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VOL. XLVII. No. 18

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Creat enthusiasm is manifested on all aides in connection with the pilgrimage to the Old Land to assist at the commemoration celebrations of the centenary of '98. This was only to be expected, for Irishmen and the descendants of Linhmen in this city have ever been to the fore when any question has arisen affecting the interests of the Old Land The national pilgrimage to the historic battlefields of '98 will be a demonstration, unique, not only in the history of Ireland, but in the history of the world. Thousands and tens of thousands of the some of the "Sea divided Gael" will throng to the shores of the Emerald Iale from every civilized country under the sun, to attest by their presence their unalterable attachment to the land from which they sprung, to the anconquered and unconquerable spirit of Irish nation-

Callant Wexford will, of course, be the central scene of the visit of the vast concourse of pilgrims, and Vinegar Hill, whose verdant slopes were once crimsoned with the blood of men, who, illarmed and poorly equipped, fought with the cauntless spirit of heroes against largely superior numbers of trained British soldiers, will be crowded from base to summit. From its summit will be seen Oulart, which battlefield the pilgrims will next visit. Who has not heard of Father Murphy and his bold Shilmaleers, as the ballad has it? Kindesthearted and most peacefully-dis-posed of men, as beseemed a minister of the Prince of Peace, Father Murphy saw the altar at which he had so often offered up the Holy Sacrifice desecrated before his very eyes by the British soldiers; and realizing at once that the struggle was one not merely for the homes but for the altars of his pecple, placed himself at the head of his parishioners and led them to battle with the intrepidity of the classic warriors of old. As long as valor and patriotism hold a place in Irish history, so long will "Father Murphy and his Bold Shilmaleers" and their prowess at Oulart, be read of with interest and admiration. As Professor Ingram, of Trinity College, Dublin, well said in his poem, "Who fears to speak of Ninety Eight?"

All, all have gone, but still lives on The same of those who died; And true men, like you men, Remember them with pride.

Yes: the heroes and martyrs of '98 a e remem ered with pride, as the gigantic national pilgrimage of patriots next year will emphatically testify.

The Tribune, which has been deveting a great deal of space to interviews with business men during the past few days,

In the opinion of some of the most prominent merchants of this city, the trade of the coming Spring bids fair to surpass that of any season since 1892 Manufacturers, commission merchants, and importers of many lines of goods report an unusually heavy demand for goods for future delivery, notwithstand ing the fact that November, which is, as a rule, considered a dull month in trade, has been a poorer mouth this year than it was expected to be. As a reason for this is given the mild weather and the yellow lever scare in a considerable por tion of the United States, which combined to make the movement of goods in the retail stores slow, and left the heavy stocks laid in during the early part of the season comparatively un-

For the coming Spring season, however, the prospects are considered to be most favorable. Several lines of goods, principally woollens, have in fact, nearly been forced out of the market, the mills refusing to accept any more orders.

Mr. John Daly, the well-known Irish Nationalist, whose release was announced about a year ago, has been made the recipient of many receptions from different organizations since his arrival in this city. Mr. Daly was arrested in 1883, charged with being a dynamite conspirator, and is the only one who had succeeded in saving himself from being a lifelong invalid owing to the prison rule. Mr. Daly was recently candidate for mayor of his native city-Limerick. His visit is in connection with the '98 centenary.

One of the most important duties that Mayor Strong will have to perform before the reins of office pass from his hands and he steps from the chair of Mayor of New York into private life will be the appointment of one third of the School Commissioners who are to preside over the education of the children of the enlarged city of New York. There are twenty-one School Commissioners on the Board of Education. Of these seven retire from the Board on the last day of this year, by reason of the expiration of their terms of office. Under the provisions of the new charter. Mayor Strong is to appoint their successors. In certain quarters speculation is already r te as to the action the Mayor will take in the matter. In view of his past appointments to the Board, and the satigfaction which he has expressed publicly and a most sattle work his appointes have done, met. it is possible that Mayor Strong will record the hall is to cost \$100,000 and is to be appoint all of the Commissioners whose admirably arranged for varied uses. In teresting for everybody who drops in terms of chica-cripic December 31 admirably arranged the meeting halls of a more have strong has saurprised New (12) for the condition of Irish societies and a large homelike. faction which he has expressed publicly and a lasting monument to Robert Em-

more than once with his appointments. and he may do so again with his final effort in this direction

The outgoing Commissioners are ded, to be furnished to Messrs. Banard. Hurlbut, Montant, Irishmen of Illinois. Peasles, Prentiss, Rogers and Taft.

In the territory covered by the present Board there are about two hundred and fifty thousand school children, some five thousand teachers and 165 school buildings. The value of the property in the care of the Board of Education at the present time is about \$20,000 000, and the Board is now building some twelve schoolhous's, which will be added to the Department's equipment in 1898.

