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Vol. XLVIII. No. 21.

MONTREAL SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10 1898 PRICE FIVE CENTS

# ISHOP GAMERON'S TIMELY WARNING

ed its wice against the evils of drunkand advised its adherents to adopt tal abstinence, as being the best rafeguard against tay possible abuse I alcoholic atimulants. She is the best and most competent judge of the means to be adopted to cope successfully with every kind of social evil; and she has never failed to enjoin upon the faithful the practice of total abstinance from social, moral, patrictic and religious ressons.

Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, on learning that intemperance is on the increase in some parts of his diocese, has sent a circular to the faithful of his discese, in which every argument which could possibly be used against the use and abuse of alchelic drink, and in favor of total abstinence, is lucidly and forcibly set forth. His Lordship says:---

After a careful investigation extending over several years, many of the most renowned specialists of the age have come to the conclusion that slcohel, while it does warm the surface of the body, does not increase its heat, but diminishes it, does not give tone to the muscles but relaxes them and reduces their power, introduces into the human system a distinct elemer of excitement fellowed by muscular depression --- the forerunner of the complete paralysis of the whole frame, and is neither a food nor a strength giver, but practically a health-destroyer, and rank poison, as a beverage. Again, experience proves and ensuaring connected with the use of alcoholic liquor, in this age and wretchedness arising from the existing abuse of it, immensely exceed the whole amount of good derivable from the right use of it. This is an important truth never to be lost sight of. It shows us that it would be a most dangerous fallacy to contend that, in this matter as in others, alcoholic drink is entitled to the benefit of the adage which says that "The abuse of of it." it proves most conclusively that the use of intoxicants is extremely dangerous, and we are assured by Holy Writ that "He that loveth danger shall perish in it," and that "A hard heart shall fare evil at the last" (Eccli. iii, 27). The man who, in the face of indisputable facts, ignores that drunkenness is an enormous sin against nature, a hydra-headed sin against the family, against morals, religion, society, and God, the prolific source of so many other sins we deplore, the begetter of temporal miseries and the bar to their social amelioration, is assuredly a man whose "heart" is indeed "hard," or insensible to the teachings of wisdom and impervious to the voice of the God of truth as well as to the lessons of experience.

Let it next be remembered, says Bishop Cameron, that many practically cannot, partly because of existing temptations arising out of the force of permicious example, partly from want of self-restraint proceeding from moral and religious culture, be temperate in the use of alcoholic drink; and that the reformation of the intemperate cannot be brought about by any means short of total abstinence from spirituous liquors. Further, with the strong encouragement which in various ways is given to the abuse of alcoholic drink, nothing short of total abstinence will prevent the continuance, in the rising generation, of the terrible evils which we have at present to deplore. Lastly, experience has also shown that this reformation cannot, morally speaking, be duly attained without the co-operation and example of the sober classes. In no case is the superiority of example over mere exhortation or precept more obvious than in this. The phrase, "I Practise testotalism myself," is found to be worth more than any amount of preaching the most eloquent.

Had the immortal Father Matthew never pronounced or seted upon his famous "Here goes in the name of God,"--- as he proceeded to take the pledge--never could he have achieved one hundredth part of the marvels that crowned his apostolate, and his centennici this year would have pushed "I see no manhood future for the dinary enthusiae m which has greeted it-

The Catholic Church has always rais- | there is Christian charate, which, as the bishop points out, we should refleet in all our thoughts, words and

Animated by the Spirit of our der

Lord and Muster, we are bound, like St. Paul, to account even one single soul to be so precious that we will on no consideration allow ourselves any indulgence whatever tending to endanger it. According to the great Apietle. there are certain things indifferent or innocent in themselves which we ought to shun if we believe or suspect that to act contrariwise would lead the weak or wavering into sin. Assuredly in his day there was no intrinsic harm in eating meat sacrificed to idols, for, said he, "we know that an idol is nothing in the world," that it has no quality entitling it to fear or esteem, that it is an empty representation and nothing more. Still, remark what he adds: "But take heed lest perhaps this your liberty become a stumbling-block to the weak. For if a man see him that hath kn wledge sit at meat in the idel's temple, shall not his conscience, being weak, be emboldened to eat those things which are sacrificed to idols? And through thy knowledge shall the weak one perish for whom Christ died: Now when ye sin thus against the brethern and wound their weak conscience. ye sin against Christ. Wherefore, if me t scandalize my brother, I will eat no flesh for evermore, lest I scandalize my brother." (1 Cor. viii. 9-13.) Elsewhere he also writes: "Beware of destroying the work of God for meat's sake. All things indeed are clean; but it is evil that there is something so deceitful for the man, who eateth with offence" (giving occasion to the spiritual ruin of his weak brother, or acting against country, that crime, misery and his own conscience). "It is good not not to eat flesh, and not todrink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy bro-

between the use and abuse of meats sacrificed to idols, on the one hand, and the use and abuse of intoxicants on the other? Both these meats and those drinks are good in themselves ta thing good in itself does not afford a and can be used by the enlightened wild argument against the right use and the strong without detriment to their souls; while to the weak or uninstructed they are a source of spiritual death. Now, the Holy Ghoat assures us that "God gave commandment to every man concerring his neighbor" to promote his spiritual advantage; hence St. Paul points out to the strong and enlightened Christians of his day their paramount duty of setting a good example to their weaker brethern by a total abstinence from all meats immelated to idols lest their weak brethern should be scandalized: and were he now to appear in our midst, would he not by a parity of reasoning, vehemently urge upon such of us as are strong in the matter of sobriety to watch over the weak, to set thom a salutary example by entirely abstaining from all intoxicating liquors, because experience hus long since proved that the influence of the

ther is offended, or scandalized, or

weakened" in faith (Rom. My, 20,21).

Who does not see the close analogy

the principle of teetotalism? Seeing, therefore, his lordship continues, that tectotalism induces so powerfully to the preservation of health, that the combined voices of reason and experience proclaim it to be a most potent factor in the work of social amelioration, that revealed reigion soaring above the passions amp prejudices of fallen humanity, and shaping their divine lessons to the self-denying spirit of a crucified God, not only promounces it to be good, but also, under oircumstances which we see most widely to obtain in our day and generation, a necessary preservative against a scandal that deals damnation to those "for whom Christ died," our interest, as individuals, as members of the great Christian family, and as disciples of Jesus Christ. loudly calls upon us to enrol ourselves under the sacred banner of the total abstinence pledge and by a united offort to baffle each and every device of its enemies.

sober can be effectually exerted only

by an example practically embodying

Bishop H. M. Turner, colored, at a recent conference of delegates of the African Methodist Episcopal Oburch, said:---

without evoking any of the oxtraor megro in this country, and the man who is not able to discover that fact on both sides of the Atlantic from existing conditions must be void

But there sig strigher and a violier, of common sense. Our civil, political tribunal than that of reason; however; and social status is degrading, and as

wealth can ever elevate us to the grade of respectability. I say this because we are surrounded by so many influences that militate against our membered.

"The best thing the negro can do is to call a great national convention and ask the United States Congress for a hundred million dellars to meet the expense of starting a line of steamers | Miss Burritt, unknown to her friends between this country and Africa, thus ploneering a domain for our settlement. With this start upon the part | fathers in New York frequently. of the general government, which actnally owes us forty billions of dollars for two hundred and forty-six years of labor, we could build up a business that would enable us to transport to Africa as many of our race as are fit to go. If the United States has hundreds of milli as to throw away in a useless wer, and for other feelish things, surely it can appropriate a hundred million dellars to the most loyal inhabitants it has in its domain.

## NOTES FROM AMERICAN CENTRES.

Monday, November 28th, was the 10th anniversary of the installation of the Right Reverend John S. Foley, D. D., as Bishop of Detroit. The occurrence of the anniversary was taken advantage of by the Clergy of the dioceee to present his lerdship with a congratulatory address, and and an illuminated memorial tablet encased in a heavy gold fr. me, bearing the fellowing inscription: ...

"To the Right Reverent John S. Feley, D.D., a memorial of esteem and affection from the Clergy of his diocese, on the teath anniversary of his installati n as Bish p of Detreit.

"Let the priests who rule well be usteemed worthy of double homer, especially they who lab r in the Word of Doctrine. "--Tim. 5-17.

At frequent intervals during recent years the cheering news comes from different leading cities in the United States and Canada, that Catholic institutions are remembered by n.cn of wealth.

A recent evidence of this fact is to be found in the will of David T. Leahy, New York, who was member of the firm of Edward H. Van Ingen & Co. A large number of Catholic benevo lent institutions receive good legacies.

The executors are Celvin H. McLane. John G. Faron and David T. Leahy, jr. Dudley W. Van Ingen and William L McLane are made alternates in case the first two named fail to qualify. Some of the bequests are as follows:

Cathelic University of America, \$10,-000: St. Mary's General Hestital, St. Mark's avenue, \$10,000; Little Sisters of the Poor. \$10,000; St. Vincent de Paul Society, \$10,000; St. Mary's Maternity and Nursery, \$7,500; St. John's Home Orphan Asylum Society, \$7,500; St. Joseph's Home for Girls, \$7,500: Newsboys' Home, \$5,000; Convent of Mercy, \$7,500: Visitation Ac: demy, \$2,500; Home for Consumptives, \$5,000, and Brooklyn Bureau of Char ities, \$5,000. All these institutions are in Brooklyn except the Catholic reers of the two men. In the past University, which is in Washington, D. C. To the Rev. Nelson H. Baker, superintendent of the Home for Homeless and Destitute Children, of West Seneca, N. Y., is bequeathed \$2,500 to be used for the benefit of that institution, and \$5,000 is left to St. John's

Guild, Manhattan. To Sarah A. Goodwin, Mary F. Goodwin and Katherine Goodwin, \$5,000 each is given. The executors are d.rected to pay to Miss Annie Leahy, a sister of Mr. Leahy, \$2,500 for each of the two years succeeding his death. In addition to this, \$50,000 is left in trust to his business partner, Edward Van Ingen, the income of which is to go to the sister during her lifetime, after which the balance is to revert to

the residuary estate: David T. Lessley, jr., the scu, is liberally dealt with under the term of the will. The executors are instructed to pay over \$600,000, one-third to each of the three following trusts companies: People's, Franklin and Brooklyn. The income of this money is to be paid to David T. Leahy, jr., until he is thirtyfive years old, at which time he is -to receive the principal. If he dies before that time his issue is to get the principal. If there is no issue the money reverts to the residuary estate, onehalf of which is to be divided among the Catholic University of America, in the chairtable institutions, excepting the same proportions responsively "s the several specific legacies. The other half of the residuary estate is to be divided between the Catholic University and Yale University.

The Bridgeport, Conn., correspondent of the New York Herald writes:---Miss Mary L. Burritt, his embraced the Roman Catholic faith, having been recently baptized in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, in New York City. or patriotism to which the appeal degradation begets degradation, the Miss Burritt's change of faith was a genuine surprise to her wealthy neighthere is Christian self-dual bank individual Neither advocation nor bors. She comes of a prominent November resulted 25,000.

Bridgeport family, and 1 s long been one of the regular communicants of Trinity Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Father L. N. Booth, the rector, is a high church man, and Miss Burritt was one of the warmest adherents of the high church ritual intreduced some years ago at Trinity. here, has for a long time been water institution, and visited the massion by

Before embracing the Cathelic faith 8 to was compelled to pursue a thecrous study of the degrastic teachings of the Church. The Paulist Esthers were very strict in their course of preparation of the can lidate. The sacrament was administered by Father O'Keefe, one of the eminent theologlans of the order.

Miss Burritt is about fifty years old, and has long been devout in her church attendance. She is a daughter of the late Dr. Henry L. W. Burritt. an eminent physician, who died tifteen years ago. She has been one of the large contributors to Trinity Church, and her withdrawal is greatly regretted. Her new church home is the Sacred Heart, in which parish she resides. She declines to make any statement concerning her change of faith.

Judge Mergan J. O'Brien, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, poscesses a great deal in recourage than the average lawver whose ambition it is to wear the livery of the Bench. He has signified his intenti n of retiring from the Bench. His resignation will probably soon be in the hands of the Govern r. His term does not expire until December, 1901, so that he could remain on the Beach for three years louger and draw \$17,500 a

studge O'Brien believes he can make more money and perhaps achieve greater fame as a lawyer, because, alth uch a Supreme C art Julge, he is talt 48 years of age.

Judge O'Brien was elected to the Supreme Court Bench in 1881. He was Corp ration Counsel prior to that time. He served in the General Term of the Supreme Court, before which all appeals were argued until by virtue at the new Cinstituti n the Appellate Division of the court was created. Altheagh a Democrat, he was appointed be a Republican Governor to sit upon the Appellate Bench.

### IRISHMEN WHO LEAD IN THE WORLD OF COMMERCE.

Mr. P. A. O'Farrell contributes an interesting article to the Dublin Freeman, under the caption of "Hishmen in Canada," in which he refers to Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, the well-known Vice-president of the C. P. R., as fol-

"Mr. Shaughnessy's parents emigrated from Limerick some sixty years ago to New York, where he was born. He bears a striking family resemblance to Richard Shaughnessy, who was at a recent date member of Parliament for Limerick, and it is impossible not to be struck by the contrast in the cageneration the family gave to Australia Sir John O'Shaughnessy, who was three times Prime Minister of the Colony of Victoria --- as good, as brave, and as warm-hearted an Irishman as I have ever known, and one to whom Sir Charles Gavan Duffy owes more than he tells in his "Life in Two Hemisphores." Unhappily they quarrelled, to the hurt of both, and to the grievious injury of the Irish immigrant, and I am afraid that truth compels me to place the major part of that blame on Sir Charles Gavan Duffy.

Knowing Sir John Shaughnessy as I did, I had hopes that Richard O'Shaughnessy would play a noble part in the history of his time, but he has fallen by the wayside and sunk into obscurity.

But T. G. Shaughnessy, Vice-President of Canadian Pacific Rathroad, is one of the great potent factors in the world of commerce, of finence, and in politics. His name is a household word from Mexico to Hudson's Bay, and merchents at Shanghai and Pekin, at Singapore and at Manila know of the genius and ability of the man. Shaughnessy is the bete noir of the railroad kings of the United States. They have been trying to divert the trade and commerce of America over their own lines, but Van Horne and Shaughnessy have contrived a system by which the Canadian Pacific Reilway gets the lion's share of legitimate American trade.

T. G. Shaughnessy is a type of the successful Irishmen of Canada. He is a brilliant type, to be sure; but all over this vast Dominion I have found men of Irish blood forging ahead to the foremost places in every walk of life. I find them right here in Vancouver."

The Irish Industries sale at Liverpool during the first three days of

## THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK'S Remarks on Education.

following spirited address. He said:---"Sometimes they he rd people discussing Irish affairs ... the actual affairs of the present day- : s if Irelind had risen out of the ocean yesterit was utterly impossible to think that the affairs of a nation, particularly a nation with a history such as Ireland. on that principle. If any me wanted to understand lieland, or serve her, whether he be an Irishman living at home, or an Englishman who, in the fullness of his bounty, will undertake to manage Irish affairs for them, he must go back into history, and see in dealing now; and for that reas n they saw how intimately the question of education was connected with all the other questi us that hal found their eclution, and was only a link in the cliain they had to deal with new. In the beginning of the century-in 1828, from which Lord Emly at read- Ireland was bound hand and fort. Caththe Irel nd had the choice ranking on her wrists and ankles; but one after ar ther these links had tren broken. They had been em migating themselves, but they had rit vet been fullemineipated. There wis not complife em original noise, and the in which the sast majinty of the je ple and t straton alwerst them then a still ileged section."

There was a time in Lord Endy's boe adition was that applied to his fellew-citizens, be dil not core who they were. But he would say it was on intelerable p sition if he was obliged to take a lower place than a man living under the same laws. That was the struggle of Irishmen. They had been struggling up step by step, and had nearly reached the level. One time they were excluded from the land; then were excluded from the House of tepresentation. All these have passed away one by one.

is one of education, and in which any country to deny Ireland justice.

His Lordship Pish p O'Dwyer of I knowledge is the great motive power Limerick, presided at a lecture recent, and the great means by which people ly delivered by Lord Emly in the city were raised up. Now in this century they were taking a more inside us and of the Broken Treaty. At the clase of a more refined way of oppressing the the lecture His Lordship made the Cath lies of Ireland, and shutting us out from the sources of higher knowledge.

Now, he ventured to say that the ess of higher education to the Cathclies of Ireland has in itself amounted day, and had no past hist ry. Now in material consequent to the less of money, and what was equivalent to money, the greatest infliction that could be imp sed upon our people. Ho believed that the went of higher education was worse than an epidemic of sickness, or a famine that might pass over the land, destroying crops and cattle. These things desolated the country for a time, but in a year tho crops grew again, and physical nature the years that are gone by the rocks of renewed itself, and there was no traco the burning question with which he is of the evil, but to lower the educations of the country condemned the people to ign rance, and it was not one, but several generations it would take to repair the evil, and in this time of tho world, when every country was cultivating its intellect, it was cruel, least of the cruel, to hold Irebud in ignorance.

