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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



Now, it seems to us a monstrous argu- with their oppressed brethren as wilfully

necessaries.

ment that, because this unjust settle to imperil the restoration to them of ment affects only a handful of people rights which their Bishops and the Bishc mpared with the Catholic population ops of all Canada deemed so essential to of the Dominion at large or with the their highest interests and virtually to the salvation of their children's souls. What, then, induced them to jeopard-1670 the Catholic population of the new ize the best welfare of their Catholic Province of Manitoba was larger than compatriots in Manitoba ? Our answer the Protestant, and, although the in- is that they seemed to imply the stinct of self-preservation seems to have professions of the Honorable Mr. warned the wiser and farther seeing of Laurier, the Honorable Mr. Tarte and the Catholic community of that the other French-Canadian statesmen time that the changes in pro- to whose triumph they contributed by gress would be detrimental to their so striking a surprise as the election of interests, few people imagined that the June last. They could not believe that room. influx from the older provinces would what they had been promised would not prove so overwhelmingly Protestant us be performed. They had been solemnly to leave the Catholic population so small assured that the settlement which Mr. Laurier would accomplish by concilia-Let us imagine that, in the course cf tion of the Protestant element in Manievents, the Catholic population of this toba would be more favorable to Catholic Province should continue to diminish rights than that of even the Remedial and the Protestant to increase until the Bill. Mr. Tarte had written over his own name that he and his fellow Catho versed and what is now a majority be- lics of Canada would never consent to came a minority. How would the Cath- the spoliation of their separate schools, olics of this Province-the remnant of whatever violence and club law might what was once so strong a majority-like use its strength to effect. Yet to-day begun. It now remains to be seen whether Manitoba Government and the surrender this settlement, which robs the Catholics of Manitoba of every sacred right save question. the merest semblance of concession to Need we have a moment's hesitation in their conscientious scruples, was what riplying that not only would they not the Catholic majority of the Province of like it at all, but, also, that they would Quebec had in their minds on the 23rd bitterly resent it and that if there were of June last. In our opinion it was not.

tute of justice and kindness and sympathy

dation at the disposal of the Trustees permits, instead of allotting different days of the week to the different denominations for the purpose of religious teaching, the pupils may be separated when the hour for religious teaching arrecently called by Le Quotidien, of Levis,

face; but they have taken good care to address themselves to our sworn enemies, to McCarthy and his partisans. And it is Judaa Iscariot Tarte, as he was

Rome, and yet he is a celebrity. That a simple Canon, however greatly es-teemed in his own land should be raised to the dignity of Cardinal, set people thinking of his merits. From a Neapolitan account of him we learn that he 15 now between hity-lour and filty-live

works, should cooperate with Him for the attaining of our ultimate end--tosee, love and enjoy God forever in-Heaven-what pleasure, what joy, what satisfaction, what sense of rectitude must not be yours. Bunded together for

Catholic inhabitants of Quebec, we ought to regard it with equanimity. In and helpless as it is.

present ratio of the two sections was reto be told that they must submit to such | what do we see? an arrangement as the obstinacy of the of the Federal Administration have imposed on the Catholics of Manitoba. any so-called Catholics who had contributed in any way to bring so disastrous a change upon their heads, they would look upon them as anything but friends.

Now, if what some of the papers have been urging for months has any basis of fac, the Catholic majority of this Province are responsible for what has come home to their fellow Christians in Manitoba, because by their vote in June last they rejected the leaders who had promised the Manitoba Catholics redress and gave their sanction by a sweeping majority to their opponents, and, at first sight, it really looks as if this view were correct. In that case there is no more their approval to a settlement by which deprived for ever of the right of Catholic education. They have chosen to set other things above the spiritual welfare

The official statement issued by the Laurier Government of the terms of the "settlement" of the Manitoba School Question-a " settlement " that does not settle anything-is as follows :--

#### Memorandum re Settlement of School Question.

(1) Legislation shall be introduced and passed at the next regular session of the Legislature of Manitoba embodying the provisions hereinafter set forth in amendment to the "Public Schools Act," for the purpose of settling the educational questions that have been in dispute in that Province.

(2) Religious teaching to be conducted as hereinafter provided :-- (1) If anthorized by a resolution passed by a majority to be said than that the Catholics of this of the School Trustees, or (2) if a petiancient Province of Quebec have given tion be presented to the Board of School Trustees asking for religious teaching their fellow-religionists in Manitoba are of at least ten children attending the school in the case of a rural district, or by the parents or guardians of at least twenty-five children attending the school of the little isolated Catholic community [ (8) Such religious teaching to take which the Judicial committee of the place between the hours of 3.30 and 4 Catholic minority. They have refused Imperial Privy Council, deciding by the localock in the afternoon, and to be con- justice to that minority and have, on ment" and are jubilant over the fact that | in support of his allegation." The second states and the second states and

placed in separate rooms.

(10) Where ten of the pupils in any school speak the French language (or afterwards to British Columbia Needany language other than English) as their native language, the teaching of such pupils shall be conducted in French (or such other language) and English upon the bilingual system.

(11) No pupils to be permitted to be present at any religious teaching unless he parents or guardians of such pupils desire it. In case the parents or guardians do not desire the attendance of the pupils at such religious teaching, then the pupils shall be dismissed before the exercises or shall remain in another

### flow the "Settlement" is Viewed.

Archbishop Langevin, on being interviewed, said :

"How we have been sold ! How Quebec has been betrayed! A French-Can-adian and a Catholic, who ridiculed the Dickey Bill, who rode into power on false promises, to sell us into the hands of our enemies. Too bad, too bad! But, I tell you there will be a revolution in Quebec, which will ring throughout Canada, and those men who to-day are triumphant will be cast down. This settlement is a farce. The fight has only

His Grace also stated that he had in his possession the official endorsation of the Vatican on his stand on the school

Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, expressed himself as follows :

"I can only repeat a remark I made about four years ago, after the first decision of the Privy Council on this same Manitoba school question. On my re-turn from the Pacific coast I was asked If I thought the question settled. I replied-'no question is settled until justice has been done.' Many laughed then; but in view of the latest decision of the Privy Council, fewer will laugh to-day, when the remark is repeated. The Fabian-like policy of delay in giving effect to that decision wrecked one Government; the cynical injustice of this so-called 'settlement' will assuredly wreck another. Yes, doubtless the Government press will make a great flourish; but the writers, even aided by large headlines, will deceive no one, not even themselves, into the belief that the sober sense of a majority of Canadians will permit them to become traitors to our constitution, or will accept as a settlement of a grave constitutional question this feeble compact of incompetent expediency."

La Minerve hits the nail on the head when it says. "Laurier capitulates; Greenway triumphs. Far from being, as they call it, a settlement, it is a surrender. The Laurier Government promised full and complete justice to the

who has come here to do the dirty work of Mr. Laurier. and who has fled soon less to say, the Catholics of Manitoba will not accept this compromise, for it is nothing but a compromise. There can be no settlement which does not give us justice."

La Presse deals with the subject in its usual half-hearted, "fency" tashion. The arrangement, it declares, may turn bad; "it may give rise to peace or to persecutions more odious because legal,"

Le Monde asserts holdly that the Catholic minority in Manitoba has been betrayed by those in whom the Catholics of French race had reposed full confidence. The Liberals have violated their promises, and yielded cowardly. without striking a blow, to the fanatical persecutors of the French Canadians. If ever a people had the right to rebel against their oppressors it is when it is children."

Le Courier du Canada also claims that the French Canadian minority in Manitoba has been betrayed by the Laurier Government. The "settlement," it adds, is "a mockery of common sense."

Sir Adolphe Caron denounces the arrangement as a surrender by the Do minion Government of the rights of the Catholic minority in Manitoba, and asserts that Mr Laurier has secured for that minority less than the deputation sent to Winnipeg by the Conservative Government last March tried to secure for them.

The Mail and Empire, of Toronto, characterizes the arrangement as a farce. "It is," it states, "as a matter of fact, only an arrangement between two Liberal Governments having self-interests to conserve, carefully drawn, and designed to strengthen each other's hands politically. With the people who are so vitally and deeply interested over the question at issue, a settlement can only be reached by an agreement between the contending parties, which, it will be understood, are the Protestant element and the Roman Catholic minority. It is mere twaddle to say any settlement between Greenway and Laurier, therefore, can be a settlement of the school question, which involves a concention be tween the Government of Manitoba and the Catholic minority.

On the other han I, Dalton McCarthy, Clarke Wallace, the Toronto Globe, the Montreal Witness and Herald, and all the other avowed enemies of our Catholic

years of age : that he was born at Bosco trecase, a village in the vicinity of Naples, or, to be more accurate, on the southern outward slopes of Vesuvins, which was frequently overwhelmed with burning lava in the more violent eruptions of that active volcano. He went through the ordinary course of ecclesiastical studies at the Archiepiscopal Seminary of Naples, with more than usual brilliancy. The penetrative and comprehensive genout to be good and it may turn out to be jus of the man soon became evident, and his lectures on the doctrines of St. Thomas in the Archiepiscopal Seminary showed him to be a profound and accurate thinker. He published a series of works on Philosophy which revealed still more the extent and depth of his genus Elementary Philosophy; the Elements of Speculative Philosophy, in two large volumes, which has gone through five editions; the Metaphysics of Morality; Hegelianism ; Gioberti and Anthology the Supposed Tendency of Ancient and Modern Philosophy; the Metaphysics of St. Thomas Aquinas; the State According sought to rob them of the souls of their | to Right and Comments on the Encyclical Letter Regarding the Christian Constitution of States. Darwinism Exposed and Examined; the Origin of Life; It the Principles of St. Thomas Suffice to Confute Darwinism. These are the works of Canon Prisco. That he is a priest of immense learning and genius is recognized by those who know him, and by no one more than by Leo XIII.

Winter Lectures.

The directors of the Montreal Free Library announce that their first annual course of lectures on historical, literary and ethical subjects will shortly be delivered in St. Mary's College Hall, 146 Bleury street. Arrangements have been completed with the following dis-tinguished lecturers: The Hon. Bourke Cockran, of New York; Professor Maurice Egar, LL.D., of the Washington University; Conde B. Pallen, Ph D. LL.D., of St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Austin Adams, M.A., of New York; Richard Malcolm Johnston, LL.D., of Baltimore, Md.; and John Francis Waters, M A., of Ottawa. The initiation of this valuable work is due to Mr Henry J. Kavanagh, Q.C., brother of the Rev. Isidore Kavan sub S.J. The first lecture will be delivered on Thursday evening, December 10. by Mr. Adams, the subject being Culture and Character." The dates for the other lectures will be published as soon as they have been fixed.

THE Catholic Journal of Memphis, Tenn., says:

"Here, this thing must stop. Editor Hagaman, of the Topeka (Kan.) Blade somes out boldly in a leading article and declares that 'there is more religion. in hell than in the Methodist Church. The Journal respectfully differs with schools, are delighted with the "settle Editor Hagaman and calls for the proofs

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God's greater honor and glory, be it your consoling thought to know that you e apply with Christ's express command to let your works shine forth in order that they may be seen by men and that. they, seeing them, may follow your exexample, for you are not unmindful of these words of the Master : ' Seek first the kingtom of beaven, and all these things will be added unto you." A living and vivid proof of this is the

fact that you in your organization have been swayed by a twofold consideration --- the consideration of things divine and of things human-of the spiritual and the temporal-the temporal, however, as it behoveth, dependent upon the spiritual. Like unto Holy Church, in a measure, may you be likened, and the truer the similitude the surer the success to be attained. When Almighty God in the beginning of the world, said unto Himself: "Let us make man to Our image and likeness," breathing upon clay He called into existence a being composed of a body and a soul, there was ushered into time man bearing stamped upon his soul the image of the God-head. Upon man, since he was compound, devolved a twofold duty -corresponding to the twofold end for which he was created-for the temp ral end and for the eternal-the temporal ceasing when the soul shall have been summoned to appear before its God to render unto Him an account of every idle word and of every wandering action of which it in unison with the body may have been guilty-the eternal beginning to exist when the temporal small have ceased-never, never to end, but, on the contrary, prepared on the day of general judgment to take unto itself its partner of its temporal life that it may share with it forever and ever its joy or its misery.

You, thus cognizant of your origin, and well aware of your ultimate end have banded together in order the more securely to ensure your accomplishment of High Heaven's decree. For to-day you go forth, and proudly so, and in vast numbers, sons of the Triune Godwhom St. Patrick made known unto our race on the hills and in the valleys of Ireland-you go forth, an enviable band, bearing on your breasts, untar-nished, that of all jewels the most precious, the jewel of Holy Fuith, entrusted to our forelathers so many hundred years ago ; you go forth, a model to be copied,. -true and devoted sons of Holy Church, Christ's fairest and immaculate spouse,loyal and jealous minded children of dear old Erin, you go, not to seek primarily the riches, honor and glory of this world, but obeying Christ's mandate, to seek first the kingdom of heaven, knowing full well that all these things will be added unto you. You go forth, therefore, the sworn disciples of Jesus Christ-for, my dear friends, "by their" works you will know them," and you, following your standard bearer, in whose hands we behold the escutcheon which by its lettering of gold makes known

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#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, NOVEMBER 25, 1896

OUESTION WOMANFULLY GRAPPLED BY THE HAUSFRAUEN VEREIN.

A Thousand Domestic Servants Already Under the Benign Rule of the Council Deliberations only One Man in Wh Has Bay-Premiums for Long Service.

### [New York Sun ]

The Deutscher Hausfrauen Verein mct Wednesday afternoon in the assembly hall of the Café Logeling, 237 East Fifty-seventh street. About forty of the 234 members were present. The afternoon was spent in hearing the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Sam Sanders, a young man who works in a bank every day until 3 and then goes to the office of the Verein at a 107 East Fiftyninth street, and spends two hours straightening out the feminine tangles there accmmulated during the morning. By the constitutional provision there is only one man in the soceity. Der Deutscher Haustrauen Verein, or

in the language of its English constitu-"The German Housewifes' Sotion, ciety," was organized in 1895 by Mrs. Leo Kosenberg, a physican's wife. The object of the society, says the English translation of the constitution, is "to guard the interests of the employer as well as of the employee." The present and contributed his voice to the good-practical application of this general natured chorus. Mrs. Senner seated herstatement is an effort to secure good servants for members of the society and to insure good treatment to servants hired through the society. This quotation from section 4 of the constitution is self-explanatory: "The institution is conducted by a

President, Vice-President-Director, four Directors, and one male Secretary-Treasurer receiving a salary."

Mr. Sanders, however, denies that he accepts a salary. "It is the part of a man who is to charity at all inclined," he says, "to keep the ladies apart from their annoyances.

The report of Mr. Sanders showed that since the society opened its office in September the membership has grown from 86 to 234. The treasury, which is filled by the initiation fees of \$3 and the semi-annual dues of \$2, has a surplus of \$708.28. The society has expended a little more than \$300 during its existence for clerk hire, rent, and incidental expenses.

Mrs. Rosenberg is an unassuming, at tractive young woman who is very fluent and determined while she is speaking German and deliciously definite and diffident in expressing herself in English. In addressing the Verein she fairly bub bled over with pleasure in the way her scheme was working itself out. Her audience shared her joyousness. Spec-tacled grandmothers and anxious, inexperienced young matrons smiled and laughed aloud and smiled again while she recounted the simple objects and methods of the society and the success that seemed to come to them so easily. With cheerfulness that was almost hilarious she exhibited a letter that showed how nicely the benevolent end of the scheme worked. Section 15 of the constitution reads as follows :

Servants who have been placed in positions through this society will receive assistance in case of need from the funds of this society as far as practicable;

faithful, careful, and efficient. After all morocco shoes. When the baby is six my troubles and griefs I must pay money months old shorten the skirts still more. my troubles and griefs I must pay money out because she has had no troubles. It is not just! It is not reasonable!"

Mrs. Rosenberg pointed out that the possibility of assessment was more remote. There was money in plenty in the treasury now, and the membership was growing. Under the most deserving circumstances a servant could withdraw only \$195 from the treasury in twenty years. In that time her own employer alone would have contributed \$33 to the general fund. With the most meagre allowance for failures and deaths, there

was ample promise of plenty of money in the treasury to meet all possible demands upon it. The assessment was only an emergency provision.

Mrs. Senner was not in the least convinced. Always smiling, and tipping her head one side or the other with engaging emphasis, she trippingly discoursed on the broad human principle of equity and common decency. ("Es schickt sich gar nicht"). A gentle crescendo chorus chiming in a steadily growing undertone showed that she was g ining the approval of the Verein. One after another dropped into the discussion in a whisper, and gradually raised her voice as she became sure of her words.

The Vice President. Director, and the I. II., III., and IV. directors stated their taith in the constitution in the same general tone of voice, but always goodnatured and rather as if pleased that a discussion had been started than as if under any strain of contention. Mr. Sanders rose and leaned over his table, natured chorus. Mrs. Senner seated herself, rose, and sat once more, arguing gently, and with sweet determination all the time. The differences subsided and left Mrs. C. Fendler, a trustee of the Ladies' Health Protective Society, defending the established constitutional provisions. When she finished everybody said something more. Then everybody laughed, and the whole matter was and over until the May meeting, with a committee of six to consider it meanwhile.

When adjournment was reached the members did not go out and quarrel by the door and in angry whispering groups, as women's conventions have been known to do. They rose up in their chairs and laughed and everybody told how sorry all the others would be that they hain't come. Though, of course, they said most charitably, the rainy weather fully excused the absent ones for not coming.

We are so happy," said Mrs. Rosenberg to the reporters, " that it is all so

nice. We were, oh, so very afraid at when perhaps it would not well, that we would get tirst. well, work into trouble. And did you see? One girl yesterday applied already for help when she was sick It is very good. One thousand servants we have, and the past of every one is investigated. Now we want more members, so we can employ all the poor girls. Fight? Mem-bers of the Verein fight? No, of course not; they are educated already. See and she pointed in eager there ! " triumph to that wonderful constitution. This is what the reporter read :

SEC. 12. The directors have the power to reject any person as a member of this society o: whom they have reasons to suspect that she might harm the society. A committee of three, to be appointed by the President, will have to investigate matters quietly in such a case, make inquiries about the character of the toes and a narrow edge on the outthe applicant, and report within three side of the foot will be a rosy blush like days to the President. Should a mem- pink, the tops will be white and the nails ber as such be cancelled then the servant or servants who have been placed with the aforesaid member will be called away. and she or they will forieit all priviptoy of a member for four successive leges offered by the secrety to said servvant or servants.

thus giving the child more freedom of limb. At the age of seven months put a baby on the floor, and let it race about as much as it likes. This will give it the strength required for creeping and walking, which soon follow. In these days it seems to be the habit and prac tice to carry children about in the arms and never allow them to go on the floor till they are big and old enough to walk. It is a great mistake to he eter-nally handling a child.