The new Mayor will serve for a single term of four years, and his salary will be \$15 000. The new municipality contains 3,100,000 inhabitants, and covers an area of 359 square miles, with taxable property amounting to \$2 5\$3 324,329 and a debt of \$170,000,000. The annual budget is estimated at \$75 \$00,000.

There is to be another census of the population of the United States. The last one cost Jonathan \$2,000 000, and it was very poorly done at that. In point of fact it was used as a channel to give patronage to those political friends who could not be squeezed into the regular civil service list. This \$2,000,000 was not the entire cost, but it is freely charged that this large amount was wasted in carrying out the spoils system. Those who are a judge of such matters claim that the cost this time will not fall short of several millions additional to that of the last.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Mrs. Anne Armstrong Remembers the Tragic Times of 1798-She is Now 116 Years of Age-Her Mode of Life.

Mrs. Anne Armstrong, now living in Clare, Ireland, bids fair to behold the commemoration of many of the stirring events which she witnessed a century ago. We take the following brief sketch of her life from the last issue of the New York Freeman's Journal:-

In the year 1781, when Lord Corn wallis began in joy and ended in disas-ter his campaign in Virginia against the American colonists, there was born at Fermanagh, Ireland, a girl baby who. living yet, at the age of 116 years, is believed to be the oldest person in the world. While that baby was still in arms Lafayette and Washington were marshalling their forces to check the victorious march of Cornwallis through Virginia, and on October 19 of that year Lord Cornwallis surrendered his army I OFKIOWD. what is now the United States of America was assured.

That girl-child whose life began almost with that of the United States is Mrs Anne Armstrong, now of County Clare, Ireland. She grew up in Fer-managh and married there. Her hus-band was a member of the Royal Constabulary. When she was 26 years old she and her husband moved to Miltown Malbay, in County Clare That was ninety years ago. In a little thatched cottage at Spanish Point, just outside Miltown Malbay, Mrs. Armstrong lives, all alone, waiting for the time when she shall be called to join those who were dear to her, who died years and years

The days that she has lived through have been fraught with the most wonderful events of the world's history, but the particular period that impressed its events most firmly upon Mrs. Armstrong's memory was that of the great Irish rebellion of 1798, when she was a lass of 17. She tells still of how Irishmen were hanged or shot or imprisoned without trials and of the reign of terror

which held for years. Mrs. Armstrong is still able to walk and to care for herself and her little cottage by the aid which her kindly neighbors give her. She is thin and slightly deaf, but her sight is good and her memory clear. Her dress is simple, but a cap and apron of snowy whiteness are always parts of it. Her habi s are also simple. At 4 or 5 o'clock each afternoon her day is finished, and she locks her cottage door and retires for the night.

EMMET HALL MEMORIAL,

Chicago Irishmen Will Breet a Great Memorial to the Patriot.

The Catholic Citizen says: Irishmen in Chicago and the west will be interested in hearing that the Emmet Memorial Hall, soon to be erected in that city, is to be one of the most beautiful and architecturally perfect buildings in the country.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Chicago is anxious that all Irishmen, of all classes and creeds, who reside in the middle west or beyond the Rockies, lend assistance that will ensure the early materialization of their plans. If the re sponse is as general and generous as counted on, a large and handsome struc ture will soon be reared that will be a credit to Chicago and to its creators

meeting hall whose auditorium will seat 2,000 people. A commodious and fully equipped gymasium will also be provided, to be furnished by contributions of

AIDS TO EDUCATION.

Provision is to be made for a system of schools, whose sessions will be at night during the winter months, or from Oct. to April 1. The structure is to measure 75 by 135 feet, the former representing the frontage. Rock faced granite will be used in the construction of the front of the hall and the finest grade of pressed brick will go into its other walls.

One of the artistic features of the new building is to be a statue of Robert Emmet that will stand within the auditorium at the height of eight feet or more. This statue is to be made of Irish marble quarried in Avondale on the catate of the late Charles Stewart Parnell. Four Irish sculptors of fame and skill have offered their services for the fashioning of the statue and a choice piece of art is sure to follow. Many mementoes of the Irish insurrection in 1798 have been offered and will occupy a place in the memorial hall.

THE OLD MONTREAL COLLEGE.

Modern progress has no respect for relics, and memories of the past count for naught, whenever the exigencies of trade and commerce require the disappearance of an old land mark. Our young country is by no means an excep tion to that rule which has been carried out to such an extent in Montreal that our very old buildings of any public in terest have become very scarce indeed.