Let them look at Belgium, Sixty

years ago it get its freedom, and set to work to elucate its people. It was like a like of industry tool v. Look at Germany, trammelled and crushed by Nap le or in the beginning of this century, and they went to work and laid the fundation of in wholes in 21 uni ersities, in which the L tills of the Franc -Prassian wars were won before they were ever fought. Took at Eagled. The up the Forlish newspapers day after day they had tore that give his I reship great sate the Dake of Desarbire in one place, isfaction. Sometimes they may many Lord R selecty in another, and Mr. wh said took, we trick Cash his tall Chamberlain in an ther, and what is trish ecclesiastics have gost literties the great said quertien that every and great privileges. Compare the man is addressing himself to: It is Catholic Church in Iteland with the haw they will educate the people and Cath lie Church in France or Germany, I to in the intellect of England, to see and see his much better they were in that in their industrial pursuits the irel ad." That was a view of the people will be able to held their own question his I reship dways refused province other nations. No effort is too to take. He considered it an absolugrent, no money is too much to spend ntely unfair and nureas nable view. He would not compare himself or his coreligionists with the people of any the Liberer to the son of the nobleother country. He took the liws of man, and they will keep the four mil-the country in which he lived, and the libbs of light Catholics in the position constitution that is every man's: and in which they were a hundred years ago the standard that he applied to his The coastin was a laboring men's question, as well as a notdeman's. It was said that this university question is one only for the sons of the gentry, and for a few select people of the higher classes. There was no greater mistake. Democracy had gone ahead in this century. The old feudal restions were passing away, the old order changeth, and the inheritance that from the Parliamentary franchise: every country is knowledge, and the their members of Palliament box or their box or the box or their box or their box or the b has come to the por man's son in power that knowledge gives. If the people of Ireland, said his fordship in conclusion, realized the wrong that is being done them, he believed there would be on this university question But the meth id that was being ap- an agitation that would shake the plied now in this 19th Century country, and make it impossible for

Rev. Father O'Bryan, the popular Mrs. Quinn. and able president of Loyela College occupied the pulpit at St. James Cathedral on Sunday last.

At the regular meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society the secretary, Mr. James Brady, referred to the death of two members of the Socicty, Patrick Ryen and Owen Molloy. Resolutions of condolence were passed to the families of the deceased.

The Conversazione held at Loyola D. Cogan; Treasurer, T. McDonnell; College on Thursday last was one of Marshal, I. T. Glennon; Guard, E. the most successful social gatherings held in Montreal for many years. There was a large attendance of leading citizens in the circles of English-speaking and French-Canadian Catholics. The handsome sum of \$850 was realized in aid of the Chapel Fund.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., and his talented wife, gave some tangible appreciation of the splendid work being done in musical circles by that clever little musical organization composed of young Irish-Canadian Catholies, from the Parish of St. Ann's of to whom we return thanks... this city, and known under the name of the Orpheus Quartette, when they entertained the gentlemen composing it, to a luncheon at their home at St. Anne's P. O.

Prof. P. J. Shea, the well-known orquartette, as well, as Messis, Murphy, January 1st, 1899.

NOTES OF THE CHY AND DISTRICT | Mullarkey, Penfeld and Quinn, its members, speak in glowing terms of the generous hespitality of Mr. and

## BRANCH 54 C. M. B. A.

At a meeting of the above Branch held on Friday the 2nd inst. the following were elected to hold office dur-

ing the ensuing year:---Spiritual Director, Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, P. P.; President, C. O'Brien; First Vice-president, James McShane; Second Vice-president, J. Corman; Medical Adviser, Dr. Demers; Secretary, F. D. Daly; Assistant-secretary. J. Hammond; Financial Secretary, J. Brennau; Trustees, J. McShane and Hammond replace the cutgoing Trustees, C. O'Brien and McMahon.

The foregoing were elected without opposition and with the exception of one are the same who served during the past year.

The affairs of the Branch are in a satisfactory state, and it is to be hoped that the coming year will bring it. increased prosperity.

The Branch held a euchre party last week, which was an unqualified success, owing in great messure to our friends and confreres of Branch 28.

Leave your order with us to have your plane or organ tuned or repaired for Christmas. We will do it as cheap as is consistent with the beat of workmanship. The D. W. Karn ganist and director of St. Anne's Co., Ltd., Karn Hall Bldg., St. Cath. Choir, who is the organizer, of the erine street. Open evenings until

## ANTHOENOS DE Non-Catholic Colleges.

president of St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., delivered the following able and remarkable address, on Nov. 21, before the Alumni of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., the report of which we take from the New York "Freeman's Journal":---

Mr. Chairman: As you have intimated in your letter to me, there is a danger confronting the Catholic colloges at the present moment which is causing considerable anxiety, but which it is hoped the zeal and energy, especially of their devoted alumni, may diminish in part, or possibly cause to pass away altogether. It is the neglect or desertion of Catholic colleges by Catholic students in favor of their more richly endowed competitors in the work of education.

I am under the impression, though perhaps a mistaken one, that the number of these deserters is exeggerated, but the matter is serious enough to call for our earnest consideration.

The explanation of these defections is, first of all, the splendor and magnificence and apparently boundless wealth of those non-Catholic institutions. It is doubtful if even in the times when colleges and universities were backed by the muniticence of kings, such limitless generosity was displayed in the cause of learning as by private individuals to-day, many of whom have had little, if any, educational advantages themselves. Millions are but trifles in the open hands of these benefactors, and it is not surprising that many of our people are dazzled by the display, and hasten to gather up the treasures which are thrown so lavishly before them.

The second is the sometimes unblushingly expressed desire of a cial advancement, which is supp sed to be attainable by means of these colleges. They are regarded as the open doors by which one may be ushered into what is assumed to be the best society, and as affording a half guarantee of future business and professional success through acquaintances formed in the lecture halls or on the football field of these institutions. In other words, it is a business venture, coupled with a humiliating admission of inferiority.

The third originates in a growing spirit of insubordination, and a desire of freedom from the discipline and restraint which Catholic colleges impose. On the part of the boys, it is the great change in their morel standard; on the part of the parents, it is the first great abdication of their authority. There are few of us who have not felt pity for the weak-willed and almost weak-minded gray-haired father and moether dictated to by an ignorant, silly, and sometimes stupid boy as to where he shall go to receive what is amusingly called his educa-

The main pretext, however, which is alleged, and which sometimes serves as a cloak for these we have just referred to, is that Cath lie education is not calculated to fit a man for the work which the world expects him to perform. These self-constituted censors are not qualified to judge, but they have no hesitation in expressing that opinion.

We shall make short shrift of these unworthy objections. The first originates in a vulgar admiration, not to say adoration, of wealth, and it is questionable if any education whatever would affect a mind so constitutionally sordid and malformed.

As a business speculation it is on a most unsubstantial basis, for sentimental college associations do bot count for much in hard-hearted commerce, and social recognition is likely to be withheld, for the reason that our better class, being new-risen themselves, have a fine scorn for a parvenu. We have seen it achieved sometimes, but at the price of spiritual ship-

With regard to the third, viz., leaving to a raw and undisciplined lad the option of choosing his course and place of studies, it ought to be sufficient to say to the boy that defiance of one's obligations by doing as one wishes, is not manhood, nor manly; and to the parents that the renounciation of their sacred rights by the concession of such an unchristian and unnatural assumption on the part of their offspring is inviting a curse on themselves and their children alike. Nothing can ever repair a wasted youth.

As to the allegation that Catholic education il not in touch with the times, I will, with your permission, speak more at length, stating, however, as a preliminary, the motives which prompt us to condemn the attitude of some of our fellow Catholics in this grave matter.

For clearness' sake, let us premise that in education there are two stages lic faith and practice, and explain --- one, which we shall characterize as that of formation; the other, more es- ; sars or eyes of his associates. He will ed and fied, and the country was say pecially that of information. The latter is chiefly the time given to special or technical studies, whereas the college course aims primarily at the work of formation, or laying the gen-

As regards the period of special and

Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., nothing to say, as it begins only after the completion of the college course. It may be remarked, however, that if any harm results from the anti-Catholic or sometimes anti-christian atmosphere which the student is obliged to breathe in some of the institutions where such studies are made, it is to be ascribed to his neglect in applying the principles which he has been taught, and not to the college from which he comes.

What we are considering new is the period of formation, which is specifically the work of college education, and we condemn the course of Catholic students and their parents for setting side Catholic colleges for non-Catholic ones for the following reasons:---

We condemn it for justice's sake, for we fail to see why the law which compels the humbler and poorer classes to send their children to the Catholic schools which their hard-earned pennies support is to be relaxed for their richer neighbors where there is intinitely greater danger of perversion. The possession of wealth d.es not dispense with, but imposes a much more serious obligation in this matter.

We condemn it because we detest a coward and a traitor. The man that in the midst of the fray will leave his own kith and kin while they are struggling and weak, will desert his country in her hour of peril when it is c.nducive to his worldly advantage,

We deplore their desertion indeed, but we feel that we should say to them as Gide n did to his soldiers: "Those of you who are afraid, go," and even if our instruments are as yet but as puts of cracked earthenware in comparison with silver and gold of our adversaries, we have the torch of truth that will flare out in the darkness around us, and be more potent than material weapons to win the victory. The pity is that like Gideon we don't use our trumpets more to tell the world what we are and where we stand; but as Veltaire said, "The trouble with men fighting in a good cause is, they are timid, sont des

We condemn it because it shatters a b y's family and racial traditions. A native born American myself, I yield to no one in the love of my country. and would prevent with all my power any sectional or national division from any source; but as the New Yorker points with commendable pride to his Holland ancestry, some of it humble enough, and the New Englander to his descent from the Filgrims, why should we be debarred from our own glotims retrospect? The lay that will blush i.st hiè Celtic origin and be ashamed of the race that his made the most splendid fight in the history of the world against oppression; that has kept, at least in the land of its origin, higher education what have we but a vigor of faith, a transcendent purity of morals, and a marvellous brilliancy of intellect, in spite of the dark centuries in which all education was denied them, is indicting an irreparable injury upon his character as a man. To lose those splendid memories is a calamity for any man whose mind should be stored with glorious and inspiring thoughts, while to cherish them will not only make him less a patriot, but historical knowledge of exploded syson the contrary, will fill his soul with enthusiasm to emulate in his own land the heroic deeds of these from whom he sprung. In uncongenial surroundings the boy will not only forget, but repudiate this splendid heritage, and he and his fellow men will be the suf-

We condemn it because we see in that assertion an almost certain danger to the boy's religious faith. Jas. Russell Lowell said if he had a son who was a blockhead he would send him to college anyhow, for he could not help feeling the influences of the surroundings in which he lived. So for a Catholic youth entering a Protestant college in the apologetic, halfthankful, or perhaps defiant at itude which he would be compelled to assume, it is impossible for him not to feel a change in his views and conclusions about his Church and faith, He is not at home.

In presence of a venerable teaching body which possesses all the appearance and no doubt the reality of learning, with limitless resources back of them for the prosecution of their re- which the troops of Pickett broke, and searches; in splendid surroundings which bear the stamp of approval of the world of wealth and refinement, amid throngs of students generally better conditioned than he is financially, and among whom he is a sort of curiosity, he will be a strong boy if he does not begin to minimize Cathoaway or conceal what might shock the be a marvel if he bears unmoved the insidious or open attacks on his faith which are too sure to meet him in history, or the side flings that are made

whose morals they have no check the chances are deplorably; agents then that me will abundon the practices of his religion and perhaps openly deny his faith. The consequences of that are far-reaching. A bad Catholic will go further than an ordinary man when once be starts on the way of vice. He has broken stronger ties, and is more conscious of the grievousness of his revolt. It may be looking a little further than the subject warrants, but we cannot conceal the fact that it is among apostute Catholic nations that some of the worst types of the anarchist are to be found to-day. It is the result of education without religion.

It is a most unwise, as well as unpatriotic, thing for Protestants to weaken the faith of a Catholic in his Church and creed. With it he is a most ardent and devoted patriot, but in the apostate there are the elements of a traitor to his country.

Lastly, to say that the education of Catholic colleges is not suited for the present day, is to confess one's self ignorant of the actual trend which things educational are taking.

The Hon. William Torrey Harris, United States Commissioner of Educaation, in an address delivered at the Quarter Contennial of Boston University, May 3, 1898, and subsequently in an address at Washington, declares that "our numerous self-educated men of whom we are so proud" (and who, I may add, are continually quoted against us), "have never advanced beyond elementary methods. Very often," he says, "they are men of great accumulations in the way of isolated scraps of information. They have memory pouches unduly developed," They have become conspicuous chiefly because they are carrow and have forced their way along that narrow pathyway into prominence. "It is absurd to suppree," he continues, "that those men can solve the problems that are now before us, especially since territorial expansion has widened our national horizon. The America of the future must be fashioned by men of higher education, and the glory of higher education is that it makes philosophy its leading discipline, and gives an ethical bent to all its branches of study. Higher education must direct the student in history and psychology, in the understanding of deep national principles and the aspirations which mould and govern men in their individual and social actions. The really educated man must be a philosopher, and is by that fact the spiritual monitor of the community of which he

There we have it. With Oxford and Cambridge insisting upon Latin, Greek, modern languages, elementary mathematics and some science as the proper college course, with Edward Everett Hale pleading for systematic teaching in morality, and the United States Commissioner, whose word is accepted as law by public school educators throughout the land, decreeing that philosophy is an essential in the actual lines of our own curriculum? Surely with such authorities as these it cannot be said that Catholic teaching is out of touch with the times we live in. Nay, with one of these classical languages used among us as a living medium of speech, with moral teaching and moral sacramental helps not obtainable elsewhere; with the philosophy, which is not a mere tems, as in most non-Catholic colleges, but a scientific ressoned course through the whole range of metaphysical and ethical research, which always concludes our course, and which is pursued six or seven years by all the professors a preparation for teaching even grammar, we can safely say that we are not only out of touch with the times, but better equipped than most men to meet the exigencies which are indicated by these great authorities in the matter of educa-

is a part."

Our attitude on this matter calls to mind a notable utterance made on the battlefield at Gettysburg, at a moment when many in our army were al-

ready despairing the issue. Behind the dense woods to the west the war-scarred legions of Lee liad hurried to the fray. North of the town the heroic Reynolds fell and the first blood was spilled. In the town and south of it the retreating Federals made a stand on the second day; and the third found them ranged behind the deadly line of camnon on fortified on that fierce hill which nature reared for them as an impregmable fortress. "We have been hammered into a position," said Newton to Meade, "from which we cannot be disludged." Round that fortress the fury of the battle spent itself; down in the bloody wheat field and in the Devil's Den until at last shattered and defeated, the great army turn-

So, if we may compare little things with great, has the battle of education work of formation, or laying the general foundation in the boy's character and habit of thought for the after business of life.

Deprived of that sacramental life which is essential for him to maintain the sheriff from the door gathering. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul the highest authority in this world technical studies we have at present his falth and morals; removed from what hurried resources we could spread rapidly once it was organized in wide Catholic charitable organization.

rease. with shapinfely in competent on for our professors ; with her help in the way of gifts and foundations described by many wealthy Catholics, with little sympathy and plenty of coldacts; and oriticism and condemnation, taunted: for our failures and flouted for being out of joint with the times, we have struggled on year after year through good and avil report, until at last we have edifices which we can look at with pride, facilities for literary and scientific education in libraries and laboratories which are equal if not superior to those of many much-talked of institutions, with representatives of our training not only in the sombre black or princely purple of the ecclesiastical state, but in all the learned professions-in business life, in the halls of legislature, on the bench, in the army and in establishments of the in our upper courses, and what is most amazing, with precisely that course of to through the dark and gloomy days of what we may characterize as the scientific rebellion, recognized and endorsed as the unly one that can fit men to be leaders in the battle of life. which will save the nation.

and of the peculary below that is showed on the most moon. spicuous institutione not to speak of the millions that are granted to the great universities, nay, if we had even the loyal auppoint that we have a right to of the weelthier Catholics, we could be acknowledged leaders in the work of collegiate education.

With the relining and elevating fluences of classical studies, with the deep knowledge and comprehensive grasp of the principles of individual and social life which Catholic philosophy bestows, with that religious and moral formation which Catholic colleges alone can give, we are better able than others to meet the dangers which threaten civilization from the higher or the highest education, with grossness and sordidness of growing the headquarters of the society are at an ever increasing number of students wealth, from the atheism which is perrading the whole social and politi- set the societies in this country were cal world, as well as from the immor- all subject to the superior council in studies which we have been clinging ality which is increasing with such ap. New York; but as the number of the palling rapidity, and to build up in Catholic colleges the rock upon which those forces will be shattered, and around which the battle will be fought

## VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY

report for 1897, rendered by the New the preceding year; and yet the averwhich was 3,778 in 1896, fell to 3,766 ilies relieved by these conferences. in 1897 was 24,239, as against 21,981 the previous twelve months. The visits made aggregated 174,318, an increase of 18,930 over the figures of 1896; but

in the number of situations procured there is a falling off of 58, which may perhaps, be interpreted as indicating that work was easier to obtain by applicants themselves last year. The work stand 1,271 for 1897, against 1.329 for 1996. The financial report knowledged in public. shows that the receipts of the 393 conferences reporting during 1897 were \$215.593. That is a gain over the 1896 figures, \$198,148. The collections at the meetings showed a decline last year, \$24,247 against \$25.040 in 1896; the expenditures exhibit am increase, \$200,579 against \$183,428 in 1896. The superior council comments as feljurisdiction:-- "While the number of an increase in membership, and a very noticeaule increase in visits to the poor, in moneys expended and in receipts, which go to show that our members are paying attention to the principal work of our society, the visiting of the poor at their homes.