### The Everlasting "Don't."

In an article on "Positive and Negative Training," in the New Crusade, Mrs. J. H. Kellogg once more points out the evils of constantly nagging a child with "Don't do this." and "Don't do that." She says that if mothers would banish the "don't" entirely from their vocabulary, except on occasions when some serious or important principle is involved, and in its place use the oppo-site "do," there would be a most salutary change of atmosphere in most homes. For example, instead of saying to the child, "Now, don't be selfish," urge him to see how many times he can think of and do for other people; instead of "Oh, don't talk so much," say Now try and see if you can't be a good listener;" instead of "Now don't dally shreds resembling damp isinglass, but about your work" suggest that he see if in reality a colorless seaweed, while the about yonr work" suggest that he see if he can have the task completed within a given time; instead of "Don't spill the water," "Now see how carefully you can carry the pail," and so on all through the category of don'ts. If iving victim is now placed on a saucer the child is a small one and is about to and passed to one guest, and so on with pick up your scissors, or a sharp knife the rest till the pile is consumed. Then with which you are afraid he will harm the carver raises the skin (which has himself, call his attenion to somethingelse been already loosened) of the living fish, rather than exclaim, "Don't touch that !" Such an exclamation only emphasizes the child's attention to the undesirable from the upper part. The creature has been carved while still alive, the pile of the child's attention to the undesirable articles and makes him all the more eager to possess them. If there be need of the suppression of a wrong thing, substitute a right thing in its place. Consider for a moment the difference to a child between "Don't play in that water," and "Do come here and see this lovely llower," telling him something interesting about it, meanwhile, so that the water is entirely forgotten and the child is happy. The "don'," plan arouses his on y instance of a living creature assist-opposition, his antagonism, his obstilling as a spectator at its own entombnacy. The "do" policy invites peace and tranquility within his being. It is a great deal easier to divert the child's determination than to meet it with opposition.

### The Fe<sup>,</sup>t and the Complexion

The novel theory is advanced, and with a good show of scientific fact to back it, that the care of the feet has much to do with the complexion of the individual. It is positively asserted that no woman who habitually neglects her feet can be favored with that clear, transparent, cleanly complexion that all desire to possess. The pedal extremities should be kept warm and dry. They need frequent bathing, a nightly bath, if possible, in warm water and a brisk rubbing with a dry, coarse towel. The glands or pores of the feet are among the largest of the human frame, conse quently the necessity of keeping them in the best order will be readily appreciated. The color of the feet are also a good index to health. When in fair condition the soles and heels, the tips of

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. Eat.

does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparills will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hoods Sarsaparilla Is the best — in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 250.

larly. At its back rises a bank of white and proceeds to take slice after slice flesh first served consisting of the lower half of the body. This has been done with such consummate skill that no vital part has been touched. The heart, the liver, the gills and the stomach are left intact, while the damp seaweed on which the flesh rests suffices to keep the lungs in action. The miserable victim looks on with lustrous eyes while its own body is consumed, probably the ment.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Stood By Her Rights.

The woman lawyer slammed a pile of briefs down before the judge and said :---"I move to discharge this prisoner, on the ground that the prosecution have not proved their case and that the evi-dence is irrelevant and immaterial!"

"Motion granted," said the judge. "No more dastardly outrage was ever perpetrated," began the lawyer, "than the invarceration of this, my innocent client. He was engaged in the pursuit of his daily vocation, when the strong arm of the law descended upon him. He'

"Madam," said the judge, "have I not already told you that your motion was granted? The prisoner is discharged."

"He was a man without guile." con-tinued the fair counsellor. "He supported his family as best he could. He was in the midst of his family circle when a minion of the law entered and demanded his immediate incarceration."

" I have already decided in your favor, madam, as I have told you twice," drawled the judg . "What more do you want ?" " What more do I want, indeed ?" cried the woman lawyer, her face flushing to a crimson hue. "Why, I want to argue this case. I stand upon my constitu-tional right as a woman to have the last word, and I mean to have it." And she did.

trousers and jackets that are too ragged to give away, and yet out of which good-sized squares of cloth may be aved for mending. Such garments should not be kept

whole, for they serve only as breeding places for moths; but a lump of cam-phor will preserve them when in small pieces.



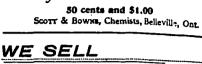
Don't be mean, my boy; don't do mean thin s and say mean things. Cultivate a feeling of kindness, a spirit of charity broad and pure for men and things. Believe the best of everybody, have faith in humanity, and as you think better of other people you will be better yourself. You can, with some accuracy, measure a man's character by the esteem in which he holds other men. When I hear a man repeatedly declaring that all other men are knaves, I want a strong endorsement on that man's paper before I'll lend him money. When a man assures me that all the temperance men in his town take their drinks on the sly, I wouldn't leave that man and my private demijohn-if I had one-together in a room five minutes. When a man tells me that he doesn't know one preacher who isn't a hypocrite,

L have all the evidence I want that that man is a liar. Mine times in ten, and frequently oftener, you will find that men endeavor to disfigure all other men with their own weakness, failings and vices. So do you, my boy, think well and charitably of all people, for the world is fall of good people.

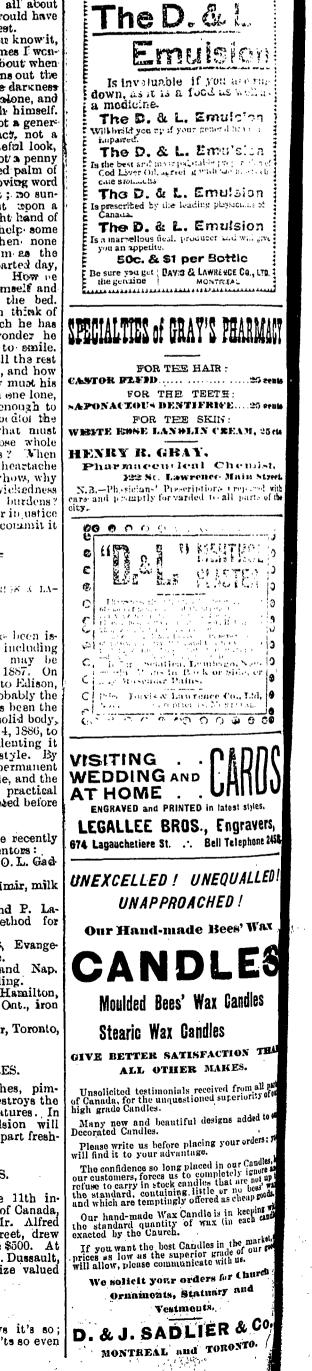
And if you are mean, you cannot con-ceal it. People will know it. Our unfortunate, human fondness for gossip always- puts us in possession of all the worser qualities of each other. Don't you and your intimate friends, my boy, discuss the weak and evil points in your neighbors' characters? Of course you do; and when you are the absent one, he assured, Telemachus, that your friends are in like manner dissecting you. Indeed they are. They know all about you, and that which you would have least known, they know the best.

And at any rate, my son, you know it, and that is enough. Sometimes I wender what a mean man thinks about when he goes to bed. When he turns out the light and lies down. When the darkness closes in about him, and he is alone, and compelled to be honest with himself. And not a bright thought, not a generous impulse, not a manly act, not a word of blessing, not a grateful look, comes to bless him again. Not a penny dropped into the outstretched palm of poverty, nor the balm of a loving word dropped into an aching heart ; no sunbeam of encouragement cast upon a struggling life; the etrong right hand of fellowship reached out to help some fallen man to his feet-when none of these things come to him as the God bless you" of the departed day, how he must hate himself! How ne must try to roll away from himself and sleep on the other side of the bed. When the only victory he can think of is some mean victory in which he has wronged a neighbor. No wonder he always sneers when he tries to smile. How pure and fair and good all the rest of the world must look to him, and how cheerless and dusty and dreary must his own path appear. Why, even one lone, isolated act of meanness is enough to scatter cracker crumbs in the bediof the average, ordinary man, and what must be the feelings of a man whose whole life is given up to mean acts? When there is so much suffering and heartache and misery in the world, anyhow, why should you add one pound of wickedness or sadness to the general burdens' Don't be mean, my boy. Suffer in ustice a thousand times rather than commit it once.—Burlington Hawkeye.

If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consump-tion find good soil for work when the lining of the throat a shungs is bringed, made in injured by colds and coughs. Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, will heal inflamed mucus membranes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 50-cent bottle is enough for an ordinary cold.







in case of sickness they will receive tree medical aid and medicines at the society physician's office as long as they cannot be placed in an hospital, provided, how ever, the servant is already in the emweeks and has contracted a sickness during this time,

On Tusday, for the first time in the history of the society, a servant in the nousehold of one of its members desired medical attention. Whereupon her mistress wrote a letter to the Secretary describing the "Kopwu h. Ruckenschmerzen, grosse Mudigkeit und kein Alpetit des Mädchens," and gave it to the sick servant to take to the office of the society. The housewife, it is provided, must always certify to the symptoms of the beneficiary. The servant took the letter to the Secretary's office. It was there stamped and with the stamped letter in hand as a voucher the servant went to Dr. Rosenberg, who gave her medicine without charge to the society. Mrs. Rosenberg read the housewife's letter and exhibited the society stamp on its back, and the assembly beamed on itself in merited self-appreciation.

The only point causing difference of opinion during the meeting concerned sections 16, 17 and 18 of the constitution, as follows :

16. Servants will receive from the society's funds the following premiums : (a) On ten years' uninterrupted ser-

vice in a family...... \$100 (b) On five years' uninterrupted ser-

45 vice in the same family...... (c) On three years' uninterrupted 30

service in the same family... (d) On two years uninterrupted ser-

20 vice in the same family......

These premiums will be paid immediately upon leaving such position.

17. If the society shall not have sufficient funds wherewith to pay said premiums, an equal assessment shall be collected of each member to pay such premiums.

18. Only those servants are entitled to the premiums as specified in Section 16 who have been entered on the society's books as members and who can prove having been employed in a continuous service by a member of the society and the other term as specified in Section 16.

for short intervals, be required to pay assessments for reward to the servants of others who have no cause for dissatisfaction to show? In brief, she argued thus :

"I hire incompetent, blundering serme great trouble and much expense. The Frau Doktorin has a servant who is put on light, soft stockings and soft 

SEC.29 Obstinate servants or those who willfully neglect their duties and by

their conduct give cause to their employ er's well-found d complaint, will not be recommended again by the society when celapsing into the same faults; besides

losing all privileges. SEC 21. Members who, by unjust treatment of servants supplied to them, do not rectify their conduct, or at least justity the same, will be expelled by the

society. SEC 22. Every complainant has a right to insist on an immediate investigation of their complaint, and the directors are bound to investigate at once such complaints.

SEC. 23. All complaints are to be made in writing or verbally to the secretary at the society's office. Both parties, the employer and employee, have to submit to the decision of the president.

"Not a minute," interrupted Mrs. Fendler. "I would fight. I would my resignation hand in quickly !"

When the good women had departed Mr. Sanders looked long at the door while he smiled the ghost of a smile. Then he drank a glass of Rhein wine

and set the glass down. "It is proper that I should drink," he said. "If you did but know how mixed up women can be when they arrange office work you would drink, too. And when they start their cooking school—" The treasurer secretary rolled his eyes

in well bred despair.

#### **Trained Nurses In Stores**

A new departure in the equipment of large stores has been entered into here by the introduction of trained nurses to care for sick customers. While in a dry goods store recently I saw a woman faint and fall to the floor. In a moment the proprietor and a bright-looking woman in a plain gray dress and a white apron were at her side caring for her. The woman was a trained nurse. "This is something new," said the proprietor, "and we are the first to introduce it in under the latter's protection for one or | the city. Almost every day we have sick persons to care for, and find our trained Mrs. Senncr, wife of the Commissioner | nurse a valuable adjunct. She knows of Immigration, did not at all or in any how to bring a lainting woman to her way approve of the sixteenth section. senses and how to cure hysteria. If a Why, she asked, should a member who doctor is needed she can care for the

### Short Dresses Early.

As soon as the baby reaches its fifth month take off the long, cumbersome vants whom I cannot keep: they cost skirts, and put on skirts that come just about three inches below the feet. Then

shine with a pearly, faintly pink luster. If a person is debilitated or anaemic or in a low state of vitality the feet will indicate the fact more readily than the face. The heel, instead of blushing a tender, rosy pink, will show a livid, greenish yellow. The soles and toes will also pale to a yellowish hue and a general toughness of the cuticle of the soles will

6 come apparent. The healthful exercise of the functions of the feet have a wonderful influence upon the complexion. Thick, florid or oily skins, that local treatment is thrown away upon, will show a noticeable improvement, if treated through the feet. If the color is too high or a habitual. unbecoming flush overspreads the face, a hot toot bath upon retiring will decrease the unbecoming flush to a genteel pallor.

If the soles of the feet show a disposition to harden and toughen treat them to a vigorous course of massage. Bathe twenty minutes in hot water, in which a little borax has been dissolved, and while still moist rub into them | rules of trade jugs are always sold withthoroughly a quantity of mutton tallow that has been melted and is still warm. If there are callouses and corns bind generous dab of the tallow lasses. over the spot after rubbing thor-oughly, and the tenure of the corn will be a very short one, indeed. This massage of the feet cannot be too highly recommended, either for those whose fad is beautiful pedal extremitics or comfort in walking or standing. For feet that are persistently damp a tablespoonful of spirits of camphor in the bath of one pail will be found to have a tonic and cleansing effect, and is said to prevent the taking of cold from damp. The dressing of the feet enters largely into their general comfort and well-

being. If they are cramped and suffer from friction the facial expression and complexion will not fail to chronicle the fact. To the habitual cramping of the feet, the wearing of unhygienic make of the shoes, and general indifference to the care demanded by these sensitive members is due the flushed face, the disfigure many cheeks, the bloodshot of much inconvenience. eyes and unlovely complexion, the owners of which would be very incredulous were they informed of the true source of these unbeautitul ills.

### Eaten Alive.

The most dainty dish to the Japanese epicure is none other than a living fish. This horrible delicacy is served as follows : Resting on a large dish is a mat formed of rounds of glass held together by plaited threads, on which is a living fish with gills and mouth moving regu-

**NERVOUS** Troubles are due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sar-saparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and NERVE TONIC.

#### Small Economics.

" Poverty is no disgrace, but it is very inconvenient," runs the New England proverb, and the inconvenience of not having little necessaries at hand is a constant source of worry to the average housekeeper. No amount of money will keep a kit-

chen or boudoir supplied with what is needed unless thoughtfulness be constantly exercised, and this thoughtfulness, joined to thriftiness, is one of the best lubricators of household wheels

For instance, for some reason known out corks, and grocers consider a wad of newspaper, or at best straw paper, an excellent substitute, especially for mo-

Now, in every kitchen corks are tolerably plentiful, when not wanted, and if they are washed and saved, not by being thrown into a drawer along with soap and candles, but in a covered box, they would be accessible. A few might be used for keeping empty bottles free from dust.

Brown paper and paper bags are too frequently thrown into the fire or ash barrel, whereas, if they were carefully folded and in odd moments cut into dish papers, croquettes and similar dishes would not be so often sent to table

without being properly drained. The clean bags should be saved for sending out of the house, for certain articles can be packed in them much more easily than in loose paper.

Large envelopes, such as are used for valentines and Christmas cards, are not easy to procure, yet they are, as a rule, cast aside, even when unsoiled; yet the blooming nose and broken veins that lack of them at certain times is a source

> A hint for those who cannot get just what they want is to cut two envelopes in half, and slip one over the other, pasting them securely, and at a point to make the combination the required size.

Cardboard, such as come on the back of memorandum pads, and as a rule is thrown into the waste-paper basket, is another article difficult to get just when it is wanted. Yet it does not take up much room in one's desk, nor do rubber bands, provided they are slipped into a at \$50. little box such as the druggists use for powders or the jewelers for small pur-

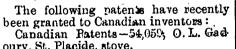
chases. Mothers do not need to be told to save buttons of all kinds, but possibly some and if mamma says it's so, i'ts so even of them may not think to cut up old if it isn't so.

### PATENT REPORT.

COMMUNICATION OF MESSES, MARL/S & LA-BEIX H.

#### Phonocryphs.

In this art 152 patents have been issued. The phonograph art, including an active line of inventions, may be and to have had its origin in 1887. On February 19, 1878, the patent to Edison, No. 200,521, was issued. Probably the greatest advance in the art has been the cutting of the record in a solid body, (see patent No. 341,214, May 4, 1886, to Bell & Tainter) instead of indenting it by means of the vibratory style. By only to the mysterious which decree the means of this improvement permanent and accurate records are made, and the phonograph is put to many practical uses to which it was not adapted before said improvemont.



oury, St. Placide, stove. 54,060, A. Baribault, St. Casimir, milk

heater. 54,062, J. B. Deslandes and P. La eunesse, St. Dominique, method for threshing clover. American Patents-5713-S, Evange

line Gilmore, Hamilton, grate.

571,361, P. E. Guerard and Nap. Mathieu, Montreal, hose coupling. 571,413; James. Thompson, Hamilton,

and G. Thompson, Dundas, Ont., iron

pipe pattern. 571,435, Johnson M. Grover, Toronto, washing machine.

### HANDSOME FEATURES.

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

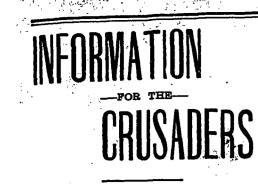
### VALUABLE PRIZES.

At the distribution of the 11th instant, of The Society of Arts, of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame street, Mr. Alfred Higgins, 973 St. Catherine street, drew the second capital prize, value \$500. At the same distribution Mr. Geo. Dussault, 101 Carriere street, drew a prize valued

and the second second

Teddy—I tell you it's so. Nellie—I say it is not. Teddy-Well, mamma says it's so; en production de la companya de la c

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, NOVEMBER 25, 1896. . - - ;



### Some of the Effects of National Schools.

### A Graphic Pen Picture of the Results in Kansas at the Recent Elections.

In a recent issue of the New York Post the following article appears under the title of "Education in Citizenship." It should be read by the authors of the so-called crusade against Catholic education in this Province :

One of the most hopeful features of the post election discussion has been the general realization of the urgent necessity for better education in citizenship. The forces of sound money, of law and order. of civilization itself, have won a great victory. But this victory was won only after a hard strugle, and the feeling is widespread that it is really a reproach to the training of our people that such a canvass as was made by Bryan and Altgeld and Tillman and Debs could have any formidable support.

More than one bogey which has long frightened a large part of the American public has been finally laid by the recent election. The "Catholic vote" has been shown to be no more solid on the wrong side than the Protestant vote. "Organ-ized labor" has turned out to be organized for other purposes than that of supporting in a mass any political party. The "Solid South" has been so dissolved that it c n never again be a dangerous unit. The great cities, instead of being "plague spots" in our national politics, have shown themselves stronggreat central States which decided the election and which only decided it right because the great majority of their citizens of foreign parentage supported McKinley.

Nevertheless, there are real dangers left. It is perilous that the majority on the right side in th metropolis was only about 25,000, counting the McKinley and Palmer votes together against Bryan. It is cause for apprehension that, outside those Southern States which went for McKinley (even if we include Virginia and Tennessee as really for him with the other four), there are so many States in | It is no use for men to talk in prayerthat section where an undoubted majority of the white voters supported Bryan, with the advice, or at least without the protest, of the bulk of the press. It is ground for alarm that Western States perish, and will deserve to perish." which are chiefly inhabited by people of native stock, and which have always boasted of their high intelligence, should have accepted Populism for themselves and tried to impose it upon the

nation.

we have not got rid of ignorance, for it is crass ignorance of the fundamental principles of government which makes a man, if he be honest, accept Populism as sound doctrine. Nor in multiplying chur h edifices and lengthening the list of church members have we converted of church members have we converted the attendants upon religious services into exemplars of righteousness, for such exemplars would never choose as United States Senator, over and over again, a John J. Ingalls who holds that "the Decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign." We must have a better education in citizenship. It must be an education of both the intellect and the conscience. We must train the young, in the family.

