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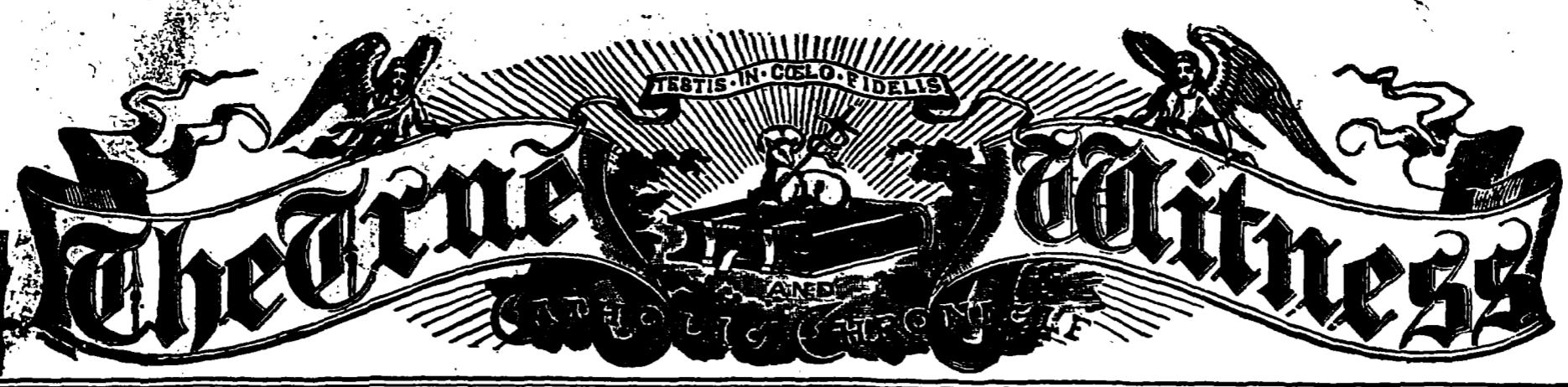
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# IGNORED AND BETRAYED

An Unprecedented Sacrifice of the Rights of Catholics in Matters of Education.

The So-Called Settlement of the Manitoba School Question.

The Result of the Moody Fancies of a Band of Unpatriotic Dreamers and Tolerationists.

THE rumors, based on semi-official statements, that have for some months past been rife throughout the country, have, to a certain extent, prepared people's minds for the School Settlement of which the terms were formally made known on Friday last. That they can give satisfaction to sincere Catholics is simply impossible, and it would be mere cowardice to hesitate to say so. Perhaps we will have a fairer appreciation of its significance if we suppose for a moment that, instead of affecting only the Catholic minority of the population of Manitoba, it applied to the whole Catholic population of the Dominion or to the Catholic population of this province. We should, in that case, be deprived of the educational advantages that we now enjoy. We should have no control of the books from which our children learned lessons that would influence their minds as long as they lived. We should have to support a class of schools which we have always been taught to regard as dangerous for Catholics. If we refused to send our children to such schools, as many of us would do, we should have to pay extra for such tuition as we could conscientiously approve, which many of us would be unable to do without robbing our families of comforts or necessities.

rules of equity as well as by the language of legal documents, considered to have suffered a very real grievance in being deprived of their denominational schools. Can we really accept this conclusion? Are we to believe that the Catholic majority of this Province, when by their vote they brought about the resignation of a Government friendly to the Manitoba Catholics, and ready to risk even the loss of the good will of antagonistic Protestants on their behalf and to secure their full rights, deliberately chose a course which they knew would rob the Manitoba Catholics of their rights and leave them helpless at the mercy of their enemies? We are loath to believe such a thing of the Catholics of Quebec. We cannot bring ourselves to credit such a libel on their Christian sentiment, their devotion to their Church, their estimate of that Catholic education for which their leaders battled so strenuously in the past, and their sense of justice and regard for the rights of that down-trodden minority away in the West, consisting so largely of kinsmen of Catholic families in this province. Whatever may have instigated the Quebec majority to reject the authors of the Remedial Bill and to accept their opponents, we cannot yet consent to believe that they were so destitute of justice and kindness and sympathy with their oppressed brethren as willfully to imperil the restoration to them of rights which their Bishops and the Bishops of all Canada deemed so essential to their highest interests and virtually to the salvation of their children's souls. What, then, induced them to jeopardize the best welfare of their Catholic compatriots in Manitoba? Our answer is that they seemed to imply the professions of the Honorable Mr. Laurier, the Honorable Mr. Tarte and the other French-Canadian statesmen to whose triumph they contributed by so striking a surprise as the election of June last. They could not believe that what they had been promised would not be performed. They had been solemnly assured that the settlement which Mr. Laurier would accomplish by conciliation of the Protestant element in Manitoba would be more favorable to Catholic rights than that of even the Remedial Bill. Mr. Tarte had written over his own name that he and his fellow Catholics of Canada would never consent to the spoliation of their separate schools, whatever violence and club law might use its strength to effect. Yet to-day what do we see?

Now, it seems to us a monstrous argument that, because this unjust settlement affects only a handful of people compared with the Catholic population of the Dominion at large or with the Catholic inhabitants of Quebec, we ought to regard it with equanimity. In 1870 the Catholic population of the new Province of Manitoba was larger than the Protestant, and, although the instinct of self-preservation seems to have warned the wiser and farther seeing of the Catholic community of that time that the changes in progress would be detrimental to their interests, few people imagined that the influx from the older provinces would prove so overwhelmingly Protestant as to leave the Catholic population so small and helpless as it is.

It now remains to be seen whether this settlement, which robs the Catholics of Manitoba of every sacred right save the merest semblance of concession to their conscientious scruples, was what the Catholic majority of the Province of Quebec had in their minds on the 23rd of June last. In our opinion it was not.

Let us imagine that, in the course of events, the Catholic population of this Province should continue to diminish and the Protestant to increase until the present ratio of the two sections was reversed and what is now a majority became a minority. How would the Catholics of this Province—the remnant of what was once so strong a majority—like to be told that they must submit to such an arrangement as the obnoxious of the Manitoba Government and the surrender of the Federal Administration have imposed on the Catholics of Manitoba. Need we have a moment's hesitation in replying that not only would they not like it at all, but, also, that they would bitterly resent it and that if there were 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.