Sixty-five years ago, last May, the first conference of St. Vincent de Paul was organized at Paris; in a back room of the offices of the Tribune Catholique, with eight members, at the instigation of Frederick Ozanam, who is justly regarded by all Vincentians as the father and founder of their charitable organization. To-day there is hardly a country in the whole Catholic world which has not its conference of St. Vincent de l'aul, the members of which bodies are to be found prosecuting their truly philanthropic undertaking in faraway China and Egypt, in India, Africa and Australia, as zealously and unostentatiously as they are doing their work here in our own cities and villages. It was estimated a couple of years ago --- and the figures then given hold good yet, though they should, doubtless, be increased somewhat... that from the first conference which was organized at Paris sixtyfive years ago, with so small a membership, there have since sprung into existence more than 5,000 similar organizations whose present strongth remany more honorary members. The especial work of this Catholic charitable and needy; and at the formation of the first conference, M. Bailly, who presided, said to his colleagues .-- "Be not content to dole out alms; that is a very cheap and unwise charity, even if you had wealth; as, it is, you have none. Give to each family what personal help your own better training enables you to give. In one place it will be legal, in another medical advice; to some you may judiciously give practical counsel; for others you may procure work. In all cases help them to help primary duty, whether you take them

FROM THE ROSTON REPUBLIC. The latest issue of the St. Vincent | Paris. In France it reached out from de Paul Quarterly gives us the annual | the capital into the provinces; from the provinces it crossed the national boundaries into adjoining lands, whence York superior council, of the various it was carried across the seas, north councils and conferences under its jur- and south, east and west, into every isdiction, to the council general in country in which the Catholic Church Paris, and in that report we get a whose spiritual teachings prompted and summary of the charitable work | inspired its work, was represented. which the aforesaid councils and con- France to-day possesses about 1,200 ferences accomplished during the year conferences; Italy bosses of 300; Irethis report embraces. The number of land counts 150 in her parishes; Engconferences reporting to the New York | land has 133; Canada shows 101; Scotsuperior council were 393, represent- land rejoices in 55; while the active ing an active membership of 6,485. membership of the German and Aus-This is a membership gain of 111 over trian conferences is computed at 12,-000, and that of the Belgian bodies at age attendance at the weekly meetings, 11,000. Here in our own land, according to a recent statement made by one the following year, a very slight dimi- of our leading Vincentian officials, nution, however. The number of fam- there are about 500 conferences, aggregating in all a membership of 7,000, which meet week after week through out the year in the interests of the poor and for the furtherance of the works that the society regards as its especial labors. In the jurisdiction of the central council of Boston there are included at the present time, affiliated and isolated conferences together, nearly, if not fully, 80 conferences; figures of this detail of Vincentian and the good work which these bodies accomplish has been repeatedly ac-

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul

secured its first foothold in the Unit-

ed States in the City of New York,

where a conference, the initial one to be established in this country, was organized in February, 1846, at the old St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott St. lows on these comparative showings of For ten years or thereabouts that conthe conferences and councils in its | ference appears to have been the only American one; but in the closing years | society's treasury is proposed to the conferences remains the same, there is of the fifties similar organizations came into being in various parts of the land. Archbishop Williams, when he was pastor of the old St. James' Church on Albany street, brought the St. Vincent de Paul Society to this city. The date of the aggregation of the St. James' conference to the New York council was April 1st, 1862; and speaking of its organization seven years ago, the venerable archbishop said that the society's work then covered thirty-one years, and he added that when he set about its formation he knew of but one conference in the country, that of St. Peter's Parish New York, the rector of which, the late Monsignor William Quinn, he personally visited, in order to get from him a full explanation of the workings of the society. Outside of this archdiocese the St. Vincent de l'aul Society is found at work in Bishop Harkins' jurisdiction, where the first conference, founded in the cathedral parish, was aggregated on All Saints' day, 1865; in the Manchester diocese, in St. Joseph's, St. Ann's and St. Patrick's parishes, Manchester; in Bishop Beaven's episcopate, at Springfield and Chicopee Falls; and there are isolated conferences in St. Patrick's and St. Dominic's parishes, Portland, in Lyon, Fitchburg, Pittsfield, Fall River, Monson, Worcester, Lawrence, Lowell' Valley Falls, Westerly, Brockton, and perhaps some few other presents about 100,000 active, with places. It may be, too, that some of these isolated societies have become aggregated with particular or general organization is the relief of the poor | councils since the issuance of the report from which their standing as isolated conferences is taken. The report of the New York superior council, the statistical exhibit of whose work is given at the beginning of this paper, includes the reports of 79 councils in the circumscription of the Boston central council; 42 of the Baltimore jurisdiction; 80 of Chicago; 79 of Philadelphia and 18 of St. Paul. These are all aggregated societies, but the report also included the year's work of 145 other conferences that are unaggrethemselves, and consider this your gated as yet. During 1897 two New England conferences received letters

their limits, pronounces, if there be occasion, and in serious cases, the die. solution of conferences and of counclis, adopts general decisions which ex. tend to the whole society, interprets or modifies the general rule, as occas. ions arise, and directs all the conferences by its correspondence, its circulass and its bulleties. Its existence goes back to the origin of the society itself, so soon as there were several conferenced; and its action has heen successfully developed according as the general interests of the work have in. creased and become of greater im. portance." The president at present of this central body is M. Pages, the president-general as he is called, and 6 Rue Furstenberg, Paris. At the out. conferences increased, it was found that the work of supervising their ef. forts was too large for one body, and hence central councils were established at Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Paul. There is also an upper council, as it is called, at St, Louis, and a superior council at New Orleans, and the council of Brooklyn also appears to be an independent body. The New York council says in its latest report: "The information of central councils has been of great advantage to the society in the location in which they were instituted, and we hope soon to have them in existence over all parts of the circumscription. The business of the country has been very poor for the past few years, and this condition of affairs has had its effect on the progress of the society; for while it made the demands upon us greater, it has also kept out of the ranks of the active workers men who ordinarily would give much of their time to the task of looking after God's poor, but who were unexpectedly confronted with business difficulties which left them in no frame of mind to think of any other subject than keeping their own homes intact. Des. pite all those difficulties we have made some progress, and with the dawn of

and council on. This council general, any the rules of the council general, the council general the council of the council of the councils of different degrees, fixe

One of the best features of this Catholic charitable organization is the quiet and unostentations manner wherein its members acquit themselves of the duties which they assume when they jo.n the conferences. There is very little, if any, publicity to their work. They meet once each week to consider what is to be done for the relief of their particular charges: listen to reports, put their hands in their pockets for contributions to the society's funds, and thus week after week, the whole year around, they go on visiting the poor, inquiring into their needs, and relieving their wants as far as it is in their power to do so. Once a year, perhaps, he parish is asked to waite in their work by contirbuting, at the masses, to the funds of the society, or it may be that a picuic for the benefit of the parish. But the bulk of the funds of each society comes from its own members and the gifts of charitably disposed persons, and upon the active members devolve the duty, not always a pleasant one, of carrying out the society's efforts in behalf of God's [Continued on Page 3.]

prosperity in the business world we

may also look to an era of equal pres-

perity for the society."



fors prose, and science from the house-top, but just so long as the so long as the birds sing and birds sing and the flowers bloom, and a maiden's lips are cherry-red, and a young man's eyes look love, just so long the lads and lassies will kiss—and kiss

And where, good men, is the harm if the kissers and kissees be healthy, and true love stands sponsor. It is only when ilhealth has blasted the sweet cleanliness of youth that death lurks upon its line. The youth that death lurks upon its lips. The deadly germs of dread consumption are as harmless as June-time butterflies to the young man or woman who is thoroughly clean, sweet and healthy in every fiber and tissue. The germs of disease only attack that which is already partly decayed.

that which is already partly decayed.

There is a great medicine that is a sure and certain protection against all germs and a speedy cure for all germ diseases. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It gives youthful zest to the appetite. It corrects all faults of the digestion. It aids assimilation. It fills the blood with the vital, life-riving elements of the food. the vital, life-giving elements of the food. It builds sweet, clean, healthy tissues in every part of the body. It drives out all disease germs. It cures 98 per cent, of all cases of bronchial, throat and lung affections. tions if taken in time. All good medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing "just as

good."

Mr. Jos. Henderson Dirblun, of 544 Josephine Street, New Orleans, La., writes: "I was ailing for some two years, suffering from dyspepsia, a tired feeling, and loss of energy and appetite. I tried one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and found great relief. I took two more bottles, three in all, and one or two vials of the 'Pellets', when I was in good health again. I recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to do all that it is claimed to do."

A man or woman who neglects constitution suffers from slow poisoning Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constitution. One little." Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION Kindling, \$2.00; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarao J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond Square. Jele praidones

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 80th, the first public scance of the present year was presented. From the time and labor devoted to preparing for this seance it was confidently expected by all that it would be an auspicious opening of their public entertainments that it would be a worthy celebration of one of their national feasts, and that it would add new laurels to their beloved and time-honored society.

That it fully realized these expectations was amply proved by the rapturous applause accorded to the performers during the progress of the entertainment, by the vast audience assembled in the new and spacious College Hall. At 8,15 the curtain rose and rerealed to the admiring gaze of the spectators a handsomely decorated

The President, Mr. Edward P. Murphy, opened the proceedings with a few well-chosen remarks at the close of which he read the following programme:---Overture .. .. .. .. .. College Band.

Oration .. .. The Price of Peace, Mr. Al. L. Marrilley. Selection ... ... ... ... ... ... Orchestra.

"THE CRIPPLE" ... A Melodrama. A Grand Dramatic Composition by the Rev. Fr. McNamee.

Paul .. The Cripple .. Martin P. Reid Anthony .. His Brother .. J. V. Hussion Count Felix, their Guardian

Philip .. their cousin .. J. P. Powers Urban ... Bandit .. .. J. J. O'Brien | number of superiors and representa-Sebastian .. Bandit .. .. J. F. Murphy tives of various religious orders.

Adolphus ... ... Jos. L. Loughran Captain of Guards .. Robert C. Sweeney Grand Finale .. Stars and Stripes, Orchestra.

> Mr. Al. L. Marilley delivered in glowing accents his masterly oration on "The Price of Peace," one of the most eloquent speeches ever given within the classic precincts of St. Laurent College. The actors performed their parts in an excellent amoner and won for themselves a reputation that will cause them to be remembered in the annals of the Society. Martin P Reid, as the cripple, shows that, though young, he possesses great promise of an able actor.

Mr. James V. Hussion nobly executed the role of Anthony and well maintained his reputation as the Society's star in the histrionic art; whilst Mesers. Murphy and Powers almost rivalled each other in the able manner in which they performed their respective parts. Mr. Thos. C. Loughlin as the beggar, was true to nature; and of the three bandits, O'Brien, Murphy or Daly, might, without the shade of a doubt, make his living on the stage in the role of the heavy villain. The graceful way Mr. McNamara moved about the stage in the attire of a monk would make one almost believe he had found his vocation.

The other participants, Messrs. Lennox, McCann, Loughran and Sweeney, are to be complimented on their success, as they exhibited talent rarely found in young amateurs. For this pronounced success great credit is due Rev. Father McNamee, C.S.C., for his zeal and untiring efforts in behalf of the Society. The committee received invaluable aid from Mr. M. J. Daneaf in the stage settings, decorations, etc., for which they feel deeply indebted. E. P. Murphy Among the distinguished guests were: Sir William Hingston, Mayor Jasmin Nicholas .. The Beggar .. T.C. Loughlin of the Village of St. Laurent, and a

## THE INTOLERANT CLASS.

exhibit intolerance by refusing to permit others to enjoy that freedom of opinion they claim for themselves, It is nevertheless a product of ignorance. There are many kinds of knowledge, but we have become so accustomed to associating knowledge with book learning that we are too apt to are intelligent and those that have not read are ignorant. This is not always, nor even generally true. There are many well-informed men who have little book learning, but have acquired knowledge of men and things by observation and the application of their reasoning faculties to their limited field of learning. There are others who read much, but never think, and they acquire little knowledge, even though they may remember what they have tead. Therefore, although the intolerant man is necessarily ignorant, he need not be uneducated. His intolerance, however, shuts to him the gates of learning. He usually starts with misinformation and then perversely refuses to listen to any explanation or to have his wrong views corrected. He sets up his own beliefs or opinions as unquestionably correct, not after fair examination of other beliefs and oplaions, but in disregard of them. He is grossly unjust, for while demanding for himself the utmost freedom of opinion he denies it to all who do not agree with him.

The intolerance of opposing beliefs or opinions, bad as that may be, is not quite so inexcusable as intelerance of matters of fact into which the man ot strong prejudices may be led. A great many stories and plays that are accounted good would not exist but for the intolerance of fact exhibited by the characters in a manner which is admitted to be natural. A word spoken at the right time or an explanation given at a critical moment would destroy the plot, but the intolerant man | depend upon the opinions that men or woman refuses to listen or acts | hold of it.-Baltimore Sum.

Although educated people sometimes | upon misinformation or upon hearing half of the story, and so we have a novel or a five act play to straighten out the situation. 'It is unfortunate that these stories and plays, though sometimes exaggerated, have in them a germ of truth. Intolerant men and women are responsible for a great deal of human distress, besides the novels and the plays. They refuse to be informed or taught and are usually tinate enough to compel some other people to follow their bad example.

In contrast with the intolerant man

is the philosopher seeking information from every source, pleased to hear views contradicting his own because of the light thrown upon a subject by a discussion, humbly acknowledging his fallibility and willing to allow all others the freedom he asks for himself. There are not many such philosophers, nor need we aspire to be of their numher. But we should all of us endeavor to control whatever disposition we may have to become so intolerant of others as to deprive ourselves of the information they may have to impart. Our beliefs should be strongly held. The man who to avoid intolerance embraces any belief presented to him, holding his opinion tentatively awaiting further light, may be a philosopher, but lacks decision. Holding our own beliefs strongly, we need not be intolerant of others, but may and should respect those who hold other beliefs. We shall be the better able to hold them when we know how others look upon them and what different views may be taken on the same subject. Intolerance is mot only founded upon, but helps to perpetuate ignorance. The intolerant manis not infrequently found following a party name after the party has deserted it, as it does sometimes. He will listen to no explanation and clings to the lifeless form after the spirit has deserted it. We should try to avoid intolerance for our own sakes as well as injustice to others, keeping in mind the fact that the truth does not

## Musical Profession in England.

Savoy Theatre, remarks the London correspondent of the Sun, N. Y., marked the completion, or, rather, the anniversary, of the beginning of the longest run of comic opera that this or any other stage has seen. For twenty-one years, since the first production of "The Sorcerer," on Nov. 17, 1877, London has had Gilbert and Sullivan opera under D'Oyly Carte management. And what has been the pub-Nent? The answer in figures of atten-

Last evening's performance at the | don and the provinces has been carefully estimated by the management, and the amount is stupendous. The total is not less than \$15,000,000.

The votaries of Wagner would seem to make comparison upon a vulgar financial basis of the popularity of the great master's work, and that of the less serious and more tuneful melo. dist, but it is no reproach to the musical taste of the English people that they have paid this vast sum to visit the Gilbert and Sullivan shrine. It is lic support of this class of entertain rank sacrilege, of course, for me to couple such words as "Valkyrie" and damoe I am unable to give in fact, "Pinafore," or "Siegfried" and "Mithere is no record; but the sum which kade," and to point out any superiorithe. English public hase paid in Lon- ty in mere numbers of the pilgrims to

# ISS JESSIE MORRIS.

Her Head Ached So Terribly, She Thought It Would Split Open, and She Was a Constant Sufferer—She Gives the Story of Her Recovery.

Who can describe the awful suffering endured by girls and women from headache? Who can truthfully tell of their fainting spells, dizziness and backache? No one lives who can put together the right words to describe the endless torture of female weaknesses.

Women need not suffer any longer. They need not go on being pale and weak. There is a cure for them-a certain medicine. They may shake their heads when they read this, but it is true just the same. They may have lost hope because other remedies have failed, but this medicine does not fail. One who has been rescued from the terrible grasp of femalewc\_kness writes as follows:-

"For six years I was a constant sufferer from female weakness. My head ached nearly all the time. At times thought it would split open. I had fainting spells, a terrible pain under the heart, bearing-downpains, and my sides ached very much. Often I could not walk because my back ached so. I was constipated, weak, run-down and dis-couraged. I doctored with several phy-

278 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.

den. It will even be resented, per-

haps, if I call attention apologetically

to the fact that when the Gilbert and

Sullivan fever was at its height in

England the genius of "the Ring" was

almost unrecognized in this musically

But it is a fact which councit fail to

impress all minds that Shakespeare al-

one of the dramatists and composers

whom the world has known has ap-

pealed more successfully to the play-

going public of modern times than the

two men who witnessed last night's

reproduction of their joint work of

more than twenty-one years ago. No

one is able to say even approximately

how many times the Gilbert and Sul-

livan operas have been played in all

parts of the world, but at the Savov

alone the number of performances ap-

proaches 6,000---5,954, to be exact.