SAN MANANA

We must train the young, in the family, in the school, in the college, so that they shall comprehend the principles which underlie good government, and can never mistake a voluble and shallow demagogue, preaching a war of classes, for a sincere patriot. Our moral and religious teachers must instruct each generation so that it will not only know a fifty-cent dollar when it sees it, but spurn the idea of passing off such a dollar upon anybody-even "the Money Power."

The church has a work here which it cannot afford to shirk. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Merriman of Worcester, Mass., in a sermon upon the deliverance of the nation, declared that "the conscience of the people needs to be awakened and educated," and held that "one of the most alarming reflections concerning the recent political crisis is that so many millions of apparently re-spectable, orderly, and well-disposed people have given their deliberate sup-port to a platform the principles of which, if carried out in legislation, would have simply robbed other millions of their fellow-citizens" He rightly thought that this "displayed a fearful lack of the sense of simple jus-tice, an appalling dull cos of conscience which makes us tremble for the safety of government by the people." He added this sound doctrine, which we commend as good for Sunday medita-

ion. "Yet multitudes of these people are church members. scrupulous attendants upon public worship like their presi-dential candidate, active supporters of Young Men's Christian associations and Endeavor Societies, full of zeal in great public meetings; yet, in their concep-tions of the simplest elements of politiholds of good sense. The "ignorant foreign vote" has proved itself less to be dreaded than the native electors in those meas and in a sense of simple righteous-D€88.

"If as Christian people we are truly grateful for our recent deliverance, we should, as the best acknowledgment that we can possibly make. strive to inspire, strengthen, and discipline, in ourselves, in our children, in all the people, not more religious sentimentality, not more shouting in meetings, not more competition as to who can rally the biggest congregation or convention, but more of the old-fashioned, Puritan, elemental love of righteousness. Nothing can take the place of this bed-rock of civilization. meeting about serving the Master, and

# MORLEY ON HOME RULE.

IRISH MOVEMENT.

The Cold Snap

is now with us and the question of FURS becomes an urgent one. The history of our firm for over a quarter of century is a guarantee to the public of the quality, workmanship, and finish of our goods.

### OUR STOCK AT PRESENT IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Sealskin Carments, Raccoon Coats and Jackets, Fancy Collars and Boas, Fur Capes of every description. Our PRICES cannot be beat.

# CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO. 1537 St. Catherine Street.

Irish administrations which everybody heads and go at a trot to the grave, You cannot give Irishmen a sense of political responsibility unless you give them what is the correlative, responsible power (cheers), and more, you cannot touch. you cannot move you cannot pacify that national sentiment which you in Scotland, above all others, ought To the Fditor of the TRUE WITNESS. to respect and do respect (hear, hear,

and cheers)—you cannot expect to move, or touch, or pacify that sentiment in Ireland, and, more than in Ireland, in the ten or twelve millions of Irishmen who are scattered over the surface of the earth, unless you break with the old tradition, unless you send a great current of healthy, national, social, politi-cal life through Ireland, and you can only do that by extending to them the same principles of free self-government which have made the people of this island in its three national departments and in our colonies over the seas, which have made them healthy and sound members of a great body politic. (Cheers.) "I will make one admission to our Liberal Unionist friends who write these letters, and it is an admission that I only make because I can't help it. (Laughter.) The question of home rule

is certainly adjourned--till the next election, (hear, hear, and laughter). and I will put one humble and respectful question to our Liberal Unionist riends. I will say to them.

### LOOK BACK TEN YEARS.

Is there one leader—some of your leaders have got the highest places in the cabinet-who did not in 1886 admit the THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE necessity of administrative reform, of contro county government refor over the county cess and all those other matters? Was not that all admitted? Was not reform in these matters promised? You cannot say that Ireland is not quiet? "All these admissions, promises and pledges were surely not—I do not believe they were-hypocritical subterluges to prevent Home Rule. They expressed, we are bound to suppose, the convictions and the views of the gentlemen who uttered them. Now, this is our position-during this Parliament let us see your alternative policy in operation. (Hear, hear.) Let us see how it is taken by the Irish members and all those who send Irish members to the House of Commons, and then when you bring in these measand then when you show us how they ures, and when you show us how they are taken by the Irish people and by the Irish majority, then I will tell you meeting." Irish majority, then I will tell you whether I think that Home Rule is adjourned indefinitely or not. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we say that Ireland is quiet, but don't let us leave out from our view what is well known to those who follow the conditions of Irish society closely, that at this very moment while we are all sitting here discussing great public questions freely, the curse of Ireland-rural secret societies-that curse-I am not saying what I don't know-that source of demoralization; that curse is, as we kn w in 1886, and as we have known every year since, would assured y fall on the people of that unhappy island-that curse is at this moment at work, and those baneful sources of demoralization are more and more active. When you go to your beds to-night don't forget that you are acquirscing in a state of things which is easy and comfortable to you; but it is bringing about the social demoralization of Ireland, and which if you do not deal with your successors will assuredly have to deal with. (Cheers.)

admits to be desired unless you make where the body is interred, and the administration responsible, as in Eng- coffin is then returned. The wealthy land and Scotland, to Irish opinion, class use the tram cars as hearses, and the friends follow beside the car on foot.

PROF, CAPPER HEARD FROM.

DEAR SIR,-My attention has been called to the article in your issue of November 11th, in which you do me the honor of some reference--unfortunately adverse-to the University lecture I delivered on November 5th. I sincerely regret that anything I therein said should have seemed to you to lay me open to the charges of "flippancy," "bigotry" and "ignorant sneering."

That you have misconceived the tenor of my remarks upon the monks of the Middle Ages will, I think, be evident from the following sentences of my lecture, referring to the recovery of Yorkshire after William the Conqueror's ravaging:

Who and what saved that desclited land, and made it once more populcus with thriving industry and fertile? " Who drained the marshes, cleared the forests, reclaimed the land and turned the desert into gardens? The history of that great social revolution is written for us in the decaying walls of those Cistercian Abbeys once so fair, and still so fair, ..... which dot the vales of Yorkshire in numbers that surprise the modern tourist. There is no fairer page of peaceful history than this conquest for civilization by the monks of a whole district-and nowhere can that page be

H reford, in the county of Compton :--M s rs. Solomon Durandeau, Alfred Auam, Thos. Paquette Deiphis — John Heath and Leslie E. Bean. County of Brome. Eastman :-- Mr. Thomas G. Armstrong, school trustee to

r place Mr. L. L. Spinney.

"The Canadian Society of Civil Engi-"The Canadian Society of Civil Engi-n wrs" seeks incorporation for the pur-prise of securing better pritection of the public interests and for the general advancement of mechanical science. Department of Public Is struction has

issued the following notice :-

To detach from the school munici-pality of Ste. Croix de Dunham, County of Missisquoi, the following lots, to wit: The north part of lot No 16 and the lots 17 to 28 inclusively, of the eighth range of the township of Dunham : lots 17 to 28, inclusively, of the ninth range of the said township of Dunham; and lots 17 to 28. inclusively, of the tenth range of the aforesaid township of Dunham, and to erect them into a distinct school municipality (for Catholics only), by the name of "St. Joseph de Beranger," County of Missisquoi. The erection to take effect only on the 1st of July next (1897).

### IRELAND'S POPULATION

#### It is Now Less Than that of the British Capital,

The Registrar General's thirty second annual report on marriages, births and deaths registered in dreland last year gives some intensely interesting facts. The marriages numbered 23,120, the births 106,113, and the deaths \$1,375. The marriage rate is considerably above the average for the preceding ten years. and higher than the rate for any of the sa years. The birth-rate shows a slight in crease, and there is a slight increase dso in the deaths, the natural increase of population or excess of births over deaths, being 21718 The population in the middle of the year was 4,574761 being less than the population of Lon don. The birth rates per 1000 of the p-pulation were highest in Ulsternamely, 24 per cent.—in Leinster, 226 per 1,000; in Munster, 21.6; and Connaught, 207. The four counties having the highest rates are Antrim 30 per 1000 of the population: Down, 27.8; Dublin, 27.7; and Armagh, 23.3. Those with the lowert are Longford and Ros-common, 17.9 each; and Monaghan and Cavan 18.3 each. The death-rate (18.4) is 02 over the average for the preceding ten years. The rate for Connaught is only 13.5: and that for Munster is 16.4: for Uster, 192; and for Leinster 205 per 1 000, of the population. The coun-ties in which the rate was highest are Dublin, 262; Antrim, 23; Down, 21; and Carlow, 201. The number of emigrants, natives f

Ireland, who left the country last year was 48.703; comprising 21,398 males, and 27,305 temales. Of the whole number, 4 923 were from Leins er and 13 495 from Connaught. The average number of workhouse inmates in Ireland on Saturdays during last year was 41,719, being 544 under the average for the preceding year; while the average number of persons receiving outdoor relief was 57,928, or 272 over the corresponding number for the preceding year.

### Quebec Province Items.

Lachute's new butter factory is now in running order. A separator at River Rouge will aid in supplying it with cream.



# Boys' Warm Winter Clothing

Boys' All Wool Frieze Ulsters, Tweed Lined. Storm Collars, all seams stitched with silk cords, Grey and Fawn, from-\$4.75.

Boys' All Wool Blanket Coats, Tweed Lined. Storm Collars, Capuchon, lined with Scarlet Flannel, Scarlet Pipings, stitched with silk throughout. These Coats are specially adapted for infants wear, being made extra full in the skirts.

Boys' All Wool Nap Reefers, Tweed' Lined, all seams stitched with silk. The best Coat for school wear. Boys' All

best Coat for school wear. Doys An Wool 2-piece Suits, \$1.98. Boy-' All Wool Navy Sailor Suits, from \$1.20. Boys' All Wool Tweed 3 piece Suits, double or single breasted, finished in best style, all seams stitched with silk, from \$2.25 from \$3.25.

### Warm Cloves!

Men's Wool Gloves, all kinds and styles, lined or unlined. Lined Kid Gloves of every description. Special value at 75c.

Mock Back Gloves, with heavy wool linings, at \$1 00, worth \$1.50.

Ludies' Cashmere Gloves in all colors. Wool Gloves in Black and all colors. Lined Kid Gloves, at \$1.19, worth \$1.75. Kid Gloves. Thousands of pairs now in stock for the fall trade. Prices, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$1.85. Children's Warm Gloves in all styles.

sizes and prices.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE No. 3833. TERMS, CASH. -- THE --Society .. of Arts, 1666 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PAINTINGS, EVERY : WEDNESDAY. PRICE OF SCRIPS - - 10 Cents.

The first thing which we must learn is that an education which amounts to any thing means something much more than the ability to read and write, or even a full course in the public schools as they are conducted. When the relative stand ing of a state has been raised, people have been accustomed to turn to its per centage of illiteracy in the census statistics and to investigate the enrolment of tormer ratio were low and the latter high, the state would be set down as an intelligent commonwealth-particularly if the census also showed the foreign element in its population to be small.

We have found that this test does not work. Kansas has but a small foreign population-only about a third as large as Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Its ratio of illiteracy is extremely low. Of the whole population ten years old in 1890, only 4 per cent. could not read and write, and among the natives, who constitute three-fourths of all, the proportion was only 2 per cent.: as against a ratio three or four times as large among the great foreign majority of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Moreover, Kansas has what has been always considered an ex-cellent public school system, and a large number of colleges and "universities" so-called. Yet the native whites of Kansas, supposed to be a well-educated population, have just turned their state entirely over to the Populist party, giving the governorship to a reckless politician and the decisive seat on the supreme bench to a lawyer of bad reputation and of anarchistic ideas. It was not "the dregs of Europe" that did this; nobody doubts that the great majority of the Germans, Scandinavians, English, and Scotch, who constitute two thirds of the foreigners, voted on the right side in Kansas, as they did in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. It was the native stock, trained in the common schools of this country, who accepted Bryan as a national statesman and approved characterless adventures as worthy to be state executives and judges.

Another thing which we have found out is that census statistics of church edifices and church membership do not show the relative strength of righteous-ness in a commonwealth. Kansas has a great abundance of church organizations, and (leaving the Catholics out of the account) a larger membership in the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and other Protestant churches, in proportion to the whole p pulation, than the rural states of New England. It was such Protestant church members in Kansas who/ contributed no small share of the vote for Populism in the state and nation; for the repudiation of one-half of all debts. public and private; for the endorsement of principles which, if carried out to their logical conclusion, would overthrow the government.

Evidently neither our schools nor our churches are doing the work that they were set to do. In abolishing illiteracy

A set of the set of the

PLAIN WORKS TO UNOBSERVANT BRITONS-IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INDEPENDENCE POSTPONED ONLY TILL THE NEXT ELEC-TION.

The Right Hon. John Morley, speaking at Glasgow the other day, made these children in its public schools. If the observations in regard to the question of Home Rule :--

"I had the honor upon two occasions before of being upon this platform. One was when I was chief secretary for Ireland in 1886 (loud cheers), and the other was I think in 1888 (a voice, 1889) -1888 or 1889, when the Irish question was very acute. I am going to say a word upon that to-night. (Cheers.) A very interesting correspondence has been going on, the point of which is this: That if you will throw your cargo over-board and your friends (laughter) you will come into a very comfortable port. (Laughter.) The moment is opportune, say these gentlemen, for the Liberal party reconsidering its attitude to Home Rule. The Irish members ought to be told that Home Rule is adjourned indefinitely unless there is unity in the Irish party. (Hear, hear.) Well, I pre sume my friend who applauds that sentiment means what I am sure we all accept, that we fervently desire there should be unity in that party. I should like to see unity in all parties. Don't forget this-the only thing which Englishmen and Scotchmen ought to rememher is that there is one thing as to which the Irish party is absolutely agreed and the Irish voters are agreed, at least the vast majority, that they are in favor of some form of self government. (Cheers.) There is no quarrelling about that. (Cheers.) I will remark also that if the Irish members and Irishmen elsewhere strike you sometimes as unreasonable and as impracticable, remember it is your system of government which has made Irishmer what they are. (Cheers.)

"I am here to-night to say that I will never appear on any platform in this island and say anything else than that THE DEMAND FOR HOME RULE

### arises from the necessities of the case. (Cheers.) You cannot effect reforms in

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, ind

oods gestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, m-somnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results; easily and thoroughly. 250. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

IRELAND UNJUSTLY TAXED.

"There is only one other remark upon Ireland that I wish to make, and it is this, some of you may know that a royal commission has just reported—a comnission composed of most responsible and skilled experts in all financial matters-and what do they say? It is a most tremendous admission. (Ap-) plause.) They say that if Ireland were treated according to her fair taxable | Paul Emile Forget, of Labelle. capacity in relation to Great Britain she ought to pay not what she has in the past (one twellth), she ought to pay one twentieth-that is to say in plainer words, she hears a burden of between two and a quarter and two and a half million pounds per annum heavier than in her relative taxable capacity she ought to bear. (Cheers.)

The Mexicans have a queer way of burying the dead. The corpse is tightly wrapped in century-plant matting, and placed in a coffin hired for about a shilling. One or two natives, as the case may be, place the coffin on their trial of small causes, for the township of tic :--The Rev. J. E. Choquette, school commissioner, to replace the Rev. J.B.A. Cousineau, deceased. To be commissioners for the summary case for the summary trial of small causes, for the township of Street, or at Bonaventure Station.

read in fairer letter 'ing than in the ruins of the noble piles they raised while their strenuousness was still upon them."

My "knowledge of history "--unfortunately, as you correctly describe it. but "very limited "-convinces me that the world in general does not realize its indebtedness to these monks of old. As you rightly say, "The literary" (and other) "treasures" we owe to their being Catholics and 670 Protestants. labours and intellectual gifts " are priceless."

I shall touch upon the achievements of the monks in the public lectures I am at present delivering here upon "An cient and Mediaval Architecture." If you will do methe honor of being present, I trust I shall succeed in modifying

S. HENBEST CAPPER.

Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, Montreal, 19th October, 1896



And New Companies Notified in the Quebec Official Gazette.

The Provincial Gazette announces the following appointments :--

Mr. L. G. Robillard, of the city of Montreal, school inspector for the district comprising the county of Pontiac and the west part of the county of Ottawa, to the valley of Riviere du Lievre, ex clusively, to replace Mr. Gay, resigned. Magistrates for the District of Arthabaska-Messrs. Thomas Bailey, David Addley, James Watkins, jr., Andrew Church, Alexander Hutchison, David John Lowry, of Leeds ; Robert Longmore, of Nelson.

District of Montreal-Mr. E. B. Meyer, of Montreal.

To form the new board of examiners of Saint Jovite, county of Terrebonne-The Rev. M. Samuel J. Ouimet, parish priest of Saint Jovite; the Rev. L. W. Corbeil, parish priest of Saint Agathe; Mr. T. Adolphe Christin, of Saint Jovite; Dr. Eugene Gervais, of Saint Jovite; Dr. Aurele Bigonesse, of Labelle, and Mr.

trial of small causes for the parish of 

cate, of Saint Jerome, in the county of Terrebonne, district magistrate in and for the districts of Joliette, Ottawa and

County of Compton, village of Megan-tic :-- The Rev. J. E. Choquette, school

The population of Magog, seconding to the census recently taken by H. Jasmin and R. Hackwell, the secretaries of the Catholic and Protestant Boards of School Commissioners, is 2 800. Of this number about 2,000 are Catholics and 800 Protestants. The census for 1895 showed the population to be 2,468, 1,798

At the annual meeting of the share holders of the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railway Company, the following directors were elected : Col. E. C. Smith, Judge Foster, A. H. Moore, M.P.; D. D. Ranlett, I. B. Futvoye, G. Stevens George T. Childs, George E. Robinson and John P. Noyes. At a meeting of the new Board of Directors, subsequently held, Judge Foster was elected President, D D. Ranlett Vice-President and C. H. Parmelee Secretary-Treasurer.

The most beauti'ul women of anti quity were famous for their long and brilliant tresses. No matter what the face and form of a woman may be, she cannot be called strictly beautiful without this crowning glory. Hence all women in all ages seek after this desideratum which may be had by using Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. Sold by all chemists.

An eminent physician once said : "We have proved with mathematical certainty that as much flour as can lie on the point of a table knife is more nutritious than eight quarts of the best beer. And what puzzles me is why working people will spend money for this health-destroyer in preference to buying bread."

"I'm not pleased with your school re-port, Bobby," said the father, with solemn look.

"I told the teacher you wouldn't be, but she was too stubborn to change it, the old pelican."



November 26th.

For the above, round-trip tickets will be sold at first-class

# Single Fare.

Tickets good going by all trains Wed-nesday. November 25th, and Thursday, November 26th, and valid for return, leaving destination not later than Monday, November 30th.

For tickets, reservation of Pullman car accommodation and full information, apply at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

### DIVIDEND No. 62

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three percent, (z) percent, for the cur cut half-year, equal to v per cent, per annum, on the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after

TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the lift to the 50th of Nov, next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. TANCREDE BIENVENU, Cashier.



Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the paid-up Ccapital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the ourrent halfyear, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office, in this city, and its Branches, on and

TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DEOEMBER NEXT, The Transfer books will be closed from the 16th

to the 30th day of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

W. WEIR, President. 15-5 Montreal, 21 October, 1896.

## FOR SALE.

The balance of a large consignment of OILOGRAPHS of the late Charles Stewart Parnell will be sold at a sacrifice.

Address, GALLAHAN & CO.

### 741 CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL.

Legal Notices.

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

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL.

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

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC | DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

SUPERIOR COURT .- No. 2698.