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:—

Now, if what some of the papers have been urging for months has any basis of fact, 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 to be said than that the Catholics of this ancient Province of Quebec have given their approval to a settlement by which their fellow-religionists in Manitoba are deprived of ever of the right of Catholic education. They have chosen to set other things above the spiritual welfare of the little isolated Catholic community which the Judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council, deciding by the

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 an 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 authorized by a resolution passed by a majority of the School Trustees, or (2) if a petition be presented to the Board of School Trustees asking for religious teaching and signed by the parents or guardians 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 in a city, town or village.  
 (3) Such religious teaching to take place between the hours of 3.30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and to be con-

ducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district, or by a person duly authorized by such clergyman, or by a teacher when so authorized.

(4) Where so specified in such resolution of the Trustees, or where so required by the petition of the parents or guardians, religious teaching during the prescribed period may take place only on certain specified days of the week instead of on every teaching day.

(5) In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the Trustees shall, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such number of Roman Catholic children respectively, employ at least one duly certificated Roman Catholic teacher in such school. In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of non-Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the Trustees shall, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such children, employ at least one duly certificated non-Roman Catholic teacher.

(6) Where religious teaching is required to be carried on in any school in pursuance of the foregoing provisions and there are Roman Catholic children and non-Roman Catholic children attending such school, and the schoolroom accommodation does not permit of the pupils being placed in separate rooms for the purpose of religious teaching, provisions shall be made by the regulations of the Department of Education (which regulations the Board of School Trustees shall observe) whereby the time allotted for religious teaching shall be divided in such a way that the religious teaching of the Roman Catholic children may be carried on during the prescribed period on one-half of the teaching days in each month, and the religious teaching of the non-Roman Catholic children may be carried on during the prescribed period on one-half of the teaching days in each month.

(7) The Department of Education shall have the power to make regulations, not inconsistent with the principles of this act, for the carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

(8) No separation of the pupils by religious denominations shall take place during the secular school work.

(9) Where the schoolroom accommodation 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 arrives and placed in separate rooms.

(10) Where ten of the pupils in any school speak the French language (or any 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 the 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 room.

How the "Settlement" is Viewed.  
 Archbishop Langevin, on being interviewed, said:

"How we have been sold! How Quebec has been betrayed! A French-Canadian 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 begun."

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

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 return 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 Catholic minority. They have refused justice to that minority and have, on

the contrary, sacrificed their most sacred rights. Catholics remain despoiled of their schools, and have to pay taxes for schools that are under Protestant control."

Rev. Father Cherrier, preaching in Winnipeg on Sunday, referred to the "settlement." He said that it was contemptible to refuse fair play to the Catholics. There would be a page in the history of this country that would be to the shame of those who were guilty of this outrage, and they would be held responsible before the generations to come until they would have to answer for it before the judgment seat of God. The duty of all Catholics now was to stand united in defence of their rights and be prepared for fresh sacrifices, for, cost what it might, they must have Catholic schools. For himself, he could only say that should the necessity arise, he would willingly undertake the task of teaching their children.

Le Manitoba, the organ of the French-Canadian minority in Manitoba, claims, with justice, that that minority have been betrayed by the Laurier Government. It continues: "Our cause is cowardly abandoned. Tarte, sent here to settle this question, has shamefully capitulated before the enemy. He has sacrificed our legitimate rights in order to secure a triumph for McCarthy, Greenway, Sifton & Co. No separate schools for us Catholics, despite the undeniable right we have in their re-establishment. No French schools for us French-Canadians, French Metis, French from old France, Belgians and Swiss. They will permit, and that is all, the use of a little French-English vocabulary in schools where the children will not speak French, and this only to facilitate the study of English. This is the settlement, or the pretended settlement, that Mr. Tarte has made with Greenway, and that the Federal Government has approved at Ottawa, after having submitted it to the Liberals and the McCarthyites of Brandon, after having submitted it to Dalton McCarthy himself, who has expressed himself perfectly satisfied. And he has reason, for it is the triumph of the war which he has made upon us since 1889; it is the triumph of his work. They have taken care not to show this form of settlement to Monsignor Langevin; they have not consulted the members of the National Congress; they have not asked the opinion of the Catholic School Commission of Winnipeg, nor that of St. Boniface; but they have taken good care to address themselves to our sworn enemies, to McCarthy and his partisans. And it is Judas Iscariot Tarte, as he was recently called by Le Quotidien, of Levis, who has come here to do the dirty work of Mr. Laurier, and who has fled soon afterwards to British Columbia. Needless 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, "fencey" fashion. The arrangement, it declares, may turn out to be good and it may turn out to be bad; "it may give rise to peace or to persecutions more odious because legal."

Le Monde asserts boldly 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 sought to rob them of the souls of their children."

Le Courrier 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 Dominion 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 contention between the Government of Manitoba and the Catholic minority."

On the other hand, Dalton McCarthy, Clarke Wallace, the Toronto Globe, the Montreal Witness and Herald, and all the other avowed enemies of our Catholic schools, are delighted with the "settlement" and are jubilant over the fact that

the rights of the Catholic minority in Manitoba have been brutally crushed by the Laurier and Greenway Governments.

## THE COMING CONSISTORY.

NEW CARDINALS TO BE CREATED BY THE POPE.

TWO ITALIAN PRIESTS ALREADY NOTIFIED THAT THEY WILL BE APPOINTED MEMBERS OF THE SACRED COLLEGE.

This week is to be held the Consistory for the creation of new Cardinals, and for the bestowal of the red hat on the Cardinals recently created, among whom are Cardinals Satolli, late Delegate Apostolic to the United States; Jacobini, Nunci to Portugal; Ferrata, Nuncio to France; Cretoni, to Spain, and Agliardi, to Vienna. The spectacle will have a new and absorbing interest on account of the recipients of this final distinction in their appointment to the Cardinalate.

Leo XIII. has, according to the Rome correspondent of the Boston Pilot, already sent notifications of their appointment to the Sacred College of Cardinals to two priests in Italy. These are the Very Rev. Father Master Raphael Pierotti, of the Order of Preachers, Master of the Sacred Palaces, and the Rev. Giuseppe Prisco, Canon of the Metropolitan Church of Naples. In Rome the name of the former is well known—it may be seen appended to every Catholic work published there, if the author desires the judgment of the Church on the publication. Father Pierotti is "Perpetual Assistant" of the Congregation of the Index. The very nature of the office suggests the character and the qualities requisite for the due fulfilment of its duties. To those who know him, Father Pierotti is a member of one of the great Religious Orders of the Church—the Dominicans, always distinguished for the learning of its members,—is one of the mildest and gentlest of men. The comparatively rare quality of humility, which is still to be met with in Rome, is high; but his admirable fitness for the high office of Cardinal is known to Leo XIII., who has thus chosen him.