Without making account of "Trial by

Jury," which had a successful run in

1874, it is interesting to note the

varying popularity of the series of a

was the first. "The Mikado" heads

the list, with 1,147 performances at

the Savoy alone. Then follow 'Pina-

679; "Yeoman of the Guard," 609;

"Patience," 577; "Pirates of Pen-

zance," 440; "Iolanthe," 398; "The

Sorcerer," 383; "Ruddigore," 287;

'Princess Ida," 246; "Utopia, Linit-

The fluctuation in the market price

of song copyrights may well give rise

to peculiar reflections, cynical and

otherwise, in the minds of musical

critics. In other words, there is no

accounting for popular taste, in Eng-

land at all events, although it must be

admitted that exceptional popularity

almost always implies intrinsic merit.

The sentiment of a new song more

than its melody, the words rather

than the music, and the appropriate-

ness of the production to the particu-

lar public fad or prejudice of the mo-

ment have more to do with success in

England, as in some other countries,

than genuine artistic merit, A six-

teen days sale' sale of the English

copyright of many songs is now in

progress in a London auction room, and

the fact that the first five days' sale

netted more than \$75,000 shows that

there is money as well as music in

songs in this country. It appears also

that the market is particularly good

just now, for the highest price ever

realized in England for a song was bid

for Mascherom's "For All Eternity."

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perienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great

medicine the best results of medical re-

search. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern

medicine, containing just those vegetable

ingredients which were seemingly in-

tended by Nature herself for the allevia-

tion of human ills. It purifies and en-

riches the blood, tones the stomach and

digestive organs and creates an appetite;

it absolutely cures all scrofula emptions, boils, pimples, sores, sait rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver

complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It en-

and builds up the her vous system. At the tirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

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Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills ours all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 264.

Bold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Makes

ed," 245; "The Grand Duke," 123.

fore," with 820; "The Gondoliers,

dozen pieces of which "The Sorcerer"

benighted island.



couraged. I doctored with several physicians. I tried many remedies, but all without success. While visiting my aunt, at Albany, N. Y., Mrs. William Every notice has the picture, the name A valuable book which tells all about

do not suffer now. I am much strong-er. I do my work with good spirits. I cause they do not reach the roots of you will send your name and address to

the Savoy over those at Covent Gar- It was knocked down for \$11,200. This song has nearly the full copyright term to run, and it shares with "Queen of the Earth" the distinction of being the most popular of modern melodies in England. "Land of Yesterday," by the same composer, brought \$1,700. Other notable prices have been \$1,100 for Richard's "Let the Hills Rescund." \$1,750 for Lawrence Kellie's "Love's Nocturne," and \$1,575 for T. H. Cowen's "Mission of the Rose."

It may be interesting to compare briefly the present popular taste with that of a few years ago. The first great song auction took place in 1871, and these were some of the prices paid for well-known songs:--- Hatton's "Good-by, Sweetheart, Good-by," \$2,-300; Santley's "Only to Love," \$1,290; Blumenthal's "Requital," \$1,500; Lod-"Brave Old Oak," \$1,200; Gounod's "Rethlehem," \$990; Arditi's "Il Bacio," \$3,580; Knight's "She Wore

a Wreath of Roses," \$2,475. In 1883 some well-known songs came under the hammer, and some notable prices were:---Blockley's "Arab's Farewell to His Steed," \$3,200; Blockley's The Englishman," \$2,320; Blockley's 'Ring Out," Wild Bells," \$1,180; Wal-"Sweet and Low, lace's "Why Do I Weep for Thee," \$1,-140: Arditi's "L'Ardita," \$1,800; De Fave's "Tell Her I Love Her So." \$2. 320. At another extensive sale in 1890, there were few high prices realized. Among them were:--Warner's "To the Woods," \$3,400; Leslie's "Four Jolly Smiths," \$1,500; Lee's "He Wipes a Tear from Every Eye," \$1,100.

poor. The superior council of New York now publishes a neat quarterly, which is always replete with interesting and edifying information regarding the society in general and the affiliated conferences in particular. The current issue devotes a number of its pages to eulogies of the late Mr. Thomas F. Ring, president of Boston's central council; and a notable feature of its pages is the following "In Memoriam" tribute paid to that lamented philanthropist by his brother Vincentian, Mr. John W. Kiely of Providence: "There is a new-made grave in Mount Benedict cemetery, in the City of Boston, which contains all that is mortal of Thomas F. Ring, which ought, and will, no doubt, be in the future a place of pilgrimage for the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, where they can find inspiration and encouragement to carry on the work in which they are engaged by contemplating, while they are praying for his soul, the life and work of this faithful follower of Frederick Ozanam "

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corrhoea. They build up, strengthen and vitalize. They bring back the ruddy glow of health to the cheeks. They round out the figure. They create true womanly health and happiness.

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Most weak and pale women and girls

need reliable medical advice. This can

be had free by writing us a letter

They are either dangerous or worthless. Never buy red pills by the dozen, the hundred or in 25-cent boxes. The genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in 50-cent boxes, containing fifty pills, or six boxes for \$2.50. A 50-cent box lasts longer than liquid medicines costing \$1. They are easier to carry and to take, and they cure. Get the genuine at reliable druggists, or send the price in stamps, or by registered

Morris, who had been cured by Dr. and the address of some woman who the diseases of girls and women is called Coderre's Red Pills, she strongly recommended them to me. I took them and they cured me of all my pains. I profession never before saw such won- any womanly disorder or weakness. It eat and sleep well, and always feel female weakness. Dr. Coderre's Red us. Send now before the books are all rested in the morning. I have gained in flesh." (Signed.)

Miss Jessie Morris,

Miss Jessie Morris,

Morris, headache, falling of the womb and leu- Medical Dept., Montreal, Canada.

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NOTICE.

THE MONTREAL ICE EXCHANGE having dissolved, the undersigned beg to notify the public that they continue their business as before and will resume their former name of

## THE CITY ICE COMPANY.

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### Montreal, Dec. 1st, 1893. MONTREAL

## City and District Savings Bank

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Eight Dol are per share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Hanking House, in this city, on and after TUESDAY, the Srd day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the Sist December next, both days in-By order of the Board.

HY. BARBEAU.

Manager. Montreal, 30th November, 1898.

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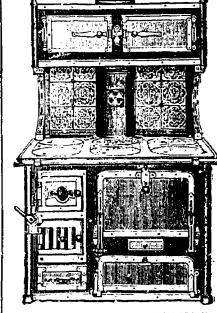
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CANADA:
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
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No. 1570.

DAME MARGARET JANE TAYLOR, of the City of Montreal, wife of DANIEL JAMES CLARKE, heretofore of the same place, traveler, now of parts unknown. Plaintiff:

The said DANIEL JAMES CLARKE,
Defendant.

An action for separation from bed and board has been this day instituted in the above cause. Montreal, 4th November, 1898. JOHN B ABBOTT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one

L. D. GAREAU, Deputy Prothonotary. Montreal, 5th November, 1898.

#### SPECIALTIES of CRAY'S PHARMACY. FOR THE HAIL:

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The subscription price of the TRUE WITHES for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France is 21.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, 62.00; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00. Terms, payable in advance.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1898

#### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

' If the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and 'powerful Catholic papers in this country. I mantily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

We desire to remind our embscribers who are in arrears, that there is no time more fitting to have their names entered in our henor roll of regularly paid up subscriptions than these clesing days of the year.

During the past six menths our office manager has opened a special book in which a careful record is kept of the name of every subscriber who has paid promptly at maturity. It is our intention at some future Jime to publish a list of these names. The roll for 1893, will be closed on the last day of this month. The yellow label indicate when . the subscription matures.

CHURCH PROPERTY

STILL EXEMPT.

We are glad to note that the efforts of the charter revision commissioners, to tax Catholic property devoted to re-Rigious, educational, and charitable spurposes, have failed. Ald, Beausch--ell's motion to leave the exemptions as they are at present, was carried by the votes of four Cathelic aldermen . against the votes of two Protestant aldermen. As to these few Catholic : aldermen who, without reflecting on the true inwardness of the principle which such a scheme of taxation inwere in favor of its being car ried into effect, their change of view must be ascribed to the attitude which his Grace Archbishop Bruchesi took upon the subject, and also, we may perhaps be permitted to add, to the reasons which the "True Witness" dvanced.

Now that the proposal has been rejected by the charter committee, -let us hope that no more will be heard of it either in the City Council or in the Legislature.

### OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AGAIN MENACED.

Another attempt is, we learn, to be made by our local legislature at the forthcoming session to secularize the educational system of the Province by taking it out of the control of the Council of Education and placing it under the control of a Minister of Ed-

We hope that the attempt will again fail. Last week we showed, from official statistics, that Quebec is making wonderful progress in education, primary and superior, under the present system...more progress, in fact, than Ontario is making. Why should the legislature meddle with a system which is proving itself to be so suc-

There is no reason why it should be Interfered with and many reasons why it should be left alone. The present council is permanent. Its members are experienced educationists. If it were to be replaced by a cabinet minister what would be the result? Politics would enter into the educational system of the province; and that innowation would certainly have hurtful efa fects. Moreover, there is no guarantee that the Minister of Education would knew anything about the workings of our educational system. He would be appointed to the position simply because of his prominence as a politician

nie lovinia na osew 14 milio Grafic Charles (14 milio 18 provision as to bis religion or lack of There is only one change needed in the present educational avetem of our Province; and that is in regard to the government grant. This should be

largely increased.

#### RETREAT AT ST. PATRICK'S

On Sunday last, there began a week's retreat for young women at St. Patrick's Church, conducted by two eminent and eloquent members of the Dominican Order, Rev. Fathers McKenna and Dinahan.

At the opening sermon on Sunday evening, the large congregation taxed the vast edifice to its utmost extent. The unprecedented attendances at the exercises must be a source of rejeicing to the heart of the good pastor, the Rev. Father Quinlivan, who never relaxes in his efforts to advance the spiritual interests ... and even the temporal interests as well---of the mimerous flock committed to his care.

We carnestly hope that on Sunday evening, when the retreat for the young men will take place, those for whom it is intended will emulate the example shown by the young women in their large attendance and in their pious demeanor, thus taking the fullest pessible advantage of this rare opportunity of preparing for the holy sesson of Christmas.

#### THE FAST MAIL SERV CE.

It is about time that the delay which has occurred in making a contract for a fast Atlantic mail service, between Canada and the Mother Country, should cease. Other things being equal, it is unquestionable that the contract should be given to a Canadian company.

At the banquet given at St. John, N. B., the other day, on board the Parisian, Mr. Hugh A. Allan, made some significant remarks on the subiect. He said:---

"The line I represent was founded by Captain Alexander Allan, in 1825, and at that time consisted of the brig Favorite. In 1855, the Government made a contract with my uncle, the late Sir Hugh Allan, for a fortnightly line, the subsidy agreed on being \$120, 000, and the service was opened in April, 1856, the first steamer to carry the mails being the North American. In 1858 the service was increased to a weekly line, and the subsidy paid was advanced to \$208,000 per somum, and subsequently further increased to \$416,000 per samum. In 1372, the fleet having been considerably increased by such steamers as the North Britzin, Nova Scotian, Bohemian, Hungarian, Norwegian, Hibernian, Peruvian and Moravian, a contract was entered into with the Newfoundland Government for the carriage of the mails between Great Britain and St. John's. This contract has been carried ever since, and is still being maintained by us, the steamers employed in the trade having their terminal port on this side of the Atlantic at Philadelphia.

For ten years or more, Mr. Allan went on, the Canadian Government have been asking for an improved mail service, and during that time we have stood up in competition with the world, and have retained the contract, except for twelve months just past. During these ten years we have put in tenders or have discussed the terms of contracts for vessels varying in speed from 15 to 20 knots, but not one of our tenders or offers have been accepted. It seems to have been the desire of the different governments to make contracts for lesser subsidies than we have been able to accept, and we think, on looking back, that the stand we have just taken has been justified by the result. After years of waiting for a decision in this matter we last year determined to make some additions to our fleet, which has been delayed so long pending the adoption of some decided policy with regard to the mail contract. Consequently, we have given orders for five new steamers, one of 8,800 tons, and 14 knots; two of 10,000 tons and 15 knots speed, to be used either in the Liverpool-Montreal passenger trade, or on the New York service; and two large eteamers of 8,000 tons and 12 knots speed for the St. Lawrence service. Of Jesuit College at Fordham, N. Y., on these, the Castilian is already launched, the Bavarian, 10,000 tons, is con-

Mh the Maritime Provinces has been in the trade durin period of ten years and has been in the ups and downs and the difficulties to be contended with in this trade. will venture on a scheme of such magmitude and requiring such an investment of capital as a fast service to the St. Lawrence, without securing for himself and associates adequate renumeration to enable him to carry the enterprise to a successful issue. The fact that after all these years no one of substance has come forward to carry out such an undertaking, is, I maintein, proof that our judgment has been sound, and that our stipulation for an adequate subsidy which has been considered excessive, is in reality not so. "At the same time in considering

the question of a fast mail service it

must be remembered that that port is

only opened for seven months of the

year, and that a contractor undertak-

ing a fast service must look for con-

mections elsewhere for the other five months, and in getting these connections he must guard against the competition of all ports south of him in winter just as he has to guard against them at Montreal in summer. It is therefore necessary, as I have pointed out before, that railway connections to the Canadian winter port should be in a position to offer an intending contractor terms for the conveyance of export and import cargo at rates equal to these obtainable at the other Atlantic seaboard ports. With such sm arrangement in hand I would be glad to go to the Government and tender for a service of 16 knot steamers, which I believe is the speed which Camada is at present meet in need of. With such vessels capable of making the passage from Moville to Rimouski via Belle Isle in five days and twentythree hours, and via Cape Race in six days and twelve hours; and from Moville to Halifax by the short route in five days and twenty hours, and by the long route in six days and nine hours, as against six days and four hours to six days and twelve hours by the New York routes, at an average speed of nineteen knots, we would be able to secure a fair share of passenger traffic besides the higher classes of freight traffic. Such vessels would be capable of steaming 17 to 18 knots in fair weather, and would in the summer time make the passage in very much less time than I have indicated. No country in the world as far as I know, has leapt in a bound to the highest acme of speed in its steamship service, and it seems to me both unlikely and undesirable that Canada should attempt to do so. It should, however, be realized that in order to secure a good mail service am adequate subsidy must be allowed or failure will surely ensue. A great deal of money has been spent in the subsidizing of railways. Trains are being run from the Atlentic to the Pacific for the carriage of pascengers not only from one point in Canada to another, but for the accommodation of transcontinental, Australian, Japanese and others, who are attracted to Canada by the beauties of the scenery on the Canadian Pacific route. It seems, therefore, the link is not complete without on improved service. The speed, I suggest, would give steamers, that would be capable of making the passage in as fast time as the fastest vessels to New York, and would also be able to carry a considerable quantity of cargo, and thus accommodate the many high-class dairy products of Canada, which have sprung up of late years, and which are bound to increase and multiply as ime goes on."

Here we have the whole subject in a nutshell, treated by a men of unrivalled authority and experience in his special branch of business. Canada wants such a line as Mr. Allan refers; to; and Canada is well able to pay for it. The line should be started at the opening of navigation next spring. No considerations, political or otherwise, should be allowed to delay it any long-

CATHOLICS IN NON-CATHOLIC. COLLEGES.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a notable address by the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., president of the Colleges by Catholic students in favor designed for talent is the mark of differences that may exist and produced by all druggists. 10 cents a bottle. tracted for delivery in May; the Tunis-lof their more richly endowed competitioning

them by wealthy men\_McGill College lo this city is a case in point the desire of social advancement, which render attainable; and a certain spirit of insubordination which frets over and chafes under the wholesome discipline and restraint imposed by Catholic Colleges. Father Campbell, as will be seen, makes short work of these three causes which lead parents and boys to

prefer non-Catholic to Catholic educa-

tional institutions.

The first he rightly stigmatizes as 'a vulgar admiration, not to say adoration of wealth;" and he questions the material reasons which can be urged in its favor. No "social advancement" has ever come to a student in a non-Catholic College, because of his having been a student therein, without, as a rule, entailing the loss or impairment of his faith.

#### OUR PLACE IN THE CENSUS.

Now that preparations ere being made to take the decennial census of the Dominion, it iè opportune to draw attention once more to the claims of English-speaking Catholics to a separate classification in that statistical record. The Protestant sects have nearly a score of separate columns in the census. We have not one, but are merged with the French-Canadian Catholics, much to our disadvantage. Since our Protestant fellow-citizens have so many columns to enumerate their religious differences, surely it is but a matter of simple justice to give us one. Will Dominion statistician Johnson please take note of this before he completes his arrangements for taking the forthcoming cersus?

