the city; he is a Knight (Chevalier) of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre (Jerusalem); a harbor commissioner and a member of the Board of Trade. Over thirty-five years ago he was mainly instrumental in inaugurating the early closing movement on Saturday afternoons for the benefit of the hardware clerks of the city.

His generous founding of the "Edward Murphy Prize," of the annual value of \$100 in perpetuity, for "the encouragement of business education in the Cath-

olic Commercial Academy of Montreal," open to all, has done much to stimulate our youths to higher excellence in commercial pursuits. In addition to the above enumeration of official obligations, another was added to Mr. Murphy's list in his election as a director of the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal. The additional burden was imposed in 1862, at the time of his absence in the Old World, whither he had gone to revisit the land of his birth, and to inhale fresh inspiration in his mature years from actual contact with the sacred soil of Ireland. The position of bank directorship he filled till 1877, when he was elected President, an office to which he has been annually re-elected, and holds at the present time.

To a man of less energy of mind and administrative faculties the list of occupations named would suffice to engage all his time, but Senator Murphy's benefactions to his fellow-men go beyond this, for he frequently appears on the public platform to give the citizens the benefit of his scientific researches in relation to the wonders of the "microscope" and of "astronomy." His lectures on these and kindred subjects have always been well received by a discerning public, and are always given in the interest of charitable and educational objects.

He likewise displays a deep love for scientific discoveries. The study of archeology and Canadian history has led him to concern himself with such learned bodies as the Natural History Society, of which he is one of the vice-presidents. He is also officially connected with the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, the Miers's Copie Society, and also the Societe Historique de Montreal, the Art Association, and is also a member of the Mechanics' Institute.

The subject of this sketch, the Hon. Edward Murphy, member of the Senate of Canada, was born in the County Carlow, Ireland, on the 23rd day July, in the year 1818. On his father's side he comes of an old stock, who, for over a century, had been extensive mill owners and grain merchants in the county of his birth. On the same parental side Mr. Murphy claims lineage from Donald-Mor O'Murphy, a chieftain of much power and territory in the County Wexford, dating back to the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., under whom the major part of the estates were confiscated to the crown. On his mother's side he descends from the old distinguished family of the O'Byrnes, of County Wicklow, related by blood to the Kavanagh, Ruskins, Fitzgeralds, Motleys, Butlers, and other families of position in the east and south of Ireland. Mr. Murphy was twice married: first in 1848, to Miss McBride of Dublin, and secondly to Miss Power, second daughter of the late Hon. William Power, Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, and of Susanne Gaspé, his wife. There has been issue by both marriages, which were of the happiest conjugal nature. In a word, the sweetness and peace that characterize the truly Catholic Christian home have ever been the marked feature of the household of the subject of this article. In his own person he set the example, and while being an ardent adherent of the Catholic Church the generous impulses of his heart made itself manifest in his disposition to give a needed helping hand to struggling, irrespective of creed, race or nationality. Consequently, Hon. Senator Murphy is regarded by all sects in the community as a Christian gentleman of wide, tolerant and sympathetic heart who could not suffer any fellow-being to remain unaided on account of diversity of religion or race. It was a well-grounded popularity based on a life-time of usefulness that caused the people of Montreal to hail with delight the announcement of Mr. Murphy's elevation to the Senate, which event was confirmed by an order in council in May, 1893.

The honor was properly regarded as a well-deserved tribute to a man who had raised himself by sheer force of character and integrity to honorable station, and more than that, because while he was rising himself, he helped others to rise by the exercise of his kindly help and sympathetic interest.

Although Hon. Mr. Murphy is now in his seventy-seventh year he is still hale and hearty, and is yet good for many years of future service in the sacred cause of religion, education, science, and morality. Added to the other valuable lessons his life furnishes to humanity, he has shown how energetic labors may be combined with ripe cultivation of mind and the preservation of health and vitality may be made to accompany old age.—Wm. ELLISON, in the Catholic Record.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—Next Sunday being the first Sunday of the month, the ladies' choir of St. Patrick's church will sing at the eight o'clock Mass in honor of the League of the Sacred Heart.

STUMBLED INTO WEALTH.—The police are desirous of locating James Lee, who in 1861 enlisted in Bolton, Eng., under the name of Keely, and who came to Canada some years later, disappearing in Montreal. A relative has died, leaving him a considerable fortune.

FEAST OF ST. CECILIA.—A musical Mass and a full musical Benediction were given on Sunday at St. Patrick's church in honor of the Feast of St. Cecilia. At both Grand Mass and in the evening Mr. J. J. Rowan sang an "Ave Maria," adapted to the Intermzzo of the "Cavalleria Rusticana." The whole was a real musical treat in two parts. Both morning and evening Prof. Fowler presided and the grand new organ was heard at its best—as becomes well the feast that was celebrated.

THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

THIRD GRAND ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DIVISION NO. 1, ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS—THE WINDSOR HALL, PHILADELPHIA—AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY FATHER CURRY—SOME SPLENDID INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL SELECTIONS—A GRAND SUCCESS.

The Windsor Hall was well filled last Saturday evening on the occasion of the third annual entertainment in commemoration of the death of the "Manchester martyrs"—Allan, Larkin, O'Brien—which was given by Division No. 1, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the large audience fully appreciated the programme which had been provided for its delectation. Every item on the programme from the choruses of the minstrels, under the direction of Prof. P. J. Shea, to the vocal solos given by Messrs. T. C. Emblem, G. P. Holland, W. Murphy, W. Fogarty, A. Nicholson, J. Morgan, R. Hillier, and J. McCarthy, the violin and banjo performance of Prof. W. Sullivan, the dancing of Mr. Hayes, the ventriloquism of Mr. F. Drew, and the imitative mimicry of Mr. W. J. Fogarty, kept the audience in continual good humor. The recitation, "Allan, Larkin and O'Brien," (Dr. J. K. Folan), was excellently given by Mr. T. Sullivan. This poem was written for and recited at last year's entertainment, and by special request, was again rendered, in his masterly style, by Mr. Sullivan.

The President of the Division, Mr. Geo. Clarke, opened the proceedings by an address, setting forth the objects of the Order, which were in brief the exercise of friendship, unity and true Christian charity, and the counteracting of "the evil influences of secret, cosmopolitan, scientific and other irreligious societies."

Mr. Clarke's neat and timely speech was received with an expression that indicated the enthusiasm of the audience and the appreciation of all present both as regards the President's words and as regards the good work being done by the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The principal feature of the evening was the lecture on "Erin's Scattered Race," delivered by the Rev. M. B. Curry, late of Nounagh, County Tipperary, Ireland. Father Curry is a pleasing, an emotional, and at times a very eloquent speaker. It was easy to see that he had his heart in the subject of his address. He traced the many historical events that gave rise to the various movements for Irish autonomy; he followed up the most immediate events that culminated in the martyrdom of the three Irish patriots—Allan, Larkin and O'Brien—the anniversary of whose soul, and in one sense glorious, late they had assembled to celebrate. After pronouncing a powerful eulogy of these three brave fellows whose lives were forfeited in the cause of Ireland, the reverend lecturer proceeded to trace the seeds that had attended the children of the Irish race in all lands where ever they were to be found. Wherever they had gone, and no matter what country they made the land of the irradation they had been in the first rank and had made citizens of whom any nation could be proud.

Without a doubt the lecture is one that will long be remembered by all who heard it, and it contributed greatly to the success, enjoyment and enthusiasm of the evening's entertainment.

At the conclusion of the Reverend Father's address, Dr. Guerin, M.P.P., president of St. Patrick's Society, moved a hearty vote of thanks to Father Curry. Mr. J. A. Quinn seconded the motion, which was carried by a standing vote.

The closing solo of the evening, by Mr. Ed. Quinn, "God save Ireland," was rendered in that Irishman's best style and voice, and the choruses was most powerfully sung by the fine voices in attendance.

Great praise is due to Prof. P. J. Shea for the able and successful manner in which he carried out the important duties that fall to the lot of a practical organizer. The splendid piano used for the occasion was a kindly loan by the Pratte Piano Co. In fact, it would be almost impossible to enumerate on the various items of the programme, as the word "excellent" would hardly do justice.

Division No. 1, O. H., deserves the gratitude of the people of Montreal for the patriotic celebration of the sad and ever memorable event in the story of Ireland's struggle.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—The regular meeting of Branch 26 was held at Glenora Hall last Monday evening, and was largely attended. President A. V. Gillis occupied the chair. Two new members were initiated, and two applications for membership were referred to the Board of Trustees. The reports of the various committees were read and approved. The nominations of officers were passed on, and was most harmonious. The elections will take place at the first meeting in December. Remarks on the progress of the association were made by Hon. J. J. Curran, Chancellor Finn, Reynolds, President McGillivray, and others.

A WARNING.—On Friday night Mrs. C. Roger, of 57 Cadieux street, partook of some tinned salmon for her evening meal. It proved to be fatal as shortly after she took sick, and the sickness continued until death relieved her of her sufferings. The deceased leaves four young children, the youngest of whom is four weeks old.

WHAT IS A CATHOLIC?

A FEW PERTINENT REMARKS ON THE QUESTION.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NOMINAL AND REAL CATHOLICS.

(From the San Francisco Monitor.)

A question has been sent to the query column of The Monitor the importance of which, we think, demands more than a categorical reply. Though we treat the question at some length we shall begin by apologizing that necessity compels us to touch it at all. The Catholic must feel humiliated that a sad state of affairs necessitates the discussion of the topic. If all those who claim to be, were in reality true Catholics there would be no occasion for it. If all were sincere and none whited sepulchres; if everyone were sound, or at least not altogether rotten; if all were true, and if there were found no hollow mockeries in the Church; if all were honest and if we had no jockdaws dressed up in peacock feathers, this question would never occur. It is depressing, it is humiliating, it drives the mind down to the very brink of pessimism, to think that we should be forced to discuss a question which baldly and nakedly puts before us the sad fact that there are those who, called to the high vocation of the true faith, yet ignore or despise the fundamental duties of that grand calling and whose only assertion of Catholicity occurs whenever there are any temporal benefits or privileges resulting from membership in a Church against which they have risen in rebellion. This we blush to acknowledge and we apologize that we are forced to admit such a lamentable state of affairs is actual.

STATE OF THE QUESTION.

The question is simply this: There is a certain widespread and influential organization membership in which is confined to Catholics. That condition for membership is, of course, in no way narrow or smacking of intolerance. It seeks to antagonize no sect or creed. It is merely a benefit society composed of Catholics and of course it is expected that the organization will produce among its members a healthy Catholic opinion. Now, the constitution of this society made no other demands except that the candidate should be a Catholic. At the time the organizers had no doubt about what a Catholic meant. But afterwards when the society waxed powerful; when by the exertions of the good and true men who laid its foundations and nursed it into full manhood it became a strong factor in social life and membership became, from a worldly standpoint, most desirable; when, in other words, it grew to be a good investment; forthwith all of the "jelly-fish" who had practically ignored Catholicity and personified the despicable operation of amputating their Catholic backbone knocked at its doors for admission. They were Catholics, which means of course by some accident or through the piety of their Catholic parents they were baptized in a Catholic Church, or by a priest; but when the time came for them to put in practice the solemn promises recorded by proxy at their sacred entrance into the Catholic Church they thing promises and Catholicity to the winds, and many of them would for the sake of a little gain deny that they were of the faith of Christ.

COMMON MARK OF A PRACTICAL CATHOLIC.

Now is the society to recognize those as Catholics? Is it to admit them to membership? They can lay no claim to the name of "practical Catholics," but they say they belong in some vague way to the Catholic Church. There is a most imperative law commanding every Catholic to make his peace with God and receive his Redeemer in the Holy Communion at least once a year. The observance of this has become the distinguishing mark between a nominal and a practical Catholic. If the question of a man's religion be enquired into whose name would lead one to believe that he is a Catholic but who neglects this duty, the answer comes unbidden to the mouth, "He should be a Catholic," implying of course that in their belief he is not. Thus public opinion has settled on this as the distinguishing mark of a Catholic.

CHURCH LAW ON EASTER DUTY.

Of course we in no wise wish to deny that such a man is and continues to be a member of the Catholic Church. The Church is a visible society. It contains within its fold saints and sinners. There is and must be room for all. Now the end for which the Church is instituted is man's eternal salvation. It is a society whose only aim is to sanctify man in this life and so prepare him for eternal rewards. Christ Himself has instituted many channels of grace for that purpose and the Church dispenses His grace through these channels. Now instituted for a spiritual end, making use of correspondingly spiritual means, the Church, seeking the sanctification of everyone of its children, has legislated that all should make their peace with God at least once a year. The words of the Council of Lateran are, "Let every single one of the faithful of both sexes, having arrived at the age of discretion, reverently receive the Holy Eucharist at least once a year at Paschal time, unless perhaps by the advice of his pastor on account of some reasonable cause he should abstain." The Council of Trent repeated the command and formulated in a canon the doctrine on the question: "If any one should deny that all and each of the faithful after arriving at the age of reason are bound to communicate at least once a year in accordance with the mandate of the Church let him be anathema."

ANALOGOUS CARES.

Thus the Council of Lateran has commanded Paschal Communion and the Council of Trent has placed outside the pale of the Church anyone who would presume to say that the Church has not the power of thus legislating. The man who neglects this duty is a dead and rotten member and is amenable to the gravest punishments of the Church. If such a crime were committed against the State the offender would be almost outlawed. If such an offence were done against the by-laws of any society by a member he would be immediately spurned from its doors. But he continues to be a mechanical member of the Catholic

Church though he is utterly opposed, to the great end of that Church, viz., personal sanctification.

The case is exactly similar to the following: A man joins some Republican league and after being duly created a member he simply drops all the active work expected of these enrolled. Election day comes but this Republican is seen near no polling booth. Not only that, but he works for Democratic principles. His influence is thrown on the side of the latter. Now would any benefit societies for Republicans alone admit him to membership on the simple plea that once he wrote his name on a Republican roll-book. Assuredly not.

Between the two cases there is a striking similarity. For the nominal Catholic, by his influence and example, is leagued with the powers of darkness that are always in opposition to the true Church. Not only does he negative the work of the Church within himself, but the scandal of his life will make the faith of others cold.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

It may be objected that we are dealing too harshly with such a one, that we cut him off from the only hope of final repentance. For him we have the most sincere compassion, but we do not allow our pity to run away with our better judgment. When Catholic opinion will regard such a man as a renegade there will be better hope for the observance of the Church's discipline and the attainment of her end.

But the society may be accused of being narrow-minded for refusing membership to this kind of Catholic. The Catholic society that would be open to all persons who through no fault of theirs were baptized by a Catholic priest is deeply dyed with bigotry. It discriminates between the baptism of priest and preacher though one is as valid as the other. If as a Catholic society it has any *raison d'être* that should be manifested by some mark of Catholic sentiment, if it is to be truly Catholic, it should at least demand the minimum required to account any man a practical Catholic.

If a society opens its doors to all baptized in the Catholic Church why be so intolerant as to exclude these good and honest men who sympathize with our Church and defend her from hostile attacks. Is not one Washington Gladden worth ten million nominal Catholics? Why not allow men of his manly honesty to membership? The reason such men, although sympathizers with us, are excluded from membership is that we strive to foster a healthy Catholic opinion. It is one of the ends of such organizations that association and reunion will promote a feeling of confidence in all Catholics, make them proud of the old Church, and encourage them to observe its laws and rules. We should like to know what goal will be accomplished by admitting those who never are inside a Church nor never kneel to confess their sins.

MR. FARLEY

Appointed Auxiliary to Archbishop Corrigan.

The Rev. Mr. John M. Farley, Vicar-General of the diocese of New York and rector of the St. Gabriel's Church, has received word from the Archbishop that the request of the Archbishop in his letter to the Pope, Sept. 14, asking for the elevation of Mr. Farley to the episcopate as auxiliary Bishop of New York, has been acceded to.

The letter of appointment was dated Rome, Oct. 2, and the nomination was made at a special Papal audience on Oct. 6. As Vicar-General Mr. Farley assisted the Archbishop in the government of the diocese.

As auxiliary Bishop, he will be of still greater aid, especially in the performance of episcopal functions.

The pre-emptation of the Roman Curia in the case is an evidence of the high esteem in which the Bishop-elect is held by the Holy See, especially as it is only



THAT LUMP in a man's stomach which makes him irritable and miserable and unfit for business or pleasure is caused by indigestion. Indigestion, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. The trouble may be in the stomach, liver, bowels. Wherever it is, it is caused by the presence of poisonous, refuse matter which Nature has been unable to rid herself of, unaided. In such cases, wise people send down a little health officer, personified by one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, to search out the seat of trouble and remove the cause. One little "Pellet" will remove a very big lump and act as a gentle laxative. Two "Pellets" are a mild cathartic. A short "course" of "Pellets" will cure indigestion permanently. It will cure constipation. After that, you can stop taking them. A good many pills act so violently as to derange the system, and in its disordered state, digestion will not go on without a continued use of the pills. That's the worst feature of most pills. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets never make slaves of their users.

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a few months since he was created a Prothonotary Apostolic.

As the brief will not arrive before the end of November, it is most likely that his consecration will occur some time in December.

The appointment will no doubt be most pleasing to the clergy of the diocese, as the Monsignor has been for nearly twenty-five years identified with its administration, having served twelve years as secretary to the late Cardinal Archbishop and for the last five years as Vicar-General, besides having been for a long time a member of the Archbishop's Council.

Mgr. Farley studied at St. John's, Fordham. He spent two years at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, and four years in the American College at Rome, where he was advanced by Cardinal Patrizi on June 11, 1870.

He was assigned to St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, Staten Island, on his return home. He was secretary to Archbishop, afterwards Cardinal McCloskey, from 1870 to 1884. He was made Monsignor in 1883, Vicar-General in 1891, and Domestic Prelate in 1892.—N. Y. Catholic Review.

THE IRISH BISHOPS ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

FULL STATEMENT OF THE CATHOLIC CLAIM.

The following resolutions in reference to the Education Question were unanimously adopted by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland at their General Meeting on the 16th of October:

Resolved,—That we renew the protests which the Bishops of Ireland have long been making against the great injustice with which we Catholics are treated in educational matters.

In the first place, with reference to University education, we have to complain that while the wants of other religious bodies are amply and even lavishly supplied, we who are the immense majority of the population are condemned to the intellectual and material loss which the deprivation of higher culture entails on a whole nation, unless we consent to accept it on conditions from which our consciences revolt.

This position of inferiority is rendered more difficult by the fact that we, the Catholics of Ireland, although the majority in numbers, are by far the poorest portion of the population. In other countries, as in England, the land is held by those who profess, on the whole, the same religion as the people. But with us, it is not so. The whole island is practically owned by the minority who differ from us in religion, and consequently we are unable by private benevolence to supply this want of State endowment.