The name of Canon Prisco is almost wholly unknown to the dwellers in Rome, and yet he is a celebrity. That a simple Canon, however greatly esteemed 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 is now between fifty-four and fifty-five years of age; that he was born at Bosco Trecese, a village in the vicinity of Naples, or, to be more accurate, on the southern outward slopes of Vesuvius, 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 genius 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 genius. Elementary Philosophy; the Elements of Speculative Philosophy, in two large volumes, which has gone through five editions; the Metaphysics of Morality; Hegelianism; Gioberti and Anthropology; the Supposed Tendency of Ancient and Modern Philosophy; the Metaphysics of St. Thomas Aquinas; the State According to Right and Comments on the Encyclical Letter Regarding the Christian Constitution of States. Darwinism Exposed and Examined; the Origin of Life; I the Principles of St. Thomas Suffice I; 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.

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—the spiritual and the temporal—the temporal, however, as it behoved, 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 his soul man bearing stamped upon his time 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 temporal end and for the eternal—the temporal ceasing when the soul's all 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 Trine God—whom 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, untarnished, that of all jewels the most precious, the jewel of Holy Faith, entrusted to our forefathers 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 scepter which by its lettering of gold, makes known

## 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 distinguished 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 Kavanagh, 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 comes 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 Editor Hagaman and calls for the proof in support of his allegation."

# HIBERNIANS CELEBRATE.

The Anniversary of the Execution of the Manchester Martyrs.

Grand Church Parade to St. Mary's on Sunday—Rev. Father Heffernan's Eloquent Discourse—A Monster Demonstration on Monday Evening at the Windsor Hall—Mr. E. B. Devlin's Able Deliverance.

The members of the A.O.H. held their first church parade last Sunday, to St. Mary's, on Craig street. They mustered nearly 800, and created great enthusiasm as they marched from Chabouillet Square to the church. They were accompanied by the St. Gabriel Pipe and Drum Band, which played several very inspiring national airs along the route. The men presented a very fine appearance.

On entering the church they were welcomed by the pastor, Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, who spoke in flattering terms of their undying fidelity to their faith and fatherland, and looked upon it as a good augury that their first public religious demonstration was to the shrine of Our Lady of Good Counsel.

Rev. Father Heffernan delivered an eloquent sermon, taking for his text:

By their works you shall know them.—St. Matt., vii., 16.

My dearly beloved friends.—Assembled here to-day, in the veiled presence of Our Divine Lord and Saviour, and in the midst of this vast concourse of faithful, I judge it most opportune to apply to you, members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, these words of Holy Writ:—"By their works you shall know them." When your deeds are such as are pleasing to the heart of Our God, whose greatest wish it was, and is, that we, by our works, should co-operate with Him for the attaining of our ultimate end—to see, love and enjoy God forever in Heaven—what pleasure, what joy, what satisfaction, what sense of rectitude must not be yours. Banded together for God's greater honor and glory, be it your consoling thought to know that you comply 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 example, for you are not unfruitful of these words of the Master: "Seek first the kingdom of heaven, 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—the spiritual and the temporal—the temporal, however, as it behoved, 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 his soul man bearing stamped upon his time 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 temporal end and for the eternal—the temporal ceasing when the soul's all 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.

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SERVANT GIRL QUESTION

WOMANFULLY GRAPPLED BY THE HAUSFRAU VEREIN.

A Thousand Domestic Servants Already Under the Benign Rule of the Council in W... Deliberations only One Man Has... Prizes—Premiums for Long Service.

[New York Sun] The Deutscher Hausfrauen Verein met Wednesday afternoon in the assembly hall of the Café Logelien, 237 East Fifty-seventh street...

The Vice President, Director, and the U. H. H. directors stated their faith in the constitution in the same general tone of voice...

When adjournment was reached the members did not go out and quarrel by the door and in angry whispering groups...

On Tuesday, for the first time in the history of the society, a servant in the household of one of its members desired medical attention...

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

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...

Short Dresses Early. As soon as the baby reaches its fifth month take off the long, cumbersome skirts, and put on skirts that come just about three inches below the feet.

faithful, careful, and efficient. After all my troubles and griefs I must pay money out because she has had no troubles. It is not just! It is not reasonable!

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.'"

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 evidence is irrelevant and immaterial."

The Feet 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.

Small Economics. Poverty is no disgrace, but it is very inconvenient, runs the New England proverb, and the inconvenience of not having little necessities at hand is a constant source of worry to the average house-keeper.

Eaten Alive. The most dainty dish in 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...

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

Can't Eat This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They read the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs...

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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 evidence is irrelevant and immaterial."

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If? 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 consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat is 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.

ADVCE TO A YOUNG MAN. 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.

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THE D. & L. EMULSION Is invaluable if you are run down, as it is a food as well as a medicine. The D. & L. Emulsion will build you up if your general health is impaired. It is the best and most palatable of all food. It has the effect of a tonic and builds up the system. It is prescribed by the leading physicians of Canada. The D. & L. Emulsion is a marvellous food, producer and sustainer of your appetite. 50c. & \$1 per Bottle. Be sure you get the genuine! DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. MONTREAL.

WE SELL Rutland Stove Lining IT FITS ANY STOVE. GEO. W. REED, AGENT. 783 & 785 CRAIG STREET.

SPECIALTIES OF GRAY'S PHARMACY FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR OIL, 25 cents. FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACIOUS DENTIFRICE, 25 cents. FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LAMBLIN CREAM, 25 cents. HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 222 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

Patent Report COMMUNICATION OF MESSRS. MARIN & LAURENT. Phonographs. In this art 152 patents have been issued. The phonograph art, including an active line of inventions, may be said to have had its origin in 1857. 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. 431,214, May 4, 1886, to Bell & Tainter) instead of indenting it by means of the vibratory style. By 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 improvement.

VISITING WEDDING AND AT HOME CARDS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED in latest styles. LEGALLEE BROS., Engravers, 674 Lagachetiere St., Bell Telephone 2438.