The above remarks were suggested by recent view of the old Montreal College, whose back walls can be seen from William street, pending repairs and improvements rendered necessary by the fire in the Mullin building. For the purpose of those improvements, a portion of the old walls will be taken down, and what will remain of the body of the building will disappear, probably for ever, from the view of the public. Before this complete disappearance of the old land mark, a few historical notes on the College may be interesting for the readers of the TRUE WITNESS.

When passing through St. Paul from McGill to Inspector street the average husiness man hardly knows or remembers that, 40 years ago, the whole land on his left, from St. Henry to Inspector street, and for the same distance on William street, was closed in by a heavy stone wall and formed the Montreal College grounds and gardens. That portion of St. Paul street was then called College street, and the college building erty exactly behind where Mr. J. E. Mullin's store now stands. A creek passed through the centre of the grounds, and the college boys knew it under no other name than the mythological ap-pellation of the "Styx."

The college was built in 1804 to replace the first city college which had been located in the Chateau de Vaudreuil, at the foot of Jacques Cartier square, and was then under the name of St. Raphael College. The Chateau de Vaudreuil was destroyed by fire in 1803. However, the Chateau was not the cradle of the Montreal College, for a classical course of studies had been inaugurated as far back as 1767, when Curê Curotesu, of Longue Pointe, opened a college in his presbytery, and it was in 1773 that the institution was transferred to the

The building forming the subject of the present sketch was used as a college until the end of 1861, when the priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice ceded it to the military authorities for the accommodation of the regular troops then coming to Canada in large numbers. The pupils were removed to the Grand Seminary building on Sherbrooke street, a portion of which they occupied until their present spacious premises were built.

Meanwhile, a portion of the old college grounds was sold to the city and now forms the hay market, and in 1871 Mr. Mullip purchased the college building and art of the grounds. Since then the arrounding wall has disap peared, high and substantial buildings have sprung up on all sides, and what remains of the old college is embodied in modern constructions. It would be an interesting study to recall the names of the many eminent men who passed through the old college. Suffice it to say for the moment that the regretted Father Toupin was for many years a professor there at the beginning of his ecclesiastical career, and that, at the time when the building was given up to the troops, the chair of philosophy was occupied by the eminent lrish priest, Father O'Farrell, who later on was made a bishop. Among other students in the college at that date were the famous Louis Riel and Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, of St. Patrick's

Adjoining the college was a branch of the Brothers' Schools, known as the College School, and which has furnished a number of leading business men.

The Japanese have organized a society to make life pleasant for visitors to their foreign lands where it is the particular one of them is Don Quixote. How end delight of the people to make life in less are the comments, and how ever

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1897. That there are "many men of many

minds " is an ever reiterated fact, and. surely, it is a most satisfactory state of affairs to each and all of us. In the face of such an evident truth, the serene assurance of many critics that their opinion is law and must be taken as such is a singular manifestation of an over. weening belief in self. A criticism should be counted as nothing more than the expression of individual taste, which is useful as a thought provoker, and as an incentive to lazy thinkers to put their thoughts, impulses and indolent fancies into clearer form and firmer adherence. To be led by an ther's criticism. to like or dislike at another's dictum, is a miserable submission. It is even better to be "on the rampage" and systemati cally, doggedly, insistently disput- andreluse the opinion of every other man, woman and child, while obtruding one entirely different. There is no slavery more degrading than that which pens, to one man's utterance the taste, the judgment and the instinct ive likes and dislikes of another. "Why, how can you say you do not like Slank's novel? So and so says in his review that it is a master piece. I wouldn't like to say I didn't care for it." I happen to know several of the Shandso's who de cide on the merits and demerits of the latest literature, and such knowledge only more and more convinces me that the opinion of the reader of the review in naually as sensible and as well founded as the opinion of the writer of it. Also, that the writer of the review or notice simply and modes ly sets downs an opin ion, in nine cases out of ten, for the pleasure of expressing it, for the satisfaction of coming in touch with those who agree with it, and ith a periect understanding that these who do not agree are fully entitled to quite another. The aggressive and domineering critic is nch in the ascendancy as to numbers. The more a man knows the more he does not know, and the more is he convinced that almost anyone can teach him some thing worth knowing. He is ready to learn, and equally ready to admit his mistake-for what is a mistake now and then where much learning is correctly and carefully amassed and made use of in daily life? It is not well to take the judgment of any critic unquestioningly; neither is it just to the critics as a whole to suspect them of the mean vanity of emanding that you shall. The enalways convey the insistance that you shall make it yours, in spite of facts or