Yet the efforts which the Catholics of Ireland have made in their poverty, and in their persistence in the face of great discouragement, and through every phase of political change, in pressing their demands, are sufficient to prove their earnestness and the importance which they attach to the settlement of this question.

As an illustration of the continuous protests of the Bishops of Ireland, and as a full and accurate expression of our views at the present time, we now re-publish the following resolutions, advanced by us on several previous occasions:—

I. As regards University Education, we renew the often repeated protest of the Catholic bishops, clergy and people of Ireland against the unfair and oppressive system of higher education, established and maintained in Ireland by State endowments in the interests of non-Catholics, and to the grave social detriment of Catholics.

Catholics demand equality in university, as well as in intermediate and primary education, in so far as those systems are sustained and endowed by the State. They demand that their educational grievances, which have extended over 300 years, and have been a constant, evergrowing source of bitter discontent, be at length redressed; and they appeal to all sections of Parliament, without distinction of political parties, to legislate promptly, and in a just and generous spirit, in this all-important matter.

We abstain from formulating the university system which would best satisfy our claims. We will merely observe that these would be satisfied substantially:—

(a) By the establishment and endowment in an exclusively Catholic, or in a common university, of one or more colleges conducted on purely Catholic principles, and at the same time fully participating in all the privileges and emoluments enjoyed by other colleges of whatever denomination or character.

(b) By admitting the students of such Catholic colleges, equally with the students of non-Catholic colleges, to university honors, prizes, and other advantages; and,

(c) By securing to Catholics, in the senate or other supreme university council of a common university, should such be established, an adequate number of representatives enjoying the confidence of the Catholic body.

If, as to the system of Intermediate Education, it is keenly felt as unfair to Catholics, that the Catholic members are in a minority on the Intermediate Education Board.

This unequal treatment of the Catholic body is the more striking and the more obviously indefensible, inasmuch as the pupils of the Catholic schools have for many years carried off far more than 50 per cent of the prizes, exhibitions and medals awarded by the Intermediate Education Board.

III. On the subject of Primary Education, we beg especially to call attention to two grievances, which we have repeat-

edly complained of, individually, and at our meetings, and which have been specially set forth in several official reports, notably in the report of the Powis Commission of 1888-70, and in the report for 1886-87 of the Educational Endowments' (Ireland) Commission, as urgently calling for reform.

We renew the claim so frequently put forward by us for the adoption of the recommendation made in the Report of the Powis Commission, in reference to the removal of restrictions upon religious freedom in schools that are attended exclusively by Catholic or by Protestant children, in districts where sufficient school accommodation is provided for all the children, in separate schools, under Catholic or Protestant management respectively.

We have also to complain that the existing model schools, although strongly condemned by more than one Royal Commission, are still maintained, at a heavy expense to the State, mainly for the benefit of middle-class Protestants.

The following additional resolutions were also unanimously adopted:—

1. We feel called upon to express our deep regret at the repeated refusals of the Irish Government to allow effect to be given to the resolutions adopted by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for the amendment of their existing code by the withdrawal from it of rules imposing restrictions upon religious freedom in schools in which the maintenance of such restrictions cannot be justified on the score of their serving to protect the interests either of the Catholic or of the Protestant children of the locality in which the schools are situated.

2. We beg to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the recommendations unanimously adopted by the Royal Commission of 1885-89, that suitable provision be made for the education and maintenance, in denominational institutions, of blind, deaf, and dumb, and imbecile children, three-fourths of the requisite sum being contributed by the Imperial Exchequer and one-fourth from the local rates, it being compulsory on the Poor-law Guardians of each district, on the application of the parents, to send children of those afflicted classes to the institutions provided for that purpose.

We earnestly trust that Parliament will be found willing to give legislative effect to these most useful recommendations of the Royal Commission.

AN IRISH REBEL CAMP IN '98.

A Relative of Lord Wolseley Fought There.

The memoirs of Admiral Wolseley, who took a large share in the naval battles against France towards the end of the last century, and to whom Viscount Wolseley is related, have been just published. They are edited by his granddaughter, and they contain a great deal that is of interest about Nelson and the state of Ireland in 1798. At the end of 1794 Wolseley returned to England; his ship was paid off, no new appointment was offered, and he went on half pay. Towards the end of the following year he was married to Miss Jane Moore, youngest daughter of Mr. John Moore, of Clough House, County Down. He was residing with his wife near Clough when the rebellion of 1798 broke out, and both were the guests of Lord Moira on the 13th of June when the defeat at Ballinacree practically ended the insurgent movement in the County Down. Wolseley commanded a corps of volunteers at the engagement. The insurgent leader, Munro, a shopkeeper in Lisburn, showed great skill in his dispositions for the battle, and at one time he was quite near success. A curious picture of the insurgent camp is quoted. Requisitions had been sent out to the local gentry and farmers for provisions which were carried to the camp in considerable quantities. One of the party, which included several females, went on this mission, and we are told that—

Nothing could surpass the delicacy and kindness with which those female visitors were received and conducted through the camp. When those of our party entered the field they were immediately lightened of their burdens and escorted along with them to a particular part of the ground where the provisions were placed under the care of persons appointed to receive them, and two or three young men offered their service to conduct us through the field. Everything was explained to us; pikes of different construction were pointed out and their uses explained; the cannon and ammunition were shown; and the tremendous effects glanced at which they were calculated to produce. The leaders were also pointed out, the more distinguished and the greater favorites among them, with pride and exultation. A mixed and motley multitude met the eye, some walking about, others stretched listlessly on the green turf or along the field, and numbers sheltering themselves from the scorching sun under the shade of trees, and many sleeping on the grass. They wore no uniform, yet presented a tolerably decent appearance. All concurred in the wearing of the green, almost every individual having a knot of ribbons of that color, sometimes intermixed with yellow in the hat. The leaders in general wore green or yellow belts, and some of them green coats. Decorations of various kinds were displayed, such as the harp without the crown, the British lion and unicorn in a falling attitude, and corresponding inscriptions expressed the wishes and feelings of the people—"Liberty or Death," "Downfall to Tyrants," "Freedom to Ireland," and others of a similar character. Their arms were mainly formidable pikes, old swords and pitchforks. Those of the higher class had guns. There were also seven or eight pieces of cannon, mounted on common cars, which, however, did not seem calculated to produce much effect.—Catholic Union and Times.

GOOD STE. ANNE. A Visitor to Beauport. Relates What He Saw at that Famous Shrine.

Mr. Cleveland Moffett, who lately visited Beauport, in a paper contributed by him to Godey's Magazine of this month, writes very interestingly of what he saw at that famous shrine. After describing the origin of the shrine, and giving some figures to show how rapidly the number of pilgrims to it is yearly increasing, he thus speaks of his journey thither from Quebec:

"The car in which I sat contained a number of nuns who had in charge many young girls. There was also a sprinkling of priests. Since the night before, not one of them had tasted food, nor could all the beauties of river or mountain divert their thoughts from the great event in which they were about to participate. The priests sat with bowed heads, their lips moving silently; the nuns read their books of prayer, hardly lifting their eyes, while the girls repeated 'Hail Marys' without intermission. Above the roar of the train sounded the murmur of their voices repeating again and again in unison the familiar appeal to the Virgin.

"No one seemed the least surprised or embarrassed. Those who were praying prayed on unconcernedly, no matter what happened; while those who were traveling for business or pleasure seemed to take it all as a matter of course. People got on and off, the conductor took up the tickets, the brakeman made his calls, the tourists stared at Montmorency Falls, the engine shrieked, cinders blew in through the open windows, and still the heads remained bowed, the lips prayed silently, and the chorus of 'Hail Marys' went on as smoothly as the calm St. Lawrence.

"When the train stopped at the Ste. Anne de Beauport station seven or eight hundred pilgrims got off, more than half of them being led from the Brothers' School of St. Roch, in Quebec. The little fellows, decked out in gold-embroidered collars and red sashes and with emblematic hearts on their breasts, formed in line promptly and started for the church in procession, singing as they went. Behind them came the women and a miscellaneous crowd, in which were invalids and cripples, some helped along by friends, some hobbling on crutches—all hopeful that 'Good St. Anne' was about to work a miracle and relieve their afflictions.

"Arrived in the church, which they nearly filled, everything went ahead like clock-work, the priests beginning the Mass at once, after a special litany in honor of St. Anne.

"Then came the Communion, each man, woman and child looking with awe-stricken but appealing glances at the tall statue of St. Anne as they passed by it with folded hands to the chancel rail. Those who went up with crutches came back as they went, and no miracle was wrought on this occasion. Still the lame ones were comforted by the sight of two great pyramids of crutches which stand near the door.

"The statue of St. Anne, with the infant Virgin in her arms, stands in the main aisle directly in front of the communion rail. It is of wood, finely carved and painted in brilliant colors, mainly blue and gold. Crowns of massive gold rest upon the head of mother and child. The height, including the white pedestal, is about twenty feet. The base is literally covered with golden hearts and crosses left by pilgrims whose prayers were answered. Candles burn on either side and flowers bloom all the year round, and enclosed in a glass case just in the front is a piece of whitish stone as large as a billiard-ball, which the inscription says is a fragment taken from the cave where St. Anne gave birth to the Virgin Mary.

"One of the Fathers, after kindly showing me the various relics and valuable pieces (including a souvenir in silver and gold, left by the Count of Paris, on the occasion of his visit in October, 1890), told me of strange things that had happened in the church within his own knowledge.

"The church of St. Anne de Beauport, quite a new building, was dedicated in 1889.

"Back of the altar is a fine painting, by Lebrun, representing St. Anne and the Blessed Virgin. The chapel stands near the church and is chiefly remarkable for having been constructed from the stones of the old church, torn down to be replaced by a larger edifice.

"So much for the shrine and the miracles of good St. Anne. It is not claimed that any visions or apparitions have ever been seen there. I myself saw nothing wonderful except the absolute faith of many intelligent people. I saw hundreds of pairs of crutches, quantities of spectacles, belts, trusses, and other objects supposed to have been left behind by pilgrims cured of their ills. Of course, these objects may have been placed in the church merely to deceive, but such a trick seems too simple to account for this deep-rooted and almost universal confidence. During my stay in Quebec and Montreal I spoke with men of fine understanding, business men, journalists, politicians, all dispassionate observers, not likely to be superstitious and not particularly orthodox in their religious views. They one and all expressed their firm conviction that the cures effected by good St. Anne are not 'all humbug,' not ordinary 'faith cures,' and that things are happening at Beauport every year which nobody has ever explained and which nobody can explain on a basis of what we call rational law."

Coroner: You say you told the servant to get out of the house the minute you discovered the fire, and she refused to go? Mrs. Burntout: Yes, sir; she said she would have a month's notice before she'd think of leaving.

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FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC A Missionary Recommends It Heartily. ST. PAUL'S MESSON, CHATEAU CO., MONT., Dec. 13, '95. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is wonderful in checking asthma or any nervous disease caused by nervous debility or over exertion. Three children of my school had falling sickness; the use of the Tonic stopped the paroxysms at once and cured them. In all cases of weakness it strengthens the system without fail. I recommend it most heartily. FRED. REBERSWITZER, B. J. Streetor, Ill., Oct. 26, '91. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is the only medicine that ever helped one of our sisters who was suffering from nervousness and sleeplessness for two years. We also recommended it to many others and it always had the desired effect. A lady in Ohio was suffering from epileptic fits for several years and found no relief; until she used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; three bottles cured her entirely. SISTER OF ST. FRANCIS.

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PURGATORY.

TESTIMONY OF THE FATHERS OF THE CHURCH.

THE JEWS PRAYED FOR THEIR DEAD—OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

The Catholic Church teaches that besides a place of eternal torments to which those are consigned who die in the state of mortal sin there exists in the next life a middle state where souls suffer for a time who die in venial sin or who have not entirely satisfied the justice of God for former transgressions. Purgatory is not a place of probation. The souls suffering there are not being cleansed from the guilt of their sins but are paying the debt of punishment due them. Suffering alone can never take away sin. True contrition and change of heart only can effect this through the merits of Jesus Christ. Even the smallest sin cannot be forgiven without repentance. Those souls, then, who leave this life without being entirely free from venial sins are cleansed from the stains of these sins by the first act of contrition and fervent love which they make on the separation from their bodies.

Up to the time of the Reformation unbelievers in Purgatory were few. The Jews long before the coming of the Messiah were believers in a middle state of punishment.

JUDAS MACHABEUS.

Judas Machabees, when some of his followers were slain in a battle fought against Gorgias, made a collection among the survivors and sent twelve thousand drachms of silver to Jerusalem "for sacrifice to be offered for the sins of the dead, thinking well and religiously concerning the resurrection. For if he had not hoped that they that were slain should rise again, it would have seemed superfluous and vain to pray for the dead. It is, therefore, a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins." II. Mach. XII. 43, 46.

The passage implies a belief both in Purgatory and the efficacy of prayers for the departed, and takes for granted that this opinion would be held by all who believed in the resurrection.

JEWS PRAY FOR THEIR DEAD.

The Jews have never ceased to pray for their dead. The following prayer taken from "The Meditation of Isaac," a Jewish prayer book, is said at the house of mourners: "May our reading of the law and our prayer be acceptable before Thee for the soul of N. Deal with it according to Thy great mercy, opening to it the gates of the garden of Eden, and receive it in love and favor; send Thy holy angels to it to conduct it, and give it rest beneath the Tree of Life."

When our Saviour appeared on earth He came to establish a new dispensation. Many of the customs of the Jewish people He condemned; many He did away with altogether. But never at any time did He reprove the Jews for their belief in a middle state or for praying for the dead, although of course He knew that this practice prevailed among the people.

OUR SAVIOUR ALLUDS TO PURGATORY.

On the contrary, our Saviour more than once insinuates the doctrine of Purgatory. Speaking of sins against the Holy Ghost our Lord tells us that: "Whosoever shall speak a word against the Son of Man, it shall be forgiven him. But he that shall speak against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him neither in this world nor the world to come." (Matt. XII. 32.) Now the words "neither in this world nor the world to come" would have no meaning unless some sins are forgiven in the world to come or after the soul has departed this life. When our Saviour declares that a sin against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven in the next life He evidently leaves us to infer that there are some sins which will be pardoned in the life to come.

St. Paul tells us that "every man's work shall be manifest" on the Lord's day. "The fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is." If any man's work abide, "that is, if his works are holy," he shall receive a reward. If any man's work burn, that is, if his works are faulty and imperfect, "he shall suffer loss; he himself shall be saved, yet so as fire." (I. Cor. iii. 13, 15.) Here St. Paul shows that on the last day some shall immediately receive their reward on their works being found fire proof, while those whose works fail to stand the required test shall suffer loss, yet so that they themselves may be saved by fire. This is the unanimous verdict of the Fathers of the Church.

TESTIMONY OF THE FATHERS OF THE CHURCH.

A few quotations from the early writers and doctors of the Church will suffice to show the position of the early Christians on the subject of Purgatory. Tertullian, who lived in the second century, says that "the faithful wife will pray for the soul of her deceased husband, particularly on the anniversary day of his falling asleep (death). And if she fail to do so she hath repudiated her husband as far as in her lies." The historian, Eusebius, (of the early part of the fourth century) describing the funeral of Constantine the Great, says that the body of the prince was placed on a lofty bier and the ministers of God and the people offered up prayers and sacrifice for the repose of his soul. This, he adds, was done in accordance with the desires of that religious monarch who had erected in Constantinople the great church in honor of the Apostles so that after his death the faithful might remember him.

St. Augustine, who lived in the beginning of the fifth century thus prays for his mother, St. Monica: "I therefore, O God of my heart, do now beseech Thee for the sinner of my mother. Hear me through the medicine of the wounds that hung upon the wood. . . . May she then be in peace with her husband. And inspire my Lord. Thy servants, my brethren, whom with voice and heart and pen I serve, that as many as shall read these words may remember at Thy altar, Monica; Thy servant (Confessions Book IX.)

St. Chrysostom writes: "It was not without good reason ordained by the Apostles that mention should be made

of the dead in the tremendous mysteries because they knew well that these would receive great benefit from it." The above extracts show that the devotion of praying for the dead as well as the belief in Purgatory, is no invention of modern times, but rather a doctrine universally enforced in the first and purest ages of the Church.

OBJECTION AGAINST THE DOCTRINE OF PURGATORY.

One great objection made against the doctrine of Purgatory by its opponents is that the word Purgatory is not found in the Holy Scripture. Still this is no great objection after all, because it matters little whether or not we find the word Purgatory in Scripture when we find the doctrine clearly expressed there, and all that the Catholic Church wishes to express by the word Purgatory.

Neither the term Trinity nor Consubstantial is found in Scripture, yet Protestants make use of both these terms and profess to believe the doctrine expressed by them. They say, too, that the Latin Church and the Greek disagree on the doctrine of Purgatory, but this is not so. They disagree, if you will, about the nature of the punishment which the souls in Purgatory have to endure, but about the existence of Purgatory and the utility of praying for the dead, there is no dispute between them.

Even this dispute cannot be said to exist between the Latin and the Greek churches, but between individual members of each. It is repugnant to every dictate of reason and every well ordered conception of God's goodness to suppose for a moment that the soul stained only with venial sins must be condemned to the same everlasting punishment as the soul steeped in the blackest and most heinous crimes, but the soul spotted with the slightest imperfection cannot bear the beatific vision of God and it must, therefore, find some middle place where it can purify itself perfectly, and this middle state the Catholic Church calls Purgatory. The poor souls suffering in this middle state of punishment we can relieve. Powerless to help themselves they call out to us to help them. "Have pity on me at least you my friends."

How could the religion that would decree an eternal divorce between the living and the dead. How could the teaching of the Catholic Church that all souls not with the grave; that though one near and dear to us has gone from this life, it still remains in our power to help him by prayer and the offering of the Holy Sacrifice. Such a teaching robs death of its sting and makes the separation of friends endurable.

The coming month the Church consecrates to the suffering souls in Purgatory. Every day of the year, however, she offers up prayers for their relief, beseeching the Almighty to "give them eternal rest and let perpetual light shine upon them."—The Monitor.

THE SECOND LECTURE.

"THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS OF PUBLIC MEN."

AN ABLE AND ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY MR. E. B. DEVLIN, B.A., B.C.L., BEFORE THE ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

On Monday night, the 18th inst., the second of the winter series of lectures was delivered, before the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, by Mr. E. B. Devlin. There was a large attendance, and the ability with which the young barrister handled the very difficult subject chosen was the subject of general comment. "The Necessary Qualifications of Public Men" was the theme of the address.

Mr. Ed. Quinn, first vice-president of the society, presided, and before the lecture commenced introduced Messrs. Sullivan and Hillier, who entertained those present with some recitations, which were fully appreciated.