UNEXCELLED! UNEQUALLED! UNAPPROACHED! Our Hand-made Bees' Wax CANDLES Moulded Bees' Wax Candles Stearic Wax Candles. Give Better Satisfaction Than ALL OTHER MAKES. Unsolicited testimonials received from all parts of Canada, for the unquestioned superiority of our high grade Candles. Many new and beautiful designs added to our Decorated Candles. Please write us before placing your orders; we will find it to your advantage. The confidence so long placed in our Candles by our customers, forces us to completely ignore the refuse to carry in stock candles that are not up to the standard, containing little or no bees' wax, and which are temptingly offered as cheap goods. Our hand-made Bees' Wax Candles are kept up to the standard quantity of wax (in each candle) exacted by the Church. If you want the best Candles in the market, please write us for the superior grade of our pure bees' wax, which will allow, please communicate with us. We solicit your orders for Church ornaments, Statuary and Vestments. D. & J. SADLER & CO. MONTREAL and TORONTO.

INFORMATION FOR THE CRUSADERS

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."

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.

More than one bogey which has long frightened a large part of the American public has been finally laid by the recent election.

Nevertheless, there are real dangers left. It is perilous that the majority on the right side in the metropolis was only about 25,000, counting the McKinley and Palmer votes together against Bryan.

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.

We must have a better education in citizenship. It must be an education of both the intellect and the conscience.

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."

"Yet multitudes of these people are church members, scrupulous attendants upon public worship like their presidential candidate, active supporters of Young Men's Christian associations and Endeavor Societies, full of zeal in great public meetings; yet, in their conceptions of the simplest elements of political and economic morality, apparently conspicuously defective in conscientiousness and in a sense of simple righteousness."

"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. It is no use for men to talk in prayer-meeting about serving the Master, and then on the platform preach and at the polls vote for repudiation of their debts. A nation made up of such people must perish, and will deserve to perish."

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE IRISH MOVEMENT. PLAIN WORKS TO UNOBSERVANT BRITONS—IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INDEPENDENCE POSTPONED ONLY TILL THE NEXT ELECTION.

The Right Hon. John Morley, speaking at Glasgow the other day, made these 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 overboard 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 presume 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 remember 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 Irishmen 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 Hood's Pills Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, nervousness, etc. Hood's Pills cures constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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 Garments, 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 admits to be desired unless you make administration responsible, as in England and Scotland, to Irish opinion. 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 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, political 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 friends. 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 necessity of administrative reform, of county government reform, of control 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 subterfuges 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 measures, and when you show us how they are taken by the Irish people and by the 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, as we know in 1886, and as we have known every year since, would assuredly 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 acquiescing 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.)

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 commission composed of most responsible and skilled experts in all financial matters—and what do they say? It is a most tremendous admission. (Applause.) They say that if Ireland were treated according to her fair taxable capacity in relation to Great Britain she ought to pay not what she has in the past (one-twelfth), she ought to pay one-twentieth—that is to say in plainer words, she bears 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 hred for about a shilling. One or two natives, as the case may be, place the coffin on their heads and go at a trot to the grave, where the body is interred, and the coffin is then returned. The wealthy class use the train cars as hearse, and the friends follow beside the car on foot.

PROF. CAPPER HEARD FROM. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. 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 "hippency," "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 Yorkshshire after William the Conqueror's ravaging: "Who and what saved that desolated land, and made it once more populous 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 monks of a whole district—and nowhere can that page be read in fairer letter 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 those monks of old. As you rightly say, "The literary" (and other) "treasures" we owe to their "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 "Ancient and Mediaeval Architecture." If you will do me the honor of being present, I trust I shall succeed in modifying the rigour of your criticism of my "bigotry," "hippency" and "ignorant sneering." S. HENBERT CAPPER. Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, Montreal, 19th October, 1896

H-reford, in the county of Compton—M s rs. Solomon Durandean, Alfred Aum, Thos. Paquette Dephis—John Heath and Leslie E. Bean. County of Bromo, Eastwood.—Mr. Thomas G. Armstrong, school trustee to replace Mr. L. L. Spinney. "The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers" seeks incorporation for the purpose of securing better protection of the public interests and for the general advancement of mechanical science. Department of Public Instruction has issued the following notice: To detach from the school municipality 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 23 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 Ireland last year gives some intensely interesting facts. The marriages numbered 23,120, the births 146,113, and the deaths 81,375. The marriage rate is considerably above the average for the preceding ten years, and higher than the rate for any of the 33 years. The birth-rate shows a slight increase, and there is a slight increase also in the deaths, the natural increase of population or excess of births over deaths, being 21,718. The population in the middle of the year was 4,574,761 being less than the population of London. The birth rates per 1,000 of the population were highest in Ulster—namely, 24 per cent.—in Leinster, 22.6 per 1,000; in Munster, 21.6; and Connaught, 20.7. The four counties having the highest rates are Antrim, 30 per 1,000 of the population; Down, 27.8; Dublin, 27.7; and Armagh, 27.3. Those with the lowest are Longford and Roscommon, 17.9 each; and Monaghan and Cavan 18.3 each. The death-rate (18.4) is 0.2 over the average for the preceding ten years. The rate for Connaught is only 13.5; and that for Munster is 16.4; for Ulster, 19.2; and for Leinster, 20.5 per 1,000 of the population. The counties in which the rate was highest are Dublin, 26.2; Antrim, 23; Down, 21; and Carlow, 20.1. The number of emigrants, natives of Ireland, who left the country last year was 48,713; comprising 21,398 males, and 27,305 females. Of the whole number, 4,923 were from Leinster and 13,435 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. The population of Magog, according to the census recently taken by H. Jamin 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 1875 showed the population to be 2,438, 1,798 being Catholics and 670 Protestants. At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Stunstead, Shifford & Chambly Railway Company, the following directors were elected: Col. E. C. Smith, Judge Foster, A. H. M. M. P., D. D. Ranlett, I. B. Fitzoye, 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 beautiful women of antiquity 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 report, 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."

Grand Trunk Railway System THANKSGIVING DAY, November 26th. For the above, round-trip tickets will be sold at first-class Single Fare. Tickets good going by all trains Wednesday, 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 Street, or at Bonaventure Station.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, 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 de biens as to property has been instituted the 28th October last, returnable the 10th November instant. Montreal, 5th November, 1896. A. GERMAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court.—No. 2898. Dame Elizabeth Reid has, in virtue of an authorization of a Judge of this Court, on the 23rd of September last, taken an action en separation de biens against her husband, Finlay A. McEwan, gentleman, of the City and District of Montreal. Montreal, 27th October, 1896. DANDURAND & BRODEUR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

John Murphy & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENT. 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 Pippings, 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 Wool 2-piece Suits, \$1.38. Boy's 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 \$3.25. Warm Gloves! Men's Wool Gloves, all kinds and styles, lined or unlined. Lined Kid Gloves of every description. Special value at 75c. Mock Buck Gloves, with heavy wool linings, at \$1.00, worth \$1.50. Ladies' Cashmere Gloves in all colors. Wool gloves in Black and all colors. Lined Kid Gloves, at \$1.10, worth \$1.55. 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.