fancies. There is no more emphatic expression of opinion than is four times a year folded in very taking style between the covers of the Globe Review and hurled defiantly before the reading public. Un- so much better employed on English doubtedly, a great many good things are very sharply said in those pages-so good that one cannot but wish they were less sharp. "Vinegar catches no flies," as the old nurse quaintly teaches her nurslings, and as the "child is father to the man," so the method of the nurse's wisdom stands over for the child's successor. How often, in reading those cutting, stinging phrases, one wishes they might create a calmer atmosphere. that there might come with them a sense of clear-eved justice and nationce with wrong doers and foolish members which might permit the good seed to linger and take root! As it is, so witty and so pointed are occasional comments, so apt, yet so ridiculous, the crowding similes, and so bitterly unjust a charge now and then, that no good ever comes of what

might work wonders. Unless it is the good that comes of rare praise If Mr. Thorne can sparkle cruelly on the brow he flouts, he can no less softly and clearly halo the head he crowns. And, for once, he beams upon the favorite of the many, for in the latest number of the Globe Review he pays court to a man whom everyone speaks of with gentle, yet fervent praise
-Charles Warren Stoddart. Those who meet him-I have never met him-have only good words for the man; and those who read his works send them on with a meed of wholesome praise and sympathy Certainly, he possesses the "art of putting things" delightfully. For instance, could anyone expect to find a new charm in any telling of the story of our ever dear St. Anthony of Padua? Yet, to-day, a rainy Sunday, has taught me that I have never yet read until today that story as I would like most to learn it. "The Wonder-Worker of Padua" is a small brown covered volume It has a placid and unassuming look. But it is exquisite, and the teller of the "South Sea Idylls" long ago has not lost his cunning with words in the practice and intercourse of years. There is fervor and delicacy in the treatment of the old, old, too often mangled incidents of the saint's wonderful career, and there is such beauty, too. A book that marks a Sunday is always a book one treasures, and this is such a book.

There are a few books in the past that certainly ought to discourage the major vember has a delightful paper vember has a delightful paper on "The this object.

Religion of Don Quixote," by the Rev. G. Lee, CS.Sp., which stirs up admiration and understanding together as though it had never been wakened before It is not the story of Don Quixote, surely, that is powerful. Will any of the labored concections of the present be either remembered or valued a century hence? Is there anything that pleases and interests beyond the curiosity of "something new?" Why do novelists wear their lives out for the poor return of half a year of gossip ab ut them, their looks and their manners?

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

Foreign Language Teaching.

"Foreign Language Teaching" is at present engaging the attention of the different Boards of School Commissioners in the United States. The matter is a particularly live question in New York at present on account of the strong German, Italian and French element of hopeless to attempt to stamp out thisthe population. For some works a proposition has been pending in the former board to cut down the time of studying German and French from nominally two and a half years, but really three years, to two years, and to require, in order that any foreign language shall be taught that it must be a language foreign to at least fitty per cent, of the pareuts who make application to the board for the teaching of that lan Previous to the propositi a guage.

taking this form the desirability OF TEACHING ARY FOREIGN LANGUAGE at all in the schools was questioned again, as it has been so often in the past, while also was raised the question whether to make the teaching optional or obligatory. The latter question is still decidedly an open one; the fermer was referred to the Board of Superintendents for an expression of opinion. The answer to this question was very promptly and decidedly made, that in the opinion of the Board of Superintendents the study of at least one foreign language in each of the public schools was highly desirable from a pedagogical point of view. With this conservative reply the board de mitted the question to the Board of Commissioners, who, after a long debate ast Wednesday, again invited the Super intendents to help them out on the two main questions now pending-the time reduction and the requirement as to application for instruction in a given lan-

The superintendents will meet shortly to sgree upon a report and its outcome is waited for with great curiosity and some anxiety by educationalists

A SUPERINTENDENT'S VIEW. Assistant Superintendent Marble said

large number of pupils went to the that period was of much greater service to them afterwards than the little they seemed injudicions to provide a for ign language even as an oftion, when the time that might be given to it could be subjects. It had also been said by a me that pupils who took up a foreign lang uage in addition to their regular English studies could not do justice to the latter, and would be at a disadvantage in all examinations on English subjects as compared with those pupils who took only the English studies. In Cincinnati, however, statistics upon this very point had been gathered, and they showed that the pupils taking the foreign languages not only stood as well in English subjects as those who had confined themselves to the lat ter, but, on the whole, better. This was easily explained upon the reasonable assumption that the more ambitious in telligent and energetic students were those who desired the more extensive curriculum For his part, he affirmed strongly the pedagogical value of a foreign language in connection with the study of the mother tongue.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

GRAND CONCERT AND DRAWING FOR ORGAN.

A special Concert is now in course of preparation by the St. Mary's Young Men's Society, which will be held on (Thankegiving Evening) Thursday, No vember 25 in St. Mary's Hall, cor. Craig and Panet Streets. A special feature of the Entertainment will be the Drawing for the Organ kindly donated by Messrs. Willis & Co., which was left over from the Braner.