Mr. Devlin was then introduced by the chairman, and expressed his pleasure at the opportunity given him of addressing St. Ann's young men, and complimented the society on the success with which it had met, together with the appointments of its hall. The efforts of the Rev. Father Strubbe and the other directors were such as to call forth admiration from all good citizens. Mr. Devlin then cited Goldwin Smith's remark to the effect that the Irish people of Montreal had a clamorous tendency. The speaker did not think they were sufficiently so, assuring the audience that while they associated with their own kind, they were in the best of company. Mr. Devlin, prefacing his speech proper, expressed the intention of making no personal remarks, nor would he infringe on politics, such as race and religious questions. No reference would be made to public men, some of whom spoke in parliament, knowing not what they said, whilst others devoted years of service to their party in order to secure emolument.

Mr. Devlin held that officers in the public service should administer their duties honestly and fearlessly; there was more to be feared from a good law inefficiently administered than a bad one administered justly and wisely. Patriotism is the first essential quality in public men; exaggerated partyism is often to blame for the extinction of a man's sentiment in the breast of many a man entering public life who should not allow himself to fall under the party lash. Daniel O'Connell was given as an example of a true patriot. The advancement of the interests of one's own country was the only prize in public life, and public men should have firmness and fixity of purpose in this respect. Gladstone, General Sheridan, Andrew Jackson and Daniel O'Connell, were great examples of men who had true, deep convictions and sacrificed everything else for their realization. In conclusion, Mr. Devlin said that a public man, in order to be a success, must be energetic, tasteful, and of pleasing personality, possessing the intelligence to study the true interests of his country. He must also be free from vanity, which led to the downfall of such a noted man as Napoleon Bonaparte. Mr. Devlin then thanked those present for the attention they had paid to his remarks, assuring them that he would always be pleased to assist them in what way he could.

Ald. Connaughton and Mr. Quinn both thanked the speaker for his kindness in speaking to them, and hoped they would hear him again.

Thus it may be said that the lecture series for 1895-96 has been fully inaugurated and it is to be hoped that, throughout the winter, each succeeding entertainment will be a step forward and that success may attend the efforts of the young men of St. Ann's and their energetic Director, to make these lectures the attractions of the year.

ated and it is to be hoped that, throughout the winter, each succeeding entertainment will be a step forward and that success may attend the efforts of the young men of St. Ann's and their energetic Director, to make these lectures the attractions of the year.

SOME LITERARY MEMORIES.

A Talk With Mr. Justin McCarthy.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has been telling some very interesting reminiscences of the notable people he has met one time or another. I called upon him yesterday, says a London Chronicle interviewer, and he was good enough to talk to me on a subject somewhat akin. This was his outlook upon English literature, alike from the point of view of authorship and that of the public appreciation of books since he began his literary career. Mr. Justin McCarthy, with his wholly winning personality, has been much engaged in politics, but he remains one of our best regarded bookmen.

"The general interest in literature as compared with the position of things when I was a young man," said Mr. McCarthy, "is infinitely greater. It is not merely that there are so many more readers, but that those readers represent so much more fully all classes of the population. Even now, though, the English reading public is not so great proportionately as the American reading public is. Only we are still progressing, as indeed in our liking for books I have no doubt we shall always continue to do."

"And then authorship, is it a better business, better worth the best brains of the country, than it was when you first knew it?"

"An advance in that direction is a necessary accompaniment of the other, which leads me to point out—that I fancy is a well-recognized fact—that the greatest increase in reading has been in fiction. How many novelists have we now writing to supply the demand? I'm sure I don't know. But when I was a young man you could count the recognized novelists on your fingers—the successful, the thoroughly popular, novelists I mean. Let me see—and I speak of the period of 1850 and thereabouts. There were Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Charlotte Bronte—whose writings had immense vogue although she herself had passed away—Chas. Reade, Horsey Trollope, Wilkie Collins and Guy Livingstone."

"Guy Livingstone, whose works the younger generation perhaps hardly knows?"

"Hardly knows, as you say, although in popularity he ranked well to the front in those days. The names I have run over would practically represent the successful output of fiction then—a dozen successful writers, let us take it. Now, as I remarked a minute ago, we have such a number of successful novelists, and such a mass of really clever novels. Still is there one single novelist of the present who could be called great—great, that is to say, as Dickens was great and Thackeray was great? There is not one; so we come to this, that the general body of our literature is better—making a qualification which I shall come to just now—but the great are fewer."

"We have a larger output of good literature, but we rear fewer giants to give us the very best?"

"Quite so; and we rear fewer giants. The exception I was referring to, and I speak of the average novel especially, is literary style. That simply won't compare with what prevailed when the demand for fiction and the means of putting it on the market were so much less than now. I have in my mind, as extreme examples, perhaps, the folk who don't make their nouns and their verbs agree, for I must confess that one sometimes comes across even that. I'm very sensitive as to good, pure English, a thorough mastery of grammar and style as apart from the story told in the novel, which may be ever so clever; but then I'm possibly old-fashioned in that respect."

"You have, no doubt, noted some of the changes in the sort of fiction taken in and read by the bulk of readers?"

"The fiction of the sixties was the social fiction, the fiction about things we all knew, our customs or habits, the fiction of Anthony Trollope, if you like, for type. Thackeray wrote "Esmond" and George Eliot "Romola," and these are the only two historical novels of that period which occur to me. Now, thanks largely, no doubt, to the genius of Robert Louis Stevenson, the historical novel is strongly with us. And this renaissance on the lines of Scott, of Dumas, with differences, and a more direct form of narration, perhaps, is a notable change. Of the neurotic novel, another change, and a feature quite disappearing I believe, there was no hint then. True, Reade and others wrote books dealing with problems, but they were problems which legislation could reach. There was hope of something coming out of the matter, but what could come out of the neurotic novel which we have had in these latter days? Woman we have had always with us, and we have known her for a long time. We cannot change her much, nor she us, and therefore I'm inclined to think the modern problem novel a waste of power."

"You have seen also the fall, for I suppose it is quite dead, of the three-volume novel?"

"I imagine the influence of that on the quality of English fiction will be good, because it is not a satisfactory thing for an author to have to put out a story to three volumes when really it ought to be shorter. I can recollect very well the interest which was excited by the monthly instalments of stories by Dickens and Thackeray as they came out. The circulation of Dickens in this way was probably five times as great as Thackeray's circulation. After Dickens would have come Charles Lever, and then Anthony Trollope, and the method of the authors, for the most part anyhow, was to write as the stories came out, instalment by instalment. For several months there were no instalments of "Pendennis," because Thackeray was ill."

"The relation of America to the production of English literature has no doubt interested you?"

"When I went to America first there was an honorable understanding among American publishers, long before Anglo-American copyright this was, of course,

that a publisher issuing an English author's work should be left alone to do so. Thus the American publisher could pay the English author very well, and I myself was very well paid by several American houses; but a firm in Chicago started to issue English books at ten cents, and that made the old honorable method of doing business impossible, and introduced the piratical system."

"The Copyright Act was too late, I believe, to save your 'History of Our Own Times' from the American pirate."

"Why, not only that, but somebody in America has taken the last volume of my history and brought it up to date. Nay, more; he has written of the Irish party somewhat harshly, which I, being chairman of the party, was hardly likely to do, you know. As you might judge, however, I don't intend to let this gentleman's completion of the history stand alone. I hope to bring the work up to date myself."

And thus my chat with Mr. Justin McCarthy, wandering here and there, as a pleasant chat should, came to an end.—The Pilot.

A NEW EMPORIUM.

We learn, with pleasure, that Mr. G. W. Lindsay, the well known and popular piano dealer, has completed arrangements for the erection of a new three-story building on St. Catherine street. This splendid emporium will be constructed next to the old Erskine Church. It will be an ornament to the city and particularly to that section of St. Catherine street. It is expected that the establishment will be ready by the middle of April next and that by the first of May the business will be flourishing. Success to Mr. Lindsay and his grand undertaking.

SILVER JUBILEE AT NIAGARA UNIVERSITY.

The Socialists of Niagara University are busily engaged in preparing for the celebration of their silver jubilee, to be held at the University on the 11th of December.

Invitations have been sent out to all the old surviving members, and it is expected that the greatest reunion ever held at Niagara by her old-time students will take place on this occasion.

The real date of the Socialists' foundation is December 8, the feast of the Immaculate Conception, but as that date happens to fall, this year, on Sunday it was decided to transfer the day of celebration to the 11th, so that former members, now clergymen, may be better able to attend. The chief features of the programme will be a solemn Mass and sermon, followed by a banquet—all under the auspices of the honorary members. A sacred concert will be given by the present members in honor of their visiting brethren.

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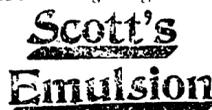
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The Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 30th day of November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, W. WELLS, President. Montreal, 22nd October, 1895.

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The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive. By order of the board, A. DE MARTIGNY, Managing Director.

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THE CANADA REVUE CASE.

On our first page we give the judgment rendered last Monday in the Court of Review, whereby the case of the Canada Revue against the Archbishop of Montreal, for \$50,000 damages, was again dismissed. The humble part that THE TRUE WITNESS played in that long drama, in which so many regrettable scenes were enacted, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. The warning given to the Canada Revue and similar publications by the pastoral issued by the Archbishops and Bishops of this Province will be remembered. The continuation of an unjustifiable course of attack upon the Church by that organ led up to a direct letter of condemnation from Mgr. Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal. The effects of that letter were soon felt by the publishers of the organ in question, and the result of all these difficulties was the action of damages taken out in the Superior Court by the proprietors and editor of the Canada Revue against the venerable head of the Church in this ecclesiastical province.

The case came up, in the first instance, before His Honor Judge C. J. Doherty. While the question was before the tribunals we refrained from commenting upon the facts and evidence of the case. Finally, an elaborate and most careful judgment was delivered, by which the claims of the plaintiff were overthrown and the action dismissed with costs. As the case was then inscribed for Review, we again contented ourselves with publishing the text of Judge Doherty's judgment and leaving all comment to such time as the matter would be finally settled and no longer *sub-judice*.

When the case came up in Review the Bench was occupied by Acting Chief Justice Tait and Justices Taschereau and Archibald. On Monday, as stated, judgment was given. Judge Archibald dissented from the decision of his colleagues, and held, for reasons set forth in his judgment, that the Archbishop should be condemned to pay \$10,000 and costs; that is to say, the amount of actual damages sustained by the plaintiff in the cessation of the Canada Revue. This judgment rests upon a completely different line of reasoning from that which forms the basis of the other three agreeing judgments. It, therefore, stands as one to three. Judge Doherty's grounds for dismissing the action are held sufficient by Judges Tait and Taschereau, and in addition to them, as will be seen by our first page, both the honorable judges found other potent reasons—both in law and equity—to uphold the first judgment. Consequently, the majority of the Court of Review decided to confirm the Superior Court judgment and to dismiss the action.

But there being one dissenting voice gave the right to the plaintiff to inscribe the case for Appeal, which was done without any objection being entered on the part of the Archbishop. Therefore, the case is still before the courts—until such time as the Appeal is either allowed or dismissed. While congratulating His Lordship, the good Archbishop, upon the grand vindication that his course has received, we will withhold our comments—which might not be palatable to every one concerned—until

the case is no longer *sub-judice*. Meanwhile, we wish the good cause of the defendant a continuation unto the end of the success and vindication so far attained.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Star of last Wednesday had a very able and fair exposition of the now all-important question of remedial legislation. The principal aim of the editorial seemed to be the indication of the safest, honestest and most patriotic course that Mr. Greenway could adopt. It points out that some of the most important commercial and political interests of Canada are made to hang in the balance and to depend greatly upon the decision of the electorate on this special question. If, therefore, there is an overlooking of the great tariff issues and others of equal moment to all inhabitants of the Dominion, and that the result should prove unfavorable to the future industrial, agricultural and commercial prospects of Canada, no section of the country will feel the shock more than the young and extensive Province of Manitoba. It is, and has been, within Mr. Greenway's power to rectify the injustice done to the minority, to make constitutional that which has been declared, by the highest tribunal in the realm, to be unconstitutional, and to put an end to all the religious and sectional feelings to which his act of 1890 has given life. Consequently, a very heavy load of responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the Manitoba Legislature.

Nothing could be truer than the statements of the Star, and its reasoning is close, exact and impartial. It is not yet too late for the Manitoban Premier to act in such a manner as to satisfy the rights of the minority, to conform the legislation of his government to the constitution under which we live, to remove the vexed question from the arena of politics, and to allow the affairs of the country to roll on in the ordinary grooves. If he persists in ignoring the situation, in disregarding the judgment of the Imperial Privy Council, and in forcing the central authority of the Dominion to legislate against his course, he is obviously blinded to such a degree by sectional prejudice, that he allows the best and most patriotic, as well as the most statesmanlike course, to become subservient to a sentiment that ill becomes any true Canadian.

All the Catholics of Manitoba ask is that their consciences be left untrammelled, and that they receive the full benefit of the laws and constitution under which they are living. The same would be the case were the minority a non-Catholic one, as it is in the Province of Quebec. At present everything indicates a federal session, consequently, remedial legislation; if Manitoba has any interest in preventing such a course, it is yet time for its legislature to act, and to act wisely, and on the sage advice which comes from so many quarters in its own security for future peace and prosperity.

THE TERRIBLE TURK

According to reports come in it becomes more and more evident that there is a widespread anti-Christian feeling amongst the subjects of the Sultan. Each succeeding account is merely a confirmation of the previous one with additional details of massacres and destruction of property. In Erzerum alone the Turkish soldiers, rather than the mob, plundered one thousand dwellings, two thousand shops, and killed over one thousand men, women and children. The Kurds are playing havoc around Aleppo; the Circassians are plundering the villages of Mississ and Piaz; the city of Adana is in danger of a bloody scene; the hamlets around Angora are threatened; from Syria to Constantinople, all over the vast domain governed by the Porte, there is an uprising of Mohammedan fanaticism that seemingly calls for a new Peter the Hermit and another crusade against the infidels.

According to the Daily News the embassies have been informed that tribunals will be established in Armenia, with powers of final decision. These tribunals will exercise martial law and will try all persons accused of disturbance. Unless such tribunals are at once put into active operation there is no telling what the end may be. The Sultan has granted firmans to the Powers, allowing each of them to have a second gunboat in the Bosphorus. Russia's Black Sea fleet has had the commissions renewed which expired the other day. This is a most significant fact and an unusual course on the part of Russia.

It may not be generally known that the Russian naval power is represented by three distinct fleets. They are the red fleet, the white fleet, and the blue fleet. They are each commissioned, during a certain period, to do duty in a special section of the seas. As the location of the fleet is of considerable consequence to the naval officers and marines, each one is anxious to have its commission expire, when not quartered in the most favorable locality. For example, we will say that at this year, or this season, the white fleet is at Odessa, the red fleet at Archangel, and the blue fleet at Cronstadt. The last mentioned is the favored

one; the men are within eighteen Russian versts—or twenty-one miles—of St. Petersburg, where the officers enjoy social distinctions and the attractions of the capital. When the commission expires the blue fleet goes to Archangel and the red moves to Odessa and the white comes to Cronstadt. The expiration of a commission and its immediate renewal means something serious. It indicates that the authorities feel there is no time to exchange and that the fleet in the Black Sea must forego its regular privilege and remain where it is, prepared for active service. Not since the days of the Crimea has such a course been taken. It therefore means more than the general reader might suspect from the face of the despatch.

It is not improbable that the presence of the Turk in Europe will lead to either a union of the Powers against that mischievous empire, or else to complications that may hasten on "the great war that the Prophet foretold." Meanwhile the Christians are being cut to pieces by the barbarians, and something must be done to save the innocent victims of such uncivilized brutality. The days of the Turk are surely numbered; the writing on the wall is too legible to be mistaken.

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

There is one special change, proposed by the Attorney-General and Commission appointed to revise our Code of Civil Procedure, that certainly deserves the attention of the press. We refer to the provision by which plaintiffs, in certain cases, will be obliged to give security for costs. By the present provisions of the Code security for costs may be demanded of any plaintiff living outside the Province of Quebec and having no property therein. The absence of an extension of this provision to various other cases has been the source of untold annoyance, vexatious proceedings and ill-founded actions at law. As a contemporary wisely says: "This is necessary to prevent bogus and speculative actions, and all newspapers who have had much experience in libel suits, know that a provision of this kind would save them from being victimized in a way that can hardly be described by a less emphatic word than swindling. A man, who has no money and no character to lose, sues a newspaper for an alleged libel, and, when the newspaper has got a verdict in its favor, it finds no means of recovering costs from the plaintiff. In many cases it is cheaper for a newspaper to pay than to go to the trouble and expense of defending a suit, even though it has a perfectly good case. * * * It need hardly be said that a fraud, such as has been described, tends to injure the community as well as the newspapers, for it puts a weapon into the hands of those who prey upon the public and do not wish their misdoings to be revealed."

The above explains very clearly the case as far as newspapers are concerned, but there are others, apart from editors and publishers, who are liable to suffer great inconvenience and unnecessary wrong in consequence of the existing provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. At present any person, of an unjust or vindictive turn of mind, for supposed imaginary, or even real, grievances, has it in his power to enter an action for damages, or for payment, or for any other alleged violation of an obligation, against the object of his revenge; the defendant is obliged to plead to that action, to incur not only legal expenses, but a loss of time, a loss of rest, a loss of peace; and, finally, should the defendant win the case, and prove the action to be entirely a vexatious proceeding, he is liable to find that the plaintiff is without means and all the costs fall upon the shoulders of the unjustly sued person. If, by the presentation of a motion for security for costs, the plaintiff is obliged to deposit the necessary amount in court, two dangers may be obviated: Firstly, should the action, even if taken in good faith, be unfounded, the defendant is sure to not have the costs saddled upon him; secondly, if the plaintiff is in bad faith, and merely wishes to institute proceedings for the annoyance of the defendant, he will think twice before putting up the amount of the costs. We don't say that security should be demanded in all cases; but the Code should provide that such security may be demanded in any case, subject to the approval of the court.

This change in the Code will certainly meet with universal approval. It has long since been felt as a great want, and heretofore lawyers have been often badly puzzled in giving advice to clients who wished to defend cases taken against them. A defendant comes to a lawyer with a really good case; the lawyer feels confident of being able to win it, but he knows that the plaintiff is likely to have no means of paying the costs. Consequently a judgment in favor of his client will be nearly as bad as one against him. It is a question whether it is not better to confess judgment, avoid costs and let the unjust action go against his client, or else fight it out and be the loser in the end.

There are several other proposed amendments to the present Code which equally commend themselves to the public in general and the members of

the legal profession in particular. At present the legal machinery is so encumbered with useless and obsolete forms, with unnecessary delays, with "exceptions,"—we use the term in the legal sense—that once an action is entered in the Superior Court it is almost as difficult to say when it will be finally disposed of as it was to foretell the end of the famous Jarendyce and Jarendyce, of Dickens' "Bleak House."