La Banque Jacques Cartier. DIVIDEND No. 62 Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. (3 per cent.) for the current half-year, equal to 3 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 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. TANCREDE BIENVENU, Cashier.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office, in this city, and its Branches, on and after TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER 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. Montreal, 21 October, 1896. 15-6

FOR SALE. The balance of a large consignment of OILGRAPHS of the late Charles Stewart Parnell will be sold at a sacrifice. Address, CALLAHAN & CO. 741 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

Legal Notices. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, 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 de biens as to property has been instituted the 28th October last, returnable the 10th November instant. Montreal, 5th November, 1896. A. GERMAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court.—No. 2898. Dame Elizabeth Reid has, in virtue of an authorization of a Judge of this Court, on the 23rd of September last, taken an action en separation de biens against her husband, Finlay A. McEwan, gentleman, of the City and District of Montreal. Montreal, 27th October, 1896. DANDURAND & BRODEUR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

# The True Witness

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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 SETTLEMENT.

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 Dominion who will read without shame the announcement that the only concession 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 tuition 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 political 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 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 indifference, 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 encroach upon their own rights.

The lay Catholic leaders of to-day have none of the old-time heroic spirit. They

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 Canadian 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 glory of our ancient faith still growing brighter, the shackles of foreign domination may fall from the limbs of beloved Mother Ireland and that she may rise from the gloom of centuries in all her ancient glory, when her bards shall sing her songs in 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."

"We feel proud," said Cardinal Gibbons, "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 professorship 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 on their lips. For nearly fourteen hundred years its sweet consoling tones were heard in the confessional, and its grave, sublime 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 missionaries, and it mingled its lyric strength with the majestic Latin at the tombs of the Apostles long before any modern nations of Europe had emerged from barbarism."

"It has been a 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."

The proposal to tax the land belonging to religious institutions, which is a

bad one in principle, has passed the City Council, but happily there is little chance of the project being sanctioned 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 pretty sure eventually to find themselves in an awkward position. After the combatants have become friends again, the unhappy meddler is full of useless regrets which, if converted into apologies, only make the situation worse. It is almost equally hazardous to thrust one's self into sectional disputes of a foreign country or the resistance of a community to its rulers, or of a colony to 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 a degree of truth in this view of interpreting 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 autocratic 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 favor 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 show 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 possession and of recognized authority did not constitute a valid claim to respect and obedience, government would be impossible, as some extremists would make it, 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. Why Spain was unable to hold them we need not inquire. Britain was unable to 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 lieutenant-governors? Does not the thought that she is greatly desired by many statesmen in the great Republic, and that, as a State of the Union, she should be a power in that federated cluster of more or less independent commonwealths, 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 population hardly a sixth of hers, are 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 and because it is coveted by our neighbors. But in the Philippine Islands

Spain has a veritable insular empire. The entire group extends from north to south over sixteen degrees of latitude and over nine of longitude. They contain an area of about 115,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 7,000,000. Cuba and Porto Rico together have an area of more than 45,000 square miles, and a population of 2,800,000. The population of Cuba alone is more than a million and a half. Porto Rico is much more densely inhabited, having more than 800,000 people on an area of 3,550 square miles. Both groups are rich in tropical products—sugar being the staple in both. It is not surprising that Spain should hesitate to part with either, especially as she feels that they would be promptly appropriated by some other power. The indignation with which she has 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 the last revolt, but there is no difference of opinion as to the duty of the Government 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 partricial 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 LECTURE.

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 inadvertently, and was not, at all events, the outcome of a spirit of bigotry, as we were led, erroneously we now know, to believe. We shall accept with pleasure, and we have no doubt, with profit also, Professor Capper's courteous invitation to attend his lectures on "Ancient and Medieval 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. Secular newspapers, even anti-Irish and anti-Catholic newspapers, they support liberally; but the journals which should appeal successfully to their practical sympathy are for the most part ignored. The conduct of these Irish Catholics is in this respect illogical and entirely indefensible. If a person were to offer for sale to them a Protestant version of the Bible, would they not decline it with 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 newspaper, 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. Yet, as "Wayfarer" points out, the presence of such newspapers in Catholic 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 School of America. He is one of the prominent advocates of the cause of Temperance in the neighboring Republic. Of Irish descent, he has always

evinced a deep interest in the cause of Home Rule. He is a comparatively young man for the responsible position to which he has been called, being only 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 Washington University the name of the Rev. Dr. Conaty was amongst the first of those mentioned as being likely to succeed him. A profound theologian, a ripe scholar, a prudent administrator, endowed with a rare affability of manner, the Rev. Dr. Conaty will fill with distinction the Rectorship of America's great Catholic University.

## MR. CLIFFORD SIFTON.

That the selection of Mr. Clifford Sifton for the position of Minister of the Interior will not tend to increase the confidence of the Catholic electorate in the Laurier government, is evident from a brief sketch of his career published by the Northwest Review of Winnipeg. Our contemporary says:

"We in Manitoba know only too well the prominent and active part he has taken in the persecution we have undergone during the last six years, and we remember also the bitterness he has shown 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 Winnipeg, 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 his cabinet will remain a stigma upon the character of Mr. Laurier as a man whom his co-religionists 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 settlement of the School Question? What a magnificent occasion on which to proudly proclaim his religious belief, to stand in the breach between Greenway and Sifton and the innocent children 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 that are not without promise of fruitful legislation, advantageous to all classes of the population. The course of events in this province—by antiquity and constitutional recognition the pivotal province of the Dominion—may be said to furnish a key to the state of sentiment and material progress of the country at large. In this province were enacted 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 act of 1791 form an instructive portion 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 Constitutional 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 acknowledgment of their right to the use of their mother tongue. The election of a French-Canadian speaker brought on the question and it was quickly decided.