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER AGAIN. We publish this week an interesting letter from Colonel Bernard Feeny, of the Hibernian Knights, who has taken so praiseworthy a stand in connection with the proposed descration of the graves of the six-thousand Irish ship-fever victims at Point St. Charles. We agree with all he says in of having in this city an Irish-Catholic daily newspaper. If Colonel Feemy and others will come forward and manifest a small portion of the zeal, and self-sacrifice and enthusiusm which Witness" have been exhibiting for some years past, the project of having a daily Irish-Catholic newspaper which will assert our claims and rights conall occasions and under all circumstanes -- a paper which which will be the organ of no individual, no political party, and no group or section, but which would be the staunch, and cutspoken champion of English-speaking-Catholics as a whole--- will be published and successfully conducted.

## THE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

The outside work to receive the roof of the High School for the Irish boys of Montreal and the district is rapidly approaching completion. But wi regret to say that contributions are not at all coming in at a rate commenurate with the progress of the building operations, or with the importance of the project. Our readers are by this time thoroughly familiar with the causes which have called this most necessary and most excellent institution into existence. When finished it will be equal to any similar institution in Camada, and will have the further distinguishing characteristic of being essentially and distinctively an Irish-Catholic Institution. These are the days when the foundations of the future greatness of our race and our religion in this country have to be carefully and efficiently laid; and no more solid or enduring foundation of that greatness could be laid than this. Catholic High School. It is not receiving that generous support to which it. is fairly entitled. This is assuredly a just cause of censure upon our people. Is it not time that they woke up to the realization of the fact that upon such institutions the future of their nationality as a powerful factor in this community will depend?

To do easily what is difficult for eth-

miration of all men of Irish birth; or descent. You have, sir commanded a balt to what would be the most flagthese institutions are supposed to rant outrage on the most persecuted people that ever existed upon this earth. Driven from their beloved Emerald lale and exiled to the land of the stranger, to receive but a grave in an isolated spot on the banks of the mighty St. Lawrence River, after fifty years have passed efforts are being made to destroy every trace of suffering endured by them, and permit a railway to momopolize the spot, marked to contain the ashes of six thousand victims of repacious landlords and brutal ship owners and the crews of the filthy pestholes reeking with disease, that those unfortunate martyrs were driven to accept, under promises held out to them of the happiness awaiting them on their arrival in a foreign land. I will state some of the sufferings

be readered by an unprejudiced people, if it would be right to disturb the spot marked to contain their ashes. The first vessel to arrive at Grosse Isle, a quarantine station below Quebec. was the Urania, from Cork, with several hundred immigrants on board, many of them sick and dying of the ship fever. This was on the 8th of May, 1847, and before the first week in June, as many as eighty-four ships of various tonnege were driv n in by an easterly wind, and not one was free of famine and the foul ship hold. The first to come to minister to the wants of those unfortunate victims were the Grey Nune, strong in love and faith. So maglignent was the disease that thirty of their number were stricken down with it, and thirteen received the martyr's crown. There was so faltering when death caused a gap; there was always one of the good plous sisters ready to minister to the wants of those poor people. It is within the memory of many of our fellow citizens the sufferings of these people--- the sacrifices made on behalf of religion and humanity, both by Catholic and Protestant. If you did not know him, you read, or your parents told you of the poble work performed by Father Richards and the noble hearted and generous Protestant Mayor of Montreal, who were both claimed as victims of that terrible plague and went to their eternal reward. I often heard that Father Richards once sent a messenger to the Mayor, asking for some straw for beds for the poor emigrants in the sheds, and the reply was: He must have it, if it was gold instead of reference to the paramount necessity straw. Reflect on the horrors of a people suffering of hunger produced by an artificial famine, and the inhuman devices of the unscrupulous landlords in telling them of the happiness that awaited them if they only emigrated and left Ireland. The boulder the present management of the "True | at Point St. Charles reveals their happiness, and I was somewhat surprised when a communication in the Daily Witness, from an old resident claiming to be born in Ireland was brought to my notice. It was a very poor effort on his part to justify the desecration of that sacred mound. From its tone it read as if the writer possessed the soul of a willing slave or truculent henchman, willing to do the work of nis masters. No doubt he showed himzelf ready to take part in attacking the resting place of the dead in the interest of the railway. He stated he was born in Ireland, but it was in a way that I would infer he held his parents guilty of an unpardonable crime in selecting Ireland as his birthplace. But he should know as a newspaper correspondent, that the Duke of Wellington came to the aid of those that didn't take a pride in their nationality, when he said, a man born in a stable is not a horse; and from the braying of the Witness correspondent, if he attempted, he would never pass for a horse. Another maticeable feature was the

marked silence of the press. It was only the ashes of the poor Irish emigrants that were to be disturbed. It caused no comment on their part. They gave as an item of news that Mr. Hays' letter called for the appointment of a committee to confer or carry out the expressed wishes. This committee was appointed; the selection was grand; the attack was to be made on a grave yard; the attacking party was a wealthy railroad with no scul; there was a gallant mayor to head the attack; a distinguished divine, I presume he would be chaplain of the army, and worthy doctor, to attend to the wounded and frightened that might be huunted by the shades of those that felt prepared to disturb the remains. But, sir, your prompt action frustrated their plans for a time. You demonstrated to Irishmen the necessity of having a paper of their own to repel the attacks of a merciless enemy, for there is never a kind word in the press for the Irish, but, assasin like, a dagger thrust into the back at every opportunity. You have unmasked them. Let cur, Irlah citizens join heartily in building up a daily paper that will establish theor claims and repel the attacks made up- the emptiness of things. ""

ist Class .- B. Healy, J. Nolan, Butler, J. Maguire, M. McMahon Kiely, R. Fontaine, M. Donnelly, R. Blackstock. 2nd Class. E. Charbonneau, W. Kennedy, H. Mannkog, F. Supple, E. Curran, P. Moore, P. Kennedy, J. Mullims, E. O'Brien, R. Gatien. 3rd Class-E. Shamhen, J. Gallery, J. Hebert, P. Hebert, F. Maguire, J. Benoit, H. Murphy, F. Hogan, M. Fitz. gerald.

4th Class .-- H. Wyer, J. Malon, S. Craig, J. Boland, P. Coagrove, F. Scullion, W. Murphy, F. McEntee, M. Hubbard, J. Clancy, W. Withers, E. Murphy. 5th Class .... J. McMorrow, J. Hanley, G. Wilkinson, E. Tobin, J. O'Donnell, J. Bermingham, D. Mahoney, M. Kil. loran, Jas. Kavanagh, J. Carroll, D.

SF ANN'S SCHOOL

Jones, J. Cherry. 6th Class .... F. Olsen, E. Ryan, P. To. and promises and allow a verdict to bin, W. Frosbre, P. Coughian, J. Fen. nell, J. Kenna, L. Brennan, T. Kennady, R. Fitzgerald, J. Murphy.

Supple, F. Donnelly, M. O'Donnell, A.

### ST. MARY'S BAZAAR.

The bazaar in aid of the Church decoration fund was most auspiciously opened on Monday evening, by a grand banquet given under the auspices of the Catholic Order of Foresters of the parish. Over 300 ladies and gentlefrom malignant typhus, the offspring men sat down. Mr. John J. Ryan, D. H.C.R., of St. Mary's Court, presided. On his right sat Sir William Hingston, Mr. Justice Curran, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., Mr. A. A. Gibeault. Provincial Chief Ranger and Mr. Jno. P. Jackson, Provincial Treasurer of the C. O. F. On his left were Rev. Father O'Donnell, pastor of St. Mary's, Hon. Dr. Guerin, E. B. Dev. lin, B.C.L., Rev. Fathers Donnelly, O'Meara, O'Bryan and Heffernan, and Mr. P. F. McCaffrey representing the St. Patrick's Society. The aldermen at the table of honor were, Dupre, Roy, Gallery and Dufresne, together with all the Chief Rangers of the Eng. lish-speaking courts of Foresters in the city. After a few well chosen remarks of welcome from the chairman, and the blessing by the Rev. Pastor, the large assemblage were seated and partook of a magnificent repast, for which much credit is due to Mr. Singleton, who was in charge, and his pretty lot of young ladies who had kindly consented to attend the guests. Dinner being over the chairman called for order, and announced the first toast of the evening, "the Church," which was fittingly responded to by the Rev. Father Donnelly of St. Anthony's. The second toast was the Catholic Order of Foresters, and was ably presented by the chairman, who was at his best on this subject in which he has always taken a great interest. It was responded to in an excellent manner by Messrs. Gibeau and Jackson. The third toast was "Our Guests," and it is needless to say it was most happily responded to by Sir William Hingston and Mr. P.F. McCaffrey. The toast of sister societies, coupled with the names of Mr. Justice Curran and Mr. E. B. Devlin, was a feature of the evening. Our Country was eloquently responded to by the Hon, Dr. Guerin, who upon sitting down was given the usual "for he is a jolly good fellow." The City of Montreal, was responded to by Aldermen Dupre, Gallery and Dufresne. But the concluding toast, the ladies, responded to by Bro. Frank Feron, C. R. of Sarsfield Court, created great enthusiasm for the speaker, who has a Canadian reputation for the able manner in which he handles this subject, proved to his many friends that the fact of his joining the Benedicts a few menths ago had not at all changed his idea of the ladies. Rev. Father O'Domnell, brought the proceedings to a close by thanking the large gathering for their attendance, and said it augured well for the success of the bazaar. He also expressed his great appreciation of the enthusiasm manifested by the Foresters, the ladies, and all those who had contributed to the grand opening. It was regretted by many that the Rev. Father Shea to whom, the organization and bringing to a successful issue the grand banquet, the credit is due, was thoroughly worn out by the hard work he had and was unable to participate in the evening's enjoyment;

> We have for sale cheap, one nice upright piano in a walnut case with solid panels. As we have had several months rental out of this instrument, we will sell it at a great discount to an immediate purchaser. We have also two or three good square pianos and several second, hand organs, which we will sell at a sacrifice, to make room for new stock. The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd., Karn Hall Bldg., St. Catherine street. Open evenings until January 1et, 1899.

> Old men that are grackus are best able to give advice to them that are young, because they have seen most of

We come to thy also wet Mother with hymn, and with chant, and with prayer; Accept all thy children's devotion, And grant us thy loving heart's

Thou hast trated of earth's deepeat BOTTOW, But never it's sin or it's atain, Immaculate Mother of Jesus, Immaculate ever remain.

We come to thy altar, sweet Mother, With hymn, and with chant and with prayer; Accept all thy children's devetion,

And grant us thy loving heart's AGNES BURT.

December 8th, 1893.

The desire of a reunion of the Nationalist forces in Ireland is finding espression in resolutions passed by representative bodies all over the coun-

The Limerick Board of Guardians has passed the following:---

"We, the members of the committee appointed by the meeting of the Nationalist members of the Limerick Board of Guardians for the purpose of preparing resolutions to be laid before the next meeting of the board, have this day met and after due deliberation have agreed that the time has now arrived when it is essential for the safety of the Irish cause that all sections of the Nationalist Parliamentary representatives of Ireland, as well as the general body of Nationalists in this country, should unite and work in one party on lines of perfect independence of all English parties for the good of Ireland. That we now respectfully call upon all the Nationalist members of Parliament to arrange a friendly conference with a view to their reunion in one party on the lines above stated, and that the further consideration of this subject be adjourned to this day six weeks, pending the action of the Nationalist members in response to this resolution."

Tipperary's resolution read thus:---"We, the representatives of the people of Old Clanwilliam, believe the time has arrived in this memorable year of '98 when the leaders of all secof Irish Nationalists should smother discord and stand shoulder to shoulder, as of ald, for the good of their bleeding country. The general weakness of the people for the past few years proves incontestably the fatal consequences of disunion, and it clearly becomes the duty of every honest Irish Nationalist, a duty he owes to his country, bimself, and these who will come after him, to put his foot down and say we will have no more of it. The dead past should bury its dead, the mistakes and differences of the past by whoever made should be forgotten, and the wole common sense of the country, which now becomes the truest patriotism, should be directed to Ireland's future welfare."

In view of the almost unanimous desire for unity, of which the foregoing resolutions are sample expressions, the members of Parliament and other delegates who attended the recent Nationalist Convention have passed a resolution accepting and approving the pro-Posal of the Limerick Board of Guardians, and declaring that "believing s renaion of the Nationalist forces to be the safety of the National cause, we welcome the movement in favor of National unity, which has spread through the country within the past few weeks, and we request Mr. Dillon, as chairman of the Irish Party to do all in his power to promote such a conference." If disunian continues to exist in the Nationalist ranks the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party will not be to blame for it.

Special reasons present themselves in favor of a speedy reunion of all sections of the Irish Party. The approaching sessions of the British Parliament will possess more than ordinary interest for Irishmen, In one form or another, the question of the financial relations between Ireland and Great Britain will be brought up for

discussion.

The proposed Catholic University project will come to the front; and so, too, will the land problem be raised in the form of the establishment of a Board of Agriculture and agriculture agriculture and agriculture agricultur

m bh will give them an of some sort of in their own country, and not all live but to thrive there. These are great, and important questions, and will need for their satisfactory discussion and settlement the presence in the House of Commons of a strong, united and patriotic body of Irish members who will pisce the interests of their country above their own personal ambitions.

There is still another reason why national unity should be restored without delay. The elections for County and District Councils, under the new local Government Act, are approaching, and the selection of candidates must be proceeded with at once. Care must be taken that the machinery of this important instalment of Home Rule shall be controlled by the Nationalists. Only men well qualified for membership of these councils should be chosen, as upon the capacity and character of the men elected will depend the success or failure of the working of the Act.

From these considerations it is clear that the public men in Ireland, who either openly or covertly strives to prevent the restoration of unity to the Irish National ranks is an enemy of his country.

## PARAGRAPHS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Most men who drink nate a call defined notion that drink is good for them, while all are convinced that it does them no harm. If the young men of our cities would only be convinced that liquor for which they spend so much of their hard earnings was a positive evil to them physically and

morally! If they only redized that they would be better men every way without it! What is all our boasted civilization worth when half the deaths of the

land are directly or remotely traceable to liquor; when the liquor interest, intrenched in our large cities, governs and controls the nation? These are physical evils for which the healing art has not yet found a remedy. There are moral evils with which civilization seems powerless to cope. This is one of them .-- Western Watchman.

Not long ago there was a load cutery about the survival of superstition in Ireland because of a case in which an ignorant peasant manifested a belief in the theory of fairy changelings. But we have heard very little as yet about the discovery that the belief in witchcraft still survives in superior England, and that not in an isolated individual case, but in a whole district ---probably in many other districts as well. The parish of Yedham, in Essex, has got rid of its local witch by IS YOUR DAUGHTER IN SCHOOL. what the people doubtless regard as a happy accident. The witch was an old woman who, with her family, was boy- girls dragging their way through outted for years and had quite a strug- school who might be enjoying the full

a she the value of the contract of the contrac cults. Her daughter died from the effect of the late excessive heat. A few days afterward the son, who worked as a carter, fell off the shafts of the waggon and was killed on the spot. Then the mother, who was eighty-five years of age, herself died of grief at the loss of her children. The villagers, however, were not satisfied with the cause of her death. She was a witch, and it was assumed that she died because she was tired of life, and that she had bewitched her son and daughter and had thus caused their deaths because she would not leave them behind her .-- Catholic Standard and

> A Protestant missionary who has had considerable experience in the Italian field, Rev. Dr. Taylor, has just published a work, "Italy and the Italians." which gives us some interesting inf 1mation regarding the results of Protestant propagandism in King Humbert's reglum.

Since 1850, according to the work, Protestantism has been engaged in persistent efforts to win adherents for its various sects in Italy. Millions of dollars, it is said, have been collected and expended during the past 48 years in these Protestant Italian missions; and according to Dr. Taylor, the net returns of all this expansione and the mearly fifty years of Protestant missionary efforts, are 5,600 Italians who now, outwardly at least, profess themselves Protestants; th ugh probably not a tenth part of their are limitestants at heart.

At this rate of progress it would take Protestantism 5,000 years to pervert the 30,000,000 of people who dwell in Italy; and the sigure believer in Protestant Italian missi as must acknowledge that, judging by Dr. laylor's showing, the Italian Protestant missions have been a very poor invest-

These are no worse an investment, though, than similar missions have proven in other Catholic countries. The same story which Dr. Taylor tells about Italy could be told about Mexico, Spain and other lands. There will be the same story to tell some day in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, if our Protestants friends commit the folly of spending money and sending preachers to those islands in the vain lope that thus they will win the Catholic islanders over to Protestantism .--- Catholic Columbian.