In another issue we will touch again upon this subject, as it is one in which all our readers are interested.

A HOME LIBRARY.

The Sacred Heart Review, one of the most brilliant and ably-edited of our Catholic exchanges, had, in a recent issue, a very timely and instructive article on the subject of a Home Library. As there is nothing so important in a household as a library, it is well that people should reflect at times upon what is meant by that term. It is not necessary that a home library should contain hundreds of volumes; by degrees, and as life advances, circumstances add to the treasures on the home shelves. The most important of all considerations is the contents of a home library, the kind of books that should be found there, and the object of or general use for which the collection is employed. We take the liberty of quoting the following from the Sacred Heart Review:

"The value of a library depends very largely upon the use for which it is intended. A collection of books counts for little if it is merely a collection thrown together by accident, without motive or design. In looking over the books which suffice to give to many houses their chief claim to an appearance of culture, a reflective mind is struck with the haphazard quality of the literature. Old schoolbooks, thumbed and dog-eared, with fly-leaves adorned by scribbling and ornamented with boyish sketches and caricatures; a few novels; a volume or two of war reminiscences; perhaps one or two stray copies of Tennyson or Longfellow; some religious memoirs; a holiday mythology, beautifully illustrated; possibly a set of Dickens or of Thackeray, and this is all. Neither in contents nor in bindings is there anything thoughtful or impressive in a lot of books which might easily be the flotsam and jetsam of life, fit principally for the second-hand shop or the table of the auctioneer. The fact is, that in these days of diffused education every home requires a library quite as much as it requires a parlor, a chamber or a kitchen. A place to keep books is one of the first essentials in imparting a tone of thorough refinement to a house. Yet to have the books themselves is more important than to have the special room which is their casket. A corner of the parlor, with a table and an easy chair, pens and ink, and a few low shelves, makes a capital library. In some charming homes parlor and library are combined, and the books elbow the bric-a-brac and the soft divans and cushioned lounges."

Having secured the necessary place for a reasonable amount of books,—and the amount should be gauged by the requirements, the position, the vocation, the tastes, or the aspirations of the person who owns the collection, and of the members of the family—the next thing is to select proper books. You buy many a volume at the seaside, or on a steamboat, for the purpose of "whiling away" a few vacation hours. But these are generally unworthy of a place upon the home library shelf. Again we quote the same Review:—

"What sort of books will you have in your home library? Remember you need not buy them all at once. A library is like a garden. It grows by cultivation. Like the family to whom it belongs, it develops day by day, year by year. It is like a house, it must needs possess foundations, well hewn and strongly laid."

Our contemporary then mentions as the "must-be's" in a home library, a good encyclopedia, a dictionary of dates, a compendium of familiar quotations, and the very best attainable lexicon. It advises the placing of the lexicon within easy reach of children, so that it may be consulted, at a moment's notice, in regard to the meaning or pronunciation of words. "This is scholarly exactitude, not pedantry." Then we are told that: "In a good and well chosen home library there will by degrees enter separation and adjustment. One shelf will hold volumes of history, another will be devoted to biography, another to poetry, to travel, to essays. The book-loving boy or girl will insensibly acquire so intimate an acquaintance with the books that he or she can put a hand on any wished-for volume without long and bewildered search."

Admirable as all these hints are we feel that there is one of paramount importance that should not be omitted. The nature, the spirit, the healthiness of the books should be a first consideration—far away beyond the mere question of binding, printing, or external appearance. In a lawyer's house the great bulk of the books will be legal; in a physician's house you will principally find medical works; in a literary man's house there may be a greater variety, but the greater portion of the collection will indicate his special tastes—they will be religious, political, historical, poetic, or perhaps scientific or commercial works. But these do not exactly constitute a "home library;" they are more the portions of a private or professional library. The children, the mother, the young friends, are not expected to make use of such works; and in many cases it would be highly improper that they should be

allowed the indiscriminate reading of all the contents of the library. Therefore, apart from the lawyer's law books and the doctor's medical works (which should be confined to the office or study), there is another library that belongs to and should be in reach of the whole household.

This real family library can never be too carefully selected. In it the children glean the fundamental principles that have subsequent effect in moulding their hearts, dispositions, characters and lives. Truly did Davis write, that "beside a properly selected home library all the other achievements of men sink into insignificance." No father or mother can ever exercise too much care in the selection of books; they may play an important part in the future of the children.

NEARLY every week, or at least every month, there is some American heiress sold to a titled foreigner; rather we should say, is a title sold for American dollars. The New York World has made a list of the American heiresses who have married foreigners of title or rank during the past quarter of a century. The sum total of their dowries reaches \$161,153,000. However, we consider the exchange very fair. The titled foreigner could not help having his rank; he did not earn it; it came to him from ancestors; he got it by the accident of birth; he might be a born simpleton or a consummate scoundrel and yet have the title. The American heiress never earned her millions; she got them by the accident of birth; her parents had the money; she might be as ugly as sin, as stupid as an owl, as vicious as a wild-cat, and as useless as a fifth wheel to a coach, and yet, without any merit on her part, have millions. We conclude, therefore, that the exchange is very fair. It would be humiliating to a man of real merit, or a girl of real worth, to be party to the transaction. The next step is generally in the direction of the divorce courts.

It is reported that the Sultan of Turkey found, the other morning, a note on his breakfast table, in which he was informed that if he did not abdicate he would be assassinated. Then there was a rumor that the Sultan was poisoned. Next day the Queen writes to his sublime Majesty anything but a *billet-doux*. The press of the country is full of the old chestnut about "carving Turkey" and the "sick man" of the former Czar's day. Battleships are congregating around the Levant, and the Premier of England pours forth a fulminating speech. Meanwhile, the Christians are being killed by the hundred, and the great Sultan takes refuge in the recesses of his harem, and looks on with stolid indifference to everything except his individual safety. The whole truth of the matter is that, all rumors to the contrary, no one knows anything about what is taking place in that palace by the Bosphorus, and the presence of the Turk in Europe is a standing menace to civilization. Send the Turk to his Asiatic home and let light in on Constantinople.

AS A RULE, clergymen do not go armed into the pulpit; but there are circumstances which alter cases for the preachers of the gospel as well as for the rest of mankind. The Rev. J. O. Garey, of Virginia, a mining town on the Mesaba range, finds it's necessary to deliver his sermons with a revolver in each hand. Members of the criminal element have sent him notice that they will kill him if he preaches another sermon against the lawlessness of the place. The best people of the town side with the preacher, and it is feared that a general fight will be the result. Rev. Mr. Garey, however, not only means to deliver his sermons, but also to deliver the community of any one who attempts to silence him by violence. It must be quite exciting and interesting to attend that church. The reports don't say whether the women of the town attend church on Sunday or remain at home.

THERE is a grand old naval song called the "Slave Ship," in which we find the following:—

"Come run aloft St. George's cross,
And grandly let it wave,
The token proud that under it
There never trembles a slave."

Very patriotic, touching, inspiring, is the song, and particularly is its dashing refrain; yet in Zanzibar and the Pemba Islands on the African coast there are two hundred and sixty-six thousand slaves, which represent the loss of a million lives in securing. The trade is fostered by the very Government that flings "the meteor flag" to the breeze, and, in the name of civilization, commands the Turk to desist from his inhuman practice. Perhaps this is merely another of the inexplicable contradictions necessitated by circumstances.

"A NUMBER of Anglican ministers wrote to the Vatican sometime ago expressing willingness to return to Catholicism if the Holy See would authorize them to live a married life. Leo XIII. replied that the concession appeared to him impossible. In any case, it could only be allowed to apply to certain ministers

now living." We take the above from a Catholic exchange. We do not consider it correct, nor do we believe that the Pope sent such a reply. If all the Anglican ministers in the world were to become Catholic that is no reason why they should not continue to live married lives. It might be otherwise if they sought to be admitted to the priesthood; then we could understand the impediment. But there is no regulation of the Church that prescribes celibacy as a condition of conversion.

JOHN DILLON, M. P., WEDDED.

The Pope sends His Blessing to the Eminent McCarthyite.
LONDON, November 22.—The marriage of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., East Mayo, to Miss Elizabeth Mathew, daughter of Mr. Justice Mathew, of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, took place this morning in the Oratory at Brompton. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Paris. Rt. Rev. Francis MacCormick, Bishop of Galway and Kilmaedagh, officiated at the ceremony and read a cablegram from the Pope, bestowing the Papal benediction upon Mr. Dillon and his wife.

ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH

Grand Banquet and Opening of the Bazaar
This evening, (Wednesday) the grand inaugural banquet given by the Ladies of St. Anthony's parish will take place in the Church Hall, 353 St. Antoine Street, at eight o'clock. This banquet is tendered to the gentlemen friends of the parish and will be the inauguration of the grand Bazaar about to be held in aid of the church. It may be remarked that on the cards are to be found the significant words: "No soliciting in the Bazaar Room." In fact any young man who has a dread of going on similar occasions, on account of the well-filled purse he supposes is necessary, need have no hesitation in attending both the banquet and the subsequent bazaar. Of the latter we will speak fully and in due time; it is with the former we have now to do.

A splendid list of toasts has been prepared, beginning with "The Church" and closing, as is usual, with "The Ladies;" instrumental and vocal selections, recitations and eloquent addresses, will fill up the hours of what is expected to be a most enjoyable and profitable evening. Rev. Father Donnelly, the energetic and universally beloved pastor of St. Anthony's, is indefatigable in his efforts to secure every temporal as well as spiritual advantage for the members of his large and important congregation. The appearance of the church to-day, the efficiency of the choir, the grandeur of the ceremonies, the constant zeal of the pastor, all indicate how well he has succeeded and how truly he deserves encouragement. The ladies of the parish have now undertaken to impart an additional impetus to all the good works going on. It remains now for the parishioners in general and for all the friends and well-wishers of St. Anthony's parish to lend their assistance in making the bazaar a financial as well as a social success. Commence, however, with the banquet. Anyone who attends to night will be certain to enjoy one of the most pleasant evenings of the season and to go away with sentiments of gratitude to the kind ladies of St. Anthony's.

NAZARETH INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

The annual dinner, in aid of the Nazareth Institute for the Blind, was held at the Institute last Thursday evening, and was a decided success. There were over three hundred ladies and gentlemen present. Chief Justice Sir Alexander Lacoste presided, and among those present were—Lady Lacoste, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Mathieu, Mrs. Quimet, Mrs. Louis Masson, Mrs. Frechet, Mrs. Raymond, Mr. F. X. St. Charles, president of the Bank Hochelega; Mrs. C. P. Hebert, Dr. Villeneuve, Dr. and Mrs. Desjardins, Senator and Mrs. Desjardins. The large room was prettily decorated with flags and choice flowers, while about fifty young ladies kindly gave their services as waitresses. After the dinner, which was a first-class one, some of the inmates gave some very pleasing instrumental and vocal music.

CARD OF THANKS.—The Sisters and blind of the Nazareth Institution unite in thanking most cordially the generous friends who contributed to render their annual dinner a grand success. As in former years, the banquet was largely attended and everyone seemed to enjoy the evening. Sir Alexander Lacoste presided, and by his sublime and patriotic speech gained fresh sympathy for the work carried on in the asylum. Special thanks are due to him. But the largest share of gratitude belongs to the lady patronesses, who spared neither time, money nor health to secure for the blind, now their adopted children, a share in the joys and consolations of this world. We, therefore, beg the worthy president, Madame Raymond as also the other lady patronesses, to accept this public homage of profound gratitude.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES.—The annual religious anniversary of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society will be held at St. Patrick's Church on next Sunday evening. The St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society and St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society will attend in a body. A sermon appropriate to the occasion will be delivered, and it is anticipated that all the members of the society, as well as a large gathering of the faithful, will attend. St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Beneficent Society is the oldest temperance organization in the city, and the work it has done is deserving of the highest praise. The record of its career, extending over so many long years, is one of great success. The spirit of Father Mathew has certainly inspired its various directors, officers and members.

Wednesday morning a Requiem Mass was sung at the St. Sacrament's Church, Mount Royal street, for the rest of the deceased students. Canon Racicot, of the Archbishop's Palace, officiated, and the temple was crowded. A large number of students were present, and the music was rendered by the Laval University's choir.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

COLONEL RAPHAEL LAHAZE, a distinguished soldier of the Spanish Infantry Corps, has solicited permission from the War Office to resign his commission and enter the Society of Jesus. If the brave soldier takes this step he will be walking very closely in the foot-prints of St. Ignatius.

An exchange says: "Water is so scarce in some parts of Kentucky now that it is carried over twenty miles and sells at \$1 per barrel." Probably, Kentucky aldermen have been taking a leaf out of Montreal's municipal code. The difference here is that there is no lack of water and still we pay more for it than our "Blue Grass" friends who are suffering from thirst.

Some gentleman wrote to Mr. Spurgeon, the famous preacher, saying "he had heard he smoked, and could not believe it true. Would Mr. Spurgeon write and tell him if it was really so?" The following reply was sent: "Dear —, I cultivate my flowers and burn my weeds. Yours truly, C. H. Spurgeon." A very good answer to such an over-inquisitive creature. Some Christians should learn to mind their own business.

The Franciscans recently held a congress at Assisi, and from statistics then furnished, it appears that the Order possesses 1,182 convents, 112 novitiates, 226 houses of study, 29 colleges for its missions and 629 parishes. Wonderful the work of those humble followers of St. Francis. It is when we read such details concerning particular Orders of the Church that we can form some idea of the greatness of Catholicity.

We are told by statistics that the annual conversions from Lutheranism to Catholicity in Denmark average two hundred. At that rate the day cannot be distant when the Church will hold spiritual sway over the land of the "Black Raven." "The sun has grown old" since Brian drove the Dane from the field of Clontarf; possibly some of the missionaries of Denmark to-day are descendants of the heroic followers of the grand old warrior king.

In 1890 there were five Catholic missions in China. This year there are thirty-eight, and the Catholics number five hundred and seventy-six thousand four hundred and forty. Pretty good work in five years. Yet we hear very little about the labors of Catholic missionaries in the Celestial Empire, while the press is teeming with accounts of all the Bible Associations and Foreign Missionary Societies that are supposed to be performing miracles of Christian propaganda in that land.

New York has seven thousand three hundred and forty licensed places, or one to 234 of population; Chicago has 7,000, or one to 242; Philadelphia has 1,355, or one to 841; Boston has 1,080, or one to 500. The number of saloons in Philadelphia has decreased 3,000 in six years under high license. We would like well to have a comparative statement of the licensed houses in the various cities of Canada. One thing certain, Montreal would be the New York of this country. Yet New York has its dry Sundays and it is the highest on the list.

They say that in New York city there is a man named John Molansky, who is changing shape. It is affirmed that he is taking on the shape of a monkey. He suffers very little, attends to his business, but is gradually and certainly becoming more like the brute creation than man. It is called a most wonderful case. Physicians are puzzled. We could furnish a score of examples of similar cases that excite no attention at all. The difference is that Molansky's case is called by a long medical name; the others are called drunkenness.

BARNEY BARNATO, an English Jew of scant education, and formerly an actor, went out to South Africa some years ago. To-day he is considered the wealthiest man in the world. He is only forty-three years of age and he is several hundred times a millionaire. The Arabian Nights' entertainments are cast in the shade by the stories of this man's wonderful career, and Monte Cristo was a poor beggar compared to him. When Barney dies to whom will he leave his millions? The question is often asked by his friends. We are more inclined to ask: "How much good will Barney do with all his millions while he is in the world?"

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY delivered a speech that has attracted universal comment, on the occasion of the Lord Mayor of London dinner. He seems to have but small faith in the Sultan's promises to introduce reforms in the governing of the unfortunate Armenians. The Premier is deeply interested in the sad condition of the people under the Sultan, and very properly so. Did it ever flash upon his mind that he might

preach by example as well as speech to the turbaned despot? If Salisbury would only devote a little time to the amelioration of the condition of the Irish people and the necessary changes in the government of a country immediately under his own jurisdiction, his sentimental interest in the Sultan's subjects might come with a better grace.

We read the other day that "the choir of St. James Methodist church intend giving Farmer's Grand Mass in B flat on Thanksgiving night." Just imagine the Methodists singing Grand Mass, and having it at night. It might be Farmer's Mass as far as the music goes; it might even be Mass in B flat. But as far as the essence of the service is concerned it certainly must be flat, and very flat at that, for it is the reproduction of sound without the sublime and only real important part that gives the music its *raison d'être*. As well produce an opera, there would be less anomaly about it.

There is an association, that was founded in Washington, in 1875, called the "Tabernacle Society," which has done services that are wonderful when seriously contemplated. It has, in twenty years, assisted 1,269 churches or missions and seventy-six different dioceses, distributing 29,635 articles. The society has paid out in cash \$60,000, besides the work done by ladies in various departments. It has distributed 2,410 vestments, 21,527 altar linens of all kinds, 626 sacred vessels, 5,072 miscellaneous articles, such as copes, benediction veils, altar cards, altar stones, candlesticks, missals, cruets, lamps and other utensils for sacred purposes. It seems to us that there would be room for such an association, on a small scale, in each parish of our city.

PROFESSOR F. NICHOLS CROUCH, the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," is at work on a National anthem for Ireland. The aged professor is now in his eighty-ninth year and is said to be blind, or almost so. Let him not be discouraged on that account; Carols are blind, and he tuned Erin's harp into melody that will never die; Milton was blind when he composed the most sublime epic that the genius of man has ever produced; Homer was blind when he bequeathed to future generations verse that has formed the literature of the world. The eyes of the body may have grown dim, but the eyes of the soul saw all the truer the beauties and glories of the higher realms of thought and feeling. Success to the aged singer in his grand task.

CONCERNING Mgr. Satolli's elevation to the Cardinalate, the Republic has the following very interesting item:—

"After his promotion to the cardinalate, Monsignor Satolli will be known as the pro-delegate apostolic. This change in his title will be due to the fact that it is not usual with Rome to keep a prelate of cardinal rank in an apostolic delegation. Such a post is generally filled by a lesser dignitary, and the concession which will allow Monsignor Satolli to remain in his present position after he has received the new honors that are coming to him cannot be regarded otherwise than as an episcopal favor granted by Leo XIII. to the American Catholic Church and to the United States."

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Since the Imperial Government manifested its intention to aid the Canadian fast Atlantic service, the topic has become a very live one and the **TRUE WITNESS** called at the Canadian Pacific offices and sought an interview with the president regarding this all-important matter. From the first Sir William Van Horne has always been a firm believer in the St. Lawrence route in summer, and a Canadian Atlantic port in winter, providing the service be equal to the best.

When asked for an opinion, Sir William said: "My opinion as to the great need of a first-class Canadian Atlantic service is as strong as ever."