After half a century's enjoyment of so precious a privilege it was not likely that our fellow-countrymen would part with it under the so-called Union regime. That Lord Durham'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 for the interchange of ideas in public life cannot well be denied. Saxon and Norman had united to form the population and the speech of England, the Celt having previously amalgamated to a considerable extent with the Teutonic invaders, and this development seemed to His Lordship a fair precedent for the two races in Canada to follow. His provisions 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 French, and, insisting on the right to use it, succeeded in having the obnoxious clause removed, and a special amendment formally made French, equally with English, the language of the State. Another great question was settled during the Union régime by the acknowledgment of the people's right to a Government responsible to themselves, through 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 conscientiously approve. 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 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 misunderstand 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 out 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 should be found in the schools." In what schools? In the schools which Mr. Marchand's Dominion leader has just given the Catholics of Manitoba?

# AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

## Dedication of a Beautiful Grand Altar at St. Anthony's.

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.

UNDER the loving care of its esteemed, zealous and popular pastor, the Rev. Father Donnelly, St. Anthony's Church has now become one of the prettiest of the Catholic temples which adorn this metropolitan city. On Sunday last the beauty of the 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 in this respect cannot be surpassed in the city. Its style is a combination of Louis XV. and Renaissance, this being 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 yeredos 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. Laviole, 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.

nevertheless they persisted in fulfilling their peaceful mission, until the cultured intellect of pagan Greece and Rome bowed before them and embraced the doctrines they taught. The atrocious persecutions to which they were subjected only had the effect of stimulating their zeal; and their martyr blood became the seed of the Church. By their simple teaching, by their holy lives and heroic deaths, they refuted the arguments of refined orators and logicians. For their mission was from on high. They were messengers of the truth, which was mighty and would ever prevail. They conquered under the sign of the Cross; "et hoc signo vinces." Human



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

There was Solemn High Mass in the morning, at which His Lordship Bishop Decelles, of St. Hyacinthe, pontificated, the Very Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, 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 Fleté. 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. Fathers Isidore Kavanagh, S.J.; Coudon, Hackett, Casey, Lacasse, Payette, Cabanagh, Gauthier and Foucher; and Rev. Father Donnelly, the pastor of the church.

Rev. Father Donnelly, before the sermon, 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 of the Canadian delegates to the great Convention of the Irish Race, held recently in Dublin, preached in the evening. He prefaced his eloquent discourse by expressing the regret of his Grace Archbishop Walsh of Toronto not 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 beginning, a rise, a decline, and an end. All human institutions had an environment of decay about them. Coming as it did from God, however, and having in it the Holy Ghost, it could never decay; it was imperishable. The Church, in its beginning, led by a handful of illiterate men, had conquered the polished 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 today, 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 despised portion of it—in Nazareth, in Judaea—a teacher whose humble followers were destined to convert it to His doctrines. These followers of Christ were mocked at, ridiculed, calumniated, and persecuted, as their Master had foretold to them that they would be; but

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 which, in its beginning, had subdued the mighty empire of Rome? The victory of the Church was shown in the widespread tenderness and pity and sympathy and love now manifested by countless men and women for the poor and the afflicted and the outcast; in the sublime spectacle of numberless men and women devoting their whole lives to the promotion of the spiritual and temporal welfare of their fellow men 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 energetic 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 chorists. The Mass selected was Fauconier's "Messe de Noel," and the choir was accompanied by an orchestra of leading musicians of this city, under the leadership of Mr. C. 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 soloist, rendered, with much fervor of expression, Gounod's "Jerusalem."

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

The orchestra also accompanied the choir at this service. Miss Donovan presided at the organ, and in addition to rendering several selections of Guillemin and Lemmens, also executed a number of the ever familiar "Irish Airs" which a wakened tender sympathies. Both Mr. Casey and Miss Donovan de-

serve the highest praise for the meritorious work they are doing in the choir, which now occupies a place of distinction in the ranks of church choirs in this city.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

## HIBERNIANS CELEBRATE.

your golden motto—Unity, Friendship and of true Christian Charity—thus proclaim 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 that the most complete success will 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 that He would be a living example for all ages and for all conditions. A babe poor and helpless He wished to be, when upon paltry straw, in a manger in a stable, at Bethlehem, 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 submitted His will to the will of His Father, "Father, not My will, but Thine be done." All this to show us of what heroic acts love, true Christian charity, is not capable. He loved man with an infinite love, for besides the man, in the person Christ Jesus, there was also the God, and of His Infinite love—from Calvary's heights, on the cruel gibbet of the deeply blood-dyed cross—He gave striking proof when, after having endured all that mortal man could endure, and more, in accents mild and tender, in accents

No. 4, Mr. H. Kearns. The members of the organization are very energetic and their numbers rapidly increasing.

### AT WINDSOR HALL.

The concert, which was held on Monday 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 Ancient 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 influence in the interests of right and justice, the special object of the association was to raise a fund for maintaining the sick or disabled, for the burial of deceased members of the Order and 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 Nellie McAndrew, Miss Egan, Miss Maud Allen, Misses Egan and Brennan, 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 was an exhibition of fancy drill by the Ladies' Auxiliaries.

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 extirpating 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 music, that you are here to-night, but in response to that sentiment, whose call is always so enthusiastically answered by the Irish of this City of Montreal. I congratulate you upon your presence here to-night, in such vast numbers, and more especially do I offer my congratulations to the ladies. Not alone is it because they lend gaiety to every gathering, not alone that they are the ornament, the "sine qua non" of every assembly, but also because by their encouragement they testify to the patri-



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

full of deepest sympathy. He cried out: "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." And shortly after breathing 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 misery. 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, you wish, and with such marked determination, 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 outweigh the evil we might have perpetrated. He urged them on to be true and loyal—assuring them that so sure as God is God—if they remain faithful adherents to the principles laid down by Holy Church—that so sure as they permit themselves to be guided by the unerring light, as surely would they, hand in hand with her, march victoriously—through the paved ways of nations.

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 Therrien as deacon and sub-deacon.

The presidents of the four divisions of A.O.H. in this city are: Division No. 1, Mr. Geo. Clarke, who is also County President; Division No. 2, Mr. M. Lynch; Division No. 3, Mr. B. Wall; and Division

would hardly be witnessed if eleven Irish policemen had to face eighteen English youths. After using all possible means to open the van, and when one brave 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 purpose, as we are told by eyewitnesses, of bursting the lock. The shot proved fatal to poor Sergeant Brett, who fell mortally wounded, and whose death was as much deplored by the Irish nation as it was in England. An illegal act was committed. The law was broken; 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 sentence three innocent men.