The musical portion of the entertainment will be the best ever presented, as the services of some of the brightest talent in amateur circles has been

secured. The St. Mary's Young Men's Society. which comprises a large number of young men in the East End, is one that would do credit to any parish in the modern war principles The idea is a city; as they have always contributed to any movement having for its pur pose the advancement of our faith and nationality, it is to be hoped that they will receive the practical support so necessary towards making their enter tainment a gran i success.

An exchange says: Bishop Wigger wants to build a \$1,000,000 cathedral. country. We have read of certain other lity of aspirants for literary honors, and | For this purpose he line issued a circular to "well-to do and influential, as well as intelligent Catholic men of the diocese," teresting" for everybody who drops in new the interest such comments on asking them to meet him on a given of a woman of 200 lbs, with whom he that work enkindle! Donahoe's for No day to deliberate on ways and means for

Dublin, November 5 — His Eminence Cardinal Legue, in a letter to the secretary of the Anti Gambling Association, says :- I believe that of all the evils which threaten the well-being of society at the present day gambling is one of the worst. Unfortunately it is not confined to any one section of the population, but pervades all classes, from the highest to the lowest. The facilities lurnished for betting by agencies, bookmakers, newspapers, and even by a department of the public service—the postal telegraph—brings the evil home to every fireside. It something be not done to put an end to this pernicious practice it will infallibly lead to the rain, not only of individuals, but of large sections of the community. I believe, however, that it will be quite curse among the people while it is enconraged and fostered by persons in high places. It is ludicrous to prosecute and? punish the working man who bets hishalf-cr wn on the result of a race while: the leaders of society can bet their thousands with impunity. If gambling, and t particularly betting on horse races, bee not swept away root and branch, any attempt to deal with it amongst the people will be a mere farce.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan attended the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Christian Brothers'schools, Mount Sion, Waterford, lately. In the course of an interesting address his Lordship said:-I hope the day will never come when the Christian Brothers will give themselves to the working of the intermediate system to the injury of that far larger class of boys who seek no intermediate education, and who are striving within their own means and with the talents that God has given them to prepare themselves to take their place not amonest the more britliant of their countrymen, but amongst those masses who by their energy, by their industry, and by the exercise of their abilities, make the class out of whom will spring a happy and a contented Ireland (applause.) There are in the Christian Brothers' schools-and let me say it again, for I, for one, am proud and glad to know it-for every one boy competing; in the system there are fifteen others who are not competing, and it would to my mind be a bad day for this country if the rank and file of our boys were drawn into the system. There is one thing that I will feel it my duty never to be sil nt on such an occasion as that one view of the subject was that a this, and that is that our intermediate boys are shut out by the injustice of the schools for only a short time, and that Government from concation to which phatic expression of an opinion does not | what they learned of English during | they are on every ground eminently entitled. Every day that passes over our heads only brings more and more into could acquire in the same time of a light the permanent injustice we suffer foreign language. Hence, to some it by the want of a proper system of Univereity education.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

The report that the Government have under consideration the Educational question is again being revived. The Times says there is reason to believe that the system now represented by the Royal University, and creating two denominational Universities—one Roman-Catholic, to include the Queen's Colleges of Cork and Galway, the other for Protestant dissenters, is to be establisted in the North. The rumor is causing much auxiety in the West, where Protestant students who are now educated in Galway College will, it is feared, be deprived of University educaion, as they cannot afford to enter the University of Dublin. Strong doubts are telt as to the willingness of the Northern Presbyterians to accept a denominational University.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. The Irish Industrial League are re-

ceiving very encouraging replies to their

circular anent the holding of an Industrial Exhibition concurrently with '98 celebrations. The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. Archbishop of Dublin, has expressed his sympathy with this move-ment. The circulars requesting the Lord Mayor of Dublin to call a public meeting at the Mansion House have been signed by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Most Rev. Dr MacCormack. the Primate of All Ireland, and several other bishops. The Lord Mayor Electof Dublin, the Lord Mayor of B liast, the mayors and corporations of many provincial towns, M P.'s of every party, the Earl of Mayo, President of the Irish Industrial League; some hundred D L.'s, and agreat many boards of guardians all unite in warmly approving of the proposal.

News comes from Quebec and Ottawa that Quebec Citadel is to be fortified on good one, for as the Citadel stands to day a few dynamite shells would make it; very uncomfortable. The New York press is also publishing the fact that the defences to New York, harbor are to be placed on a more satisfactory footing. Are these signs of the times or only chosen as an opportunity to spend more, of the people's money?

Another reason why dancing should be discouraged comes from New York, where a young man died from the result was dancing, falling upon nim and in juring him internally.

AIR OF OUR HOMES TOO DRY

A Physician of Boston Has Invented Contrivance to Remady the Difficulty.