The president of the Canadian Pacific continued: "A really first-class service, mind you, not a 17, 18 or 19 knot service."

In reply to a further question, Sir William spoke as follows: "Our competitors now hold the trade, and an inferior service will never take it from them, even in a very small part. If Canada in fact is going to play second fiddle, she should at least save her money. A competitive steamship enterprise does not differ materially from a competitive railway, hotel or manufacturing enterprise, in which inferiority means ruin. There are always too many people," said Sir William Van Horne, "who have not the courage to do such things well, and this is the cause of most failures. It is folly to swallow an anchor and stick at the tail. It is folly to spoil a ship for want of a ha'p'orth of tar. I do not know," he continued, "whether or not an addition by the Imperial Government to the subsidy heretofore offered by the Dominion Government will secure first-class service. I doubt if it can be carried through as a steamship enterprise, pure and simple, by private parties, having no other ends to serve. I would like to see it undertaken by the existing St. Lawrence lines, but I shall despair of the country if any compromise is made on the question of a strictly first-class service."

DOUBLE TRACKING THE C.P.R.—It is said that there will be great activity along the line of the Pacific next season and that in less than three years the entire line from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be composed of permanent work.

The company are also making ready for the ultimate double tracking of the road from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, and from Sudbury to Carleton Junction, the last stretch being 295 miles in length. From Carleton Junction to Montreal the company claims to have as good as a double tracking, one line coming via Smith's Falls and the other by the North Shore, while a third is still in sight by the Montreal and Ottawa. A great many of the trestles in the British Columbia section will be replaced during 1896 by permanent work. The railway has had surveying parties at work all summer in the Crow's Nest Pass, and these surveys are now complete, although it is not supposed that the rumors, which make this the future main line of the Canadian Pacific, are well founded. The Crow's Nest Pass will probably soon be tracked, but it will likely become a great mineral and colonization line.

That Tired Feeling

Means danger. It is a serious condition and will lead to disastrous results if it is not overcome at once. It is a sure sign that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best remedy is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, red blood, and thus gives strength and elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health and vitality to every part of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla positively

Makes the Weak Strong

"I have used six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a general tonic and have enjoyed the best of health. Although I had a strain of work I have had no sick spells for many months and no lost time, so I am doubly repaid." THOMAS S. HILL, 261 Brunelle St., St. John, New Brunswick.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Emerges From the Conflict of the Past Week Stronger Than Before.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The Sun's London cable says:—It is a significant event that the French Chamber, yesterday, passed by a vote of 404 to 215 the Succession Duty Bill, which imposes a tax of as high as 20 per cent. on certain inheritances. The Radical President of the Chamber called to order one of the opponents of the measure, who described it, not as taxation, but as confiscation. It would not be easy to find a milder term which describes it. The opposing groups which supported the bill explained that they were willing to accept it as a compromise. The Socialists declared that they would support it merely as a stepping stone to a fairer distribution of wealth.

The protests of the strict Moderate party that such a constitution would lead to weakening individual enterprise and the gradual impoverishment of the country, besides putting a premium on fraud, were of no avail.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Jacques St. Cero cables from Paris to the Herald:—The internal situation in France is improved. The ministry, which has been greatly strengthened by Arton's arrest, has successfully tackled the hostile majority in the Chamber, and has compelled them to vote for it in spite of their own opinions. The imposition of a progres-

sive succession duty is very possible. The Ministry, finding itself still in existence, has resolved to continue its work of purification, and further arrests are spoken of.

RECTOR OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE.—A cable from Rome says that Rev. Father Wm. H. O'Connell, of Boston, curate of St. Joseph's Church, has been chosen by the Propaganda to be the new Rector of the American College in Rome.

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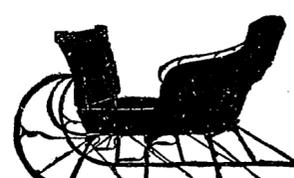
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ST. MARY'S CALENDAR CONCERT.

Last Thursday evening an excellent entertainment was given in St. Mary's splendid Church hall. It was under the patronage of Rev. Father Shea, and there was a very large and fashionable attendance from all quarters of the city. The decorations of the stage showed taste highly deserving of praise. The programme opened with an instrumental trio—cornet, violin and piano—by the talented Shea family, which elicited the most enthusiastic appreciation of the audience. Mrs. Lorge followed with a song, to which she did ample justice. The violoncello solo, by Mrs. G. Turner, was delightfully rendered, and evoked much applause. The song, "Fiddle and I," by Miss Bacon, was very sweetly sung, the violin accompaniment, by Miss G. Turner, adding considerably to the effect. Mr. L. C. O'Brien, of the Montreal School of Elocution, created a very favorable impression by his recitation, "Jimmy Butler and the Owl," and was heartily applauded. Mrs. E. C. Villeneuve was brilliantly successful in that beautiful song, "Heart, Whence Thy Joy or Sorrow." At the termination of her song, loud applause was given for her reappearance, to which she gracefully responded. Master J. Shea contributed very much to the success of the evening by his clever execution of most difficult classic music on the violin. It is very rare, indeed, to find in one so young such musical abilities. In reply to repeated entreaties he gave Berlioz's "Sixth Air." Next came Mrs. Monk, in her song, "Beauty's Eyes." Mrs. Monk is the possessor of a fine voice, that has evidently undergone good training. Her singing was much appreciated, as was shown by the applause which it brought forth. She was very ably accompanied by Mrs. Turner on the piano and Master J. Shea at the violin. Then came the banjo and guitar quartette by Mr. John H. Parker, Nelson Kollmar, Messrs. Hamel and Holson, which met with the loud and repeated applause it so justly deserved, and was followed by Mr. A. R. Taylor, who sang the "Yeomen's Wedding" in splendid style. Miss Herbert, one of Montreal's most popular lady soloists, in her rendition of "For All Eternity," lost nothing of the exquisite vocal powers for which she is so noted, and her sweet musical voice was heard to perfection. In response to prolonged applause, she sang "The Carnival," with much taste. After a comic medley by Mr. Nelson Kollmar, which took the audience by storm, the entertainment closed with instrumental selections by the wonderfully talented Shea family. The programme gave entire satisfaction, and the largest audience ever seen in St. Mary's hall departed highly pleased with the night's programme.

GAUTHIER'S CONDITION.—Many strange revolutions have occurred since Azarie Gauthier was declared insane by the jury on Friday last. On the same evening that his fate was decided, when returning to the jail in a hack, Gauthier requested one of the guards to remove the manacles from his wrists, adding that after that had been done Montreal would see no more of him. When approaching the jail gates the supposed lunatic remarked, having become quite talkative, that the sky being red, the morrow was sure to be a rainy day, or else there would be a heavy downfall of snow. The latter prognostication proved very true. These and many other remarks from Gauthier confounded his hearers, who had up to that time heard him say nothing whatever of this collected nature.

THE CERLE VILLE MARIE.—The Cerle Ville Marie had a very interesting and largely attended meeting last Friday evening, in the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, Notre Dame street. The event was both a literary and musical entertainment, presided over by Mr. Justice Mathieu, who delivered a happy and much appreciated address to the members. The president of the Cerle, Mr. Adolphe Desjardis, having spoken briefly, Mr. H. C. St. Pierre spoke briefly on racing in New Orleans and the South. The musical portion of the programme was rendered by Joseph Bernard, Raoul de Lorimier, Gustave Comte and Louis Chalfoux.



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Now the talk of every Clothing wearer in Montreal; the rushing, pushing, crushing crowds of buyers keep our staff of salesmen on the alert day and evening. Every bargain a "pocket tickler," and money back again to you if not satisfied with your purchase. No satisfaction no sale. That's the clincher. That's how we've done business with you the past 35 years. Can't do anything else now but the right thing. Look at the lowest prices in the Dominion marked in red ink upon the tickets of all garments. One price only, and that the lowest. That's the proper way to do it.

The clothing we offer you now was made by us and trimmed to perfection; nothing overlooked except profits, and they came so near forgotten that it's scarcely talkable. \$70,000 worth remain with us yet. How much do you want of it at these figures?

- Ah! "Juicy" bargain Overcoats made extra well from the extra well cloth, and the men who made them—tradesmen of highest quality. Give us your mind a minute, good knowledge back again for your trouble. One at a time.
- OVERCOATS.**
- Men's Heavy Beaver Overcoats—right lengths, full back, double breasted and made with a finished exactness of a clothing architect, approved value for \$10.00. 175 of them to be let go at \$6.00.
- Men's Moscow Beaver Overcoats with large velvet collar, two lined double breasted, regular Duke of Marlborough's, and fit for a Vanderbilt. Have sold them before this sale at \$12.00. 184 of them piled here for you with red figures marked \$7.50
- Men's Frieze Ulsters—"Git" into these—cut right in style and plenty comfort. First value ever sold at \$12.00. We are letting the entire lot go for \$7.50 a piece
- Men's Ulsters of a higher quality—but the finest—110 of them, worth well the parting of your money to the extent of \$13.00. Give one of the salesmen \$8.50, and take with you the best bargain ever you bought. It's a fact.
- Men's Finest Cashmere Overcoats; 135 of these beauties, always sold at \$22.00, made by our own tailor, cut by the most scientific cutters in this city; handsomely quilted, finest you have seen in your life, dressy and warmer than warm; all red figured, down to \$14.00. This Overcoat must be seen to give it a "square deal" with you. Hot cakes didn't sell quicker yesterday than these Overcoats will when you "peep" in them.
- Men's Elegant Tailor made Chinchilla Overcoats, splendidly quilted, silk lined, cut in the latest fashion, are twice better than we say they are, sell every day at \$18.00. 85 of this lot will go your way, and take them from us for \$12.00 each. This is positively the brightest bargain ever offered and you can't get anything to meet them half way outside our big sale.
- Men's Reefing Jackets in Dark Gray Frieze, decidedly well made and trimmed, cheap at \$6.00. 125 of them at this sale for \$4.95.
- Men's Heavy Nap Pea Jackets, well lined, well made, well cut, usual price \$7.50, at this sale the lot of 140 going at \$5.00.
- Men's Heavy Pilot Pea Jackets do their work to perfection and just right to take the place of a long Heavy Overcoat, a bonanza at \$8.00. Well let them off now to you for \$5.50.
- Youths' Overcoats.**
- 245 of the best Beaver Overcoats for youths ever put on sale in Montreal. Heavy Beaver Overcoat, mind you, a "dandy." Can't buy it in the land less than \$7.50 to \$10.00. Take your choice now for \$5.00.
- Parents,** this is a special offer and won't go your way again for many winters to come.
- Youths' Melton Overcoats, made from heavy Irish Melton, raw edge, cut by our own artist, intended to sell at \$8.00. Take them now for a "V" or \$5.00. We lose in this line, but it's an ad. for us, and will be a lasting one, too, we know.
- 215 Men's Business Suits.**
- Men's Tweed Suits, a rare bargain; the price previous to this sale was \$11.00, go now at \$6.75.
- 164 Men's Canadian Tweed Suits**
- Made to sell at \$8.50, we offer them now at \$5.00.
- 118 Heavy Tailor Made Scotch Tweed Suits.**
- Those suits have only to be shown to be admired; we have been selling them freely at \$12.00, your choice during this sale for \$7.75.
- 96 Prince Albert Dress Suits.**
- Handsomely lined and trimmed. It is impossible to detect the difference between those suits and those made by the best custom tailors. \$24.00 is the price we usually sold those suits; during this great sale, your choice for \$12.00.
- 112 Men's Morning Suits,**
- Made from fine diagonal and Venetian cloths. The make and finish will stand the test of the keenest scrutiny. Those suits are usually sold at \$16.00, they now go at \$10.00.
- 345 Boys' Suits.**
- Double-breasted Boys' Suits, made from all-wool Tweeds. New patterns of materials; usual price \$4.00 reduced to \$2.50.
- 217 Children's Suits.**
- Made from all the newest designs of materials; usual price \$4.50, we have determined to let them go at \$2.25.
- 210 Pairs Men's Trousers.**
- Made from strong tweed; usual price \$2.10, reduced to \$1.35.
- 180 Pairs Men's Trousers.**
- All-wool, new patterns. Those trousers are honestly worth five dollars. We defy all competition by letting them go at \$2.50.
- 125 Pairs Dress Trousers.**
- Those trousers are made from all-wool black doeksin, fine diagonals and twills. They are sold from \$4.50 to \$5.50; you can have your choice from this varied lot at \$3.50.

Don't let the weather stop you in securing one or more of these bargains. You'll want something in the lines we mention above. If you're not satisfied with what you buy of us, bring it back again and your money will be returned to you. That is fair, isn't it? No other dealer in Canada ever offered such splendid value to you before, nor we don't think ever will. We're in a position to make those offers, and will continue doing so until January 1st, 1896. One price only, and that price is lower than any clothing store in Canada. Latest Fashions, Reliable Quality, Square Dealing, and Guaranteed Fits in all our Clothing. Expect these from us all the time.

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ONLY A FEW DOORS FROM CRAIG STREET.

House and Household.

USEFUL RECIPES.

SWEET WAFFERS.

Six eggs, one pint of flour, two ounces of melted butter, one cup of milk, one and a-half cups of sugar, vanilla or lemon extracts can be used for seasoning, if desired. Bake in wafer iron.

WINE BISCUITS.

Wine biscuits are made of half a pound of flour, four ounces of butter, six ounces of sugar, two eggs, one dram of carbonated ammonia, and enough white wine to mix. Cut out the biscuits with a glass.

POTATOES A LA CUSTARD.

Peel and boil six large white potatoes, drain very dry and make smooth and creamy; season with salt, pepper and butter and a little cream; press through a colander so that the little bits will fall into the dish evenly and as light as snow flakes; beat one egg well, add one-half of milk and pour over top; bake fifteen minutes. It should look like a golden brown custard when it leaves the oven.

DELICATE SPICE CAKE.

Rub three ounces of good dripping and two ounces of butter into one pound of dried flour, and a teaspoonful of baking-powder and a pinch of salt. Add four ounces of sugar and two well-beaten eggs, in which is mixed half a teaspoonful of mixed spice, dissolved in half a glassful of brandy. If the mixture is not sufficiently moist add a little milk. Pour into a well-greased tin, scatter blanched almonds on the top, and bake.

STUFFED POTATOES.

Take six good-sized potatoes, one gill of hot milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of salt, a dash of pepper. Bake potatoes till done, cut in halves and with a spoon scrape out the potatoes into a hot bowl. Leave sufficient potato in the skins to keep them in shape. Mash the potato fine, add the butter, hot milk, salt and pepper. Beat until very light, then stir in carefully the beaten whites of the eggs. Fill the skins with the mixture, heaping it up. Brush over with yolk of egg and put in the oven until golden brown.

The young housekeeper—and her name is Legion—who plans to entertain informally throughout the winter, may be glad of these recipes for good, old-fashioned drinks, which she may serve to her guests.

GRANDMOTHER'S SYLLABUB.

Take one pint of rich cream; extract the juice from one lemon and a half, and peel it; take half a pint of sherry wine, add one pint of pulverized sugar. Grate the lemon peel and squeeze out the juice, add the sugar and pour over these the wine. Stir until the sugar is thoroughly moistened and then slowly add the cream. When mixed take whip-dash, and with a tablespoon remove the floating bubbles which rise to the surface. Drop the contents of the spoon into lemonade glasses, continuing this process until all the cream is whipped. If the mixture becomes too thick and creamy to make bubbles dilute it with sweet milk. Great care must be taken not to dip the spoon too deeply into the mixture. It is the froth that is desired.

VIENNA CHOCOLATE.

Mix three heaping tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate with enough water to beat it to a smooth paste, taking care that no lumps remain. Put it into a chocolate pot and set into a kettle of boiling water. Pour in one pint of new milk and one pint of cream or a quart of new milk, with the whites of one or two eggs, well beaten. Stir the chocolate paste into the scalding milk and let it boil two or three minutes, then stir in the beaten whites and serve it hot.

NINETEENTH CENTURY TABLETS.

Make some puff paste tartlet cases in rather large patty pans. While they are baking make about a pint of corn flour, flavored with lemon peel and sweetened, and stiff enough to set in a mould (i. e., two heaped tablespoonfuls of corn flour to a pint of milk). Spread a layer of jam at the bottom of the tartlet cases, filling up to the top with the corn flour, which should be quite smooth, grate over this a sweet rust or macaroon, and when the corn flour is quite cold place in the centre of each tartlet a piece of red currant jelly or a preserved cherry.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To keep both spirits and complexion in good condition and to preserve grace, strength and agility, a well-known physician says, there is no gymnasium so valuable, no exercise so beneficial in its results, than the daily vigorous round of household duties—sweeping, dusting, making beds, and polishing silver and brasses and washing dishes. A year of such work will do more for a woman's complexion than all the powders and lotions that ever were made.

A simple and very efficacious bath for the face for the whitening and softening of the skin is buttermilk. First sponge off the face with very hot water, as hot as the skin will bear. Then bathe it freely in buttermilk, rubbing well into the skin. Sponge again with hot water, in order to remove a slight greenness. Then plunge the face into a basin of cold water and wipe softly with a soft towel. That last plunge is to preserve the hardness of the skin. Hot water is bleaching, but also softening, tending also to produce wrinkles. The cold douche counteracts this and keeps the skin firm. It takes but a few minutes before retiring to perform the little rite on the altar of vanity, but the devotee is amply repaid by results.

A novel idea in the use of pressed flowers is a window transparency. This is nothing more than a happy arrangement of pressed flowers, ferns and grasses and leaves between two small panes of ordinary window glass. The under glass, to which the bouquet is glued, is first covered with a sheet of dull green tissue-paper glued to the pane with gum tragacanth. The two glasses are joined together by pasting a strip of gum paper along the edges, which is afterward concealed by a narrow silk ribbon. Two small rings for hanging are inserted

along the upper edge. Before joining the two glasses a thin coat of gum tragacanth is washed over the pane to which the flowers are glued. The other pane is decorated with a gilt border painted in any pleasing geometric design, and a bright butterfly, seemingly about to quaff the nectar of the dainty nosegay.

FASHION AND FANCY.

(Boston Republic)

Fine gros-grain silk with a large floral design is a new material for the fashionable Louis XIV. coats. In many gowns it is used in preference to brocade. The floral design is always large and conventional. Three or four colors are introduced against a delicate background.

Extremes in fashion are the vogue this year. The new belts illustrate this. To be a fashionable young person one must either wear a bit of black silk elastic, satin or velvet measuring six inches in width and fastened with a deep, conspicuous buckle, or the belt must be of leather measuring but one inch. These odd-looking leather belts have just appeared in the shops and are attracting much attention. The most exclusive as well as the most expensive come in elephant's hide, white seal and a peculiar shade of green leather.