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 expiate a crime of which they were innocent. England, all England, rose up in anger. England demanded blood, and Irishmen anywhere within reach in Manchester were taken and imprisoned. Of those arrested on the merest possible suspicion, were Allan, Larkin, O'Brien, Shore and Maguire. 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 against the prisoners. Justice demanded that the trial be postponed until English preju-



MR. 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 swear 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 impression 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



MR. J. A. KARCH, ARCHITECT.

the trial represented that never 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 revolver, 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 verdict should be set aside. But no; English sentiment had to be satisfied, and on the 23rd day of November, 1887, 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 loved and revered by the Irish nation.

We are then, ladies and gentlemen, commemorating, to-night the memory

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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 Sisters Met Death in a Remarkable Manner.  
New York, November 22.—A London special says:—A domestic tragedy, which can scarcely be matched among unnatural crimes, is interesting the inhabitants of Warwick. Two sisters, one aged 86 and the other 72, were found dead in their home, 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 tongue 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 Praise from the Harvard University.  
At a recent banquet given by the Catholic Alumni Association of Boston, President Eliot of Harvard University referred to the system of parochial schools in the following terms:—  
"I want to take this opportunity to congratulate 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 learning and the arts came down through the Catholic Church preserved in her churches and monasteries up to today; but today I want to congratulate you on the great contribution to education which the Catholic Church is making in our own country.  
As I have said, I am a Protestant and the Protestants, a believer in free schools and schools supported by public taxation for all classes of the community; but who can withhold his profound respect from the motive of the devoted Catholics 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 devotion to religious beliefs; it is a self-sacrificing movement; it is a costly movement. It proceeds from the most respectful feelings of every mind, and it is supported by a generosity and liberality which is worthy of respect. (Applause.)  
I want also to testify to 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.) We know something about that university, because, as many of the gentlemen here present know very well, the graduates of the great Catholic colleges go there to the professional schools which commend themselves to their judgment, and I see here to-night many graduates of the parochial schools of Harvard University, who come from the colleges maintained by the Catholic Church, and it is a great contribution 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 hinted 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 flapping, 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 bad that he takes to calling his instrument case his 'repair kit,' as mine did, I think it is time to hunt up a more conservative man."



SOME COMFORTS OF HOME.

INCIDENTS 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 impression 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 bed-regged. Her husband remonstrated with her in vain.

"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 evening 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 coziness and warmth and subdued lights and comfort, pleased him mightily.

"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 forward 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 hat 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 rested and the bronze hook on which the hat had hung, "and then, the furniture will be much less likely to be damaged if you don't put your hat and coat on them, and you will like that so much better, won't you, dear?"

"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 so you will like to see the dining room, won't you?"

"Yes," said the husband, "I've a ferocious appetite tonight, and dinner's late, isn't it?"

"It's all ready," she explained, "but I want to light the room up before you come in, so that it will all burst upon you at once."

plied the husband in a tone full of conviction. "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 different."

The wife laid down the pocketbook with a low, happy sigh of relief. "I'm so glad to hear you say so," she said. "I thought it would be the best 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 husband, 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 I?"

The husband looked around the room, hesitated, and finally advanced to the nearest chair. His wife followed him with her eyes, first questioning 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 it."

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," returned his wife, looking thoughtfully about the room.

"Forgotten the chairs?" exclaimed her husband in amazement. "Why 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 you see that every one of them has a seat 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 of your furniture."

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

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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 do so wish a blizzard would come this winter!" she sighed. "Do 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 upon."

"Now, tell me the truth," she said earnestly. "Don't you think that housekeeping is perfectly grand?"

"Yes," he returned; but I want dinner. "Oh, dinner," repeated the wife suddenly coming down from the clouds.

"You haven't forgotten about it, have you?" he demanded in an alien language.

"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.

IN THE SHADOW OF DEATH. THE CONDITION OF MANY YOUNG GIRLS IN CANADA. PALE FACES AND BLOODLESS LIPS—GIVEN TO HEADACHES—EXTREME WEAKNESS, HEART PALPITATION AND OTHER DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS—THE MEANS OF CURE READILY AT HAND.

From the Leamington Post. The attention of the Post has lately been frequently called to a remarkable cure in the case of a young girl living within a few miles of this town, whose life was despaired of, but who, as completely cured in a short space of time by the most wonderful of all remedies, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Since reading in a most every issue of the Post of the cures effected by the use of this medicine, we felt it to be a duty we owed to investigate this case which has so urgently been brought to our notice, and we are sure the interview will be read with interest by the thousands of young girls all over Canada, as well as by the parents of such interesting patients.

The young lady in question is not anxious for notoriety, but is willing to make her case known in order that others who are similarly afflicted may have an opportunity of being equally benefited.

The symptoms in her disease differed in no way from those affecting thousands of young girls about her age. She was suffering from extreme weakness, caused by an impoverished condition of the blood, and her chances of life seemed to grow less every day.

The best and brightest faded 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 with the opposite with sallow cheeks, bloodless lips, listless in every motion, despondent, despairing of life with no expectation or hope of regaining health, and with only one wish left, that of complete rest physical and mental, we think it one of the saddest of sights.

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more critical than their parents imagine. Their complexion is pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headaches, shortness of breath on the slightest exercise, faintness and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health.

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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 1000 pounds; she 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 typical dairy 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 between the eyes and nose, with broad muzzle. She should have a very bright, protruding eye—I want a cow I can hang my hat on her eye. 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 I 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 udder. And why? Because if she gives two pails of milk a day it is a matter of some labor to milk her."

Business Cards. P. A. MILLOY, MANUFACTURER OF GINGER ALE, GINGER POP, GINGER BEER, CREAM SODA, PLAIN SODA, CIDERINE. Sole Agent for Plantagenet Waters. 119, 121 ST. ANDRE ST. TELEPHONE 0978.

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OUR WAYFARER

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

Some Apt Illustrations of the Dangers of Introducing Secular Newspapers into Catholic Households.

That Catholics do not give their press the support it deserves has been long a cause of complaint...

Not long ago I had occasion to visit the home of a well known Irish Catholic merchant of this city...

There is scarcely a secular newspaper in the land that can be trusted to deal truthfully with Catholic or Irish questions...

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...

What respect can they have for their race, what belief in past glories, what hope of its future...