The System of Heating, and How to Economize in Coal Bil s.

At the recent meeting of the Ameri can Public Health Association in Phila delphia the platform during one session if normally constituted in respect beld what looked to be a miniature tele to phone cage, but which proved to be a "humidifier," referred to in a paper read by Dr. Henry J Barnes, of B sten upon the "Lack of Proper Humidity of Indoor Atmosphere." The contrivance is not patented, nor so far as known is it on , sade, being simply the device of Dr. Barnes for adding to the comfort of his home, the health of his family, and, as it proved, to the lessening of the coal

The humidifier is about 24 inches square, the top and two sides of solid wood, the third side a tight door, and the fourth or front in part of open-work brass. The bottom is open, and the whole affair is intended to stand over the floor register.

One half of the interior is taken up with a galvanized iron water tank, with a broad edge at the top, on which rests a brass frame to hold several rods from which are suspended strips of cotton felt almost the width of the tank and long enough to reach to the bottom of it. When in use this tank is filled with water and the strips of felt dipping into it become wet. The hot air coming up shrough the register into the other half of the box has no other means of exit induced. than past these wested strips, in contact with which it becomes charged with

If the air of the room becomes too moist, so as to be seen by the deposit of dew or frost on the window pames, then by a simple bit of mechanism the strips are lifted from the tank, the hot air dries them, and, passing beyond, rights matters in the atmosphere of the room. Then the strips dip back again into the tank, and moistening of the air is resumed. When the register of a room is in the side wall Dr. Barnes would have the side of his humidifier opposite the brass open work and made to fit close about the register, and the bottom would

With this humidifier, Dr. Barnes said, it was possible during its use in his house to obtain a mean of 53 per cent. relative to humidity in a mean temperature of 65 3 degrees through the evapora tion of rom two quarts to two gallons of water per diem. During this period the outside mean temperature was 32 degress, with relative humidity of 731 per cent. This temperature was perfectly comfortable, whereas without the addition of the moisture from 70 to 71 degrees was required for comfort.

BREATHING AIR THAT IS TOO DRY

Dr. Barnes's reason for the need of hu midifiers in our homes is based on the fact that the air we breathe is constantout of air, makes it unfit to breathe, and causes catarrh, malaria, and other pestilential annoyances from which people country ranges from 60 to 80 per cent. under normal conditions. Yet the hygrometer shows that there is a wide departure from normal in our homes in winter, the temperature being raised so that the humidity is lowered even below that which naturally exists in the most arid regions of the country. Not in frequently there is no more humidity in the air in which we live than exists in kilns in which lumber is artifically dried. Thus in a series of observations made by Dr. Barnes, he found in a ward of the Boston City Hospital during a period of seven days the laverage temperature was 60° and the mean relative humidity 29 per cent. the temperature of the outdoor atmosphere being 30° and its humidity 71 per cent. In his own office during eight days the temperature was 71°, humidity 27 per cent., outside temperature 31°, and humidity 73 per cent. In the Woman's Hospital, Boston the inside temperature was 72°, humidity 24 per cent., outside temperature 21°, with humidity 67 per cent. The average of the six places under observation covering thirty-eight days was: Indoor temperature, 70°, with mean relative humidity 81 per cent; outdoor temperature, 29° humidity, 71 per cent. That is, while normally constituted air had a mean humidity of 71 per cent., indoor life was with a mean of 31 per cent.

"These observations," Dr. Barnes said, "fairly represent our living conditions when housed in Winter, namely, an at-mosphere more deficient in moisture than is any other in the world except the arid region of Fort Yuma, the mean of which, however, is above that of the rooms mentioned."

EFFECT OF HOT, DRY AIR.

"The effect of the arid atmosphere of Fort Yuma, as given by Dr. Billings, is, Dry and hard skin, crisp hair, loosened furniture, newspapers so brittle that they must be handled with the greatest care, and scarcely more trace from a No. 2 Faber pencil than anthracite would make. Tyndall says of the Sahara: Where the soil is fire and the wind is flame, the refrigeration is painful to This cooling effect of hot dry air is understood when we know that in a temperature of 70 degrees, with a relative humidity of 31 per cent., the wet bulb thermometer (from which heat is extracted as from our bodies by evaporation of moisture) would indicate a tempersture of only 544 degrees. With the minimum of 15 percent, in the temperature of 69 degrees of the City Hospital, the temperature we would feel as shown y the wet bulb thermometer would be buly 488 degrees. The slightest move nt of arrunder such conditions would lipublished in the Press of the city.

codice the feeling of intense draught, very common experience in our homes

"A draught produced by a fan gives no refreshment in the saturated atmest phere of the dog days, no matter what the temperature may be because of the incapacity of the air to extract heat by

taking up moisture.
"The effects of the dry sir are to be seen in the shrinkage of wood floors, opening of joints, rattling windows, shaky furniture, and the breaking away or the binding of books. The influence on our bodies is to rapidly take moisture from the skin and respiratory tract, lower the temperature, and cause the sensation of cold, which temperature

per cent. of moisture would considered comfortable. Out doors in June, in medium clothing, with temperature of 65 degrees and normal humidity of 65 to 75 per cent., we are comfortable; in doors in Winter, with heavy clothing, we require five de grees more of heat for comfort.