The latest millinery novelty is a toque made entirely of ribbon. The ribbon is closely braided, and two contrasting colors are used. In effect the toque is broad and rather flat, and large rosettes of lace-edged ribbon act as the trimming. A ribbon toque just imported to match a green and blue plaid frock was made of gray blue and purple green ribbons with rosettes in the same colors. It proved a very jaunty novelty, and a becoming one as well.

Old evening waists to wear with satin or brocade skirts are always in demand. What the modiste calls a simple little waist for this season's bid is a baby affair of white chiffon and fine lace over faint pink silk. It is cut square and rather low in the neck, and is outlined with a narrow band of sable, which falls in three tails over the blouse corsage. The sleeves are voluminous puffs of the chiffon, with its lace insertion. They reach nearly to the elbow and are made over a foundation of pink silk. Tabs of pink velvet shirred and then edged with lace fall over the top of each sleeve in epaulette fashion. The shirred velvet is also used to form a rather narrow waistband.

The latest addition to the tailor-made gown is a necklet and waistband of fur. Both fasten with Roman gold buckles and have three tails dangling at the back and in the front. They are most odd in effect, but are regarded as a novelty of the season.

Brocaded silks in dark colors are made up into afternoon gowns for street wear.

One of the useful makeshifts of fashion is a wide collar and revers of satin, embroidered all over with jet and steel or gold and jet, which can be worn with any evening dress.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A BAINY DAY.

Well, girls," exclaimed Uncle Ben at the breakfast-table, "I think we'll have to give up that drive to Taunton. It's a real rainy day, isn't it?"

Hester and Eleanor looked at each other questioningly, and then Hester said: "Don't you think it may clear after awhile, Uncle?"

"Well, no; the wind's got round to a rainy quarter, and I rather guess it's set in for a regular storm. I can't say I'm sorry so far as the crops are concerned, for everything's needing rain. I'm sorry, though, for your disappointment, for I don't quite see how I can take any other day to go off and, of course, your Aunt Kate will be a fixture here after the Dayton's arrive to-morrow. She and I will have our hands full for the rest of the season."

Hester and Eleanor were two orphan sisters. They were being educated at a boarding school in the state of New York, but were spending the summer with their uncle and aunt in a quiet part of Massachusetts.

Uncle Ben Raynor was a prosperous farmer, accustomed to work hard all the year round, and to save carefully what he accumulated through his labor.

Aunt Kate was his true helpmate in all ways. Both were ready "to turn an honest penny" at any time, and they thought it not at all beneath their dignity to take a number of boarders during the summer season.

Hester and Eleanor were glad to find a shelter in the farm house so soon as vacation began, for past experience had taught them that they would find there, not merely physical comfort, but the thousand and one proofs of affection which both uncle and aunt were willing to bestow.

To return to the breakfast table, "What will you do with yourselves all day?" asked Uncle Ben.

"Oh, we'll find plenty to do," answered Eleanor, brightly. Hester looked less positive, but said nothing.

Breakfast over, Uncle Ben betook himself to the barn, Aunt Kate to the kitchen, Hester to the parlor; Eleanor went upstairs and put in order the room which she and her sister were occupying.

on the previous day. It proved to be quite exciting, and held her interest for a couple of hours.

Embroidery came next. Hester was expert with the needle, and was engaged on a very pretty piece of work designed for a present. She sewed industriously at first; then, beginning to feel lonely, she said to herself: "I wonder what's become of Eleanor. I haven't seen her since breakfast. I don't think she's very considerate to leave me alone all this time." Her face then radiated with kind feeling. "Eleanor, what have you been doing? I've been alone all the morning."

"Then I wish you had come out in the kitchen with Aunt Kate and me. We've been having lots of fun."

"How? I'd like to know."

"Well, first, I helped her shell peas."

"That is 'lots of fun' I should say. There's so much variety in it."

"No one denies that it's rather dull work, but some one must do it sometimes. Besides Aunt Kate told me the loveliest story. It was just like reading a book, and it lasted till the peas were all shelled."

"I think you might have called me to hear it."

"Yes, we might if we had thought of it, but we supposed you were reading."

"What did you do next?"

"Oh, then Annie made cake and I helped her. Then she taught me how to make biscuit, and I helped her with a few little things besides."

"Well, I must say you have a queer way of boarding. Don't you know that Aunt Kate is paid for looking after us?"

"Well, she isn't paid for her kindness and affection. I like to show her that I love her, and the best way to prove it is by helping when I can. Besides, it's ever so much more interesting to have something to do."

This remark was verified during the afternoon; for while Eleanor was ready to enter with fresh zest into such amusements as had occupied Hester through the morning, they had all become tiresome to Hester herself.

Eleanor's rainy day was an enjoyable one, because she spent a part of it in making Aunt Kate brighter. Hester found it wearisome because she spent all the hours in trying to please herself—Catholic Citizen.

EUGENE FIELD.

THE POET OF THE CHILDREN—A FEW SAMPLES OF HIS TOUCHING PRODUCTIONS.

From the published works of the late Mr. Field we select the following very beautiful specimens. He must have loved children dearly to have written as he has done.

DREAMING OF HOME.

It comes to me often in silence,
When the firelight sputters low—
When the black uncertain shadows
Seem wreaths of the long ago;
Always with a throb of heartache
That thrills each pulsive vein,
Comes the old, unquiet longing,
For the peace of home again.

I'm sick of the roar of cities,
And of faces, cold and strange;
I know where there's warmth of welcome,
And my yearning fancies range
Back to the old homestead,
With an aching sense of pain,
But there'll be joy in the coming,
When I go home again.

When I go home again! there's music
That never may die away,
And it seems that the hands of angels,
On a mystic harp at play,
Have touched with a yearning sadness,
A beautiful, broken strain,
To which is my fond heart wording—
"When I go home again."

Outside of my darkening window
Is the great world's crash and din;
And slowly the autumn shadows
Come drifting, drifting in,
Sobbing, the night wind murmurs
To the splash of the autumn rain;
But I dream of the glorious greeting
When I go home again.

THE DEAD BARE.

Last night, as my dear babe lay dead,
In agony I knelt and said:
"Oh God! what have I done,
Or in what wise offended Thee,
That Thou should'st take away from me
My little son?"

Upon the thousand useless lives,
Upon the guilt that vaunting thrives,
Thy wrath were better spent!
Why should'st Thou take my little son?
Why should'st Thou vent my Thy wrath
upon
This innocent?"

Last night, as my babe lay dead,
Before mine eyes the vision spread:
Of things that might have been:
Licentious riot, cruel strife,
Forgotten prayers, a wasted life
Dark red with sin!

Then, with soft music in the air,
I saw another vision there:
A shepherd, in whose keep
A little lamb, my little child,
Of worldly wisdom undefiled,
Lay fast asleep.

Last night, as my dear babe lay dead,
In those two messages I read
A wisdom manifest;
And, although my arms be childless now,
I am content, to Him I bow
Who knoweth best.

Do not take any substitute when you ask for the one true blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Insist upon Hood's, and only Hood's.

CEFFY: They tell me your daughter Julia is quite a singer. Has she a good voice? Is her method—Staff: Can't say so much about her voice, but her method is superb. She never sings when I am at home.

LOVE'S ZIGZAG.—Minnie: She was engaged to be married to a handsome young fellow she met at Eastbourne last year; but there was a cruel misunderstanding. May: What was it? Minnie: He understood her father had money.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS

A new Catholic church is shortly to be erected at Coorydon, Ind.

Father Mooney, recently of Chicago, has been assigned as pastor to Foley, Minn.

His Grace Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, expects to receive the pallium in the early part of next spring.

Mr. Nugent preached on last Sunday at St. Elizabeth's Church, Chicago, taking for his theme the question of forgiveness.

Cardinal Benito Sanzy Fores, archbishop of Seville, Spain, died on Friday, November 1. He was born in 1828 and created cardinal in 1893.

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

Rev. Father Morgan M. Sheedy, of Altoona, Pa., has been recommended for the See made vacant by the resignation of Bishop Matz, of the diocese of Denver, Col.

Very Rev. A. Trevis, Vicar-General of the diocese of Davenport and one of the senior Catholic clergymen in the west, died in Davenport, November 4, aged 70 years.

Rev. Dr. Lambert, editor of New York's Freeman's Journal, the greatest controversialist of the Catholic Church in America, is soon expected in the Eternal City.

Of the seventy-three religious communities in the diocese of Paris twenty-eight only, it is stated, resist payment of the new tax. The provincial returns have not yet been made up.

Rev. Mr. O'Connell, the late Rector of the American college at Rome, has left Rome for Egypt. He intends to pass the winter at Cairo. On his return he will again take up his residence at Rome.

Dr. John Duncan Emmet, the son of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, and kinsman of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet, has accepted the position of surgeon-major of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York.

Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is on a visit to Rome, and Monday had an audience of the Holy Father. On November 7 he unveiled a statue of St. Genevieve in the Church of Santa Maria in Via Lata.

From statistics published by the Franciscans on the occasion of the Assisi Congress, it appears that they possess 1,133 convents, 112 novitiates, 226 houses of study, 29 colleges for the missions, and 629 parishes.

A circular letter has been addressed by Bishop Chatard to all parishes of the Catholic diocese of Indiana asking for contributions to be applied toward the erection of additional buildings for the seminary maintained for the education of young men who intend entering the priesthood.

Two weeks ago a Te Deum was sung in Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, in thanksgiving for the French victories in Madagascar. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, presided. President Faure and the ministers were represented by delegates. Similar services were held in the churches in the provincial towns.

The golden jubilee of St. Vincent de Paul's church, St. Louis, was held November 10th, and was celebrated with great pomp. Besides several thousands of people who were present as spectators and worshipers, four archbishops and a large number of priests were within the chancel rail. Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, acted as celebrant of the pontifical high Mass, and Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, preached the sermon. Archbishop Ryan, of Buffalo, and Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, also participated in the exercises.

The consistory at which Monsignor Satolli is to be created a cardinal may be held any day now, though it will occasion no surprise if it be deferred until Christmas. Easter and Christmas are the customary times for the holding of Papal consistories, but such events are sometimes held at other periods of the year. The cable has intimated that a consistory will be held this month, and it is not improbable that other appointments affecting the church in America will be made when it takes place. The See of Sioux Falls still waits an incumbent, and there are one or two more nominations that are looked for by American churchmen.

PARISH PRIESTS CHANGED.

The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe has transferred Rev. Cure Hogue, from Sweetburg to St. Francois Xavier, Shefford County; Rev. Mr. Tetreau, from St. Francois Xavier to Farmham, and Rev. J. E. Roy, from Ste. Rosalie to Granby. With the permission of the Archbishop of Montreal, Rev. E. Poitras, vicar of Lacolle, has been transferred to St. Andre d'Acton, by the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

RELIGIOUS VOCATION.

The following young ladies have joined the order of Grey Nuns—Marie Jeannot, of St. Anne des Sorel; Marie Louise Gagne, of Propolis; Belle Lamontagne, of Lewiston, Me.; Sarah Chapdelaine, of St. Francois du Lac; Cordelie Masse, of St. Cyrille, and Alphonsine Drapeau, of Three Rivers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Kapp, at St. Hyacinthe.

ST. ANN'S T. & B. SOCIETY.

The Committee that was appointed at the last monthly meeting of the St. Ann's Temperance Society held a meeting on Sunday last to revise the Constitution and by-laws. They drew up a report to be submitted at next meeting and if adopted will enable the Society to run the business satisfactorily in future. The Society is in a good financial position at present, and although the death rate has been heavy this year there is still a very large fund to their credit in the bank.

TEACHER: If your father was to hear of your bad conduct it would make his hair turn grey. Bobby: I beg your pardon, sir; my father hasn't any hair left.

NOT WHAT WE SAY, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does, that tells the story of its merit and success. Remember HOOD'S Cures.

IT MAY GIVE YOU A PAIN. As many good things are likely to. But you are safe in running the risk if you keep a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER at hand. It's a never-failing antidote for pains of all sorts. Sold by all Druggists. Dose.—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

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Leave Windsor Street Station for Boston, \$0.00 a.m., \$8.20 p.m. Portland, \$0.00 a.m., \$8.20 p.m. New York, \$0.00 a.m., \$8.10 p.m. Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, \$8.25 a.m., \$9.00 p.m. St. Paul, Minneapolis, \$9.10 p.m. Winnipeg and Vancouver, \$9.50 a.m. Ste. Anne's, Val d'Or, etc., \$8.25 a.m., 21.45 p.m. \$8.20 p.m., \$9.00 p.m. St. John's—\$9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., \$8.20 p.m., \$8.40 p.m.

Newport—\$9 a.m., 4.05 p.m., \$8.20 p.m. Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., \$8.40 p.m. Sherbrooke—4.05 p.m. and \$8.30 p.m. Hudson, Rigaud and Point Fortune, 21.45 p.m., \$8.20 p.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station for Quebec, \$8.10 a.m., \$8.30 p.m., \$10.30 p.m. Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5.15 p.m. Ottawa, \$8.30 a.m., 6.05 p.m. St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m. St. Jerome, \$3.00 a.m., 5.30 p.m. Ste. Rose and Ste. Therese, \$3.30 a.m., \$3.30 p.m., 1.05 p.m.; Saturday, 1.30 p.m., instead of 3 p.m.

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10.0 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec and points on the C. & P. to Campbellton, N.B. Saturday night train remains at Island Pond over Sunday. 11.55 a.m.—For St. Johns (on Saturdays this train leaves at 1.25 p.m.). 4.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Island Pond. 4.40 p.m.—For St. Johns, Roules Point, also Waterloo via St. Lambert and M. P. & B. R. 5.15 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe and points on the D. C. R., also St. Cesarine via St. Lambert. 5.08 p.m.—For Sorel via St. Lambert. 8.00 a.m., \$6.10 p.m., \$8.25 p.m.—For Boston and New York via C. V. R. 9.10 a.m., \$6.20 p.m.—For New York via D. & N.

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FATHER AND SON.

A Story of France.

George Rondelet's mother having died when he was very young, his father centred all his cares and affections in his child, and carried on his little business only for the sake of giving him a good education. He delighted in the idea of seeing his son an officer in the army, a doctor or a celebrated scientist. The boy was sent to school regularly, and besides had a tutor; when he was far enough advanced his father concluded to send him to college. He considered and discussed the matter for a long time, and finally determined to send him to St. Stanislas College, the name and fame of whose graduates had specially attracted his attention. It was expensive, but he would economize in the kitchen and in his dress; he would deprive himself of all enjoyment provided his boy could get a good education.

His plans met with success, as George, in a short time, was able to keep pace with his classmates.

In class, at his right, was Louis de Manval, son of the Councillor of State; at his left, a tall boy with deep, black eyes, Lucien de Ruber, son of General de Ruber; in front of him, the young Duke de Sallesta, and behind him, Joseph de Fourbelle, son of the senator. All these boys, seeing a Rondelet among them, said: "Who are you? What's your father's title?" George, though of a frank disposition, was embarrassed for a reply; he thought of the railery and impertinence that should follow the disclosure of his humble circumstances.

The following day, however, when he noticed the cordial treatment of his comrades, he concluded that he had not judged rightly; that an amiable and happy disposition was a true title of nobility; at the end of the week Rondelet and De Sallesta were close friends.

After the first week's experience at Stanislas, when he was called to the parlor to meet his father, he turned pale, for he knew that on that day the parlor was the rendezvous of the most illustrious families of the suburbs.

What would be the appearance, what the reception of his poor father, with his ill-fitting clothes, his heavy boots and his black woollen gloves, in the midst of this proud and frivolous society? Trembling, he opened the door, and, seeing the brilliant company there assembled, he hesitated; he turned and saw his father, pale, embarrassed, and fearing at each step to fall on the waxed floor, looking at him with a smile mingled with joy and sadness. George kissed him tenderly, led him to a corner, and for a few moments both remained silent, not daring to raise their eyes nor to speak; they imagined the whispering and laughing to have been at their expense; every sound was an offense. When they finally raised their eyes, they were much surprised to find that no one seemed to notice them, and they enjoyed a pleasant chat.

His father having gone he returned to the playground and was asked by De Manval: "Who came to see you?" "Was that gentleman your father?" added Lucien de Ruber. "Oh, no, it is his uncle," replied a comrade, passing by. George was inclined to answer the inquisitive lads with his fists, but a sadness deeper than his anger affected him. Blows given and received would not settle the question; would a frank reply disarm his tormentors, or would it bring not only to himself, but also to his father, that which at any cost he wished to avoid—redoubled vexation and railery?

Young de Sallesta joined the group. "I saw you in the parlor, George," said he. "Was that your father?" George looked at him in anguish, thinking that an avowal would sever their friendship, but was, nevertheless, on the point of saying: "Yes, it was my father," when the approach of several others caused him to say "No!" and he left them with a heavy heart.

Oh, that "No!" that shameful, cowardly "No!" What bitter pangs it caused every day, every hour, to the boy, who in a moment of pride and anger had denied his father!

The next day and the remaining days of the week George was sad, dejected, and his comrades in vain tried to find the cause. On the following Sunday his father, having come to pay his weekly visit, was struck by the change that had come over his son, but when he inquired concerning it he was told that nothing ailed him. George had made up his mind to tell all, but when he saw the threadbare vest, the short pants, the worn out coat, the old hat with its rusty straps, he stifled the avowal almost with physical suffering; he felt that the confession would be even more cruel to his father than it was to himself. He scarcely could answer his father's questions concerning his duties, his studies, his recreation. In leaving his last words were: "Now, George, take things easy. Look at your comrades. How happy and proud they are to be at Stanislas!" The old man departed, proud to see his son among the nobility.

"Ah, that certainly was your father. I saw him kiss you," said De Ruber, who had left the parlor at the same time as George.

"Yes, it was my father; what of it?" "What of it? Nothing at all," answered he, in going.

Two weeks had elapsed when, his usual good humor having returned, George resumed his studies with great eagerness, and his father seemed to see the success of his son in the eyes of his comrades. "Your father is proud of you, George," was his usual formula, and George thought himself less culpable.

A pupil, recently admitted, having come to him, George said: "Do you know that my father is not of the nobility? He is a poor storekeeper in Saint Denis, and it was there I was born."

The boy, surprised, answered, "I did not ask you. What is that to me?" "That's true," replied George, confused, "but I thought, nevertheless, to tell you."

When George had finished his studies at college and had passed his examinations admitting him to the Polytechnic School, returning home he found his

father in poorer circumstances than when he had left him, as he had given up his business and taken quarters in a fourth-story flat. George was now a young man of high stature, well built, and of prepossessing appearance, dressed in a very becoming uniform of the Polytechnic School. He seemed to have no greater pleasure than, accompanied by his father, dressed in his threadbare coat, to walk along the boulevards. He would select the finest and most frequented places, as though he were anxious to be seen with his father; and if, during their strolls, he chanced to meet one of the numerous friends whose acquaintance he had made at college, his first care was to introduce his father, who remarked: "Why do you always take me to such fashionable resorts? Are you not ashamed to walk by my side, you being so elegantly dressed and I so poorly? One would think that you are proud of me."