Mr. John Phoenix, a staunch supporter of the "True Witness," and well-known in circles of Irish-Catholics of Montreal, gave a striking evidence of his mem ry for faces at the St. Lawrence Hall last week, when he recognized a distinguished priest, in the person of the Very Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, D.D., of Plattsburgh, N. Y., who was visiting Montreal for a few

dave. Mr. Phoenix had met Father Walsh Needless to say that Mr. Phoenix, was | manufactured. overjoyed at the meeting and proud of his townsman.

There are thousands of sickly school

## gle to live because she was credited vigor of their youth by taking Sott's with the power of the "evil eye." Any | Emulsion. **THRISTMAS**



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Baby's rings, 50c, 75c, and \$1 00 each.

Ladies' rings, 75c, \$1 00, \$2 00 and to \$150 00.

Nickel Watches (guaranteed), \$1 50 and \$2 00.

Solid silver watches, \$3 25, \$450, \$5 00, \$6.00 to \$25 00.

Gold Watches, (filled cases), \$6 00, \$10 00, \$13 00 to You will find the greatest selection of: 840 00

Gold Watches (solid), \$10.00, \$150.00.

to \$150.00.

Holled Gold Chains, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 to \$10.00.

Ladies' and Gents' Gold Chains, from \$10.00 to \$50.00.

Choice Pocket Books, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 to \$6.00.

Match Boxes, Cigarette Cases. Bon Bon Boxes, Glove
Boxes, Tooth Brushes, Silver Mounted Curling Tongs and
Boxes of all descriptions. 0 00. Gold Watches (solid), \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$30.00

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Fine Furniture is very much theaper than it was a few years ago. You can buy some things to-day for less than half what they coat us a few years ago. We have no old stock. Everything in our Store is perfectly new. Therefore, when you buy from us you are sure you are getting a modern article at a modern price. Have you seen our New Stock?

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The famous Contralto, who gave a great Concert in Massey Hall, Toronto, last week, thus writes of the genuine

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"It has been my privilege to leading makers in all parts of the world, but my experience of your Instruments justifies me in saying

The Heintzman & Co Pianos have also the written endorsation of:

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The genuine Heintzman & Co. Pinnos are sold in Montreal only in our Warerooms. Prices for latest 3-pedal handsomest walnut and mahogan, Heintzman & Co Planos \$350.00, at \$3.00 monthly. Also Steinway, Nordheimer, Williams and Howard Planes.

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REPAIRS done with care, AT LOW PRICES.

Adversity is a poultice which reduces our vanity and strengthens our virtue --even a boy nover feels half so good as when he has just been spanked and set away to cool. .

The interviewer is a human ostrich, feeding on anything he can find, and digesting easily anything he can swal-

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MEN'S OVERCOATS, ULSTERS,

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The cold snap makes us all put on the heavy Overcoats, and if you have not yet provided yourself with one sing before the Pianos of the Now is the time. We never had in sortment than we have to day.

Our custom tailors have been busy in the County of Kerry 33 years ago. they will take rank with the best working hard to make them up; they eai ready-to put-on.

They Fit Well and many of our patrons say they are better fitting than made to measure, and they have a very fine stylish appearance, no cheap, ready made look about them, but a their merit more than all we can say. We invite you to call in and examine

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2299 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Ladies' White Opera Kid Gloves, 24-Button length, for \$1.50 pair. All the leading Shades in Opera Kid Gloves, Pale Blue, Pinks, Buttercup, French Grey, etc.

Ladies' Silk Gloves for evening wear, 18 inch, 27 inch, 36 inch lengths, 55c to \$1.40 pair. A special line with Fancy Shoulder Puffs, 36 inches long, \$1.40 pair.

Ladies' 2 Pearl Stud with Brilliant Settings, Kid Gloves, in White and Cream, Self and Black Stitching, \$2.75 line for \$2.25.

## GENT'S KID CLOVES.

Gent's White Kid Gloves, 60c, 75c, goc a pair.

## FULL DRESS WHITE SHIRTS.

Men's White Full Dress Shirts, Open Front, made of the Finest Linea Fronts and Best Cotton, all hand-made button holes, and best workmanship, at \$1 00 each or 6 for 5.50.

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New Silk Plank Caskion Covers All handsome patterns, new Art Shader Prices from 75c each.

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New Hemstitched Pillow Shams,
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## Great Velour Flannel Sale.

The Greatest Bargain of the Year. 10,000 yards Velour Flannels, regular value 20c. (20 patterns to select) While they last Only 10c per yd.

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Our Great Holiday Department is TOYLAND, WONDERLAND and FAIRYLAND in ozel It surprises in extent and variety of dazzling novelties, and surpasses anything hitherto attempted in the line in Montreal For Happy Sight-Seeing with the Children it is the one place above all others at present.

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2343 St. Catherine Street,

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## PUBLIC NOTICE

sion of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, application will be made for the incorporation of the "CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL of MON-TREAL!

The nature and the object of such application are to give a perpetual succession and a common seal to the applicants and their successors, for the purpose of establishing a school in the City of Montreal, to be known as the "Catholic High School of Mentreal," as well as branches thereof in the City of Montreal " and elsewhere, and to give therein a course of instruction of Religion, of English and French, Latin, Greck and other languages, of Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Literature and Arts, including Fine Arts, Sculpture, Drawing, Modeling in clay or otherwise, Architecture and Mechanical Arts and Trades generally, and all other branches of the Sciences and of elucation generally which may be deemed advisible to be introduced from time to time; with power of affiliation to any University. College or School, should it be deemed advisable: with power, under the rame of the "Catholic High School of Montreal," for the applicants to purchase, acquire, receive, and possess and inherit for themselves and their successors our stores a finer stock or a larger as- for the purposes of the said corporation without any other authorization, every kind of movemble or immovemble property: with power to sell, alienate and dispose of the same, and to purchase, acquire and possess are the best made garments in Mont- any other property in their place for the purposes herein mentioned; with power to horrow money and to issue notes, negotiable parer and debentures, upon its own credit, and to contract and obligate itself for the purchase of real or moveable property for all matters concerning the successful prosecution of the objects for which this incorporation is sought; with power to glance at them will convince you of build schools and other houses; with power under said name to sue and to be sued, in all courts of law or equity in the same manner as any body politic incorporated in said Province; and with power and authority to establish all rules, regular ons, and ordonnances which may not be contrary to the laws of this country for the government of the said corporation and of its affairs and property, as well as for the admission, dia wiesal or qualification of all members of said corporation as for all other purposes tending to promote the welfare and interest of the said corporation, and also with power to amend, change or abrogate from time to time the said rules, rogulations and ordennances in such manner as the corporation may deem necessary and expedient, and generally to transact all business incidental to the objects of such corroration in its cornorate name with all the rights incidental thereto, and without any personal responsibility devolving upon any member thereof for the debts, engagements or obligations of said corporation.

Montreal, 6th December, 1898. MADORE, GUERIN & PERRON,

## Attorneys for Petitioners.

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FOR MEN. A good Overcoat for \$7.50, made of all wool Cheviots and Beavers. At the other extreme we have the best Overcoats made up at \$22.50, and between them a splendid range at \$10 50, \$13.50, \$15.00, \$16 50 and \$18.00 They are the latest style and cut, fashioned and put together with scrupulous care in our own tailor

## CUSTON TAILOR-MADE GOODS.

They are the most perfect fitting coats in Montreal. If you do not credit advertisements, call in and try one on. We'll surprise you. They are intended to wear a long time and to look well as long as they last. We have them in all the fashionable materials.

We have also a few Custom Tailormade Fur-lined Overcoats, trimmed with Persian Lamb and Otter Fur Collars and Cuffs, \$65.00 to \$100 00



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AND

AND ONG NOVINDE

fashionable as this year. From head to toe the up-to-date woman proposes to swathe herself in furs to defy the chilling blasts of winter.

Mink and sable vie with each other for popularity in street garments. Bilver fox is shown on the most expensive garments. Seal, chinchilla and Permian lamb are all noted.

The milliners' shops are filled with chic toques, fur bordered and betrimmed with heads and talls of fur. Muffs. boas, for mittens and shoes for carriage wear all proclaim loudly that the reign of fur is at hand.

Capes are worn more than coats, but if the letter are preferred they must be in three-quarter lengths. Blouses are not worn at all, so last year's fur coat meeds remodelling to bring it up to date. Lorge & Co., 21 St. Lawrence street, are especially prepared for such work.

Three-quarter coats are intended for tall, slender women. They should be eschewed by atout women. For the feminine contingent inclined to be embonpoint cords are cut with short backs and long, pointed fronts. This mode produces a most desirable effect, giving height and apparent slimness to the wearer.

Mink garments, such as our grandmothers were, are the acme of style. If the old cedar chest contains the wide mink cape with long stole ends then get it out and wear it; you have a priceless treasure,

Boas are too becoming to ever go out of style and are decidedly in evidence. These are intended more for wear with "tailor gowns.

The latest muff comes direct from Paris, and is fur within and without. These are not only very dainty, but the fur lining is a vast improvement on the old silk lining for wear and warmth. The muff is not hard and round, but is a "crush muff," and very much easier to carry.

A writer in the Evening Post, N.Y., in the course of a very interesting article regarding the observance of festivals in the household, refers to the celebration of the anniversary of the wedding day. He says:---

Ampiversaries of the wedding-day surely should be carefully marked with very tender expression of rejeicing, and it seems both natural and lovely that the children of a happy unthe remembrance of that event which it to him. gave to them father and mother and home. It is the pretty custom in to offer some gift to their mother on their own birthdays, a little offering of ful care which has thus far garried | in a tempting way.

For garments have never been so them. Surely it is an equally logical outcome of the realization of what home and paternal love have given them to do what they can to make the wedding day of their father and mother rich with congratulations and loving gifts.

> To every woman the recurrence of her wedding-day is an epoch of mossurement, a time to sum up the loss. and gain of the years. She sees herself again as the mirror reflected her white-gowned figure when she turned away from it to make her vows, and if she has even attained to her threescore years and ten, and sees now but scanty gray hairs and deep-furrowed wrinkles, the fair loveliness of her virgin-youth rises clearly to her remembrance. Surely it is well for her, and feeds the falling wellsprings of her vitality, if she sees in the faces of her children and grandchildren love and gratitude, which tell her that they have come to bless her for her life's work. There is an inexpressabife renewal of youth in every wedding-day; it is not the present day that kindles the light of those eyes which have been dimmed by patient watch and tender hours of care; the faded face is reflecting the blush of a bride, and her smile revives her husband's proud memory of that with which she turned from the altar pledged to his service.

> Don't light a sick room at night by means of a jet of gas burning low; nothing impoverishes the air sooner. Use sperm candles, or tapers which burn in sperm oil, or a Noxall night iamp.

Don't allow offensive matters to remain; in cases of emergency, where these capnot be at once removed. wring a heavy cloth for instance, like Turkish towelling, out of cold water, use it as a cover, placing over this or. dinary paper. Such means prevent the

escape of odor and infection. Don't forget to have a few beans of coffee handy, for this serves as a deodorizer if burnt on roals or paper. Bits of charcoal placed around are useful in absorbing gases and other

impuritles. Don't have the temperature of a sick room over 70 degrees.

Don't permit currents of air to blow upon the patient. An open fireplace is an excellent means of ventilation. The current may be tested by burning a piece of paper in front.

Don't give the patient a full glass of water to drink from unless he is to be allowed all he desires. If he can drain the glass he will be satisfied, so ion should be taught to be glad over | regulate the quantity before handing

Don't neglect during the day to attend to necescaries for the night, that some families to instruct the children the rest of the patient and the family may not be disturbed.

Don't ask a convalescent if he would gratitude for the pain and travail like this or that to eat or drink, but which gave them birth, and the faith- prepare the delicacies and present them incl. Without 11117 1007 [self-to-way 100] and trying done to, they/attreed again. on their journey.

They had gone but a little way when they had another mishap just like the first. But again they picked up the stones, only laughing at their misfortunes, and happily went on their way. A little more ground was cleared, but soon they had another upset. By this time they saw that the load was much too heavy, so all the stones were put back into the waggon except two big ones. And what did they do with these? Did they leave them behind. thinking they would do without them, or that they would go back for them some other time? No: the boys wanted all the stones they had got, as they were going to build with them in their garden; so the younger boy took these big stones and walked behind the waggon, carrying them on his head. And thus it came to pass that the children at last got all their load safely to the

What a lesson of patience and perseverance these boys teach us:--- Let those of our boys who are inclined to say "I can't," Ghen a ked by their parents or teachers to perform an action somewhat difficult, say, insta.d. "I will try." We may have many difficulties to meet with in life, but don't let us fret about them, but try to overcome them.

The principal figure in the following incident, an account of which appeared in a recent issue of the "Youth's Companion," is not too noble to be natural; but it would be safe to say that there are not many boys in the same school who show equally well under the same circumstances.

One morning, before school, Martin Stone and Louis Smith had a little tussle. Louis, who was quick-tempered, was angry at first, and g:appled Martin flercely; but, after all, it was only a friendly tussle, and when the beil rang they were as good friends as ever.

But Martin's bag-strap gave way in the scuffle; his books tumbled out on the ground, and a closely written sheet of paper fluttered out and through the iron fence railing into the middle of the road, there to be trampled out of sight by a great drove of cattle then passing that way.

"Put up your books," said the teacher, when they were once more in the school-room; "I will let you decide who will get the prize for English. I gave Martin and Louis each a composition to write, and I am going to have them read them, and the class will award the prize."

Louis got his paper, and stood ready to march up with Martin. But where was Martin's paper? He was sure it was in his Algebra, No. Well, in his

orben the decision will be less dir

ficult; where is yours, Louis?"

There was slience in the school room Louis turned red, then pale; then he quietly tore his paper across the middle, and said in a respectful tone: "I have mone to hand in, air."

Instantly the class broke into irrepressible applause.

"Silence," thundered the teacher. Then he said, in a tone they had never heard him use before:---

"Boys, I would rather have seen a generous thing like that among you than to have a prince of the blood in my school.

That is what I call loving your neighbor as yourself, and you know who gave us that commandment and set us the example."-T. W.

OUR LITTLE MERRY GIRL.

Who is it trips along so gay, With rapid steps upon the way, Who ne'er seems weary all the day? Our little merry girl.

Whose laugh rings out those merry peals.

Which echo forth the joy she feels Who from us our affection steals? Our little merry girl.

Who is it looks through deep blue eves.

As lovely as the azure skies, And often looks so wond'rous wise? Our little merry girl.

Who is it bears that dimpled chip. Those rosy cheeks, that marble skin.

Whose smiling sweetness love doth win? Our little merry girl.

Who is it blooms so young and fair, And carries curls of golden bair, And flings them on her forehead bare? Our little merry girl.

Who is it talks in rapid style, And Mamma's trouble doth be-

Nor e'er seems weary all the while? Our little merry girl.

Who is it sings in metres queer, Yet oft in notes so sweet and clear, That list'ning angels stoop to hear? Our little merry girl.

Who is it plucks the flowers so fair, And plants some in her golden hair,

The rest to Mamma's lap doth bear? Our little merry girl.

Who is it, when the day doth close, Prays tenderly for all she knows, Then sings herself to sweet repose? Our little merry girl.

## Chiefly About Shopping by Mail and the New Winter Catalogue.

No. 2 10 10 1888



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## Chats to Aspiring Mechanics.

newspaper published by the inmates of any higher than those paid in the same the Minnesota State Prison, discusses the important subject of young men | South, entering the mechanical classes. He

Learn a trade, is an advice which all reformers, etc., keep in stock to fling at any one who happens to be down at the heels. It is a mighty good thing--a trade. The artisan can usually secure work at some price, but most any question is not the getting of work--the more important item is the ques-The amount of work required of a etc. Such trades are highly remunerper capita here than in any other running as high as \$75 per week. country on the face of the globe. All foreign workmen comment on this and be, the man who does not know his frequently complain about the hard well, would almost be better off withdriving to which they are subjected in out one. this country. When this and the high | I am not going to take any fling at paid in European countries. This he rible lot of botch workmen. usually receives, although in many lo- The reason for this is, of course.

A writer in the Prison Mirror, a calities in this country wages are not line in England. Such is the case in the textile industries in the East and

> But the desirability of having a trade is absolutely great, although some trades are so simple and easily acquired that the name of laborer is more fitting to those who pursue them than artisan.

The more difficult a trade is to learn the higher are usually the wages paid. Some of the more difficult ones are man who is willing to work can usual- | better named arts than trades. Such ly secure something to do. The main one, for instance, steel engravers, instrument-makers, (optical, scientific and musical) lithographers, wood and the more important item is the ques-tion of pay. The cost of living in the china-decorators (hand), cut-glass United States is comparatively high. workers, certain classes of printers, workman is at least 50 per cent. more ative. The wages in some branches

But no matter how good a trade may

cost of living are taken into considera- industrial training, but the fact is tion it is not surprising that the Am- | well known that many so-called induserican workman should demand and re- trial training schools are responsible quire a higher rate of wages than is for turning on the labor market a ter-

pil. It is naturally difficult to get scarf-pins are more sought than ever boys to apply their minds to work before by women as well as men. New which is compulsory and for which designs in scarfpins are the horsesh e they receive no compensation. Another nail, whip, spur, riding crop, saddle advantage lies in the limited amount or coaching horn. of experience which can be given in and trade, and, finally, the difficulty, in some trades, of keeping the appliances in such shape that any good results can be accomplished. But on the other hand, there is the

craftsman who is a master of his trade, who painstakingly has learned all its details and many of its tricks. He is always wanted. The employer finds it to his advantage to pay him somewhat above the "scale" in order to keep him and should he desire to leave he will need no other letter of introduction than that which the cunning of his hands will present. The moral of all this is that it is

better to be a master of the poorest trade than a botch at the best.