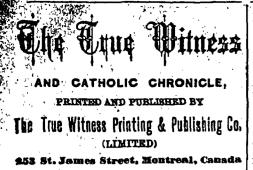
Dame Elizabeth Reid has, in virtue of in authorization of a Judge of this Court, on the 28rd of September last, taken an action en separation de biens against her husband, Finlay A. McRae, gentleman, of the City and District of Montreal. 27th October, 1896. DANDURAND & BRODEUR Montreal, 27th October, 1896.

Attorneys for Plaintiff. • • • • • 16-5

Terrebonne.

To be commissioners for the summary

#### 1905 H 1. 1 - 12 B T ستر بلجاد مرجعات 1.56 WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, NOVEMBER 25, 1896. THE TRUE



P. O. Box 1138.

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us at once by letter or postal.

Thanks are due to those among our subscribers who have responded to our reminders about the date on the address labels of their True Witness. We are ready to hear from a great many more, even into thousands.

WEDNESDAY,.....NOVEMBER 25, 1896

### THE SCHOOL SETTLE-MENT.

The hybrid arrangement which has been arrived at between the Laurier and the Greenway Governments, and which has been misnamed a "settlement" of the Manitoba Catholic School question, has at last been made public. We give our readers its terms in another column. It is as we expected it would be-a cowardly surrender of the Catholic position on the part of those who but a few months ago posed as the champions of Catholic rights. It is a base capitulation to the enemies of Catholic education, who, emboldened by this latest success of theirs, will now doubtless turn their attention to this Province, the stronghold of the Faith in Canada, where, as the Montreal Herald's fanatical crusade against our schools plainly proves, the ground is already being prepared for the final and decisive battle.

Is there a Catholic in the whole Do

have cast their principles to the winds in order that they might attain to place and power. They have betrayed the most cherished interests of their co religionists in order to satisfy personal ambition. Weak, vacillating, "tolerant" of every usurpation effected by the enemy upon sacred ground, they have retreated step by step until the Catholic position is jeopardized at its strongest point.

In Manitoba the Catholic Schools are gone. In the North-West Territories the Catholic Schools are gone. Right here in Quebec the Catholic Schools are now threatened. The time has come for Ca nadian Catholics to make a determined stand; to sink all personal and political preferences ; to close up their ranks ; and to present a solid and united front to a restless and aggressive foe who is evidently resolved to reduce us to a condition of abject bondage.

### GAELIC AT THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

As has already, been announced, the Ancient Order of Hibernians has presented to the Catholic National University, at Washington, the sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of endowing a chair of Gaelic literature at that already renowned seat of learning. The proceedings attending the formal presentation of the cheque a few days ago, and its reception by Cardinal Gibbons on behalf of the authorities of the University, were of a more than ordinarily interesting character, as will be seen from a couple of extracts from the speeches delivered on the occasion. The Hon. M. F. Wilhere, who was the official head of the Ancient Order of Hibernians when the project of the endowment of the chair was first taken up, concluded his eloquent remarks as follows :

"It seems the irony of fate that a language which was supplanted by our ancient enemy with his own should be restored by us through the medium of the stranger's tongue and that the children of the banished exiles should rise up to restore that which was almost banished from her shores. The same hand which tried to rob us of our language attacked our religion, yet our missionaries have carried it to every habitable part of the globe. It lives to day with the Irish race more glorious, more stalwart and more aggressive than ever ; and as we think of all the sacrifices made by our fathers for the old Church, it is somewhat pleasant to think that we have the opportunity of giving some little proof of our devotion to our work in the cause of Catholic education. And may it not be appropriate at this time to express the hope that with the gradual return of language, with the lory of our ancient faith still growing brighter, the shackles of toreign denominion who will read without shame the mination may fall from the limbs of be-loved Mother Ireland and that she may her ancient glory, when her bards shall sing her songs in all their native melody and her statesmen and scholars occupy in Ireland the same prominence which surrounds them in every land in which their fathers sought refuge. With the life and light of our faith through all the periods of darkness leading us onward, may the religion and nationality of our race again find their home in the old land, and may our work this day be the beginning of such a glorious consummation.

City Council, but happily there is little by the Legislature.

### SPAIN AND CUBA.

It is always a delicate matter to interfere in family affairs. Outsiders who take part, whether unasked or by invitation, on one side or the other, are than a million and a half. Porto Rico in an awkward position. After the more than 800,000 people on an area of combatants have become friends again, the unhappy meddler is full of useless is almost equally hazardous to thrust either, especially as she feels one's self into sectional disputes of a that they would be promptly apforeign country or the resistance of a propriated by some other power. community to its rulers, of a colony to The indignation with which she has its metropolis. In the case of revolt or rebellion, it is astonishing how ready even these governments that have suffered from seditious agitation themselves are disposed to back up the revolted population of neighboring states. It is generally taken for granted that those in authority are in the wrong; the rebels in the right. Of course, there is | the last revolt, but there is no difference a degree of truth in this view of inter- of opinion as to the duty of the Governpreting a quarrel that has ended in blows. It is natural to suppose that a people would not rise in arms against their magistrates unless they had some strong provocation. It may be that the antocratic character of the government made patience hopeless. The struggle may have been hopeless in any case. As a rule insurrections are put down. Where they succeed, it is usual to believe that the very fact of their having obtained so large a support as to decide the issue in their lavor goes to prove that they were more right than wrong. But there are two sides to every such question-many sides to some. Success does not always argue that right is with the victors. The noblest pages in human history go to shew that the moral superiority is often with the vanquished, the despised, the rejected, who in their poor, sad day had none to help them of their cause. Civilization has been built up of a succession of victories some of which it would be hard to justify on strictly moral grounds. And yet if centuries of possesssion and of recognized authority did not constitute a valid claim to respect and obedience, government would be impossible, as some extremists would make t, if they could. On the other hand, right must be accompanied with might or it will assuredly find its claim set aside or passed over The State that is unable to protect itself against foes without or foes within has ultimately to

yield to the one that can. To-day, every colony on the American continent that once acknowledged the sovereignty of Spain is independent. need not inquire. Britain was unable to Professor Capper's courteous invitation

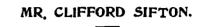
miles, with a population estimated at 7,000,000. Cubs and Porto Rico together bave an area of more than 45,000 square miles, and a population of 2,300,000. The population of Cuba alone is more 3.550 square miles. Both groups are rich in tropical products-augar being answered every offer of the United States to relieve her of the island by purchase during the last half century testifies to her determination to cling to Cuba while she has a dollar or a soldier. In the Peninsula there is difference of opinion as to policy and the completeness of the reforms vouchsafed to the Cubans before ment to spend men and treasure until Spanish authority in the island is recovered. If there is any man in Spain from whom we who know but vaguely the intensity of Spanish national feeling would expect a word of sympathy for the Cubans in their struggle for freedom, it is Emilio Castelar. Yet here is his latest utterance on the subject: "Cuba deserves her punishment for having attacked our national supremacy, for having flung against our national peace the blazing brand of parricidal insurrection. But even in this punishment may be found regenerating elements, which will in the end free the island from all devastating horrors, and envelop it in the living light of our national spirit."

### PROFESSOR CAPPER'S LEC. TURE.

In another column will be found a letter which has been sent us by Professor Capper, of McGill University, in reference to our criticism of some remarks of his regarding the monks of the Middle Ages in a lecture which he recently delivered. The letter is characterized by a manly candor which does honor to the writer. We regret that the scholarly and exceedingly instructive lecture on architecture with which he inaugurated his present course should have been marred by an isolated passage, which, judging from the tone of his communication, must have crept in in-

advertently, and was not, at all events, the outcome of a spirit of bigotry, as we believe. We shall accept with pleasure,

bad one in principle, has passed the Spain has a veritable insular empire. evinced a deep interest in the cause of The entire group extends from north to Home Rule. He is a comparatively chance of the project being sanctioned south over sixteen degrees of latitude young man for the responsible position likely that our fellow-countrymen and over nine of longitude. They con- to which he has been called, being only would part with it under the sotain an area of about 115,000 square forty-eight years of age. The choice is a wise one, and its popularity amongst American Catholics is attested by the fact that immediately upon its becoming known that Bishop Keane had severed his connection with the Wash- for the interchange of ideas in public ington University the name of the Rev. life cannot well be denied. Saxon and pretty sure eventually to find themselves is much more densely inhabited, having Dr. Conaty was amongst the first of those mentioned as being likely to succeed him. A profound theologian, a ripe scholar, a prudent administrator, enregrets which, if converted into apolo the staple in both. It is not surprising dowed with a rare affability of manner, invaders, and this development seemed gies, only make the situation worse. It that Spain should hesitate to part with the Rev. Dr. Conaty will fill with dis- to His Lordship a fair precedent for the tinction the Rectorship of America's two races in Canada to follow. His great Catholic University.



That the selection of Mr. Clifford contemporary says :

"We in Manitoba know only too well gone during the last six years, and we remember also the bitterness he has shewn both in speech and manner when any question affecting our rights has been up for discussion. But it is not to us alone that he is well known as an anti-Catholic politician, for not many years ago he posed before the whole people of Canada during that celebrated Haldimand election as the chosen champion of our most inveterate enemies. More recently we can call to mind how he secured the nomination in Brandon for his friend Dalton McCarthy, and how he stumped the constituency, and also spoke in Winnepeg, denouncing the Catholic claims and doing his best to keep alive in the Province the anti-Catholic agitation which has had such disastrous results."

The bartering of Catholic rights in order to get such a man in o his cabinet will remain a stigma upon the character of Mr. Laurier as a man whom his coreligionists were once asked to regard as a champion of their interests

### LAURIER'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

"There is a tide in the affairs of man which taken at the flood," &c., says England's greatest dramatist.

At every turn in life persons who are bewailing their circumstances little fancy how many golden opportunities they have allowed to pass which would have changed the whole current of their career.

What a splendid opening to achieve imperishable fame was offered to Premier Laurier in connection with the were led, erroneously we now know, to settlement of the School Question? What a magnificent occasion on which Why Spain was unable to held them we and, we have no doubt, with profit also, to proudly proclaim his religious belief, to stand in the breach between Green-

After half a century's enjoyment or so precious a privilege it way not called Union regime. That Lord Dur, ham's purpose in his famous report was to effect a gradual fusion of the two elements of the population and to make the English language the sole medium Norman had united to form the population and the speech of England, the Celt having previously amalgamated to a considerable extent with the Teutonic previsions were not, however, carried out. Although the Union Act embodied a clause making English the sole official language, M. (afterwards Sir) L. H Lafontaine set the example of using Sifton for the position of Minister of the French, and, insisting on the right to Interior will not tend to increase the use it, succeeded in having the obnoxious confidence of the Catholic electorate in clause removed, and a special amendthe Laurier government, is evident from ment formally made French, equally a brief sketch of his career published by with English, the language of the State. the Northwest Review of Winnipeg. Our | Another great question was settled during the Union régime by the acknowledgment of the people's right to a Governthe prominent and active part he has ment responsible to themselves, through taken in the persecution we have under their elected representatives. Not less important was the introduction of a common school system which, while providing the advantages of education for every class, element and creed in the two provinces, was so adjusted to the traditions and circumstances of the two main sections of the people-the Catholic majority in Lower and minority in Upper Canada, and the Protestant majority in Upper and minority in Lower Canada-that no parent was forced to send his child to a school where his religious training was neglected or to pay for a schooling of which he did not couscientiously ap. prove. The conduct of the majority in this Province has always been exceedingly generous to the minority in this matter, and it was considered no slight triumph for the cause of good education and fairness to minorities when the Upper Canadians were induced to adopt a system equally tolerant and just. The wheels of material progress received under the Union an impetus which prepared the way for the accelerated movement of the Confederation period. But while this Province-and Montreal especially-have gained by the grander enterprises, commercial and industrial, of the new era inaugurated in 1867, it must on the other hand be admitted that by the opening up of the vast expanse of Western Canada and the direction of people's thoughts to the extent, resources and fitness for colonization of the new region, the still unoccupied tracts and manifold productions of our own ancient Province were to a great extent lost sight of. While our public men were helping to boom the Prairie Province and the Territories beyond it and to convince the world that the plains of the great Canadian North-West were a very paradise for the immigrant from Europe, the rich lands watered by our own great rivers, the settlement of which ought to have been their first care, were hardly ever mentioned. Nor was the neglect of our proper heritage in this way the only mistake committed in those early years of Federal rule. What we have most to deplore is the fact that of our French Canadian farming population whose minds were unsettled by hearing so much of the distant and so little of the near, most of those who left their native province to seek new homes, migrated not to the Northwest but to the New England or Middle or Western States of the Union. In due time our public men realized the mistake that had been committed, and for some time past attention has been diligently directed to the untold wealth of soil. of forests, of mines, of fisheries within the borders

announcement that the only concession rise from the gloom of centuries in all given by the Greenway Government to the Catholics of Manitoba is the permission to allow Almighty God to enter their schools for half an hour every day, after the ordinary tuitional business is done? The inculcation of their solemn duties to their Creator and to their fellow-creatures, the end and aim for which they were created, the all-important facts of the Redemption, are held to be of but secondary import to the children. Instruction as to the material things that are of this life is held to be of transcendent value as compared with the eternal life beyond the grave. It is no exaggeration to say that the setting apart of this half hour at the tail end of the day's programme for the purpose of religious teaching is nothing more nor less than a cunningly directed blow at the Catholic religion.

Why is it that at a time when the Catholic minority in other countries, far from retreating before the secular and materialistic enemy, are, by their sturdy and whole-hearted struggles, led by valiant and uncompromising politica' chiefs extracting valuable concessions; when the Catholic minority in Germany is winning victory after victory; when the Catholic minority in England and Ireland is compelling the strongest government of modern times to increase very largely the state grants to Catholic | missionaries, and it mingled its lyric Schools-why is it that at such a time the Catholic minority of Canada, which comprises nearly one-half of the total population of the country, is ever falling back before the aggressor? Because of the new School of so called " toleration " which has sprung up since Confederation; the new School of indifferentism, properly so-called, which has replaced the old generation of intrepid Catholics who, while respecting scrupulously the rights of others, were firmly resolved to resist with all their might every attempt to eucroach upon their own rights.

none of the old-time heroic spirit. They ing to religious institutions, which is a bors. But in the Philippine Islands | lic. Of Irish descent, he has always | question and it was quickly decided. has just given the Catholios of Manitoba? The lay Catholic leaders of to day have none

. ...

"We feel proud," said Cardinal Gib. bons," that we can open our doors to the teaching of the tongue of a most generous, warm-hearted and loyal people. Indeed, why should not a Catholic University be glad to welcome such a branch of learning, even if it had never recommended itself to other schools and other savants? The Catholic Church has a profound interest in the preservation of this noble tongue-the deathless interest of gratitude."

It is, indeed, eminently appropriate that a professionship of Gaelic literature should be established in the great American University. Ireland's bishops, priests and monks. as a celebrated writer declares, "nurtured and fashioned the Gaelic tongue and made it the richest and greatest of the European vernaculars. Millions of our forefathers went to their last rest with its pious accents statesmen in the great Republic, on their lips. For nearly fourteen hun- and that, as a State of the Union, dred years its sweet consoling tones were she would be a power in that federated heard in the confessional, and its grave, | cluster of more or less independent comsublime poetry was chanted from ten thousand altars. It echoed along the roads of Europe and in her impenetrable forests from the mouths of a thousand strength with the majestic Latin at the tombs of the Apostles long before any | population hardly a sixth of hers, are modern nations of Europe had emerged from barbarism.

"It has been an mighty channel of sacerdotal labors for fourteen centuries. It was the tongue of Patrick and Bridget. It has been sanctified by long use in the mouths of the most eminent saint and the most learned doctors. It is saturated in its structure and in its monuments with the purest and most spiritual Catholicism, and for these reasons alone deserves a place in any institution destined to be the mouth-piece of the Catholic Church in America."

hold the colonies that laid the foundations of the world's greatest republic. Perhaps, had Britain adopted, as she adopted later, the policy of self-governing colonies and promptly taken the hint when those vigorous daughter States refused to be coerced, a sort of federal empire might have anticipated the modern Imperial Federation movement. Her colonies really were self-governing, compared with those of Spain, while the latter would have deemed themselves free had they enjoyed the constitution that Cuba had before this last revolt. Is Cuba's case really so hard? If we accept the accounts of the insurgent leaders and their advocates, resistance was never more justified and the situation had at last become absolutely intolerable.

On the other hand, can we believe that if Cuba, instead of being within a comparatively short distance of the United States, were in contiguity to the motherland, so that her six provinces were just like any other Spanish provinces. would she still find it so hard to put up with Spanish rule? Does not Cuba respond to influences and aspirations that have no particular connection with the tyranny and injustice of governors and lieut.-governors? Does not the thought that she is greatly desired by many monwealths, agitate her and fill her with discontent until she listens once more to the fascinations of promises that alas! are never fulfilled? The consciousness that a whole continent of Spanish republics, some of them with a independent states, with their presidents and ministries, their diplomatic corps, their consuls, their police and armies,

while she, the queen of the Antilles, is still bound with the chains of an allegiance which she scorns, a mere dependency, a possession-does not this consciousness fret and distress her until, in wild unrest, she determines to make one more dash for freedom?

But Cuba is not the only dependency of Spain that rouses her energies to resist. In the Philippine Islands Spain is engaged with another rebellion. We hear more of Cuba because it is nearer

to attend his lectures on "Ancient and Mediæval Architecture."

### AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

Our esteemed and talented contributor, Wayfarer," touches upon an important subject this week. It is the inexplicable indifference of a large portion of our Irish Catholic population to the interests of newspapers which make it their special mission to champion the twofold cause of their Faith and their Fatherland. sympathy are for the most part ignored.

more or less firmness of resolution and emphasis of language? But if the canvasser for subscriptions to a daily newspaper calls upon them-a daily news paper, it may be, which, like one of our local evening contemporaries, is never tired of attacking the Catholic Church and its ministers-he is received with courtesy, and in the majority of instances books a large number of subscribers. homes is capable of doing considerable harm. Trite as the subject is, it is one which should continue to be brought to the attention of those whom it concerns most; and it is to be hoped they will act upon the hint which is thus gently thrown out to them.

### BISHOP KEANE'S SUCCESSOR.

The announcement that the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty has been appointed to the Rectorship of the Catholic University at Washington, in succession to Bishop Keane, will be received with special interest in this city, for the Rector studied in the Seminary of Montreal for several years; and has many friends amongst our clergy. Of late years he has been pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Worcester, Mass., and President of the Catholic Summer

way and Sifton and the innocent child dren of his nationality and faith !

But he failed! Our country must suffer the consequences, and our Catholic children must bear the taunt that the religion they profess is only tolerated in the so-called National schools.