"Proud of you! Indeed I am," replied his son, in so grave a tone that his father could not help noticing it.

"How you say that! The contact with the world has certainly not made you proud, and I am sure you would never deny your father."

George, hearing the old man speak thus, in the intensity of his suffering, said to himself: "My God! Have I not yet expiated the folly of my first days at college?" The remorse was still there in the midst of his pleasures, his work, his success, and of the legitimate pride which the latter caused him, and more than ever he felt that the pardon of his father would be his only relief, but, fearing that the tardy confession would hurt his feelings, he concluded not to speak of it.

Lately Mr. Rondelet rarely made his appearance among his friends at the cafe, where he was in the habit of playing dominoes, and his genial disposition seemed to have changed.

"What's the matter with Mr. Rondelet lately?" asked one of the players. "The success of his son in Polytechnic has turned his head, so that he no more deigns to associate with us," was the reply. "Let him stay at home, then; our ears are tired of hearing nothing but the success of his son and how his fine appearance attracts the attention of all passers-by."

An inverse change had gradually taken place in Mr. Rondelet and his son; the former was daily improving his dress, whereas the latter, under the plea of economy, had discharged his tailor and was gradually getting indifferent and careless in his dress, despite the protestations of his father, who angrily asked him whether he had made a vow of humility. They were walking along the boulevard one day, the father cleanly shaven, wearing a high hat and fine overcoat, whereas his son was very modestly dressed, and as he was dreamily walking along he suddenly noticed that he was walking alone; turning round he saw his father had paused. "Go ahead, I'll follow," said his father.

Mr. Rondelet had noticed Mr. Bontoron, a friend of his to whom he had frequently spoken of the success and elegance of his son, and when they met they engaged in conversation.

His father joining him, George said: "Will you now tell me why you sent me ahead?" The old man eluded the question and little was said until they reached home.

The father had scarcely been comfortably seated in the rocker when he called his son. "You'd like to know why I had sent you on. Well, the gentleman whom I met is one of my friends to whom I have very often spoken of you, praised you, and lately, especially, had told him of your fine appearance in uniform."

"Well, what of it?" "Well, you were dressed so poorly, did not at all look like yourself, and I was sure his tongue would be wagging at our expense if I acknowledged you to be my son, so—I denied you."

"You denied me?" "Yes," admitted the old man, covering his eyes with his handkerchief, whilst he felt himself affectionately embraced by his son.

"You denied me! How glad I am!" "What's that you say?" said the old man, thinking his mind unbalanced, but his son interrupted him:—

"Yes, yes, I am very glad. Now we are square and this evening I shall go to my tailor."—Sacred Heart Review.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

The Rev. Robert Jeffrey, minister of Second Presbyterian Church, Portadown, has died suddenly.

Arthur Jackson, chairman of the Sligo Harbor Commissioners, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for County Sligo.

Dr. Mathew H. Quigley, J.P., Nationalist, was unanimously elected chairman of the Nenagh Town Commissioners, on Oct. 22.

William Finlay Biggar, of Riverview, Londonderry, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the city and county of Londonderry.

John Jackson, of the Great Northern Railway, was presented by the people of Enniskillen with a signet ring and gold watch on the occasion of his leaving Enniskillen for Omagh, on Oct. 24.

At Blarney Petty Sessions six candidates were proposed for the position of clerk. Cornelius O'Neill was elected, having received sixteen votes to seven cast for Alexander McEwan.

A special meeting of the Athy Town Commissioners was held on October 22 to elect a chairman. On the motion of M. Doyle, seconded by J. P. Whelan, Thomas Plewman was unanimously elected.

The Aghamore Branch of the Federation has chosen this committee: Chairman, the Rev. J. J. McDermott; vice-chairman, the Rev. P. J. Madden; secretary, Dominick Byrne; treasurer, Darby Glavey.

At the Clonmel Quarter Sessions on Oct. 22, Edward Albert Power, of Brenor House, Piltown, was tried on the charge of stealing a top coat belong to

REAL MERIT is the character. It is of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures even after other preparations fail. Get Hood's and ONLY HOOD'S.

Mr. O'Donnell, J.P. The same evidence as that given on the previous occasion was repeated, and the jury came into court twice without finding a verdict, and finally returned a verdict of not guilty on all counts. The prisoner was discharged.

Thomas Byrne, Nationalist, was unanimously elected chairman of the Town Commissioners of Ballinasloe, on Oct. 21. He is also a member of the Poor Law Board and delegate for County Galway.

Farmers in all directions in the neighborhood of Killarney have been taking up the potato crop. Seldom for the past twenty years or so have their labors been crowned with such success, the crop being abundant.

Patrick J. Moran, of Queen's College, Belfast, second son of James Moran, T.C., of Westport, has been adjudged by the Examiners of the Royal University of Ireland to have passed the second examination in medicine.

A white shark was captured near Dunfanaghy recently. It entangled itself in the nets of a boat belonging to E. Stewart, of Marble Hill, whilst herring fishing, and was killed and taken ashore. A white shark is the most dreaded of all sharks.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Armagh District Lunatic Asylum the Rev. Felix McNally was appointed chaplain of that institution in the place of the Rev. James Grimes, who was recently promoted to the parish of Beragh.

A man named Halligan entered a train at Balbriggan on October 22, in the belief that it would stop at Skerries. Finding that it was passing through Skerries he got out, and instead of stepping on the platform stepped on the wall of the railway, from which he fell seventy-five feet. No hope is entertained of his recovery.

The Rev. J. Smyth, pastor of Barnacoola, died recently, and was buried, on Oct. 25, in the chapel which he had completed just before his last illness. Besides the erection of the chapel he improved another chapel, Clontarf, and built several schools. His numerous works of charity were done unostentatiously, and the extent of them will never be fully known.

A respected farmer named Edward Kirby, his wife and three children, were evicted recently from the lands of Ballynacrish, near Queenstown, for non-payment of rent. The tenant was collecting sufficient rent by the sale of his cows to stay the eviction when the sheriff's representatives appeared. The family and their belongings were put out on the roadside.

A cowardly attack was made on three Catholics by Orange rowdies at the corner of Cusack street, Lismore Road, Belfast, recently. An old man named McShane was knocked down. Two boys named Mulholland, also Catholics, went to his assistance, and the rowdies struck and kicked them. One of the boys received two serious cuts on the head, and it is stated a knife was used.

The polling in the election of a commissioner for Church street Ward, the only contested ward in Ennis, took place on October 18, and resulted as follows: M. S. Honan, 27; H. De L. Willis, outgoing, 20. Every available voter was polled, Nationalist and Redmondite supporters Mr. Honan's candidature against Mr. Willis, who is a pronounced Conservative.

Judge Orr sat in the Crown Court of the County Courthouse, Monaghan, on Oct. 25, and commenced the business for the Quarter Sessions for Monaghan. In addressing the grand jury he said he felt very happy to inform them that their duties would be light—so light that he ran a very narrow shave of being presented with white gloves. There was only one case to go before them in which four persons were charged with larceny.

The election of medical officer for the Goleen Dispensary district, in the Skull Union, took place in the Goleen Dispensary, near Mixen Head. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Dr. D. O'Driscoll on his appointment to the Drimoleague district of the Skibbereen Union. There were three candidates, Dr. D. McCarthy, of Gadmout, Dunmanway, who had been doing duty pro tem; Dr. Nixon, of Ballyrizzard; and Dr. J. Twehig, of Donoughmore, Cork. The last named was elected.

The annual election of Commissioners for Kells took place in the Town Hall, Farrell Tully presiding. The outgoing Commissioners were James O'Reilly, Geo. Cooney, George Armstrong, James Killeen, J.P., and Nicholas Gilman, and in addition to these were nominated: M. W. O'Connor, J.P.; John Skelly, James Smith, of Newmarket Street, and J. Smith, of Bective Street. The result of the poll showed that O'Reilly received 72 votes; O'Connor, 64; Killeen, 58; Gilman, 55; Skelly, 49; Smith, of Bective Street, 48; Cooney, 41; Armstrong, 32; and Smith, of Newmarket Street, 28.

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1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF 400
1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF 150
And a number of other Prizes varying from \$1.00 to \$50.00.

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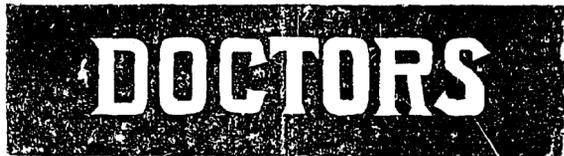
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Kamouraska, June 10th 1885.

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DR. J. ETHIER,
L'Epiphanie, February 8th 1889.

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Z. LAROCHE, M. D.
Montreal, March 27th 1889.

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CARDINAL MORAN TO IRELAND.

An Australian Forget-Me-Not.

Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, N.S.W., presided at Michael Davitt's farewell lecture in that city on September 17. His Eminence, in presenting the lecturer, said it was his very pleasant duty to preside over that grand assemblage. He had come among them with the greatest pleasure and for several reasons. First of all he came to show how deeply at heart he had the national movement with which Mr. Davitt was so prominently connected; and secondly, because the subject of the lecture was a most interesting one. But he came also to give a true, hearty welcome to Mr. Davitt. Wherever Mr. Davitt had gone throughout the length and breadth of the Australian continent he had had warm welcomes, but he (the Cardinal) would be sorry if on his return to Ireland Mr. Davitt had it to tell that any welcome surpassed that of Sydney. Mr. Davitt was worthy of the welcome that evening as an earnest devoted Irish patriot. He was addressing them as Australian—he was, of course an Australian himself, and he wished to say that they placed and judged patriotism not on talk but on love of country, and on their earnestness and devotion to their native land. Viewed under this aspect, Mr. Davitt was fully entitled to be considered a patriot by the sterling earnestness of his devotion to his native land. Before asking Mr. Davitt to address them, he would ask him to take with him from that vast assemblage on his return to Ireland—what should he say?—an Australian shamrock. Perhaps it was wrong to speak of an Australian shamrock when that name was reserved for the plant that was so dear to the hearts of all at home. He would ask Mr. Davitt to take with him an Australian forget-me-not.

On the first leaf of this forget-me-not (the Cardinal) would inscribe a message telling the people in Ireland that in every part of Australia, in every town and city, and in the remotest hamlets, were to be found true hearts devoted to Ireland. On the second leaf he would inscribe that it was not only those who had come from the home country that had this affection for their native land, but those who had never seen the green hills where the shamrock grows; our Australian young men and fair ladies—who would not yield to the men in the matter of enthusiasm—were earnest in their true love and affection for Ireland; and the inscription on the third leaf would be that they would find us all united, all one without dissensions and without divisions. People told them that there were divisions in Ireland, but these divisions were exaggerated by English newspapers. They read in the papers about Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites. Well, he wished to tell Mr. Davitt that there was no such thing as division between Parnellites and anti-Parnellites amongst them. They were all full of gratitude to Mr. Parnell for the wonderful work he achieved for Ireland. They all knew the mistake this leader of the Irish people made, mistakes into which surroundings may have betrayed him, but they could forget all the unhappy incidents in the close of his career; they could forget all that in remembrance of the splendid days when his heart burned with love for Ireland and its people. How in Australia they were as one, all united in their desire to address at home who were assisting the rights and defending the liberties of their native land.

Mr. Davitt gave the proceeds of his lecture—which were very large—to St. Martha's Industrial Training School, Sydney.—The Pilot.

"I have suffered with liver and kidney troubles, but have found relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. BROOKER, 200 Booth Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

Ottawa Branch—Mr. Joseph Pope Speaks of the Religious Life of Sir John Thompson.

An Ottawa despatch, dated November 16, says: The annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society was held yesterday. After the official reports had been adopted, Mr. Joseph Pope, the president, addressed the meeting. Referring to Sir John Thompson, he spoke of him as "a witness to the power of Catholicity." Mr. Pope then related an incident which has not heretofore been mentioned. On the afternoon, ten years ago, that Sir John Thompson was sworn in a Minister of the Crown, when he left the Council Chamber he went immediately to confession; the next morning he received Holy Communion, and, thus fortified, approached the duties of his high office. It is known that on the last Sunday he spent in Ottawa he and his two sons received Holy Communion, so that both on the threshold of his official career, as well as at its close, he showed how clearly he recognized the reality of things unseen. Mr. Pope spoke of the signs of the times as presaging a great Catholic reaction. He based his hopes of the manifest change of sentiment nearer home, and he cited the deference and respect with which the Pope's recent appeal to the English people had been received.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Rev. M. J. Whelan; vice-president, Rev. Father Constantineau; secretary, William C. De Brisay (re-elected); treasurer, Dr. MacCabe (re-elected); committee, Messrs. F. B. Hayes, Jos. Pope, W. L. Scott, John Gorman, J. A. J. McKenna, Wm. Kearns, D. Burke and J. Mundy.

THE DAY OF THE DEAD.

LONDON, November 19.—November 2 is the Day of the Dead, and all Paris flocks to the cemeteries. There were this year no less than 245,000 visitors at the various cemeteries of Paris. The rich carried costly flowers and plants. The poor took humble wreaths of beads, wrought in symbolic designs—pathetic decorations one sees in every little cemetery in France. Atheists, sceptics, believers, people of all creeds and of no creed, love thus to honor their own dead and to venerate the dead of others. Paris to the dying is tender and to those under the sod she is devoted.

A FAMOUS REFORMER.

REV. C. J. FREEMAN SPEAKS OF HIS LIFE AND WORK.

HE HAS WRITTEN AND PREACHED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC—RECENTLY THE VICTIM OF A PECULIAR AFFLICTION FROM WHICH HE WAS RELEASED IN A MARVELLOUS MANNER.

From the Boston Herald. No. 157 Emerson street, South Boston, is the present home of Rev. C. J. Freeman, B.A., Ph. D., the recent rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Anacosta, Mont. During the reform movement which has swept over Boston, Dr. Freeman has been frequently heard from through the various newspapers, and although a resident of a comparatively recent date, he has exerted much public influence, which has been increased by the fact that he was ten years ago on a commission appointed in England to investigate the troublesome question of the vice of great cities.

He has preached before cultured audiences in the old world, as well as to the rough pioneers in the mining towns of the Rocky mountains, and his utterances as well as his writings have been in the line of progress and liberality, well-seasoned with practical common sense. Dr. Freeman has written this paper a letter which will be read with interest. He says:

"Some five years since I found that deep study and excessive literary work, in addition to my ordinary ministerial duties, were undermining my health. I detected that I was unable to understand things as clearly as I usually did; that after but little thought and study I suffered from a dull pain in the head and great weariness, and all thought and study became a trouble to me. I lost appetite, did not relish ordinary food, after eating, suffering acute pains in the chest and back. There was soreness of the stomach, and the most of my food seemed to turn to sour water, with most sickly and suffocating feeling in vomiting up such sour water.



REV. J. C. FREEMAN, B. A., PH. D.

At this time I consulted several physicians. One said I was run down, another said I had chronic indigestion; but this I do know, that with all the prescriptions which they gave me I was not improving; for in addition, I had pains in the regions of the kidneys, a very sluggish liver, so much so that I was very much like a yellow man, was depressed in spirits, imagined all sorts of things and was daily becoming worse and felt that I should soon become a confirmed invalid if I did not soon understand my complaints. I followed the advice of physicians most severely, but with all I was completely unable to do my ministerial duty, and all I could possibly do was to rest and try to be thankful. After eighteen months' treatment I found I was the victim of severe palpitation of the heart, and was almost afraid to walk across my room. Amid all this I was advised to take absolute rest from all mental work. In fact, I was already unable to take any duty for the reason that the feeling of complete prostration after the least exertion, precluded me from any duty whatever, and it appeared to my mind that I was very near being a perfect wreck. As for taking absolute rest, I could not take more than I did unless it was so absolute as to rest in the grave. Then it would have been absolute enough.

"It is now quite three years, since, in addition to all the pains and penalties which I endured, I found creeping upon me a peculiar numbness of the left limbs, and in fact could not walk about. If I tried to walk I had to drag the left foot along the ground. The power of locomotion seemed to be gone, and I was content with the information that it was partial paralysis. Whether it was or not I do not know, but this I do know, I could not walk about and I began to think my second childhood had commenced at the age of 41 years.

"Just about two years ago or a little more, a ministerial friend came to see me. I was sick in bed and could hardly move, and he was something like old Job's comforter, although not quite. He had much regret and commiseration which was a very poor balm for a sick man. But the best thing he did say was this: 'Did you ever see Pink Pills?' I said, 'Who in the world is he?' He said, 'Why do you not try Pink Pills?' He said good bye very affectionately, so much so that doubtless he thought it was the last farewell. Nevertheless, after thinking a little, I just came to the conclusion that I would make an innovation and see what Pink Pills would do. I looked at them, and I said, can any good possibly come out of those little pink things? Anyway, I would see I was suspicious of Pink Pills, and I remembered the old proverb: 'Sospetto licentia fidei.' 'Suspicion is the passport to faith.' So Pink Pills I obtained, and Pink Pills I swallowed. But one box of them did not cure me, nor did I feel any difference. But after I had taken nine or ten boxes of pills I was decidedly better. Yes, I was certainly improving, and after eight months of Pink Pills I could get about. The numbness of the left limb was nearly gone, the pains in the head had entirely ceased, the appetite was better, I could enjoy food and had a free, quiet action of the heart without palpitation. In fact, in twelve

months I was a new creature, and to-day I can stand and speak over two hours without a rest. I can perform all my public duties which devolve upon me, without fatigue, and do all the walking which I have to do, and am thankful for it. I can safely say I was never in a better state of health than I am to-day, and that I attribute it to the patient, persevering use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I fully, cordially and strongly commend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all or any who suffer in a similar way, and feel sure that any one who adopts Pink Pills with perseverance and patience cannot find their expectations unrealized or their reasonable hopes blasted. But he will find that blessing which is the reward of a full trust in a true and reliable remedy. I shall always wish and desire the greatest success for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and always cherish a deep feeling of gratitude to the friend who first said to me buy Pink Pills. I have tried them and know their true value, and am truly glad I did, for I have found them from a good experience to do more than is actually claimed for them."

Very faithfully yours, C. J. FREEMAN, B.A., Ph.D.

Late rector of St. Mark's, Montana.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give a new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuritis, rheumatism, nervousness, headache, the after effects of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness (either in male or female). Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

DIED.

PHELAN.—On the 26th instant, Miss Mary Phelan, eldest daughter of Mr. John Phelan, (horse dentist.) Funeral from her parent's residence, 554 St. Denis street, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 7 a.m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend.

THE LATE MISS DWYER.