DANGEROUS TO LIVE IN.

"High temperatures are enervating. The dry siroccos produce suffering for extreme lassitude; the simoon parches skin and creates a raging thirst. The relative humidity where these winds prevail is never more than 10 per cent. lower than in our houses, and the lassitude often complained of by tose spend ing much of their time in heated rooms in winter may be ascribed to this, as may also the catarrhal difficulties so common during the period when we must use artificial heat in our dwellings.

Breathing an atmosphere that, by action of a natural law, robs the mucous membrane of the moisture so necessary to the preservation of its secretion, must impair the integrity of the tissue and give a favorable soil for the development of the intected organism. The frequent failure of the vocal organs of public speakers and singers may be the result of breathing excessively dry air. If the air be too dry the lining mem' rane of the lungs, throat and mouth may be de prived of its necessary moisture so rapidly that an uncomfortable degree of dryness and even inflammation may be

"The unpleasant feelings many persons experience in a dry atmosphere are trequently relieved by pracing a vessel of water on the stove or in the furnace, but it is rare that the quantity of water evaporated is sufficient to give the necessary degree of moisture. When sir is saturated with moisture water is deposited on all bodies which conduct heat readily and have a lower temperature than the air. If entirely deprived of watery vapor the air evaporates moist ure from the body, thus causing the un

Various methods to restore the necessary humidity to the air have been tried and Dr. Barnes evolved the one shown for his own use. The hygrometer shows that it accomplishes to a very considerable extent the desired purpose, and be advises people to make and use some such appliance in their houses. He declared himself as in no way interested in the manufacture of any such affairs and gives to the public the benefit of his experiences and experiments.

MONTREAL FREE LIBRARY.

The Annual Afternoon Tes to be Held on Saturday Next.

On Saturday, the 20th inst, at Hall & Scott's Rooms, 2269 St. Catherine street, and parade will be held on the afternoon ly kept too dry in cold weather. Our will take place the annual "Afternoon system of heating burns all the moisture | Tea" for the Montreal Free Library. This year the patronesses have stretched the title to make it cover the hours from suffer. The mean bumidity of this 4 to 7 and from 8 to 10 p.m., in order to give every one a chance of attending. It is always a most delightful occasion where friend meets friend, where music and refreshments are thrown in for the

modest sum of 50 cts—children 25c.

But apart from the enjoyable character of the entertainment, it must be looked upon in a more serious light-as the main support of a most praiseworthy institution. Books, good books, the best in each department of literature, are circulated from end to end of the citytwelve thousand volumes last year, with promise of increased circulation this People of various nationalities and creeds come to get these books. Think what that means in a time when the spread of vicious literature is one of the greatest evils! This work has cost time, trouble, self sacrifice and thought to many-the Reverend Director, who is one of the Jesuit Fathers, the librarians and several ladies, who devote their precious time, needless to say unremunerated, to the work, every Friday and Sunday after-

Now, the only support asked from the public, and the only support received, with the exception of a very few private donations, is the "Tea." It enables the books to be covered and re-covered, to be checked and catalogued, the light used to be paid for, the accommodations for books increased, and the number of and non-commissioned efficers by the books augmented yearly by some hun captains. Promotions will be based

As is known, the Fathers of the Society | ciency. Colonels and majors will hold of Jesus and the Catholic Union have office for five years, company officers for given the use of their hall for the purposes of the library. But every other filled by promotion. Officers may for expense has to be met almost entirely good and sufficient reason be requested by the results of the "Afternoon Tea." to resign by the executive council, and Therefore it is a great charity, and any cadet may be dismissed by his cap-should be patronized by all Catholics tain for any conduct unbecoming a who are interested in the work of spread-

ing good books.
Tickets may be had from Miss Sadlier, 96 Burnside Place; Miss Gethin, 49 Sussex Avenue, and at the Free Library

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

St. Authory's C. Y. M. Society at their

Whereas, God has been pleased to end the earthly pilgrimage of our esteemed honorary member, Mr. Thomas Bowes;

tion be sent to his daughter, Mrs. P. J. Carroll, inserted in the minutes, and

CATHORIC HOLS TO FORM AN ARMY

Plan to Establish a Military Organization, With Branches in Every Parish.