### OUR OWN PROVINCE.

The last session of the eighth parliament of the Province of Quebec opened on the 17th inst. under circumstances Secular newspapers, even anti-Irish and | that are not without promise of fruitful anti-Catholic newspapers, they support | legislation, advantageous to all classes liberally; but the journals which should of the population. The course of events appeal successfully to their practical in this province-by antiquity and constitutional recognition the pivotal pro-The conduct of these Irish Catholics is vince of the Dominion-may be said to in this respect illogical and entirely furnish a key to the state of sentiment indefensible. If a person were to offer and material progress of the country at for sale to them a Protestant version of | large. In this province were enacted the Bible, would they not decline it with the successive scenes in the drama of the old regime, and it has naturally preserved more of the flavor of that period than any other part of Canada. For thirty years after the conquest it virtually represented the whole of New France, due allowance being of course made for the separate existence of the Maritime Provinces. The fifty years of more or less troubled political life that followed the passage of the constitutional Yet, as "Wayfarer" points out, the act of 1791 form an instructive portion presence of such newspapers in Catholic of our annals. How the long struggle with the oligarchy closed in a rash appeal to arms, and how, after the repression of the rebellion, the two provinces were united under a common executive and legislature, our readers will remember. The union, though it was the parent of some compromises and several important reforms, was not destined to be permanent. It prepared the way for the more comprehensive federal system established by the passage of the British North America Act in 1867. By that system the provincial independence assured by the Constitu. tional Act of 1791 was restored, but it was restored under conditions that made independence more worth possessing than before. The very first sitting of the Legislature under the Constitutional Act had made it clear that the French-Canadians would be satisfied with nothing less than the fullest acknowledg-School of America. He is one of the ment of their right to the use of their should be found in the schools.' prominent advocates of the cause of mother tongue. The election of a and because it is coveted by our neigh- Temperance in the neighboring Repub- French-Canadian speaker brought on the

of the Province of Quebec.

THE report which we publish of Mr. John Morley's great speech at Glasgow, recently, shows that that distinguished statesman and writer is as staunch and true a friend of Home Rule for Ireland as ever he was, and that he is thoroughly acquainted with the actual position of the movement. His warning to the enemies of the popular cause not to misundersta d the tranquility which now prevails in Ireland is no less timely than sincere and important. Mr. Morley is the most far seeing of modern British statesmen.

THE name of the Hon. Bourke Cockran is mentioned as Attorney General in the McKinley Cabinet. It is hardly likely, however, that the great Irish American orator would enter a Republican administration. In his powerful efforts to secure the election of McKinley. Mr. Bourke Cockran was acting as a good Democrat whose object was to force dut of his party the anarchistic element.

SAID Mr. Marchand in his recent speech at the Monument National :

"If I am called upon to form a Cabinet, one of the leading articles of my programme will be to give to the youth of our Province every advantage which

In what schools? In the schools which Mr. Marchand's Dominion leader



# Eloquent and Powerful Sermons Delivered by Very Rev. Dean Harris and Rev. G. J. O'Bryan, S.J.

The Meritorious Character of the Work of the Choir Organization.

one of the prettiest of the Catholic persecutions to which they were sub temples which adorn this metropolitan city. On Sunday last the beauty of the came the seed of the Church. By their city. On Subury hast the board of the church. By their sacred edifice reached its highest degree, for then the new high altar, which is an artistic gem, was dedicated. The altar is a marvel of the wood-carver's art, and heroic deaths, they refuted the argu-ments of refined orators and logicians. For their mission was from on high. They were messengers of the truth, the bar or the subury and the subury are the seed of the church. By their simple teaching, by their holy lives and heroic deaths, they refuted the argu-ments of refined orators and logicians. in this respect cannot be surpassed in which was mighty and would ever prethe city. Its style is a combination of vail. They conquered under the sign of Louis XV. and Renaissance, this being the Cross; "et hoc signo vinces." Human the first time that such a combination has been introduced in altar architecture. The wood is gray quartered oak, and the exquisite carving is in high relief, and is cut out of the solid. The altar is 26 feet 9 inches to the base of the cross which surmounts it. It is fitted up with myriads of electric lights arranged so as to have the best possible effect. The reredos is in the same style as the altar, the niches and canopies for the statues being patterned in the Louis XV. style, and the pillars and doorways in the Renaissance. The magnificent altar is seen to most advantage when the electric lights are turned on. Messrs. Paquet and Godbout, of St. Hyacinthe, were the contractors for the wood work ; the polishing and decoration were performed by O. M. Lavoie, of Montreal; the electric light apparatus and the lead glass work having been fitted in respectively by N. Simoneau and Wood & Co., both of this city. The architect was J. A. Karch, of Laval avenue.

There was Solemn High Mass in the morning, at which His Lordship Bishop Decelles, of St. Hyscinthe, pontificated, the Very Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Cath-erines, Ont., being Assistant Priest. The Deacons of Honor were the Rev. Father Filiatrault and the Rev. Father Kelly; and the Deacons of the Mass were the Rev. Father Grant and the Rev. Father Rev. Father Grant and the Rev. Father Piété. In the sanctuary were the Rev.

UNDER the loving care of its est teemed, zealous and popular pas-tor, the Rev. Father Donnelly, St. Anthony's Church has now become one of the prettiest of the Catholic



### MR. MARTIN HICKEY, Churchwarden, St. Anthony's.

nature, however, had not changed; and the Catholic Church had bitter and powerful enemies to-day. But how could they succeed in overthrowing a Church Piété. In the sanctuary were the Rev. J.Quinlivan, S.S., pastor of St. Patrick's; the Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, pastor of St. Mary's; the Rev. W. O'Meara, pastor of St. Gabriel's; Rev. Father O'Bryan, S.J., president of Loyola College; and Rev. Hackett, Casey, Lacasse, Payette, Ca-banagh, Gauthier and Foucher; and Rev. Father Donnelly the pastor of the banagh, Gauthier and Foucher; and Rev. Father Donnelly the pastor of the St. Gabriel's (St. Case), Castor (St. Case), Rev. Father Donnelly, the pastor of the and women devoting their whole lives hurch. Rev. Father Donuelly, before the ser-and temporal welfare of their fellow men

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

# HIBERNIANS CELEBRATE.

your golden motto-Unity. Friendship and of true Christian Charity-thus pro-claim to the world that you have deeply engraved upon your hearts those two great precepts—the essence of all law divine and human: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength, and thy neighbor as thyself." This being your motto I fear not to assert, nor in the assertion am I guilty of presumption, that your mission is a noble one-and that it cannot be but taining the sick or disabled, for the that the most complete success will burial of deceased members of the Order crown your efforts.

The proof of your mission being a noble one follows freely from the considerations, from the actions and sayings, of Our Divine Lord. We know full well that it was this unbounded love for men that impelled Him to leave as it were His eternal mansion of glory, to take up His habitation as a man among the sons of men, and to take it up in such a way of men, and to take it up in such a way that He would be a living example for all ages and for all condi-tions. A babe poor and help-less He wished to be, when upon palry straw, in a manger in a stable, at Beth-lehem, He lay, warmed by the breath of dumb animals, a boy, docile to the wishes of His Immaculate Mother, when at the marriage feast of Cana He changed water into wine-and a man, dead to all consideration of self-interest in the face of the common good, when in the garden of Olives, He humbly sub Father, "Father, not M" will, but Thine bedone." All this to show us of what hercapable. He loved man with an infinite love, for besides the man, in the person that mortal man could endure, and more, assembly, but also because by their en-in accents mild and tender, in accenta couragement they testify to the patrici-

AT WINDSOR HALL.

The concert, which was held on Mon' day evening, in the Windsor Hall, was a great success in every respect. It was preceded by a short and fitting speech by the President, Brother G. Clarke, who outlined the aim and object of the An-cient Order of Hibernians. It was, he said, founded on the three cardinal principles of Friendship, Unity, and true Christian Charity. It was organized under the benign direction of Holy Mother Church, and invoked her constant protection and guidance in its crusade against irreligion and social disorder. While pledged to the cause of Church and country, of Faith and Fatherland, and resolved to exercise at all times its tence three innocent men. influence in the interests of right and

justice, the special object of the association was to raise a fund for mainand for the legitimate expenses of the Society.

The programme was varied and interesting, and comprised vocal and instrumental selections, recitations and Irish dances, the contributors being Miss Dances, the contributors being Miss Nellie McAndrew, Miss Egan, Miss Maud Allen, Misses Egan and Brennar, Miss Nellie Kennedy; and Messrs. W. Cherry, W. Kennedy, D. Allen, the Flynn Bros., J. Kennedy, T. Flood, G. Holland, and Master Hogan. A very enjoyable feature of the entertainment way on exhibition of the entertainment was an exhibition of fancy drill by the Ladies'Auxiliary. Mr. E. B. Devlin delivered an able address, in the course of which he said : There is a sentiment which is hereditary with the Irish nation, a sentiment which eleven centuries of slavery have not succeeded in extricating from the

Irish heart, and that is patriotism. It is not to listen to an oft-told tale, nor solely to listen to the sweet strains of mitted His will to the will of His music, that you are here to-night, but in response to that septiment, whose call is always so enthusiastically answered by oic acts love, true Christian charity, is not the Irish of this City of Montreal. I congratulate you upon your presence here to-night, in such vast numbers, and Christ Jesus, there was also the God, and more especially do I offer my congratuof His Infinite love-from Calvary's lations to the ladies. Not alone is it beheights, on the cruel gibbet of the oause they lend gaiety to every gather-deeply blood-dyed cross-He gave strik- ing, not alone that they are the ornaing proof when, after having endured all ment, the "sine qua non" of every



serve the highest praise for the meri-torious work they are doing in the choir, which now occupies a place of distinction in the ranks of church choirs in this city. No. 4, Mr. H. Kearns. The members of the organization are very energetic and and their numbers rapidly increasing. AT WINDSOR HALL. English officer who was bound to do his duty, Sergeant Brett, stationed inside the van, refused to open it, a young man advanced with a revolver and fired through the keyhole, for the puppose, as we are told by evowitnesses. of bursting the lock. The shat proved fatal to poor Sergeant Brett; who fell mortally wounded, and whose death was as much deployed by the Irish nation as it was in England. An illegal act was committed. The law was oched; that we will not seek to deny, nor that death was caused through an unfortunate shot from the revolver of some man in the attempt. That some one was guilty we admit, but what we do deny and most emphatically protest against, was the right of the English authorities to son-

> It is true that England's national dignity was wounded, that English pride was trampled upon, but England had no right to ask three men to explate a crime of which they were innocent. England, all England, rose up in anger. England demanded blood, and Irishmen anywhere within reach in Manchester wers taken and imprisoned. Of those arrested on the merest possible suspicion, were Allen, Larkin, O'Brien, Shore and Ma-guire. It was then that the unparalleled sight was witnessed of five prisoners not yet found guilty brought to the Bar manacled and chained. Brought to the Bar, to stand a trial before a special commission prepared for the occasion, and by judges and jury prejudiced sexinst the prisoners. Justice demanded that the trial be postponed until English preju-



### M.R. MICHAEL STEWART, Churchwarden, St. Anthony's

dice and English anger had time to abate: but no! Irish blood was demanded, and that at once! It was not hard to satiate the desire. Witnesses were easily found ready to accept the bribes offered them and awear away the lives of those five men. In spite of contradictory evidence, in spite of witnesses swearing some that it was Allen, others that it was Larkin, others that they were ready to be judged by their God if it was not Maguire who fired the shot, a verdict of guilty was brought against the prisoners. That evidence was made up of thieves, pickpockets, men out of employment ready to earn a dollar in any possible possible way, but especially was it upon the evidence of a disreputable thief who was in the van at the time on her way to serve a third term of imprisonment that that those five men were found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. The im-pression prevailed that the sentence could never be carried out, but time wore on and no pardon came. A number of the members of the press present at the trial, and some of England's more humane sons-because there are always worthy men in England-some, I say, made strenuous efforts to avert the calamity. Men who assisted at



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\$7 and \$10.80.

ARE PURE. : : : ; MADE UNBER OUR Supervision,

WE CAN GUARANTER THEM.

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

not of three murderers, but of three noble martyrs. Their death was more noble than that of the soldiers who die on the field of battle.

### A QUEER CASE.

### Two Aged Sinters Met Death in a Remarkable Manuer.

NEW YORK, November 22.-A London special says:—A domestic tragedy, which can scarcely be matched among unpatural crimes, is interesting the inhabitants of Warwick. Two sisters, one aged S6 and the other 72, were found aged SG and the other 72, were found dead in their nome, where, apparently, they had killed each other in a terrific quarrel. It is known that they had often had serious squabbles, the elder one, especially, being quarrelsome and almost irresponsible. They had begun, apparently, by throwing crockery at each other, one room being littered with broken dishes. Then one had resorted to the tongs for a weapon and the other to the tongs for a weapon and the other to a broomstick. Both were considerably injured, but the doctors are inclined to think that death was caused in each case by the violence of their exertions rather than by their wounds. There was no robbery or signs of foul play by a third person.

# CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. Words of Prains From the Harvard Unt-

At a recent Canquet given by the Catholic Alumni Association of Boston, President Eliot of Harvard University referred to the system of parochial schools in the following terms :---

mon, expressed his gratitude to those parishioners of St. Anthony's to whose generous hearts the erection of the beautiful new altar was due, and also to those who, though not members of the parish, had kindly contributed to the work, especially the decorative portion of it. Referring to the architect, Mr. J. A. Karch, he said that the magnificent altar on which they were gazing was his first work of that kind, and it was also on his part a labor of love. He hoped that the talented architect would meet with the future success of which that high altar was a happy presage.

Rev. Father O'Bryan, S.J., delivered an able and eloquent sermon on the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar, at the close of which he paid a high tribute to the zeal and energy of the popular pastor of St. Anthony's, the Rev. Father Donnelly, and to the generosity of his parishioners, whose practical solicitude for the interests of religion was shown by the beautiful altar on which the Holy Sacrifice had been offered up for the first time that morning.

Very Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, who was one o the Canadian delegates to the great Convention of the Irish Race, held recently in Dublin, preached in the evening. He prefaced his elo-Quent discourse by expressing the regret of his Grace Archbishop Walsh of Toronto t having been unable to be present, as he had promised, and stated that the Archbishop had asked him to tell Father Donnelly and the parishioners of St. Anthony's, whom he held in high esteem, that he would in the early future redeem his promise to come and preach in that church. Dean Harris then gave a masterful sketch of the foundation, rise and progress of the Catholic Church. If it had been an earthly institution, established by man, it would have had a be-ginning, a rise, a decline, and an end.

All human institutions had an environ. ment of decay about them. Coming as it did from God, however, and having in it the Holy Ghost, it could never decay; civilization and literature of pagan Greece and Rome. How important were that ancient civilization and literature was shown by the fact that their masterpieces formed the classics in our universities and colleges to day, because after the lapse of even two thousand years we had not been able to improve upon the specimens of art and literature with which they had furnished us. The laws of the Roman empire were monuments of jurisprudence. And yet when that mighty empire was at its height of splendor, there rose up in a remote and

and women. And the Catholic Church would continue to fulfil until the end of time the mission entrusted to her by her Divine Founder

Benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament was given by the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

At both morning and evening services the church was crowded to overflowing.

### THE MUSICAL SERVICE.

Mr. E. F. Casey, the talented and enerzetic director of the choir, surpassed himself at both morning and evening services by the able manner in which he



MR. THOMAS KINSELLA,

Churchwarden, St. Anthony's.

conducted his effective and intelligent little band of choristers. The Mass selected was Fauconier's "Messe de Noel," and the choir was accompanied it was imperishable. The Church, in by an orchestra of leading musicians of its beginning, led by a handful of il- this city, under the leadership of Mr. C. literate men, had conquered the polished Reichling. There was a marked improvement in the choruses, and the interpretation of the several parts of the Mass was superb. At the Offertory Mr. Plamondon, the tenor solist, rendered, with much fervor of expression, Gounod's Jerusalem."

> At the evening service the choir repeated the Sanctus of Fauconier and also ang Rossini's "Tantum Ergo," while Mr Frank Feron sang with great power and sweetness Chernbini's "Ave Maria."

The orchestra also accompanied the despised portion of it-in Nazareth, in choir at this service. Miss Donovan Judna-a teacher whose humble fol presided at the organ, and in addition to lowers were destined to convert it to rendering several selections of Guille-His doctrines. These followers of Christ mant and Lemmens, also executed a were mocked at, ridiculed, calumniated number of the ever familiar "Irish and persecuted, as their Master had Airs? which awaken tender sympathies. forefold to them that they would be; but Both Mr. Casey and Miss Donovan de-

REV. J. E. DONNELLY, PASTOR, ST. ANTHONY'S.

ism which has always been a legend full of deepest sympathy, He cried out with the name of the fair daughters of "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." And shortly after breath-Erin.

ing His last, He commended His spirit into the hands of His Eternal Father. Thus, my dear friends, from the cradle to the grave each action of this Man-God was one of undivided love, and so strikingly visible that all Christians might readily understand the great necessity of having their lives replete with the true principles of unity, friendship and true Christian charity. For He came to be the model; He came, the Way, the Truth and the Life, alone having in His possession the only means whereby man could be saved-saved from eternal miserv. Since you, therefore, my dear friends of the A.O H. have mustered together to walk along the path traced by Him through whom alone we can be saved, it cannot be but that of necessity your mission must be considered a noble one, because not satisfied with your own personal safety, yon wish, and with such marked deter mination, to ensure the security of your fellow Irishmen by so forcibly preaching to them the great precept of love, without which, according to St. Paul, though you should give all our goods to the poor and deliver your bodies to be burned, your salvation would be an utter impossibility.

Again, all the sayings of Our Divine Lord, said the preacher, were marked with the stamp of love—and likewise showed how desirous He was that Charity, Unity and Friendship should be ours—in order that when placed in the balance of life these might out-weigh the evil we might have perpetrated. He urged them on to be true and loyal-assuring them that so sure as God the paved ways of nations.

Fathers Heffernan and Therrien as deacon and sub-deacon.

The presidents of the four divisions of A.O H. in this city are: Division No. 1,

A few months ago, when speaking in Toronto, I congratulated the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians upon the success which attends their efforts in national demonstrations, and I feel that I can repeat my words, for to-night's celebration has exceeded any which I have yet attended. Nor can I see this or portunity pass, without adding my tribute of praise, as an Irish citizen of Montreal, to the work done by the An-cient Order of Hibernians. We are in the presence of the strongest of any Irish organization in the world. It is not a secret organization: its mottoes and emblems are borne on the banners which decorate this hall; they tell us that theirs is a work of Unity, of Friendship and of Charity. What words in the English language are more poetic or more full of meaning than those of Unity, Friendship and Charity. In their work of Unity they are doing more to advance the interests of Ireland than any order we know of. The Unity of Fishmen is the great aim towards which we should all aspire, and no political or social differences should deter us from obtaining that object England in the discussion of Irish rights will not ask for unity in Ireland alone but will also point to Canada, to Austra-

where a body of Irishmen is to be found After referring to the trouble in Ireand in 1867 he went on to say:

lia, to America, to any part of the world

You will easily recall to memory that two of the leaders in that trouble were captured and tried in Manchester: they were Kelly and Deasey. The news that is God-if they remain faithful adherents Kelly and Deasey, who were, I must to the principles laid down by Holy add, very popular at the time amongst Church-that so sure as they permit their countrymen, were to be conveyed themselves to be guided by the unerring light, as surely would they, hand in hand with her, march victoriously—through an attempt to liberate them was determined upon. When the Manchester authorities heard of the conspiracy, The ceremony was brought to a close by Solemn Benediction of the' Blessed Sacrament. The celebrant was Rev. Father O'Donnell, assisted by Rev. Fathers Heffernan and Theories policemen to guard the van. On the outskirts of the town, the van was attacked by some eighteen Irish youths having three revolvers, it seems, some of

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MR J. A. KARCH, ARCHITE(T.

trial represented that never the could an accused person be executed upon the evidence adduced at the trial. It was too glaring and false to build a case upon. Through those efforts, and when it was proved that Maguire was a loyal subject, he, Maguire, whom witnesses swore to have seen fire the re-volver, was pardoned. Pardoned for an act of which he was admitted innocent. Later, Shore was pardoned, the verdict being proved to be false in his case. The verdict was false in the case of Shore and Maguire; it must then be false in its entirety. In justice that ver-dict should be set aside. But no; English sentiment had to be satisfied, and on the 23rd day of November, 1867, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien were led out to die. It was then that they made their solemn declaration of innocence, then when about to face their God, when they expected no reprieve, after partaking of the sacraments of the Church to which they belonged. A few minutes more and they were martyrs

in the second

referred to the system of parochial schools in the following terms :--"I want to take this opportunity to congratu-iate you educated Catholics on the contribution your church makes for education. If we look back to former centuries we will know that the Catholic church was the great promoter of education, the only promoter through long centuries, and that learning and the urts came down through the Catholic Church preserved in her churches and monasteries up to to-day; but to-day I want to congratulate you on the great contributions to education which the Catholic Church is making in our own country. "As I have said, I am a Protestant of the Pro-testants, a believer in free schools and schools sup-ported by gublic tarntion for all chases of the community; but who can withhold his profound respect from the motive of the devoted Catholic in maintaining the parochial schools in this country? Who can. I say, withhold his profound respect for that movement? It is a movement prompted by deviation to religious beliefs; i is a self-accificing movement; it is a coatly movement. It proceeds from the most respective in the work which is done in the United States by the Catholic colleges, and particularly by the colleges maintained by the Society of Jesus. (Applause.) Wo know some-thing about that university, because, as many of the gentlemen here present know very well, the graduates of the professional schools of Harvard University, who came from the colleges maintained by the Catholic colleges maintained by the Society of Jesus. (Applause.) Wo know some-thing about that university, because, as many of the gentlemen here present know very well, the graduates of the professional schools of Harvard University, who came from the colleges maintained by the Catholic Church, and it is a great contribu-tion to the education of the country which the Catholic Church is thus making."