We regret to announce the death of Margaret Mary Dwyer, daughter of Mrs. Dwyer, of St. Urban street, and sister-in-law of Mr. P. F. McCaffrey. The deceased had just attained her 22nd year and was a very talented and accomplished young lady. Her death, which occurred on Saturday after a brief illness, was quite unexpected. The funeral, which took place from her late residence yesterday, was largely attended by the parishioners of St. Patrick's, where the deceased received her religious training.

TIMOTHY CHARLES O'BRIEN.

A large circle of our readers will regret to learn that Mr. and Mrs. T. C. O'Brien suffered a sad loss in the sudden and unexpected death of their youngest son, Timothy Charles, which occurred on Friday last.

THE LATE WILLIE FAIRBAIRN.

Willie Fairbairn, who was amongst the fleetest of foot on the field and on the ice, when endeavoring with his associates to uphold the reputation of the Shamrocks in athletic circles, died quite unexpectedly at the residence of his father on Friday evening. He had scarcely crossed the threshold of that border line which divides youth and manhood. The deceased was a general favorite in the ranks of athletes, and was counted upon as a coming man with the Shamrocks for the senior lacrosse team next sea on. The funeral, which took place on Tuesday at St. Mary's church, was largely attended by all the young men of this city who manifest any interest in the different athletic organizations.

THE LATE MRS. JOHN M'KENNA.

On Tuesday, Nov. 5th, Mrs. John McKenna, of the Township of Marlborough, Carleton Co., Ont., took a last leave of all her friends in this world and closed her eyes in the cold sleep of death. Two days later her mortal remains were laid away in the silent chamber of the tomb. The funeral cortege was large, being made up principally of friends and acquaintances of the deceased lady. Rev. Father McCarthy celebrated the Requiem Mass and performed the last sad rites over the remains. One more grave was then closed in Merrickville cemetery. This sad occurrence has been a painful shock to the bereaved husband, to the family and to the friends of the deceased lady, as well as to all her acquaintances. Mrs. McKenna enjoyed comparatively good health till a few days previous to her death. A sudden prostration from a paralytic stroke on Saturday, November 2nd, was the first stern warning given of the near approach of the awful end. So severe was this stroke that no word was afterwards spoken by the afflicted woman, to anyone, save to him who brought her the last consolations of our holy religion. A family of five boys and two girls are left to mourn this sudden summons of the dear one to the grave. Mrs. John McKenna, nee Margaret Carroll, was born in 1827, at a place called Clack Lion, County Cavan, Ireland. Her parents and family emigrated to Canada in 1847. A year later (just 47 years ago) she was led to the altar by Mr. John McKenna, who is also a native of the Emerald Isle. The young couple then settled upon the spot where they have since spent their long span of useful years. An extraordinary fact, too worthy of note, is that though life, until this sad November morning, no vacant chair was known in this home. All who knew the deceased lady learned to love and esteem her for her amiability of character, her Christian simplicity of deportment and constancy in the practice of virtue and in the fulfilment of her duties in life. She was a fervent Catholic, a faithful wife and a fond and model mother. Her everyday life was a source of edification and a noble and

TOUCH

No other Canadian Piano possesses such a responsive touch as the KARN.

TOUR

For sweetness and purity of tone, marvellous singing quality and extraordinary volume, the KARN also excels.

TUNE

It will remain in tune longer than others because it is constructed on better principles, with better care and of better material.

In all respects the KARN Piano is fully equal to the best American instruments. Come and see.

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Opposite Murphy's.

E. A. GERVAIS, - Manager.

inspiring example for her children and for all who had the good fortune to enjoy the pleasure of her company from time to time. Though imbued with a deeply religious spirit, this good soul was none the less cheerful. Her pleasures were lent an extra charm to the mirthfulness of the family fireside. Her youngest son, Mr. Anthony J., is a graduate of the University of Ottawa, having received his Baccalaureate from this institution in June, 1895. Mrs. McKenna left behind one brother, Mr. Jas. Carroll, of Smith's Falls, Ont. Another brother, William, of Auburn, N.Y., has preceded her to the grave by some years. One sister of the deceased, Mrs. Doyle, resides in Grand Forks, N.D.; another, Mrs. Culeton, lives in Oswego, N.Y.; and a third, Mrs. Tallman, is a resident of New York city. Near and far her friends will deeply mourn her demise. May her soul rest in peace.—Canadian Freeman.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—Spring Patent, \$4.05 to \$4.15. Winter Patent, \$3.90 to \$4.15. Straight Roller, \$3.45 to \$3.60. Extra, \$0.00. Superfine, \$0.00. Manitoba Strong Bakers, best brands, \$3.80 to \$3.90. Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.35 to \$3.50. Ontario bags—extra, \$1.50 to \$1.55. Straight Rollers, bags \$1.65 to \$1.75.

OATMEAL.—Rolled and granulated \$3.10 to \$3.20; standard \$3.05 to \$3.20. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.55, and standard at \$1.50 to \$1.55. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls and \$2.00 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

WHEAT.—Ontario, sales of red and white at points west of Toronto at 68c to 69c. A lot of No. 1 Manitoba hard was offered at 64c on track, Midland elevator.

BRAN, ETC.—Sales of Manitoba bran in bags at \$14.50 bags included, and we quote \$14.00 to \$14.50, with broken lots at \$15. Shorts, \$15.50 to \$16.50 and Moullie, \$19 to \$20.50 as grade.

CORN.—The market is nominal at 36c to 37c in bond, and at 45c to 46c duty paid.

FEAS.—During the week a few small lots have sold from store at 60c to 61c per 60 lbs. The market is steady in the West at 51c.

OATS.—In the West sales of car loads of white oats having taken place at 31c to 31 1/2c per 34 lbs in store.

BARLEY.—Sales of malting barley reported at 52 1/2c to 55c, about 10,000 bush. quoted at this range. Feed barley is reported at 40c to 41c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Sales at 40 1/2c, and we quote 40c to 41c.

RYE.—Nominal at 52 to 53c.

MALT.—Market unchanged at 67 1/2c to 75c as to quality and quantity.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Canada short cut pork, per barrel, \$14.50 to \$15.00; Canada (thin mess, per bbl.) \$13.50 to \$14.00; Mess pork, American, new, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$13.75; Hams, per lb., 9c to 10c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 8 1/2c to 9c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 6 1/2c to 7c; Bacon, per lb., 9c to 10c; Shoulders, per lb., 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts during the past week were 2,129 heads against 1,195 heads for the week previous. Receipts continue to increase, and the market is quiet, and we quote \$5.00 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—We quote: Creamery, Oct. and Nov., 21c to 22c; Earlier makes, 19c to 20c; Eastern Townships, 17c to 19c; Western, 14c to 15c.

ROLL BUTTER.—Sales were reported last week of large rolls neatly packed in cases at 16c, a lot of 5 tubs small rolls at 17 1/2c, and another lot at 18c.

CHEESE.—We quote prices as follows: Finest Western, 9 1/2c to 9c; Finest Eastern, 9c to 9 1/2c; Undergrades, 8 1/2c to 8c; Summer goods, 8 1/2c to 9c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Sales of choice fresh candled stock have been placed at 14c to 15c, as to size of lot, with seconds quoted at 11 1/2c to 12c. Montreal limed have changed hands at 14c to 15c, as to quantity. New laid are scarce, and quoted at 20c to 22c.

HONEY.—Extracted is quoted at 8c to 9c for 1895 stock, and honey in comb 12c to 13c.

GAME.—Partridge has been in fair supply, and sales are reported at 40c to 45c per brace for No. 1, and 25c for No. 2. Venison is more plentiful, with sales of saddles at the beginning of the week at

8c to 9c. Venison carcasses have sold at 5 1/2c to 6c; but are now quoted at 3c to 5c. BEANS.—Round lots of choice hand-picked are freely offered at \$1.10 per bushel, and jobbing lots are quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.20. Ordinary medium beans are quoted at 90c to \$1.00.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Sugar 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c, and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 4 1/2c to 5c per lb. in wood and at 50c to 60c in tins.

BALD HAY.—No. 2 shipping hay is quoted here at \$11.00 to \$11.50, and No. 1 straight Timothy, \$12.00 to \$12.50. At country points, \$10.50 to \$11.00 is quoted for No. 2, and \$11.50 to \$12.00 for No. 1.

HOPS.—There has been more business doing, 7c to 8c for good to choice, and 6c to 6 1/2c for fair. Old 2c to 4c.

TALLOW.—At 6c for choice and 5c for common.

DRESSED POULTRY.—A rush for fine Turkeys, tons of which were disposed of at 8c to 8 1/2c, mostly at the latter price, while a few cases of large fancy birds brought 9c. Nice young dry-picked chickens sold at 6 1/2c to 7c, but old hens only realized 5c to 5 1/2c. A lot of 3 cases of very fine large geese was placed at 6 1/2c, while good stock sold at 5 1/2c to 6c, and a large case that seemed to have been packed some time sold at 4 1/2c, being a little discolored. Ducks were in fair demand and brought from 7c to 8c, one case of fancy bringing 8 1/2c.

FRUITS.

APPLES.—\$2.00 to \$2.75 per bbl; Fancy \$3.25 per bbl; Fameuse, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Dried, 4c to 4 1/2c per lb; Evaporated, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c per lb.

ORANGES.—Jamaica, \$6.00 to \$7.00 per bbl; Jamaica, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per box.

LEMONS.—Palermo, \$2 to \$3 choice, Palermo, \$3.50 to \$4.50 fancy per box; Malaga, \$6 to \$7 per case, Malaga, \$3 to \$3.50 per box.

BANANAS.—\$2 to \$2.75 per bunch.

GRAPE.—Tokay, \$3 per crate; Catawba, 19c to 21c per basket.

CRANBERRIES.—Cape Cod, \$9.00 per bbl; Nova Scotia, \$9.50 to \$10.00 per bbl.

DATES.—3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb.

FIGS.—9c to 12 1/2c per lb; fancy, 13c to 17c per lb.

COCONUTS.—Fancy, firsts, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per 100.

POTATOES.—Jobbing lots, 40c to 45c per bag; on track, 30c to 35c per bag; sweet, \$4.75 to \$5.25 per bbl.

ONIONS.—Spanish, 40c to 45c per crate; red, \$2 to \$2.25 per bbl; yellow, \$1.75 to \$2 per bbl.

MALAGA GRAPES.—\$5 to \$6.50 per keg.

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Cod and haddock steady at 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. British Columbia salmon 12c to 13c; halibut 10c to 11c.

SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.25, and green cod No. 1 \$4.15 to \$4.30; No. 2, \$3.00 to \$3.25; and large, \$4.00 to \$4.75. Labrador herring \$4.25 to \$4.50, and shore \$3.25 to \$4.00. Salmon \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$12.00 to \$13.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$10. Sea trout \$6 to \$7.00.

SMOKED FISH.—In liberal supply. Haddock 6 1/2c to 7c; bladders 80c to 90c per box; smoked herrings 9c to 10c per box.

CANNED FISH.—Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25, and Mackerel \$3.55 to \$4.00 per case.

OYSTERS.—Malpeque \$4.00 to \$5.50 as to quality.

OILS.—Seal oil 85c net cash, and regular terms 37c. Newfoundland cod oil 35c to 36c. Cod liver oil 70c to 85c for ordinary and \$1.75 to \$1.85 for Norway.

LIVE STOCK MARKET REPORT.

There was practically nothing doing at Point St. Charles on Monday, business being slow, but at the East End Abattoir trading was fairly active in cattle of the best quality. About 600 head of butcher's cattle, 50 calves and 2,000 sheep and lambs were offered for sale. Some cattle sold up to near 4c per lb., with pretty good stock at from 3c to 3 1/2c do. Common cattle were rather plentiful and sold at from 2c to 2 1/2c per lb. Good calves were in demand and Mr. Bourassa paid \$30 for three fine calves; the others selling at from \$3 to \$7 each. There seemed to be no demand for old sheep; lambs sold in lots at from 3c to 3 1/2c per lb., and picked lambs brought 3 1/2c do. Fat hogs are numerous and sell at about 4c per lb.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

The attendance of farmers was not so good at Bonsecours market on Tuesday morning owing to the thaw and the necessary bad state of the roads. Business was fairly active, although not so good as might be wished. Prices showed little material alteration from the previous market. We quote as follows:—

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 3c to 40c per bag; cabbage, 15c to 30c per doz.; celery, 15c to 25c per doz.; onions, \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel; turnips and carrots, 75c per bag.

FRUIT.—Apples, \$2 to \$4 per barrel; lemons, \$2 to \$4 per box; oranges, \$3 to \$5 per barrel; cranberries, \$7 to \$10 per barrel.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Chicken, 7c to 8c; fowls, 6c to 7c; domestic ducks, 8c to 11c; turkeys, 8c to 10c; geese, 4c to 5c; partridge, 35c to 50c per brace; snipes, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per dozen; plovers, \$1.60 to \$3.25 per dozen; woodcocks, 90c to \$1 per pair; black ducks, 75c to 85c per pair.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, 18c to 20c; cheese, 12c to 14c; eggs, 17c to 25c.

HEAVY CROPS YIELDED.

Results of the Work on the Experimental Farm.

Prof. Saunders, director of Experimental Farms, has had a précis made of the results of this year's crops grown at the Central Experimental Farm. Fifty-eight varieties of oats have been tested and the yield has averaged well. The heaviest returns have been had from the varieties known as Banner and Abundance, the former of which has yielded 74 bushels 4 pounds per acre; the latter 73 bushels 3 pounds.

Of fall wheat 32 varieties have been grown and the largest crop has been given by the Dawson's Golden Chaff, which yielded 45 bushels 20 pounds per acre. Of spring wheat, 143 varieties have been tested, and the largest crops realized have been had from the Hungarian, a boarded sort, which was sent to

the Experimental Farm for test by Baron von Berg, of Kapwar, Hungary. This gave 31 bushels 10 pounds per acre, and was closely followed by Preston, one of the new cross-bred sorts raised at the Experimental Farm, which gave a crop of 30 bushels 40 pounds.

Of barley, there have been 60 varieties in all under test, 31 of which were two-rowed sorts and 29 six-rowed. Of the two-rowed varieties, the most prolific sort this year was the Sidney, a new hybrid produced at the farm by crossing one of the two-rowed varieties with six-rowed, which gave 43 bushels 16 pounds per acre. The heaviest yielder among the six-rowed sorts was the Mensity, which gave a crop of 58 bushels 16 pounds per acre; followed by the Petachora, Royal and Success, which gave respective yields of 51 bushels 42 pounds, 51 bushels 12 pounds and 51 bushels 12 pounds.

In peas, of which 72 varieties have been grown, some very good results have been had. The heaviest crop was given by one of the new cross-bred sorts produced at the farm, which yielded 54 bushels per acre.

SINCE the days of the great bell of Moscow, when its fame rang over the world, some wonderful church bells have been cast. The following is an account of the latest undertaking in that line:—

Preparations for the casting of a mammoth church bell have been going on for some weeks at the Buckeye bell foundry, in Cincinnati. The bell will be larger than the famous thirteen and one-half-ton bell at Montreal, which is now the greatest on the continent. In ornamentation it will surpass all bells in existence and will be the largest ringing bell in the world. It will supplement a chime of forty bells. The clapper weighs 640 pounds. It is to swing in St. Francis de Sales' Church, Cincinnati.

When Cincinnati's monster bell rings out for prayers our "Bourdon" will send back "the sound of a great Amen."

A young lawyer talked four hours to a jury, who felt like lynching him. His opponent, a grizzled old professional, arose, looked sweetly at the judge, and said: "Your honor, I will follow the example of my young friend who has just finished, and submit the case without argument." Then he sat down, and the silence was large and oppressive.

Central Millinery Parlor.

178 BLEURY STREET. Grand Millinery Opening on to September and following days.

Hats and Bonnets of the newest and latest designs from Paris and New York. Specialty—Old bonnets and hats done over, and made like new at low prices.

Established 1849, Gold, Silver & Bronze Medals, 29 1st Prizes.

Michel Lefebvre & Co. Pure Vinegars, Mixed Pickles, Jellies, Jams & Preserves. Nos. 80 to 94 Papineau Road, & 2 to 14 St. ROSE ST Montreal.

For Sale at a Bargain,

One Engine, in good order. 7 H.P. Apply at TRUE WITNESS office, 253 St. James street.

ART CARPETS.

PARQUET, BY TEMPLETON. ANGLO INDIAN CARPETS, in various sizes. SAXONY CARPETS, IMPERIAL XMINSTER, ROYAL AXMINSTER, HEAVY WILTON, SPECIAL EXTRA BRUSSELS, ROYAL MINSTER CARPETS.

We are showing large ranges in the above lines. Order early.

THOMAS LIGGETT, 1884 Notre Dame Street.

A CHANCE,

For an Enterprising Printer.

To Rent, with power, the Machinery of the job office of THE TRUE WITNESS, now in running order.

M. BURKE, President, 253 St. James Street.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session for an Act to amend Act 57-58 Victoria, Chapter 83, to do and enlarge its bonding powers, to reduce and adjust its capital stock, to change the number of its Directors, to ratify and confirm a deed of agreement between it and the Chateauguay & Northern Railway Company, to extend the delays for the construction of the road, to acquire lands and construct and use works for the generating, transmission and distribution of electric power or energy, to ratify and confirm or modify all contracts and agreements made with the divers municipalities of the Island of Montreal and other places respecting its line of Railway under and in virtue of the Act and of Act 56 Victoria, Chapter 70, of the Statutes of Quebec, and for other purposes.

Montreal, 26 Nov., 1895. AUGÉ, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE, Attyrs. for Applicant.

Cups and Saucers given away with every pound of our 40c Tea. There are many other presents given away on delivery of every second pound. THE ORIENTAL, 418 St. James Street, opp. Little Craig, J. W. DONOHUE, Prop.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.

NOTICE.

S. Carsley's Fall and Winter illustrated catalogue or price list is now ready and can be procured by writing to our Mail Order Department, when we shall be pleased to forward one by first mail.

S. CARSLEY.

Millinery Reductions.

All Trimmed Millinery reduced except those which we add to stock from day to day.

\$8.00 Hats and Bonnets reduced to \$4.00. \$7.00 Hats and Bonnets reduced to \$3.50. \$6.00 Hats and Bonnets reduced to \$3.00. \$5.00 Hats and Bonnets reduced to \$2.50. \$4.00 Hats and Bonnets reduced to \$2.00. \$3.00 Hats and Bonnets reduced to \$1.50.

All our imported models reduced twenty-five per cent.

S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL SALE OF Ladies' Felt Hats.

Ladies' Felt Hats, fancy shapes, in black, brown and navy, all this season's styles, 75c kind for 25c each.

Ladies' Black Trimmed Walking Hats, this season's shapes, \$1.00 kind for 50c each.