It is a pity that the old system of indenturing apprentices has failen so much into desustude, for under it competent workmen were turned out and the master was to a large extent the moral guardian as well as the preceptor of his apprentice. If this system could be revived it would enable many young men who go out from a training school with a good foundation to build upon to be indentured to some respectable master the scope of whose business would enable them to finish the good work begun in the training school.

Too much praise cannot be given to the work of most of the instructors in the reform schools of manual training, for they have the most refractory material to deal with, and yet the results attained in these institutions are certainly remarkable and in favorable contrast to the work of manual training schools in our large cities, where the teaching of a trade is regarded by most of the pupils as a mere diversion.

Naturally the latest fad relates to the horse and its trappings. The newest belts have either harness buckles

lack of interest on the part of the pu- | or a horseshoe clasp, and horseshoe

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## TALKS TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

and young men, that of foul language is one of the most detestable. Nothing contributes more to lessen one's character in the eyes of others, because all other vices usually follow in its path. It is to be regretted that this habit is so much in evidence in our cities, and many boys seem to think it is manful

to curse, swear or use dirty language. I If one were to observe the conversation of boys young and old, on the street, in class or at work, he would be surprised at the great number who preface their sentences by taking the holy name of God in vain, and who deem it necessary to emphasize their savings with vulgar or immoral expressions.

The cause of this, for the most part, is either bad example or bad companionship. I have known boys who, thinking themselves secure in their own innocence, associated with others not very choice in language or actions, and little by little the former fell away from their good habits and through human respect, fearful of being laughed at, soon equalled and sometimes surpassed the latter in

this respect. "He that seeks the danger shall perish therein," has often been exemplified and we cannot handle filth without becoming fouled. Cleanliness in words and acts is the sign-manual of a true gentleman. Therefore never use your tongue for a bad purpose; never tell or listen to the telling of bad stories; never call anybody names: never lie-even white lies leave black spots on the character; and above all, never make companions of boys who are continually doing and saying evil things --- a boy as well as a man is known by the company he keeps.

Am officer of the English army had occasion when in London to pass over one of the bridges spanning the Thames river. A little poodle dog came running about him and rubbed himself against the officer's well-polished boots, soiling them to such an

boots repolished. The same incident occurred several against a big stone, which was too

Of all bad habits acquired by boys | being aroused, he watched the dog. He saw the sagacious animal roll himself in the mud of the river, and then watch for a person with well-polished shoes, against which he contrived to rub himself.

Finding that the bootblack was the owner of the dog, he taxed him with the artifice, and after a little hesitation he confessed he had taught the dog the trick in order to procure cus-The officer, being much struck with

a high price, and took him to York. He kept him tied up in York some time and then released him. The dog remained with him a day or two, and then made his escape. A fortnight afterward he was found

with his former master pursuing his

old vocation on the bridge. --- Harry

the dog's sagacity, purchased him at

I remembering witnessing, some time ago, the action of two children, ..hich impressed itself upon my mind at the time as an illustration of the well-known fact that we can often learn wisdom from the words or actions of babes.

In one of my walks I met with two little boys, the elder of whom was about five years old and the younger three. They had a little waggon heavily laden with stones, and were trying to draw it along a rough and steep pathway. If they had fewer stones and a smoother road they might have made some progress; but the stones were piled up so high, and were so big, that one or two them would have been a good load for such a little waggon. The elder boy often stopped to clear away the loose stones which lay upon the path, but he could not remove

those which were fast in the ground. Another difficulty was that the waggon itself was not in good order. When new it had four wheels, and though they were all small ones it could be drawn along beautifully. But two of the wheels were missing. So you will not wonder that, with a rough road and a heavy load, the little boys extent he was obliged to go to a man did not get on well. Scarcely had stationed on the bridge and have his they started when they had an accident. One of the wheels struck

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The Simple Story of Hew Good Ars. O'Brien Influenced Jimmy Hiles to Become a Priest.

> \*\*\*\*\* J. F. DONNELLY, in THE CELTIC MIRROR.

JAMES MILES, as he wrote it, was treading his way from Mulberry street, through the heaps of piled up snow and slush. He inwardly was cursing at the fate that brought him into that region. For he was rich and lived infashionable uptown New York. But he had political aspirations, and at last the dearest wish of his heart was realized --- he having been elected to a minor position by "his peers"-he had to go to police headquarters for his proofs of election. The first day of the year was rapidly approaching when he would assume his official title of justice, and on the morning we are dealing with he got up at 8 o'clock-an unusual procreding -- and after having satisfactorily settled his business in the White Palace--- the name given to police headquarters by its frequenters -- he was hastening to the city buildings on Chambers Street, where he would have his papers duly endorsed and signed. As he hastened along, winding in and

out through a maze of rubbish and ash barrels, he wondered how human beings could live year in and year out amid such filth and stenches. He had not quite forgotten yet that it was in or near this very region that he first saw the light of day, and it was here that his father had "made his pile" as a junk dealer. As he walked along he began to realize that he was near famillar surroundings.

Yes, there was old St. Patrick's. How well he knew it. Its brown, towering form and high brick wall, how often he and the other boys had played in its shadow and how careful they were even in their maddest freaks never to pass by its centre door without raising their hats in homage to Him who dwelt therein. As he approached the door, Mr. Miles' hand unconsciously, almost, reached for his silk hat and with a glance around he raised it just the least bit.

He could not help scanning the brick wall that enclosed the grounds to see if he could find his initials which he scratched on it one day in the long ago, but like all earthly things they had faded away.

At a block lower down there was commotion. As he arrived at the scene, he saw two burly deputy sheriffs piling up the furniture of a poor woman who had been turned out for nonpayment of rent. She was sitting on a chair in the doerway, watching with a hopeless expression the work of the men. It was too common a sight in this locality to attract much attention. No one cared to brave the bitter weather to offer the woman sympathy, and as Mr. Miles looked at her, his way having been barred for a moment by the transfer of the furniture, he saw two tears steal down her thin cheeks. He was on the point of moving on when a window was raised across the street and a head popped forth.

"Biddy, hello, there, Biddy;" and as he turned to look, he saw a face that he thought he recognized. The old woman on the chair was too deeply sunk in her own misery to notice the summous, and the window was slammed to, but the woman inside indicated by a pantomime that she wished Biddy to go over to her house.

"Madame," said Mr. Miles approaching her and raising his silk hat, "I think your friend opposite wishes to see you."

The poor woman turned at his voice, and noticing the pantomime from the window, attempted to rise, but hunger and cold had gone too far and she sank back with a groan. Mr. Miles sprang to her assistance and forgetting his fine clothing assisted her to rise and more than half carried her to the rooms of her friend.

"Thanks, thanks," exclaimed the grateful Biddy, as she was seated before the not over cheerful fire in a small cracked stove.

The other occupants of the room--the woman who had invited Biddy to come over and an old woman who looked to be about a hundred--- gazed in astonishment at the young man. He did not know whether to go or stay. He would gladly have offered sympathy and assistance, but his inborn breeding shrank from adding additional grief to the poor woman who might be too proud to accept his well meant assistance.

As he stood there with his hat in his hand nervously twitching his moustache, he wished he knew how to proceed. He knew that the women were somewhat awed by his presence and were waiting for him to proceed. At last making a desperate effort he blurted out like a bashful school boy:---

"Ain't your name Mrs. O'Brien?" At this question the "lady of the house" was immediately on the alert. It was plain she thought the question or some swindling scheme aprang up in her mind, and she prepared to meetany such tricks half way.

"Yes-the same," said Mr. Miles with an effort, as he did not very much relish the digging up of his antecedents, but could not avoid feeling thankful for the commendation so

naively given to his father's memory. "Well, what of him? I hope he's not come to a bad end. I heard he had put on heaps of style since he moved up town. That he had a house on Fifth Avenue and a nigger of a coachman." "I am he."

If a bomb had suddenly exploded under Mrs. O'Brien's feet, she could not have been more surprised. At first it was plain to Mr. Miles that shedid not believe him. But soon the look faded away and genuine pleasure took its place as she grasped Mr. Miles' hand in hers and surveyed him from head to foot. She hurried about and got him a chair and with many apologies asked him to be seated. The half hour that passed in questions and answers, regrets and joys was an interesting one to Mr. Miles. He had been so used to the thin veneer of society that it was

a positive relief to let his thoughts and fancy have free rein, and he talked about his prospects and plans to the simple hearted lrishwoman as he had never ventured to express himself to even his most intimate and particular friends.

The talk drifted on to the time when Bill (who had been dead and buried these twenty years) and he had served Mass for the holy man Cardinal McCloskey.

"And do you remember the day when Bill and you headed the procession on Holy Thursday. Why you looked like a little saint then and were so pious that folks thought you would be a priest sure."

Mrs. O'Brien seemed to read his thoughts. She had, in her warmheartedness, forgotten how different their positions were and only remembered that he had been the bosom friend of her Bill.

"Jimmy," she said, laying her hand on his shoulder, "I hope your dear old mother's prayers have not been in vain and that you are still a good Catholic?"

"Oh! good enough, I guess," said

"We can't be too good," said Mrs. O'Brien, "Don't you remember the day when you and Bill joined St. Aloysius Society and how you two little chaps came into our house to show your medals. Have you it yet?"

Mr. Miles was very much ill at ease. He wished he was out of the house, and still he wished she would go on and "pitch into him," as he mentally expressed it. It would do him a deal of good, he thought.

Mrs. O'Brien was practical. She did not continue her questioning. She went into an inner room and brought out a little package carefully tied up. She loosened it and laid a medal to which was attached a faded white ribbon in Mr. Miles' hand. He recognized it as the one Bill got on the day he joined St. Aloysius Society. Where his was he knew not. He tried to assume a look of indifference but failed miserably.

"That is a great treasure of mine," said Mrs. O'Brien. "But for the sake of old times you can have it, and here's another which was also a great favorite of Bill's. Look, it says: 'Cease, the Heart of Jesus is with thee.' He always wore the two together. Here, let me put it on the ribbon also and I'll put it around your neck. There, that's right. The ribbon is all out of sight now. I'll pray every night for you and so will grandmother and Mrss Donohue there. Won't you, grandmother?" Grandmother gave a mumbled assent.

Mr. Miles suddenly remembered that his engagement was pressing and hurried off, not forgetting to see the deputy sheriffs who had just completed the removal of the furniture and making arrangements to have it all put back, and paying all the arrears and several months ahead.

The grand ball was at its height. It was the most notable of the season. Several young, ladies had just "come out," and graced the festivities with their presence. Men distinguished in law and letters, politics and science, were there. Everything that wealth or thought could secure or devise add-

ed to the grandeur of the scene. Enchanting strains of music were wafted through the rooms without ceasing, and the gay throng laughed and chatted as if there was not a care in the world.

That it was the holy season of Advent, it was plain did not bother those Who happened to be Catholics---if they even thought of the fact.

Among these were Mr. Miles. It was scarcely a week since his meeting with Mrs. O'Brien, and amid the excitement boded no good. Visions of unpaid bills and never ceasing "duties" he owed to spoiety! the qualms of conscience that, at first, troubled him were To be sure, she said gay, and as bir tall, athletic form in a "I thought so; said M Miles Do you remember Jimmy Miles who used to play with your boy Bill?"

Do you mean the son of old Pat the junkman?—God rest his soul. He was a decent body.

Smothered. He was the gayest of the gay, and as bir tall, athletic form in a well-fitting dress suit, went hither and thither smong the throng he was the magnet that attracted the gaze of many a high bred beauty.

As yet he had no particular choice of the many lady friends who were not smothered. He was the gayest of the

slow to show their admiration, and none could claim that he manifested any preference.

The first rippling strains of a new fangled dauce were schoing through the rooms. Mr. Miles secured a partper and was soon in the full enjoyment of the fascinating measure.

He was considered one of the best dancers in his set, and the young lady he choose as his partner was to be envied.

As he glided in and out keeping perfeet time to the music he seemed to be floating through rosy dreamland. His face betakened the pleasure he felt.

Suddenly he put his hand to his head. His face became deathly pale, and he sank to the floor in a heap. The lady with whom he had been dancing gave a piercing cry. The music suddenly ceased. The dance was over. Quickly willing hands lifted the limp form, which was borne to a bedroom on an upper floor,

There was a doctor in the crowd. who, after sending every one out of the room, except an old butler, hastily went to work to disrobe the patient. The cause was apparent to the doctor. Mr. Miles had a stroke of apoplexy.

As they gently took off his garments he butler gave an exclamation:---"He's a Catholic!"

One glance and the doctor nodded as-"Send for a priest," was his only

comment. The butler, himself a devout Cathoic., quickly dispatched a messenger. The throng downstrirs-- it having been considered not well to make it appear serious-were told it was mere-

ly a faint, and the revelry was con-

tinued without interruption. Unobserved, amid the crashing strains of the orchestra as they hurried through the measure, the holy priest bearing the viationm entered through a rear door.

The doctor who had been laboring inceasingly had brought his patient to degree of consciousness. Mr. Miles ooking about him in a bewildered way. Without word or comment the old butler prepared a table for the proper reception of the Lamb of God. As Mr. Miles looked around his eyes fell on the lighted randle and the crucifix. He gave a start and looked at the doctor. "Keep quiet," said he, "the priest

will be here in a minute." Like lightning it flashed through Mr. Miles' brain that he must be seriously ill. What could the matter be: How long had he been laid up? Where was he? Was he about to die? Was this the end of all his expectations? How empty and vain seemed the things of the world.

Ah! yes, he remembered it all. He was at the ball on Christmas eve. How long ago was that? He attempted to raise and question the doctor, but found himself helpless; he could move neither his limbs or his tongue. He felt as if invisible chains bound him to the bed and that he had no tongue. The priest comes in He takes in the situation at a glance, and the doctor with a few whispered comments leaves the room.

The priest kneels by the bedside of the patient and prays al ud. Two tears are seen to slowly steal down the pallid cheeks of Mr. Miles. The priest, as he finishes his devotions, says:---'Mr. Miles, can you speak."

Mr. Miles moves his eyes from right to left.

After a few more questions, the priest proceeds to administer extreme unction. As he concludes his final prayer and prepares to leave, the silence is broken by the chimes from a nearby church tower.

The priest, pressing Mr. Miles' hand, says "Do you hear the Christmas bells?" The eyes show he understands As he lays there listening to the bell music his thoughts wander back to the time when he anxiously waited for the sound of St. Patrick's chimes, and how he in the darkness of the morning hastily dressed. How he and his father proceeded to Mass. Yes, he hears his father's sonorous voice chanting the old and oft repeated refrain:---

"God bless ye, merry gentlemen, Let nothing ye dismay, For Christ, our God and Saviour, Was born this merry day."

The doctor has another look at his patient before he goes, and is surprised at the quick improvement. But he only sees the surface. Could be penetrate deeper, he would see how the reclaimed soul yearns and struggles to atone for the long neglect of the only thing to live for.

The doctor prophesies he will soon be on his feet again. As to what pass-

Fat is absolutely necessary as an article of diet. If it is not of the right kind it may not be digested. Then the body will not get enough of it. In this event there is fat-starvation.

Scott's Emulsion supplies this needed fat, of the right kind, in the right quantity, and in the form already partly digested.

As a result all the organs and tissues take on activity.

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ed through the soul of Mr. Miles during his confinement only God knows, but when he was again able to leave the bed he was a changed man. His first act, as soon as he regained the use of his arms, was to grasp the medsls that were still suspended around his neck and press them to his lips. Then he made the sign of the cross with them and during his waking hours he kept them firmly clasped in his hand.

It was weeks before he was able to go out in the streets, and one of his first acts was to go to headquarters and announce his intention of not serving as Justice. This created a flutter of surprise and excitement in political circles, as Mr. Miles' future "was assured,"

And so he disappeared from the sight of his political and social friends.

On a Christmas eve six years after the incidents recorded, Mrs. O'Brien is living in loneliness in the same apartments. Grandmother three years ago paid the great debt to Nature, and after a well made confession in preparation for the morrow, Mrs. O'Brien is devotedly saying her roasary before the picture of the Virgin Mary.

She says a decade for the souls purgatory, another for a friend in need and so on till she comes to the

"Tis for Jimmy Miles," she says aloud, and as she finished the rosary and bundles the beads in her pocket, she was startled by a rap at the door. A tall figure in the garb of a priest atands without.

"Don't you know me!" asks the stranger. For an instant there is hesitation.

Then with a cry of joy which swells up from a thankful heart she clasps Father Miles in her arms, and as in the long ago he kisses her on one cheek and then on the other. There is no restraint now. Jimmy is

a boy again. She first scolds and then pets him. "Why hadn't he told her: It was grand! It was wogderful! How did it all happen?"