THE Montreal Star must have had the recent crusade of the Herald in mind when it expressed itself thus in its issue of Saturday :

" If the settlement does not settle, the battle ground has been simply transferred, as might have been expected, from Manitoba, where the minority is Catholic, to Quebec, where the minority is Protestant. An active propaganda has been commenced, and aims, harmless and even admirable are binted at. Unless, however, all the signs fail, the minority in Quebec will have to be tenacious of its rights, to know when it is well off, and, above all things, to beware of flapdoodle, which we may inform young and unsophisticated readers is 'the stuff they feed fools with.'"

Catholic Order of Foresters.

On Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock Mass, at St. Mary's Church, the members of St. Mary's Court, No. 164, C.O.F., received Holy Communion in a body. The scene was an imposing one and highly edifying to the large congregation assembled.

"I've got one advantage over you still," said the carriage horse, looking at the bicycle in the next stall. "When I'm worn out I can be worked up into glue and canned beef and you can't.'

A celebrated French doctor, writing on the drink habit in the capital city of France, thus says: "I think more liquor is consumed in Paris than in any city in the world. Regarded as a matter of drink supply, I have no hesitancy in saying that France is a country of drunkards. Statistics show that last year 6,000 people have been sent to the inebriate asylums."

"I am not a stickler for any ridiculous dignity on the part of a physician," said the solemn-looking man, "and I think he has as much right to ride a wheel as any one else; but when he gets the mania so had that he takes to calling his instrument case his 'repair kit,' as mine did, I think it is time to hunt up a

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### WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, NOVEMBER 25, 1896. THE TRUE

# THE FASHIONS.

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#### NEW YORK POST

Hyacinth-blue and a certain pale rosy shade of mauve is a very fashionable French color-mixture, and as a rule is a becoming one. Milliners especially favor the combination.

The newest and most popular colors for evening toilets are pale and golden yellow, silver grany, mauve, white, and rose in many lovely tints.

Repped fabrics in both small and heavy cords grow constantly in failion-being called "Czarina blue." At the being called "Czarina blue." At the grand review at Chalons she wore a cosand wool have all the handsome effect of a faille silk. Patterns in black, with silk underweaves in contrasting color showing faintly between the cords, are particularly-black and cerise, black better with gold, mauve, apple-green, and like contrasts.

Iridescent mohairs of heavy weight are much used for travelling costumes this season. Blue and gray, gray shot with old rose, black with cerise or green. or green interwoven with tan color, make good semi-dark surfaces for these durable fabrics that shed dust and do not change color in the least. There are also striped changeable mohain that make serviceable utility suits. The fancy for fabrics with black and colors of various kinds interwoven has brought out many twilled goods of different weights. These make neat and pretty gowns for matronly women.

Among minor modes we see that in place of the huge white sailor collars worn last summer fashion now affects the spreading collarette that is cut in one with a flaring Medici that stands out picturesquely around the face. The storm collar, which is straighter, is als still in fashion, and this can be brought up snugly as a protection against wind or cold, and allowed to fall when not on duty. A collar of this sort, if well stin-fened and, of course, well shaped, gives a very smart appearance to the garment it finishes, and the quantity of handsome fur required for it is less than might be supposed. Here again is an opportunity for utilizing remnants of fur and turning them to excellent account.

Many of the utility dress skints for winter, when made of single width goods. are of half-circle shape, with the single seam up the back, while others, of narrow-width silk and other materials, have gored breadths and are full at the back. Overskirts come slowly but surely to the fore, and the long rounded shapes are about equally popular with the Van dyke or pointed models. There is no particular enthusiasm, however, over the fashion in any of its guises.

It is hardly correct to assert that "electric" seal is quite "equal in appearance to genuine seal." Even the very finest London-dyed electric seal is | Diamond Dyes that were asked for. less glossy and the shading of color less beautiful than in the true fur. But ite substitute is certainly handsome. It is eminently pleasing to the eye and just as warm and comfortable as its magnificent rival. I am speaking now of the finest grades, which are neither tawdry nor common looking in any sense, and these grades are superior in looks and last longer than any of the silk-face linen-back velvets which are now so lavishly used for capes, coats, and fancy

ated, and ofter, when jewel passemen-teries are used, the small buttons that fasten the bodice match this garniture. Regarding color, I think that the majority of women considered until very Jority of women, considered until very recently that peacock blue was quite out of fashion. Two winters ago this deep rich shale appeared among expensive broadcloths, Lyons brocades, velvets, and millinery ribbons and plumage. But we find it suddenly revived among these fabrics, and also in the new double warp French cashmeres, tailor cloths, and intermixed with other dyes in silk and wool materials and soft wool clan tartans. This is said to be due to the fact that the Czarina shows a decided preference ume of peacock-blue royal armure, with short full shoulder cape and toque of velvet to match, each bordered with a band of Russian sable. Peacock blue is a beautiful color, but it is undoubtedly trying to all but of faultless complexion.

Sable and sealskin grow rarer and more expensive every year, and the liking for scalaking seems to increase in ratio with the difficulties encountered in obtaining them. So great is the de-mand for "coats of skins," that many of the species which supply elegant lurs will soon be swept from the face of the earth. It is the lavish, not to say absurd, profusion in which fur is now used that excites surprise, not to say condemnation. Ermine and grebe have come to the fore in the mixture of two and these also command a high price. Grebe and sealskin wraps of very elegant description are offered for sale at almost prohibitive prices. A great point in the purchase of new seal garments is the depth of color and the deep velvety closeness of the fur. Although novel wrajs show scalskin combined with grebe, chinchilla, ermine, or other costly mr, the choicest sealskins are combined with no other s rt. It is like painting the rose to attempt to enhance the richness and beauty of this fur. The most stylish new coats have moderately full sleeves and flaring Robespierre collar; that on choice wraps is cut in one with the coat, with no seam at all around the neck. Rich linings of crimson, golden, yellow-white or mauve brocade, are used to enhance their elegant effect, but not a few women prefer a rich brown brocade or satin the shade of the sealskin.

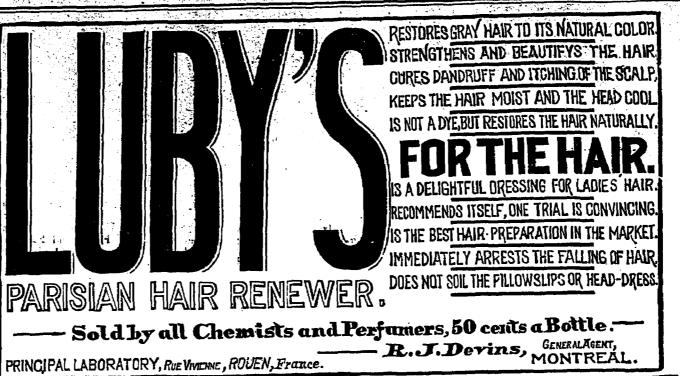
Sad Complaints.

Ladies Must Protect Themselves.

Several ladies have recently written to the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes complaining of having received very worthless dyes from certain dealers (whose names are known) instead of the

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes, while they deplore this unwise and dishonest practice of substituting, cannot give any greater protection to the public than they are now affording in the way of warnings through the columns of the Dress.

All buyers of dyes who ask for the Diamond Dyes should look for the name on the outer envelope. If the name "Diamond" is not seen, rest assured you miserable are being offered some tion. Diamond Dyes are the only perfect dyes in the world for home dyeing. The best druggists and dealers sell them.



the invitation. The right time for the guest to appear is two hours after the stated time.

The guest examines the glass from which the guest drinks to assure him of his host's care, and he tests the chair of his guest to prove it will hold him. It is also the custom for the host to apologize for everything he offers his guest, and to board, which is a decrease of \$1 17 assure him how kind he is to allow himbis notice.

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The Coudition of the Farmer in Ontario.

The fourteenth annual report of the Bureau of Industries, being the agricul-tural statistics of Ontario for 1895 has been issued. The report deals with the wather and the crops, live stock. the dairy and the apiary, values, rents and farm averages. There are 23,113,315 acres in the as-

sessed rural area of the Province, of which 12,426,992 acres, or a percentage of 53.8. are cleared, compared with 53 4 in 1894. The total area shows an increase of 74,341 acr. s over the previous year, while the acreage of cleared land has increased by 134,382. The area of wood land is slightly less than in the preceding year, but there are 57,746 acres less of swamp and march land. There is also a continued decrease in non-resident land. The Lake Ontario group still shows the righest ratio of cleared land. The acreage of all field crops in 1805 was 8,321.173 being 94,020 more than in the preceding year. A shrinkage is observed in the areas devoted to both fall and spring wheat, barley, buckwheat, and hay and clover, while there is an increase in the acreage of the other crops, more especially in corn for both husking and fodder purposes. The the so astonishing and satisfying that it has so astonishing and satisfying that it has both husking and fodder purposes. The so astonishing and satisfying that it has both husking and fodder purposes. The so astonishing and satisfying that it has both husking and fodder purposes. The so astonishing and satisfying that it has both husking and fodder purposes. The so astonishing and satisfying that it has both husking and fodder purposes. The so astonishing and satisfying that it has both husking and fodder purposes. The so astonishing and satisfying that it has bustly been named the world's wonder-working medicine. The desperate case of Mrs. Elizabeth King, Cedar Hill, Victoria, B.C, is one buckwheat, and hay and clover, while were reported in the previous year, and the falling off occurred in every district excepting the Lake Huron. The aver-rage yield per acre for the Province is but 19 bushels, which is 22 bushels less than in 1804, and 1.1 bushel below the average yield of the fourteen years. 1882 95. The decrease in both area and and patent medicines. vield per acre makes the total yield 2.356.824 bushels less than that of the preceding year. The reports this fall indicate an increased acreage sown in fall favorable conditions. Some sowing took with her friend's request, and was delivplace as early as August 25; some as late as October 1; but the bulk of the crop was sown about September 15 On the whole, October was not very favorable to the crop. The early growth was retarded, and the general condition was not the most favorable at the beginning of November, although much desired rains and more favorable weather were The report, then, may be summed up and kindly gave me a bottle I was so The following reasons are given for the I took three more, and was quite cured. thus : Increased acreage, fair condition. increased acreage :- Shortage of straw | this year, decreasing production of spring wheat, very favorable condition of weather and of soil in September, hope for better wheat prices. The barley acreage of the Province is only 478,046, being 8,215 less than in 1894, and 190,760 below the average for 1882 95. The area devoted to oats in 1895 reached 2,373 309 acres, which is 30,549 acres more than in 1894. The splendid average yield of 357 bushels per acre raised the total yield of the Province to over 14,500,000 bushels more than that of the year before. The total area of corn has extended to 452,828 acres, which is 74,119 acres more than in 1894, and nearly double the average for the fourteen years, 1882.95. The root crops had a poor start, owing to drouth, but later in the season they picked up, and on the whole were the most successful class of crops grown in 1895. These crops were housed under favorable conditions. The rural area in orchard and garden now amounts to 202 614 acres, there being an increase of 3,646 acres over the figures for 1894, although the east and west Midland groups show a slight decrease The ratio in orchard and garden per 1,000 acres cleared is 16.8 for the Province. The Lake Erie and Lake Ontario groups, comprising the famous fruit districts of the Province, show a ratio of 275 and 25.3 respectively. Farm land again shows a decreased value for the Province, the reduction in 1895 reaching \$14,307,645, while the figures have dropped \$81,854,553 since 1883. The northern districts alone show an increase. There is little varia-tion in the value of farm buildings, but implements and live stock show a considerable slump. The rent per acre occupied has decreased by one cent, and by six cents per acre cleared. The per cent. ratio of the rental to the value of the farm land and buildings is 4.45, or .04 less than in the preceding year, although .16 more than the average for the ten years 1886 95. In this connection it is well to remember that. owing

The lunch was served in forty-two courses. The portions served were small, and to some of the guests not agreeable. received an average of \$150, or \$6 less than in the previous year while with out boar 1 \$246 has been paid. or \$1 less than in 1894 The monthly rate during the working season has been \$15.38 with compared with the preceding year, and assure nim now know he is to allow him competent with the precenting star, but self to be entertained by one beneath \$25.45 without board, which is 16 cents less than in the year before. The wages paid to domestic servants have fallen

from \$6.23 per month to \$6.07 The report contains an interesting article in answer to the question : Can the peanut be successfully grown in Ontario? and another upon the bluebird.



There is no other medicine in the world so prominent to-day as Paine's

### A MINISTER'S DILEMMA,

Not a few clergymen have a keen sense of humor, and in spite of the serious nature of their calling they see, says the New York Tribune, many tunny things in the course of their professional life Indeed, they themselves are frequently the chief actors in ludicrous mishaps, and though at the time they may not fully appreciate the humor of the situation, they are pretty certain to do so after it is all over, and they even enjoy telling a j ke at their own expense.

A young Episcopul clergyman who was painfully diffi lent had occasion shortly atter his ordination to hold a service in a rural schoolhouse. It is, perhaps, not easy at best to make a liturgical service impressive in an edifice not intended for worship, and with a congregation most of whom are either ignorant of or indif ferent to such a service. The young man was keenly aware of this, but at the same time, being a good churchman, he was especially desirous of conducting the service in such a way as to impress the non Episcopalians. Indeed, with that unconscious egotism pardonable in youth, he rather felt that the future of the church in that neighborhood depended on the way in which he acquitted himself.

Nervous before he began at all, an untoward incident occurred that added to his unhappiness. There was, of course, no robing room in the school. But one of the good ladies with the love of the church in her heart had tried to make a temporary robing room by stretching a sheet across one of the corners. Behind this sheet be retired, and started 'o take off his coat and waistcoat in order that he might put on his cassock. But he was a large man, and the three-cornered space was very small The result was that in stretching his arms he struck the sheet, and, the fastening being weak, it fell down, revealing him to the congre-gation divested of his coat and waist-

coat, in all the glory of a bright red flannel shirt with a white "dickey" in

which was as effectual under the circumstances as watermelon. One might. say that he was n t more clever than a truffle dog; but, though the dog can ind a root, he cannot dig it up. The baboon did both, having the ad-

vantage of bands, though he used these, not to extract the root, but to adjust his weight so as to use the leverage of his. teeth to the best advantage. He laid hold of the tuit of leaves with

his teeth, pressed his four paws on the earth, on all sides of it, and then drew his head slowly back. The root gener. ally f llowed.

If this plan did not succeed, he seized: the root as low down as he could, and then, throwing his heels over his head. turned a back somersault and came up. emiling with the root in his mouth. It. was easy to teach him that it was a part. of his business to find these roots and that his master must "go shares."\_\_\_ Youth's Companion.



Is a very remarkable remedy, both for IN. TERNAL and EXTERNAL USA, and wor-derful in its quick action to relieve distress. PAIN-KILLER is a surf cure for Sorra Chills, Distribura, Distoit, Contrast, Chills, Marrhum, Distoiters, Canada Chotera, and an Lowel Complaints. PAIN-KILLER in THE BEST remained by known by States, sitekness, Sirk Bendacher, Pain in the knew or Side, Rheumatham and Neuralgia, PAIN-KILLER BERNESTIONABLY IN MADE. B. beings service and Desmanner Reader In all cases of bernises, Cuis, Sprulas, Severe Burns, etc.

Durph, etc. **PAIN-KILLER** is the well tried and mergin mire, Farmer, Planiter, Suliver, and in in tail chases wanting a meetle, no scary at had, and says rows fasternally or externally with centainty of relief. Bearre of imistions. Take none but the centus "Preny Davis." Soul overwhere; the kg bottle

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jackets.

The loose Empire coats grow in p-opularity among youthful wearers and slender matrons. Some of the more recent models have stitched bands mmulating boxpleats, and a few have their straight fronts open over fur vests. They have loose bishop sleeves with fur cuffs and a very extravagant looking Medici collar edged with a fur band. Expensive imported models in this style are made variously of fur entire-mink, otter, chinchilla, or Persian lamb.

The fancy for beaded and spangled decoration continues, and these trimmings can be very easily made and at little expense by adding the beads or spangles, or both, to gimp, velvet hands, ribbon, lare. net, etc. These, in nearly every color of the rainbow, can be bought by the ounce or package at very trifling cost, and the work of sewing them on is nothing. Ribbons or very narrow galloons, spangled very slightly or merely at the edge, make an effective inexpensive garaiture which can be arranged for neck bassis, belt, bordens to simulate box pleats, bretelles, boleros, and the like. A c rdi n-pleated chiffon beaded on the edge of the pleats makes a lovely waist for evening wear, and it is no more difficult to sew on beads or spangles than it is to thread a needle.

An imported collet is made of black velours de Nord bordered with elegant Vandyke patterned jet work, and finished with a high Vandyked collar also jet edged. Three narrow bands of black Persian lamb surround this full collar. Grebe points inserted in "electric" seal form another model, and bottle-green Venetian cloth a third, this edged with chinchilla, the very high standing collar lined with the same. Another darkgreen cloth collar has otter trimmings, and in front the long tabs are wrought with dark-green bronze and gold beads and spangles, with a shower of glitter. ing strands of the same trimmings at the edge of the tabs.

Among fashionable cloakings arealk seal plushes in six different grades, each grade about forty eight inches wide; velours de Nord in five different grades, this thirty two inches wide; plain and plaided beaver cloths, an endless van ety of fancy boucles, richly dyed kerneys, soft fleecy wool diagonals, French cassimeres, a tempting invoice of ladies' cloths, checked cheviots of English manufacture, and fancy canvas and basket cloths in various handsome color mixtures.