Why are so many Irish Catholics ashamed of both faith and nationality but because they have never been taught that popular prejudices is to be fought, not feared?

Fathers and mothers should remember that Catholic principles are not hereditary; they must be implanted and cultivated in each successive generation.

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.

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.

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.

We are often told by optimistic writers that anti-Catholic prejudices are dying out under the enlightening influence of education; and we would very much

like to believe it, did not the daily evidence of our senses point to a less cheering conclusion. Many of the most vulgar falsehoods about the Church are now less generally credited than they once were...

When a native of "the most progressive country in the world, yes-air!" 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.

Ungracious and unkindly as it may seem, Catholics must not believe too readily in apparent truces. They must not let their weapons rust under the impression that they shall never need them any more.

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.

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 yet the secular papers, which are accessible to the youngest members of the family, are filled with all sorts of crimes.

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."

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.

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.

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 in publishing portraits of beauties who are not beauties...

Our friend Brann proclaims that he wishes beauty—that it is his religion. "Woman's beauty, woman's sweetness and woman's truth constitute our terrestrial 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 aestheticism.

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, Limerick and Waterford—last week for the London bacon trade reached the great total of 11,222.

The Westminster Gazette refers to the formal handing over of the Leinster Hall, Dublin, to Messrs. Mottillot and Morell, representing the syndicate which is to transform it into a theatre.

Rather Patrick McKenna, C.M., has died at the house of his order in Sunday's Week. Cork. He had been a severe sufferer for some years from chronic bronchitis, and to his trouble was last week added an attack of congestion of the lungs to which he was succumbing.

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 his bed. Acute pneumonia supervened with fatal results.

The Kanurk teachers' organization passed a resolution, which they submitted to the Cork City and County organization at a meeting, suggesting that the teachers should have one member of Parliament to look after their interests and start a National Teachers' Parliamentary fund to maintain him.

The County Antrim police are investigating the mysterious death of an old woman named Langan, who was found dead at her husband's residence, Ballymena, under circumstances pointing to foul play.

"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.

Wyld—Is Higbee married? Mack—No. Wyld—I thought not. Mack—Why? Wyld—He is always singing "Home, Sweet Home"—Up to Date.

The centenary of the introduction of the potato into Ireland is to be celebrated during the latter part of this month in Dublin, where there will be a great exhibition. The affair will be in charge of the Irish Gardeners' Association.

Every county in Ireland has its nickname signifying a curious tradition, a quality either of praise or blame, or some local attribute. These were very well known once, but are now disappearing by degrees.

The popularity of the HEINTZMAN & CO. Piano is very evident, as nearly 13,000 Heintzmans are to be found in Canadian Homes.

C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine Street. Sole Representative for Montreal.

N.B.—Madame Albani uses Heintzman & Co. Pianos during her approaching tour.

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JACKET NOVELTIES.

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

Another elegant Jacket in Cheviot Serge, latest style Sleeves, Step Collar, Full Back, Large Buttons, perfect fitting, only \$2.95.

GOLF CAPES.

The Best Value and Most Stylish Golf Cape in the Market in all-wool Golf Cloth with self-reversible Plaid Linings.

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

NEW DRESS GOODS.

New, novel and unique weavings and combinations of the different grades of Wool, Mohair and Silk Yarns, as regards style, design and blending of colors.

WINTER DRESS GOODS. Rough and Shaggy Scotch Tweed, in large and small checks, strictly all wool Goods, special for Street or Travelling Costumes, only 57c.

Mohair Effect on Colored Grounds is one of the latest Novelties in Costume Cloth, a great variety of patterns to select from at 75c yard.

Silk and Wool Dress Goods, in Boucle Effects, Bright Satin Sheen Patterns, on Colored Grounds, a Great Novelty, 95c.

ALL LINEN DAMASK. Special value in Unbleached Table Damask, only 17c yard.

ALL-LINEN DAMASK. Bleached Linen Table Damask, wide width, good value, 19c yard.

DINNER NAPKINS. All-Linen Damask Dinner Table Napkins, in 1/2 size, latest designs, only 58c dozen.

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

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

IT PAYS By Mail. To do your shopping with "The Quickest Mail Order Store in Canada."

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THE MARATHON RACE.

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

The Greeks are novices in the matter of athletic sports and had not looked for much success for their own country.

One event only seemed likely to be theirs from its very nature—the long distance run from Marathon—a prize for which has been newly founded by M. Michel Breal, a member of the French institute, in commemoration of that soldier of antiquity who ran all the way to Athens to tell his fellow-citizens of the happy issue of the battle.

The wish was fulfilled. A young peasant named Loues from the village of Marouli was the winner in 2 hours and 55 minutes. He reached the goal fresh and in fine form.

On account of my location and sickness in the family I suffered considerably from nervousness and sleeplessness, and often severe headache.

A Minister's Experience. CAPAD, MICH., Jan. 1894. On account of my location and sickness in the family I suffered considerably from nervousness and sleeplessness, and often severe headache.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free.

Oh! What a Funny Sort of a Sleigh This Is!



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

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

Large Discounts for CASH or MAIL Orders.

R. J. LATIMER, 592 St. Paul St.

Choice of \$125,700 Stock of CARPETS, CURTAINS, FLOOR CLOTHS.

At Bona Fide Sale Net Prices, is creating a lively stir among parties furnishing their homes this season.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

A Home Thrust. Mme. De Stael had fallen out with the Viscount De Choiseul owing to certain malicious reports circulated by the latter.

Little Elsie—Aunt Jane, will you take me along down town when you go shopping at Christmas time? Aunt Jane—But I don't think I'll be here then.

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 non-professional spirit from a very great danger.

"What are you thinking about, little man?" asked a charming hostess of a small boy visitor. "Mamma told me," answered the little man, "not to take two oranges, and I was thinking I'd be mighty lucky if I got one."

Parson Goodman—Why are you crying, little boy? Boy—I can't bear to see the leaves begin to turn, sir.

Parson Goodman—Ah, you must be a born poet. Poets always feel sad at this time of year.

Boy—It's school book leaves that I'm referin' to, sir.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. Felt Like Flying.

I couldn't sleep 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 no mind.

Free A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free.

Yes. And... LATIMER'S SHOWROOM. Is a Funny One Too.

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

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Brain Workers pronounce VIN MARIANI THE IDEAL TONIC. Unequaled by anything in Fortifying, Strengthening and Refreshing Body and Brain.