And briefly he tells everything. She manifests no surprise, aside from this simple comment:---

Sure, didn't granny our prayers and good works for your welfare."

And in St. Patrick's the next morning what a grand voice it was that sung the Mass.

Mrs. O'Brien in a front pew could scarcely take her eyes off the stalwart form. And as she received the Bread of Life from His hand, she could not contain her emotion.

The merry Christmas she enjoyed that day was topped off by a visit, after benediction, from ther boy Jimmy," She is never tired of hearing him tell about his studies in Rome and how his constant thought and prayers were for her, and when, at last, he leaves, his lact words are:---

"The ways of God, are ways of mercy

And many a blessing comes from seeming ill."

YOUR DANGER NOW

Is from the overworked condition of

the liver and kidneys which are unable to expel impurities from the blood, This causes rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been wonderfully successful in curing this disease. It neutralizes the acid in the blood and per nanently cures the aches and pains which other medicines fail to relieve. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best winter medi-

cine because it purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood. It gives help just where help is needed. It tones the stomach, stimulates the liver, and a rouses and sustains the kidmeys. It wards off pneumonia, fevers, bronchitis, colds, coughs and the grip. In dealing with the doings of a man

far greater than ourselves, we must first strain our mental vision to comprehend all that was reasonable and admirable in his conduct; and not until we have done this have we any right to criticise or abuse. Nature gioes us so few really good characters that we cannot afford to lose one of them, and we must not look too narrowly into the guise in which they appear to us .--Oscar Browning.

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 16

The sight of good men to them that are going on pilgrimage is like to the appearing of the moon and the stars to them that are sailing upon the seas.

THINK about your health. Do not allow scrotula taints to develop in your blood. Take Hood's Sarsaparills now and keep yourself WELL. 16-5

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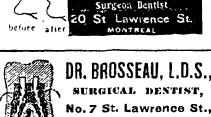
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DAME ADELE BROSSARD, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of EDMOND LEFEBVRB, agent, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, has taken an action in separation as to property

Montreal, November 3rd . 1898. BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

from her said husband.

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Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

### Young Irishmen's L. & B. Associ**ation.**

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18
Duprestreet, first Wednesday of everymonthat o'clock, r.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Prosident. RICHARD BURKE; Secretars.
M.J. POWER; all communications to readdressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; W.J. Hinphy, D. Gullerv. Jas. McMahon.

## St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Organized 1885.

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottaws Street, on the first Sunday of each mouth, at 2:30 r m. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STRUBBE, C.SS.R.; President, JOHN WHITTY: Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whittp, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

Ancient Order of Hibernians. DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church: accused lower yearry of St. Gabriel New Church; corner Centro and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B. Connaughton.

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

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hiberma Hall, No. 242 Notre Bame St. Officers B. Wall, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary; W. P. Stanton, Trens: Marshal, John Kennedy: T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening (except regular meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers on file

A.O.H .- Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Kenrns, No. 32 Delorimier ava. Vice President, J. P. O'Harn; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomilty; Trensurer, John Traynor; Sergeant at arms, D. Mathewson, Sentinel. D. White; Marshal, F. Gechan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, V. Gechan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello, A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets overy 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notice Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

## C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74,

Organized March 14, 1888. Branch 74 meets in the Organized March 14.1888. Branch 74 meets in the basement of St Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Laprairie streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Applicants for membership, or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch, may one municate with the following officers:

Rev. WM O'MEARA, P. P., Spiritual Advisor,

REV. WM O'MEARA, P. P., Spiritual Action, Centre street. Capt. WM. Deegan, President, 15 Fire Station. Maurick Murphy, Financial Secretary, 77 For-fur street. WM. Cullen, Treasurer, Bourgoof street. James Taylor, 217 Prince Arthur street.

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

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1863.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall. 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. at 8 P.M.

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

MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadleux St. J. H. FEELEY, Trensurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain

C. M. B A. of Quebec.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUE**BEC** 

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. M. SHEA, President: T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meets every alternate Monday, commending

Jan 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie streets. M. P. McGOLDRICK. Chief Ranger, M. J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St

St. Patrick's Court. No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at Sp. M. Chief Ranger. JAMES F. FOSBRE. Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON, 197 Ottawa street.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY:

Established 1841. Established 1841.

The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction, in St. Patrick's Church, he second Sunday of each month at 4:30 r.m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 r.m., in their hall, 92 St. Alexander St. REV. J. A. MOOALLEN. S.S. Rev. President: JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President: W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Meens. John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Bawley.

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

ESTABLISHED 1868.

Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYMF:
Pres dent. JOHN KILLBEATHER: Secretary, JAS BRADY, 119 Chatcauguay Street.
Meets on the second Sunday of every month,
in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa
streets, at 3:30 r m Delegates to St. Partick's League: Meers.

Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

## THE RESOURCES OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

One of the most vivid pictures of Newfoundland that has recently appeared, comes from Mr. O. A. Clough, a visitor to the island last summer, and writing to the Montreal Herald. Mr. Clough writes about the subject with enthusiasm. He says, truly that for four centuries Newfoundland was "practically lost to the outer world," and then states with equal truth that the Island has been rediscovered by the railway. He pays a just and glowing euology to the magnificent enterprise of R. J. Reid, in spanning the Island from ocean to gulf with 548 miles of railway. Writing of our Cap-Ital city; St. John's, he gives a graphic account of its site, surroundings and population. It is built on the side of a hill, rising from the water's edge im terraces and overlooking one of the safest harbors in the world. The mouth of the harbor is known locally as the Narrows, and is defended on the North side by a steep hill, rising by straight faced cliffs 500 feet out of the water. A corresponding hill is on the south side. Those hills have been fortified in the past --- and it is often said nowadays that they shall be manned and gunned again. They are nature's own bulwarks for Briton's Western Empire. The Jurbor trends inward triangularly, and is safeguarded by the hills at the entrance from the fury of the Atlantic storms, which but for them would play havoc on the settlement.

All Clough says of the surroundings of St. John's that it "is a landscape diversified by lakes and trees, and fertile meadows beautified by cultivation and adorned by pleasant homes of surpassing loveliness." The writer in this graceful passage alludes to Quidi Vidi Lake, Fresh Water and River Head Valleys, and these scenes fully merit the praise. A drive through River Head Valley (St. John's West) on a fine day in summer offers a picture of infinite variety. Hill sides clad in dark green trees, with meadows, lawns, and country villas, diversifying the scene. And a sparkling river seen at intervals between the overhanging feliage. It makes one of those delightful surprises for which a visitor to the Island is not prepared. And there are many such all over the country.

To mention some of those charming scenes:---There is on the West Coast the magnificent Humber, the Newfoundland Rhine, flowing around mountains, and leaping over precipices in silvery cascades in to the Bay of Islands, itself a splendid sea view. Near St. John's is an ideal watering place and summer resort, Topsail, the Newfoundland Brighton. This charming seaport lies in the very edge of and shady groves. In front is a long l perfect for sea bathing; and out bearond is Conception Ray, with the failious iron locality, Belle Island, nine miles in length, seeming to float on the surface of the water. In the glassy smoothness of its mirror likesurface Conception Bay is more like an inland lake than a part of the Atlantic Ocean. Along the railway track from St. John's the traveller may branch off from Whitbourne to Placentia. The situation of this historic town (once the French capital of Newfoundland) is admired by all travellers. Ruilt on a level beach, surrounded, or nearly so by a network of waters, with two great sea arms running miles inwand, and lofty tree-clad hills, sentinelling it in all directions, it has won the title of the "Killarney of Newfoundland,"

Placentia is of very special interest to the Catholic tourist. Here is a very good historic picture of the trials and triumphs of the Church. In 1869, King Louis of France, the grand monarch, holding sway in Newfoundland, established the church, causing a parish chapel to be erected under the title of "Our Lady of Angels." About the same time Placentia, then under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Quebec, was honored by an episcopal visitation from Mgr. St. Vallier, second bishop of that Sec. In 1713, as a result of the Treaty of Utrecht, the French Catholics evacuated Placentia. English settlement began, and about a bundred years ago, Prince William (afterwards William IV.) wintered im Placenfia and richly endowed the English Church there, leaving it a sliver communica service, still preserved. It looked then as if the old French capital was lost to the Church, but another change occurs. Early in this century Irish emigration flowed in, and to-day Placentia is at least ninetenths Catholic Bishop Howley has elegantly depicted the triumphs of Irish missionaries in Newfoundland:---

Though France's lily never grew; And England's rose lie withered too; See! I have brought this sweet trefoil.

To take deep root within the soil.

Let it be our hope and preyer, that there and elsewhere the shamrook some to stay But speaking of New foundations are sharped by physicians who insist upon quality in the prediction of 180,000 to 18 came to stay. But speaking of New-stoundland, scenery, we may mention the splendid estuary and sea-arm of

John's. To the "scenic attractions" our Island, Mr. Clough gives unstintd praise. In graphic language he depicts the iron bound ciff; the calm bay, the glimpse of the great ocean; the clear running waters; the sparkling waterfalls, resounding in solicitude; the rivers flowing at the foot of the mountains; the deep secluded glens, and the silent forest, and he continues .'For ages in this sea-girt island these (natural aspect) existed in richest profusion unnoticed and unknown, but now (owing to steam and railway) un-veiled in all their glory." In my next communication I hope to have a few interesting notes on the industrial, social and educational aspects of Newfoundland.

AVALONCIUS.

### ST. VITUS DANCE.

TROUBLE THAT CAUSES ITS VICTIMS MUCH INCONVEN-IENCE.

WINFRED SCHOFIELD, OF GASPEREAU, N. S TELLS HOW HE OBTAINED A SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE.

From the Acadien, Wolfville, N. S. The many cases brought to his notice of residents in this vicinity being cured from physical disords a through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. have created in the mind of the Acadien representative a sincere belief in the healing powers of this remedy. Yet withal he was a little incredulous the other day when told of a young man who had been cured of a very serious and deplorable disease by the use of only some two boxes of these little miracle workers. It seemed impossible that such a remarkable healing could be wrought even by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in such short order. Accordingly he was possessed of a strong desire to investigate. Mr. Winfred Schoffeld, of Gaspereau, was the address given us by our informant, and were not long in hunting him up. We found Mr. Schofield to be a bright young man of Schofield to be a bright young man of about twenty years of age and of more than ordinary intelligence. His air of candor and straightforwardness dispelled any doubts we may have had. In a very few words he stated to us his oase. "Two years ago," he said, "I was taken with an attack of St. Vitus Dance. Sometimes when at work I found that my fingers would all at once straighten out and I would be compelled to drop anything I was holding. One day I was using an axe when seized with one of these attacks. The axe slipped from my hands and in falling struck my foot and gave it a nasty cut. After that you can depend upon it I left axes alone, and it was not long before I had to give up using any kind of tool. My complaint rapidly grew worse and I was soon untitted the sun. It is defended on the rear for any sort of work. Everything from fug and cold winds by high hills, sloping down into green farm plots, get relief, but I got no better. At ast one day a friend of mine, strand of pretty beach and sand (just | Fred Fielding, who and been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, EGvised me to give them a trial, offering

> since. I am confident that to Dr. Villiams' Pink Pills alone I owe my cure. Dr. Williams' Pink Phils create new blood, build up the merves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all ot'er medicines have failed, thus est blishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of "Lodern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade, mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box. If in doubt send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be insiled to you post paid at 50c a box, or six boxes for

> to pay for them himself if they did

not help me. As it turned out he was

safe enough in making the offer, . I

followed his advice, but had scarcely

begun to use them when I began to

feel much better. After using two

boxes I was perfectly cured and have

never been troubled with the complair,t

Cambridge University has made Lord Kitchener of Khartoum a Doctor of Laws.



**\$2.50.** 

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is due to debilitynature needs help and should have it Come to its aid with the most efficacious

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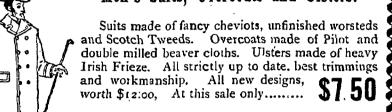
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124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, : Corner Lagauchetiere. SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT FOR SERVICEABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

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There never has been a time since the opening of Our Store when we were so absolutely sure of our Clothing Supremacy as now. The important bargains below are delegated to speak for others equally good and grand.

## Men's Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters.



## Men's Fine Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters.

Suits made of fine imported serges, diagonals, worsteds and heavy cheviots, single and double breasted. Overcoats made of superfine castor beavers and melton cloths, fined with heavy 



## Boys' Blue Chinchilla Reefers.

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With storm collars, well lined, just the garment for Reduced from \$5 00 to ...... \$3.50

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	40 Picces Navy Blue Mc 40 Picces Brown and B 25 Picces Dark Brown 25 Picces Black Welton 30 Picces Double Widtl	nck Melton Cloth Melton Cloth, worth Cloth, worth 20c. at	25c, at	14c per yard

## Velvets.

## Velvets.

10 Pieces Black Striped Silk Velvets, all the latest style, worth \$1.75, at 75c per yard. Black and Colored Velveteens, from 15c to 40c per yard.

## Carpets, Rugs, Floor Oil Cloths.

It will do you good to see the prices and compare them with others

## Carpets.

## Carpets.

A Grand Opportunity to Furnish Your House with NEW CARPETS at Half Price.

#### Blankets. Blankets. Comforters. Comforters.

A large assortment to select from, from 50c to \$1.25 and upwards. You can save from 50c to \$2.00 on every pair of Blankets purchased from during our RETIRING SALE.

## Exceptional Value Men's Underwear.

Men's Shirts and Drawers. Men's Cardigan Jackets. Men's Half Hose Men's Lined Kid Gloves.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS AND WAISTS-3 dozen Black Quitted Skirts, only 50c on the dollar. All kinds of Ladies' Underwear in stock and reduced 25 and 30 per cent. during our RETIRING SALE.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY to secure your Fall and Winter Dry Goods at Half Price. Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. ······

Japan with a population of 45,000, Catulle Mondes has been commission-000 has 220 towns that have more than ed by the French Government to write



## **GENERAL LIBERMANN Writes:**

I have tried Vin Mariani, I find that it gives strength and vitality,

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# MARKEN

Braces Body and Brain WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY:

Dr. Cyrus Edson, late Chief of the Dr. J. Leonard Corning, of New Y rk writes in his book "La Grippe" jut- published by G. P. Putnam's Sons:

lished by Appleton & Co. Where patients suffer with high fever, catarrh in the head and complete Vin Mariani is undoubtedly the most

Health Depirtment, N w Y rk City, City, writes in his book "Brain It at

"O'all tonic preparations ever inprostration, the mean complete potent for good in the treatment of the generous difficulty tonic Vin Mariani."

## MARIANI WINE has written endorsements

From More than 8,000 Physicians in Canada and the United States

Mariani Wine aids convalescence and is a powerful rejuvenator. Mariani Wine makes pale, puny, sickly children rosy, robust and

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Refuse Substitutions. Beware of "Just as Good,"

SOLE ACENTS FOR CANADA:

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## Notes of Interest. crnited from year to year in separate

J. S. Sargent is painting the portrait of Lord Chief Justice Russell.

Municipal honors have palled on the British peers. Only two--- the Earl of Sandwich and Lord Forester- have collected is offered to the bride to buy accepted Mayoralties this year; three a trousseau. One restriction prevents yeals ago the office of Mayor was filled new members from taking, advantage by eleven peers.

Two crocodiles in a circus at Bayeux, France, got into a fight in which the hind leg of one of the bezets was badly lacerated. A veterinary surgeon was called in, who amputated the leg successfully, the crccodile being as lively as ever.

President Faure's doily mail is said to contain on the average 700 letters, of which 250 are begging letters, 150 petitions on political matters, \100 petitions from criminals, 100 complaints against officials, 80 anonymous insults, and 20 threats of death,

Major Count Stelberg-Wernigerode, who killed a sergeant with a blow of his sabre last fall on account of a hitch in the camp cooking, has been sentenced by court-martial to be dismissed from the German Army and to be imprisoned for forty menths.

CURE rheumatism by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by newtralizing the acid in the blood permanently relieves aches and PAINS.

are the only members, who are reclasses. At their entry they pay one ruble (about fifty cents), and whenever one of their number marries every member of that class pays an additional ruble. The assessment thus of the older ones. No dowry assessment is called unless the girl has been a member in good retanding for one year. Each class is permitted to have not more than 100 members; after that admissions are refused until vacancies occur by marriage, when new members are taken in at the option of the members.

# is making a Magnifi on Display of CARPETS in all leading and novel effects.

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS AND DECORATIONS

Our Rug Department shoverflowing with art and beauty. Mats and Rugs, in all sizes and qualities.

MATS AND RUGS,

from the Choapest to Best Grades.
OIL OLUTHS AND LINOLEUMS. CORK
CARPET and MATTINGS

OURTAIN DEPARTMENT is stocked with Novelties and prevailing effects.

DRAPES, DRAPEBIES,
have become a most important acquisition to
our business. Understhe direction of a skilled
Draper we are propaged to execute all orders in
Drapers will Harsings. Panelling etc., submit
aketches, and furnished estimates on call.