High bodices, fastened behind with long mousquetaire pleaves that fiare at the wrists and are tinished with falling frils of rich lace, and are a feature of many of the beautiful winter toilets of light satin brocade in mauve, Rose du Barri, dove-gray, and cream-color. The bodice is cut square in tront, and on each side are the deep points of an immense Queen Bess collar that rises very high at the back of the neck. This collar is wired, and is always handsomely decor-



### Americans are a saving people.

In savings banks alone they had in 1895 \$1,814,000,000. There were 4,875,-000 depositors. This represents seven out of each 100 of our people, de-posits averaged \$371 each. The other banks also have hundreds of millions of dollars in savings deposits from small

depositors. The building and loan associations are really another form of savings bank. There are over 5,800 of these in the United States. They have over 1,745,000 members. The assets exceed \$450,000, 000, or \$257 each.

Life insurance is still another form of savings bank. The great life insur ance companies have over 8,700,000 policies, aggregating \$5,566,000,000 in amount. Their actual property, called assets, is over \$1,073,000,000, and the premiums \$209,000,000 a year. These assets are actual savings, and the premiums are annual savings.

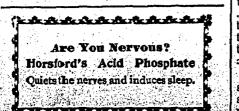
There are also 350 benefit associations. They have 3,638,000 meembers. The policies aggregate \$7,482,000,000. The assessments each year exceed \$81,000,000. These assessments are also practically

annual savings. The railroad and other industrial stock companies are still another form of savings investment. The number of stockholders owning a few shares, into which they have put their savings, is very large. But there are no exact figures.

The savings of the people, not counting the rich, are more than \$5,000,000,-000 and may reach \$10,000,000,000. In savings and other banks, in building and loan associations, in insurance and in company shares.—Canadian American.

### Queer Things in China.

It is doubtful if there is any country in the world where the customs and manners are so confusing as in China. A gentleman has just written a description of a luncheon he attended in that land of queernt sses. The host was the Governor of one of the provinces of China. The invitations were issued for twelve o'clock, but it would have been a mark of great ignorance for the guests. to have appeared before two o'clock; there would have been no one ready to receive the guests at the hour stated in



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Do not allow your system to get weak and debilitated. It is easy to keep well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

and patent medicines. A friend, know ng personally the value of Paine's Celery Compound and its power to overcome the werst cases of

with a heart full of joy and thankfulness, makes a public statement for the benefit of the thousands that have not yet found a cure ; she says :

"I have been troubled with rneumatism all my life, and about eight years ago I had a very severe attack, almost losing the use of my right arm. A friend recommended Paine's Celery Compound, much benefitted by that one bottle that Since then it has been almost my only medicine for all the ailments from which I have suffered, and all my family have found some benefit from it. I am sixty-five years of age ; I live on a farm, get up early in the morning, and am equal to a good day's work."

Three-year-old Ethel had been punished by her mamma for some slight delinquency by having her little fingers mildly slapped. After the resultant tears had been dried, Ethel put her ear to her doll's lips, as though listening to something the doll h id to say, and then said, in a rebuking tone, "No, dolly, you must not say that mamma is naughty for punishing me."

Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING YNY-PECTORAL The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRON-CHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc. Mas. Joseph Norwicz, of 68 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, writes: "Prys.Pectoral has never failed to curie my children of croup after a few doses. Is cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also provid an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for cought, croup or hoarseness," H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pettoral is the best selling medicine I have; my cus-tomers will have no other." Large Bottle, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Proprietors, MONTREAL 

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rheumatism, advised Mrs. King to give it a trial. The afflicted lady complied the services.

But his troubles were not yet ended. For a kneeling stool the ladies had provided one of those little low benches the ends of which extended quite a distance beyond the legs. He proceeded to kneel on this bench for his opening silent prayer, but in his disturbed state of mind he miscalculated, and knelt too far to wards one and. The result was, of course, that the other end tilted up, and he fell ingloriously to the ground, whereat several ungodly youths near the door laugh d loudly. Such a series of mishaps might have disturbed the equanimity of the most seasoned public speaker, and it was not strange that this poor fellow was reduced almost to the verge of collapse. He is now a distinguished man and a charming and self-possessed speaker. But he says that he never re-calls that dreadful incident without feeling a shiver of stage fright.



Disease is to establish health. Pure, rich blood means good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It tones up the whole system, gives appetite and strength and causes weakness, nervousness and pain to disappear. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hoon's PILLS are the best after-dinner pill; to assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c.

### A Useful Baboon.

Certain wild animals can be trained to act very intelligently as servants of man, and even to exceed the dog in power of thought and action. Le Vaillant, the African traveler, says that he had a tame baboon which was not only sentinel, but hunter and purveyor of food and water. This monkey, by sheer force of brains, took command of the dogs which protected the camp and used and directed them just as the older baboons command and direct the rest of the tribe.

By his cries, says Le Vaillant, he al-ways warned us of the approach of an enemy before even the dogs discovered it. They were so accustomed to his voice that they used to go to sleep, and at first I was very vexed with them for deserting their duties, but when he had once given the alarm they would all stop to watch for his signal, and on the least motion of his eye, or the shaking of his head, I have seen them rush toward the quarter where his looks were directed. I often carried him on my hunting expeditions, during which he would amuse himself by climbing trees in order to aid us in the pursuit of game.

When he was thirsty, he used to hunt about and discover some succulent tuber





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### 

### plied the husband in a tone full of conviction.

SOME COMFORTS OF HOME. LICIDENTS OF A START MADE AT KEEPING HOUSE.

Pleasures and Troubles of the Husband and the Wife After the House Had Been Settled in Order-Problems Encountered—Experiences in Search for Dinner.

#### [N. Y. Sun.]

The woman who would go housekeeping declared at the outset that she would not move into her new home until it had all been set in complete order.

"I want to get it all ready for you," she explained to her husband. "Then, when we do get into it at last, everything will move along smoothly and you won't be bothered a bit. I do so want to keep you from being bothered at the start, because if you began with a bad impres sion of housekeeping, you'd never get over it."

So there began a period when she started out in the morning cheerful and bright and bustling and came home in the evening tired and gloomy and bedraggled. Her husband remonstrated

"You oughtn't to work so hard," he would say. "You ought to let me try and help you."

She rejected all such suggestions sadly, but bravely and firmly.

'No," she would reply. earnestly, as she described how she had tacked down a piece of carpet in the attic that day. or cleaned out the ice box. "This is my work, and I intend to show you that I can do my share. I am going to make you a comfortable home." And with fresh courage she would start out the next morning with the determination of putting the linen closet in order.

All things have come to an end in time. Thus it happened that one eveing she announced to her husband that the house had been settled, and that on the following day when he went home from business it was to his new dwelling that he was to go. The sight of the new house, full of cosiness and warmth and subdued lights and comfort, pleased him mightly.

"Ah!" he exclaimed as he tossed his overcoat on a chair in the hall and jammed his hat on a hook of the hat rack, "this is real living at last! How kind it was of you my dear, to do all the work of fixing up the house yourself and reserve for me this delightful surprise !"

A patient, weary smile succeeded the bright look which his wife had come for ward to greet him. "It was my fault; I ought to have told

you," she said, as she took the overcoat up from the chair and the bat off the hook of the hat rack. "See the nice nails I have driven for you here in this closet. I put them there on purpose for you to hang your coat and hat on."

"You are too good; you think too much of me," returned her husband. "It was quite unnecessary. The hall would have done quite as well. You take entirely too much trouble for me."

"The trouble is nothing," the wife replied softly. "I do not mind taking trouble for you; and then," she added, examining anxiously the leather seat of the hall chair on which the coat had so you will like to see the dining room, rested and the bronze hook on which | won't you?" the hat had hung," and then, the furniture will be much less likely to be damaged if you don't put your hat and late, isn't it?" coat on them. and you will like that so much better, won't you, dear?" 'Huh !" said the husband. She led the way into the cosey sitting armchair, and took upon her lap two you at once." objects which she had laid aside when she rose to welcome her husband. A faraway look came into her eyes as she | feast upon his face when the expression contemplated them, and her features resolved themselves into an expression of should come over it at the sight of the care and doubt and indecision. Her white glistening linen and shining silver husband noted her contracted brows and and sparkting glass. sympathized with her.

'But it is such a nice pocketbook." she rejoined with symptoms of doubts returning as she turned it over and over. "Yes," he retorted with all the determination he could muster, "and it's just as nice in its present condition as it would be if its condition were differ-

ent." The wife laid down the pocketbock with a low, happy sigh of relief.

"I'm so glad to hear you say so," she said. "I thought it would be the brst way, too, but I wanted to be economical, and you know the pocketbook will cost so much more than the hat." "The pocketbook?" asked the hus-

band, perplexed. "Yes." was the reply. "You see it has to be mounted in silver, and the skin costs so much."

"Well, what has that to do with it?" he demanded.

"Do with it?" she replied, "Why, a pocketbook to match my new dress." "I don't understand," he murmured

feebly. "How strange," returned the wife. It's simple enough. I asked you whether I had better get a dress to match my hat or one to match my pocketbook. You said to get one to match the hat, and so now I have to get a pocketbook to

go with the dress, don't 1? The husband looked around the room, hesitated, and finally advanced to the nearest chair. His wife followed him with her eyes, first questioningly and

then with a growing alarm. "Oh! oh!" she exclaimed, as after some indecision he manifested an intention of sitting down on the chair. "What do you mean to do?"

He stopped short in the act and looked at her. She hurried up to the chair and removed it firmly out of his reach.

"You must promise me never, never to attempt to do such a thing again,' she said gravely, "unless you wish to ruin my peace of mind." "But I wanted to sit down," said the

husband blankly. "I felt the need of

The wife considered one chair after another, and then a light broke upon her.

"I knew it," she said sorrowfully, 'and yet I tried so hard to avoid it. It kept me awake-that thought that I would forget something."

"What's wrong?" her husband asked. "I've forgotten the chairs," re-turned his wife, looking thoughtfully about the room.

"Forgotten the chairs?" exclaimed her husband in amazement. "Wny there are so many chairs here now that I can't walk across the room without stumbling."

"Yes," was the reply, given with a gentle, uncomplaining smile, "but don't ycu see that every one of them has a scarf or a cushion on it, and you know. dear, that you must never even think of sitting down on a chair decorated so. it's bad enough to have company use them," she added with a sigh as she gave a caressing touch to a pink satin bow tied on the back of a bony gilt chair ; but people do talk so if you seem care ful of your furniture."

"Huh!" said the husband. "Then there's no place for me to sit down?"

"Poor boy, you can have my place." said his wife, indulgently. "But you were speaking of dinner. You must be tired and hungry after your work, and

"Yes," said the hashand, ' I've a fer -



these provisions in case of a blizzard, when we couldn't get out to buy anything."

"They'd be pretty good things to eat now," he interjected.

"Oh, I d) so wish a blizzard would come this winter!" she sighed. "D) you think we will have one?" "I think," he replied, "that I could

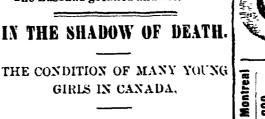
supply a very fair imitation of one if I had only something to set it to work

"Now, tell me the truth," she said earnestly. "Don't you think that house keeping is perfectly grand!" "Yes," he returned; but I want din-ner."

Oh, dinner," repeated the wife sud-

dealy coming down from the clouds. "You haven't forgotten about it. have

you? he demanded in sullen alarm. "Oh, no," she replied. "I have some nice tea and some toast and some line cake. That'll be enough, won't it, for the first night? You know I hadn't much time, and then I really couldn't bring myself to take anything out of my store room, it looks so beautiful now." The husband groaned and ate.



THE CONDITION OF MANY YOUNG GIRLS IN CANADA,

HEART PALPITATION AND OTHER DIS-TRESSING SYMPTOMS - THE MEANS OF

### From the Leamington Post-

The attention of the Post has lately more critical than their parents imagine. been frequently called to a remarkable Their complexion is pale and waxy in cure in the case of a young girl living appearance, troubled with heart palpi-tation, headaches, shortness of breath within a few miles of this town, whose on the slightest exercise, faintness and life was despaired of, but who as com- other distressing symptoms which inpletely cured in a short space of time by the most wonderful of all remedies, Dr Williams' Pink Pills. Since reading in fabeut a natural condition of health. In a most every issue of the Post of the this emergency no remedy yet discovercures effected by the use of this medi- ed can supply the place of Dr. Williams' cine, we felt it to be a duty we owed to Pink Pills, which build anew the blood investigate this case which has so strong hen the nerves and restore the urgently been brought to our notice, and glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. we are sure the interview will be read They are a certain cure for all troubles with interest by the thousands of young peculiar to the tomale system, young or ciris all over Canada, as well as by the old. Pink Pills also cure such distance pirents of such interesting patients, as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial par-The young lady in question is not auxious for notoriety, but is willing to nervous headache, nervous prostration, make her case known in order that the after effecs of la grippe, influenza others who are similarly athlicted may

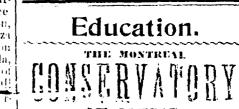




WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.

Losses Settled and Paid Without Reference to Home Office.

denied both chair and cake, and possibly a wife with a bank account. All this has to be admitted; social sugar and social flies cannot be argued out of the world; but for all that, there is a large number of level headed and practical lads who are neither dudes nor imvariably lead to a premature grave unbeciles who by the mistake named are less prompt steps are taken to bring as misplaced in their callings as a man would be in the shafts of a cart and a mule on the driver's scat. It would not be getting outside the law of gravitation, or on the dark side of the moon, if some good horse sense was used in determining the trade or calling of a boy. It would save some repentance and possibly some big mistakes



### THE IDEAL DAIRY COW.

Dairyman Gould, in a recent lecture gave this description of the "cow for him."

"The ideal cow," he said, "is not large; she weighs about 1 000 pounds; the is something like a race horse, for speed in the horse and milk in the cow are allied. Beef in a horse and beef in a cow mean strength always. It is a question of nerve power, and that is something food will not produce, only maintain For the typica d: i-y cow you must have race horse type, bony and muscular, whether she be a Holstein, a Jersey or whatever she may be. You will find her with bony head and strong jaw, long be-tween the eyes and nose, with broad muzzle. She should have a very bright, protruding eye-I want a cow I can hang may hat' on her eyes. Why? Simply on account of her brain power. It means strong nerve force, and that means action later on. I want a thin neck and retreating brisket. Th lines above and below must not be straight, or she will steal from you; I want her slightly depressed behind the shoulders, with sharp chine; I don't want too straight a back bone. She must have large organs of reproduction-you don't want a cow with a straight back; I want her wedge shaped. I want two wedges, large in rear and large heart girth, i.e., wide between forward legs, sharp on shoulder. This gives me large heart action and the strong arterial circulation want. Then last, but by no means least, she must have a good udder, for one half the value of the cow is in her udder. She should have a long udder from front to rear. Then she must have a good handle on each corner of her udler. And why? Because if she gives two pails of milk a day it is a matter of some labor to milk her."



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have an opportunity of being equally lumors in the blood, such as scrotula,

alysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' Dance and severe colds, diseases depending on rigranic erysipe as, etc. In the case of

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"What is the matter?" he asked gently.

"It is only a new problem that I have to solve," she replied. "You know that in housekeeping as soon as one problem is settled another arises."

"Yes, I suppose so," he said. " Every day a dinner has to be planned. By the way, what are we going to have for dinner to-day ?"

The wife was holding her head first on one side and then on the other as she peered first at the article she was balance ing in her right hand and then at the object she had in her left hand. Her expression of care and doubt and indecision grew deeper as she gazed, and she was so absorbed in her study that she

did not reply for a moment. "Dinner?" she exclaimed finally with a start. "Oh, yes; dinner."

What have you there ?" asked her husband. A light of sudden hope came into her face. She sat straight up in her chair

and looked appealingly and confidingly at her husband.

"Perhaps, after all, you can tell me," she said.

"At any rate, you had better tell me," replied her husband, nerving himself for the communication.

"Well," she said with wrinkling brows, holding up one hand, "you see this pocketbook ?"

"Hun-m," remarked the husband, with a well-defined suspicion of what was coming next.

"And this hat ?" holding up the other hand.

'Ha!" remarked the husband, with the suspicion changing rapidly into ab solute certainty. "Now, my dear," he remonstrated quickly, "I think that is a very nice bat indeed. Just as good as new; just. And then you forget how hecoming it is to you; how I have always admired you in it."

The wife put down the pocketbook and held up the hat with both hands, so that he might inspect it the better.

"You see," continued the husband, in his most persuasive manner, "you really do not need a new hat."

The wife looked at it doubtfully. "You're sure you prefer the hat?" she asked, as she put down the hat and took up the pocketbook and began to examine it critically.

"Of course, of course, my dear," reand the second sec

cions appetite to nigh, and dinner';

She took him to the dining-room door and told him to wait there.

"It's all ready," she explained, "but 1 want to light the room up before you room, sank gratefully into a soft, low come in so that it will all burst upon

A moment later she threw the curtains apart and stood with her eyes ready to of delight and pleasure and appreciation.

"Hun !" remarked the husband, ' It's very nice. Dinner not ready yet ?

"Nice?" rejoined the wife, "Wey, it's perfectly grand !"

"I see," continued the husband, that you have loss of spoons and forks out ; that, I take it, is a sign of an elaborate dinner.'

"But tell me," she interrupted, "do you like these white candles with pink

shades?" "Oh, yes:" he replied. "I suppose they give as much light as any other. But shall I ring for the girl to bring the dinner in?"

"Or would it be better to have yellow candles with heliotrope shades?" she went on.

"It doesn't matter," he replied. 'Shall we sit down now?"

"Some women," she resumed, "only think of matching their complexion or their dress; but I think of what looks best on the table."

"What have we got to eat, dear?" asked her husband.

"To eat?" she replied. "Oh. of course, you must see that, too," and she led the way to a closet door, which she unlocked. It looked and smelled like a miniature grocery store. On the shelves were ranged piles of canned goods, packages of spices, boxes of cereals, bottles of condiments, jars of preserves One whole side was taken up with tin chests and stone crocks, each of which had the name of its contents in big letters in front. Under the shelves were barrels of flour and other staples, and boxes of starch and soap. Hanging from the ceiling were hams and bacons and sausages. The husband's eyes glistened.

"That isn't all ?" cried the wite, triumphantly, and away she flew to the cellar, where she pointed out barrels of potatoes and cabbages and turnips and beets. The husband's smile broadened.

"And that isn't all !" gurgled the wife with delight as she raced up the stairs and made for the icebox. In it she pointed out steaks and roasts and chops and chickens.

"Isn't it glorious ?" she asked, breathlessly. "Quite so," her husband answered.

"And you have all that besides what you

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benefitted. The symptoms in her discusdiffered in no way from those affecting thousands of young girls about her age She was suffering from extreme weak ness, caused by an impoverished condi-tion of the bloed, and her chances of life duration of long duration, sometimes ex-tending over as much as 20 minutes, but seemed to grow less every day. The

best and brightest fade away as well as others, but when we see a young girl of sixteen years, who should be in the best of health, with cheeks aglow with the rosy flush of youth and eyes bright and flashing just the opposite with sallow fiashing just the opposite with servery cheeks, bloodless lips, listless in every motion, despondent, despairing of life with no expectation or hope of regain-with no expectation or hope of regain-tist, but those living far away from civi that of complete rest physical and men-tal, we think it one of the saddest of sights.

In the quiet little hamlet of Strangfield, in Essex County, just such a case was presented to the sorrowing eyes of loving friends a few months ago in the person of Miss Ella Beacon, who frequently said she did not care how soon Tickets 10 cents. she died, as life had no charms for her. To our reporter she declared that life had been a burden, but after suffering in this way for months, and after trying all sorts of remedies prescribed by physicians or turnished by friends from some cherished recipe handed down from their grandmother, but without being benefitted in the least, she was at last persuaded by a neighbor to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial; but she had tried so many remedies without getting relief that she still refused for some weeks. However, after repeated urgings by her parents and friends she began the use of the pills. Before one box was taken she experienced some relief, and after the use of a few more boxes she was restored to perfect health, and there are few young girls now who enjoy life more. She save she owes her life and happiness to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and is willing that all the world shall know it. Her case attracted much attention and her perfect recovery has created much comment.

The facts above related are important have cooked for dinner?" to parents, as there are many young "Just think," she proceeded with girls just budding into womanhood growing enthusiasm, "of having all whose condition is, to say the least,

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men they effect a racical cure in all cases arising iroan mental worr , everwork or excesses of any nature,

### Kaffir Denfistry.

The method of extractin, teeth among the K dars are barbarous in the extreme, and remaind one of the termina of the dark ag sa

The parties is placed on the ground. and four menors employed to hold him down two horing his arms and two his less. Then the operator kneeds down beside bins and taking a piece of shurp ened ivory, steel or wood, he calming proceeds to back away at the guarantil the offending tooth is locse. He then extracts it with deger and thumb, the patient having suffred naturally unspeakable agonies. The time occupied in the operation is

of course, this varies according to the strength of the tooth. Persons in this country who make a practice of taking an anesthetic, when having a tooth extracted, would probably find the operation as performed by the Kaffir dentist a little troublesome, to say the least of

lization have no alternative but resort to

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### Choosing a Vocation.

"The vocations of many men are simply a matter of accident." says "Fred Woodrow." "What their fathers did or their uncles proposed, or what first turned up when in search of employment, literally fixes the fate of many a youth. It is simply the case of heads and tails in the toss of a penny. It is true that in many cuses poverty compels the haphazard method, but it is far from being true in all cases. It is also true that the modern type of a boy has a fad in his head that perspiring for his daily bread is bad policy, and that eight hours a day in a mill, a foundry, or a machine shop is not a matter of choice but misfortune. He prefers a genteel business with its white hands, its undisturbed necktie, its tanned shoes and its social standing. It is a free pass to certain circles where otherwise if he was but a plain mechanic he would be

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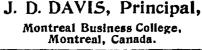
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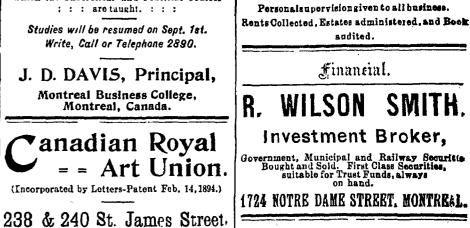
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#### WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, NOVEMBER>25: 1896 THE TRUE

### Discusses in a Vigorous Manner the Apathy of Irish Cathalics Towards Their Press.

Some Apt Illustrations of the Dangers of Introducing Secular Newspapers Into Cetholic Households.

That Catholics do not give to their press the support it deserves has been so long a cause of complaint that the subject is worn threadbare. Wet I cannot refrain from raising the cry again.

Not long ago I had occasion to visit the home of a well known Irish Catholic merchant of this city, and in the course of conversation the subject of Catholic newspapers came up. Judge-of my surprise when my host informed me that he did not take a Catholic paper. Naturally, I inquired the reason and he answered "Oh, there's no news in them." I felt tempted to ask him if he wanted a rehash of the daily news in a weekly paper, but what would have been the usef The idea that a paper may contain information other than the state of the market and the number of cases dealt with by the Recorder had evidently not occurred to him, and it would have been useless to suggest it. Yet this man may possibly wonder by and by why his some have so little respect for their own faith and nationality. It is exasperating to see how obtuse so many Catholics are in regard to the importance of having an organ to express their views and defend their interests when the necessity arises. They are not slow to perceive and to resent the slurs and injustice dealt out to paper that will promptly bring the be plenty of time to explain our posi offenders to book.

There is scarcely a secular newspaper in the land that can be trusted to deal truthfully with Catholic or Irish questions, and yet these papers are in every home; we read them night and morning -must do so, if we wish to "keep up with the procession"-and sometimes forget that we must make a mental commentary upon them as we read if we are to avoid assimilating as truth many things which we know-or would know, if we stopped to think-are false on their very face.

· Then we allow our children to read them also, and this is where the most mischief is done. Adult Catholics, well grounded in their religion, are not likely to be deceived by every shallow-pated "special correspondent" who is allowed to air his ignorance in the press; but it is vastly different with children. How can we expect our sons and daughters to have that instinctive reverence for the Church, that loyalty to the Holy See, which are the characteristics of a wholesouled Catholic, if they know next to nothing save what they gather from untruthful or insulting references in the secular press? What can they know of the beneficent influence of the Church tion of the medieval priest and monk and scientist is founded upon the popular Protestant id. a of these characters ?

like to believe it, did not the daily evi dence of our senses point to a less cheering conclusion. Many of the most vulgar falsehoods about the Church are once were ; but it is doubtful if those old monstrosities were in reality as hard to deal with as the more vague but equally determined prejudice that sways the non-Catholic world to-day.

When a native of "the most progressive country in the world, yes-sir!" is forced to resign his aspirations to political preferment because he has Catholic relatives, it does not look as if the school master were working all the miracles claimed for him. To come nearer home. Does the present Protestant agitation against Catholic schools argue that a new and enlightened era has dawned in which every man is at liberty to exercise the rights that the

law, nominally, gives him? "Hope told a flattening tale," but alas for its werity !

Ungracious and unkindly as it may seem, Catholics must not believe too readily in apparent truces. They.must net let their wespons rust under the impression that they shall mever need them any more. It is an old and true adage that the best way to preserve the peace is to be prepared for war. Concessions are a confession of weakness, and they should rarely be granted. Once begin to concede-to give way a little here, to draw back a little there; and we are, before we know it, being pushed off our ground altogether and have to make a desperate fight to hold rights that would never have been menaced but for our own mistaken good nature. I admit again iá is an ungraci ous thing to be slways on the defensive, but we must maintain that attitude if we wish to hold our place, and the sooner we realize this the better. To expect people of diametrically opposite principles to see things from our point them by the secular press. yet they do of view and shape their policy accordnot seem to understand that the only | ingly is to expect a miracle. We must remedy for these things lies in having a insist upon our rights first; there will tion afterwards.

This brings me back again to my subject. A public body without a public voice might almost as well not be in existence. It will, at least, make very little impression upon other public bodies. Hence the necessity which every aggregation of human beings feels of a medium through which to make it-self and its objects known to the world of large The proces naturally presents is believed, by some blunt instrument. at large. The press naturally presents itself as this medium and is seized upon eagerly. Views are put forth, principles enunciated, claims made, and presto! the aggregation has a name and a standing. The newspaper is the standard, the rallying point for all whose interests it advocates, and the general public must reckon with it whether it will or not. As Catholics we are an aggregation of individuals having common interests, we need, therefore, a public voice, and if only ourselves to blame if those interests are interfered with or ignored. In a recent pastoral issued by him to his priests and people, the venerable Bishop De Goesbriand, of Burlington, says: "No father or mother with the least sense of responsibility would allow a child to associate with criminals; and upon the growth of the civilization we yet the secular papers, which are acso pride ourselves upon if their concepticessible to the youngest members of the family, are filled with all sorts of crimes. In many cases these reports are so demonth in Dublin, where there will be a great exhibition. The affair will be in charge of the Irish Gardeners' Associatailed as to corrupt the minds of youthful readers and incite them to acts of immorality. As for the books, some of { tion. hope of its future, if the only Irishman | the most popular are, at least, dangerous reading. Parents who prefer their sons and daughters unspotted from the world, of water" of the c mic papers-pardon | rather than followers of its fashion, will banish all such literature from their Whence come the invertebrate young | homes as they would exclude criminals. men who eat meat on Fridays lest they | If it be dishonorable and demoralizing should be suspected of being Catholics | to associate with dissolute men and wowhich occur to us at the moment, in the men, it is certainly to no one's credit or hope that some of our readers may supply some, at least, of those wanting to profit to form their acquaintance in the full list of thirty-two. Dubliners are called Jackeens; Kildare, Short Grass; Carlow, Scallion Eaters; Tipperbooks and newspapers which reveal their corrupt minds and describe their shameary, Stonetbrowers; Queen's County, Turf-cutters; Longford, Flutterers; Mayo, Exiles; Tyrone, in the Bushes; ful deeds."

around the world to see a precocious infant or ancient painting.

If our friend's purpose is solely to destroy the practice of some society papers vulgar falsehoods about the Church are in publishing portraits of beauties who now less generally credited than they are not beauties, "the pulling of fat-once were but it is denbtful if these old pursed society chromos"-well and good. But such does not seem to be altogether the case.

Our friend, Brann proclaims that he worships beauty-that it is his religion. Woman's beauty, woman's sweetness and woman's truth constitute our terres-

trial trinity," he says. In this case we think our friend is foolish. He should proceed in a quest of this nature in a cold spirit of astheticism.

But if \$500 is all he expects to spend in finding the most beautiful woman, perhaps we had better not interfere. Hundreds of deluded mortals have spent more, and come out of the contest sadder, but not wiser men.

### IRISH NEWS,

The number of pigs killed in the three Southern centres-Cork, Lisnerick and Waterford-last week for the London bacon trade reached the gross total of 11,232. The Danish killings for the same period are estimated at 22,000. In Limerick 5,056 hogs. in Waterford 3,473, and in Cork 2,704 were killed last week. Frices are from 375 per cwt being said for Berwicks, and 35e per cwt for bacon pigs,

The IWestminster Gazette refers to the forma handing over of the Leinster Hall, Dublin, to Bauding over of the Leinster Hall, Bublin, :to Messrs. Movillot and Morell, representing the syndicate which is to transform it into a theatre. Mr. Movillet, who is a Dublin man, is well known in theatrical circles. Mr. Morell is the son of the late Sir Morell Mackennie, the principal physician of the Emperor Frederick of Germany. The stage of the new theatre will have a depth of 53 feet and a width of 70 feet. The auditorium will seat 2000 and there will be standing room for 3,000 peo, le.

Rather Patrick M'Kenna, C M., has died at the hause of his Order in Sunday's Well, Cork. He had beer a severe sufferer for some years from chronic bronchieis, and to his trouble was last week added an attack of congestion of the lungs to which he has succumbed. Father M'Kanna, who had been educated at Castlenock and the Irish College, Paris, had had a very wide field of missionary labour in the United Kingdom and Australia.

The Boyle Town Commissioners intend to send a deputation to the Chief Secretary to arge that portion of the £500,000 granted by Parliament last the of the construction of light railways in session for the construction of light railways in Ireland should be spent on making a fine between Arigun coal mines and Boyle, via Ballyfarnon, As regards the proposed new line between Ballina and Belmullet, the Chief Secretary has intimated he does not need to receive a deputation on the sub-ject, as he is already sufficiently acquainted with the facts.

The death of the Rev. Daniel Corcoran, C.C., Inchigeela, is announced. It took place somewhat suddenly. Father Corcoran complained of a chill, and was obliged to take to the bed. Acute pneu-monia supervened, with fatal results.

The Kanturk teachers' organization passed a reealution, which they submitted to the Cork City and County organization at a meeting, suggesting and county organization at a meeting, suggesting that the teachers should have one member of Par-liament to look after their interests and start a National Teachers' Parliamentary fund to mein-tain him. The meeting doelded to take no action on the Kunturk resolution, as all the Irish mem-bers had worked so unsparingly in the interests of the teachers.

The County Antrim police are investigating the mysterious death of an old woman named Langan who was found dead at her husband's residence.

"Why don't you work for a living?" asked the lady who answered the ring at the door bell.

"I used to, but there is no business now," answered the tramp. "What was your business ?"

"I was a barber in a football town."-Yonkers Statesman.

"Somebody to see you sir," said the office boy to the editor. "What kind of a man?" "I can't say for sure." "Where we do not support one we shall have are your eyes? Hav n't you any powers only ourselves to blame if those interests of observation?" "Yes, sir; but I've guessed wrong so often that you can't tell by the way a man wears his hair whether he's a poet or a Populist."

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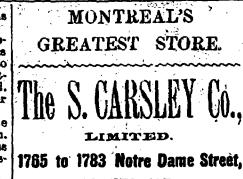
Wyld—Is Higbee married?

Mack-No. Wyld-I thought not.

Sweet Home "-Up to Date.

Mack-Why?

etc.



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### THE MARATHON BACE.

The Wild Excitement of the Greeks When Their Countryman Won II.

The Greeks are novices in the matter of athletic sports and had not looked for tury. much success for their own country. One event only seemed likely to be theirs from its very nature-the long man?" asked a charming hostess of a distance run from Marsthon, a prize for which has been newly founded by M. two oranges, and I was thinking I'd be Michel Breal, a member of the French mighty lucky if I got one."-Detroit institute, in commemoration of that soldier of antiquity who ran all the way

to Athens to tell his fellow-citizens of ing, little boy? the happy issue of the battle. The dis-

tance from Marathon to Athens is 42 kilometers. The road is rough and stony. The Greeks had trained for this run for a year past. Even in the remote time of year. districts of Thessaly young peasants pre- Boy-It's so pared to enter as contestants. In three cases it is said that the enthusiasm and the inexperience of these young fellows cost them their lives, so exaggerated were their preparatory efforts. As the great day approached women offered up prayers and votive tapers in the churches that the victor might be a

Greek. The wish was fulfilled. A young peasant named Loues from the village of Marousi was the winner in 2 hours and 55 minutes. He reached the goal fresh and in fine form. He was followed by two other Greeks. The excellent Australian sprinter, Flack, and the Frenchman, Lermusiaux, who had been in the lead the first 35 kilometers, had fallen out by the way. When Loues came into the station, the crowd, which numbered 60.000 persons, rose to its feet like one man, swayed by extraordinary excitement. The king of Servia, who was present, will probably not forget the sight he saw that day. A flight of white pigeons was let loose, women waved fans and handkerchiefs, and some of the spectators who were nearest to Loues left their seats and tried to reach him and carry him in triumph. He would have been suffocated if the crown prince and Prince George had not bodily led him away. A lady who stood next to me unfastened her watch, a gold one set with pearls, and sent it to him ; an innkeeper presented him with an order good for 365 free meals, and a wealthy citizen had to be dissuaded from signing a check for 10 000 france to his credit.

Loues himself, however, when he was told of this generous offer, refused it. The sense of honor, which is very strong in the Greek peasant, thus saved the nonprofessional spirit from a very great danger.—"The Olympic Games of 1896; by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, in Cen-

"What are you thinking about, little small boy visitor. "Mamma told me." Free Press.

Parson Goodman-Why are you cry-

Boy-I can't bear to see the leaves be-

gin to turn, sir. Parson Goodman-Ah, you must be a

born poet. Poets always feel and at this. Boy-It's school book leaves that I'm

referrin' to, air.



BLAINE, N. Y., Jan. 1894. BLAINE, N. Y., Jan. 1894. I couldn't aleop nights and was so nervous that I felt like flying day and night; when I closed my eyes it seemed as if my eyeballs were fairly dancing to get out of my head; my mind ran from one thing to another, so that I began to think I had nomind. When I had taken Pas-tor Koenig's Nerve Tonic only two weeks I felt like a new man, and now consider myself cured like a new man, and now consider myself cured like a new man, and now consider others, and i always had the desired effect. W. H. STERLING.

A Minister's Experience. A MATHEMATIC O LEAPONTOUCO CAPAG, MICH., Jan. 1894. On account of my vocation and sickness in the family I suffered considerably from nervousness and steepossness, and otten severe headnche, Since I took one bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve. Toone I am entirely free from above truth is:

Tomo J am entirely free from above th REV. F. LUER

This neural here free. This remedy has been propared by the Rev. Father forming, of Fort Warne, Ind "ace 1856, and is now under his direction by the

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one of the latest Novelties in Costume



What respect can they have for their race, what helief in past glories, what they know is the one of "Hogan's Alley," or at best the "hewer of wood and drawer the adjective !

but from homes where the influence of an uncompromising Catholic literature has been unknown?

Why are so many Irish Catholics ashamed of both faith and nationality but because they have never been taught that popular prejudice is to be fought, not feared? And what will teach this lesson so thoroughly as an outspoken Catholic paper?

Fathers and mothers should remember that Catholic principles are not hereditary; they must be implanted and cultivated in each successive generation. Modern conditions of life have done away with the exclusive spirit which at one time as effectually hedged in in neople of different faiths socially, as a cactus hedge would have done actually and the result is a confusion of princi ples, good, bad and indifierent, in which the bad may be said to preponderate, as being more active, and in the midst of which the Catholic youth must work out his destiny temporal and eternal. He cannot be isolated from it; but he may be, and ought to be, provided with an antidote to the poison he will be forced to swallow. This antidote is intelligent Catholic principle and a determination

to uphold it. We are often told by optimistic writers that anti Catholic prejudices are dying ort under the enlightening influence of Beducation: and we would very much Beducation: and beducation: and beducation: and beducation were and 

In spite of the much vaunted liberality of the age, I am afraid a little study will reveal to us the unpalatable fact that the general sentiment still is-

> " He may take who has the power, And he shall keep who can.'

Let us be wise in time. A school bill that satisfies the fastidious taste and cultured intelligence of our Canadian Orange lodges and True Blue newspapers cannot fail to satisfy the Catholics of Manitoba. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

SILAS WEGG.

### A Queer Quest.

Editor Brann, of the Iconoclast, informs the public in his latest issue that he will pay five hundred dollars for the privilege of looking five minutes at the most beautiful woman in the world. "Furthermore I propose to ascertain her name and habitation, and make a pilgrimage to her shrine, no matter in what land or clime she lives ?"

Applicants are invited to send on their

Beducation; and we would very much no compact which may take me half ing her approaching tour.

. . <sup>1</sup>

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assorted patterns, good wide widths, from 30c to \$2.45.

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name signalizing a curious tradition, a All Linen Damask Dinner Table Napquality either of praise or blame, or kins, in 🕴 size, latest designs, only 58c some local attribute. These were very dozen. well known once, but are now disappear-ing by degrees. Unless they are recalled 300 dozens of a Special Line of Alllinen Damask Dinner Napkins, excepshortly they may go out of memory al-together. So we proceed to give a few tional good value, will be offered at \$1.30

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

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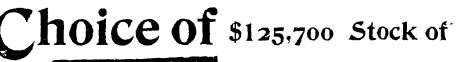
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A Home Thrust.

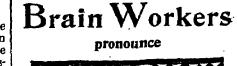
Mme. De Stael had fallen out with the Viscount De Choiseul owing to certain malicious reports circulated by the latter. One day the lady and the Viscount met in company, on which occasion good manners required that A Very Handsome Carpeting for a they should speak to each other. Mme. Drawing Room is one of our Royal De Stael commenced: "We have not seen you for a long while, Monsieur De Choiseul.

"Ab! Madame, I have been ill." "Seriously, Monsieur? "I had a narrow escape from being

poisoned." "Alas! Possibly you took a bite at

your own tongue ?' This little joke fell like a thunderbolt on the Viscount, who was a notorious backbiter and mischief maker. The lesson was a severe one, but he richly deserved it and had not a word to say.

Little Elsie-Aunty Jane, will you take me along down town when you go shopping at Christmas time? Aunty Jane-But I don't think I'll be here then. Little Elsie-Why, mamma said she expected you'd hang around here all winter.





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