Has the Archbishop's Sanction—Will Be Uniform d and Have an Anunal Parade and Review,

We take the following from the Philadelphia Standard and Times:—

The need of parish organizations which will interest boys from twelve years old and upwards has been felt for some time. The total abstinence cadets and pioneers, the sodalities and other bodies appeal to some. The young men's societies claim a number over sixteen rears of age, but there remains after all these have gathered in their votaries a large element yet unprovided for, whose tastes are not consulted by any of these and who are unnecrearily exposed to dangers as a result. It cannot be denied that at tuis time of life (from 12 to 18) habits are contracted and associations formed which constitute a determining factor in moulding the future of the youth. For some time past the Protestant churches of the city have had their youth organised into boys' bri-Military uniform, tactics and discipline have an irresistible attraction for the average boy blessed with the energy of youth which must have some method provided for its exercise. These boys' brigades were not instituted, as is so often the case with similar movements, as proselytizing engines. The rules require the members to be of some of the so-called evangelistic (Protestant) denominations; yet Catholic boys, attracted by the uniform and drill, have found their way into them, deceiving both their officers and their parents. The regulations require attendance on Sund y school and bible class, and a note regarding absence from these has in at least one case first called a Catholic mother's attention to the fact that her on was a member.

Such subterfuges to "join the army" need not be resorted to any longer. Steps have been taken for the organization of a similar body, to be composed of Catholic boys. Archbishop Ryan and Bishop Prendergast have given the project their hearty approval and a number of pastors have consented to the formation of branches in their respective parishes. The movement had its origin with Professor Arnold V. Power, head master of the Collegiate Military School, the cadets of which made such a favor able impression in Archbishop Ryan's jubilee parade.

PLAN OF THE ORGANIZATION.

A constitution has been formulated. From it we learn that the name will be The Catholic Cadete," and that it will he under the patronage of the Bleesed Virgin and St. Louis. Boys between twelve and eighteen years will be admitted. The religious and social features will be combined. Members will be required to approach Holy Communion in a body in uniform once a month, on each Sunday as the pastor shall appoint. Ascension day will be the annual feast day of the cadels, when all must approach the altar for the general intention of the organization: An annual review

Gympastic exercises and military drill will be held weekly from September 1 to July 1, and where practicable, parish bodies will meet once a week for social

exercises and religious instruction. The organization will be conducted on atrict military principles, subject to such modifications as are deemed neces sary to the nature and spirit of the society. The executive council wi'l consist of the commander general his staff and the regimental and bat alion commanders. The adjutant will be secretary and the quarter-master treasurer of the board. The cadets will be divided into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, with the usual officers. Companies shall consist of not less than thirty-seven and not more than seventy, including officers. Any parish having one hundred and fifty or more cadets shall form a battalion, called by the parish name. Four companies shall form a battalion and three battalions a regiment. Colonels and majors will be appointed by the battalion council. These are more than likely to be selected from present or past members of the militia. They will appoint their staffs. Captains and lieutenants will be selected by the cadets of the companies, subject to the approval of the majors and executive council. Captains will appoint the noncommissioned officers of their companies. Colonels will be installed by the commander general, majors by the colonels, captains by the major and lieutenants, captains. Promotions will be based upon good conduct and military effithree years and all vacancies will be to resign by the executive council, and Catholic gentleman. Drillmaster's appointments will be subject to approval of commander general, and drillmasters shall have the right to regimental and battalion commissions.

The uniform will consist of a blouse of dark blue cloth, trimmed with white braid and brass buttons, trousers of a worn on the left breast, and white belts

with brass buttons will be used. The flag, of the organization will be Resolved. That we, the members of St.

Anthony's C. Y. M. Society, extend our deepest sympathy to his family in their sad bereavement.

Resolved. That a copy of this resolution between the motto, "Pro Deo et Patria" (For God and Country). Other points, related to organisation of com-

panies, dues inspections, etc. No boy residing in a parish where there is a branch of the cadets can join

(in a compation in another partition in the same have been your life in the country join the first in the nearest partition. Further details will be given as the organization takes more definite shape.

Religious News Items.

Pending the convocation of a general chapter to elect a successor to the late Very Rev. L. J. Soullier, the auperior of the Oblates, the affairs of that Order will be administered by Very. Rev. J. E Antoine, O. M. I., who acted as assistant general to the late Superior, and who has since his death been made vicargeneral or general pro tempore of the society.

The most irrefragable testimony comes from all those who have had an opportunity of having a personal interview with His Holiness that the health of the Pope was never better. Bishop J. J. Hennezsey, of Wichita, Ks., who led the recent American pilgrimage to Rome, has this to say on the one subject which so vitally interests the Catholic World I saw no change in His Holiness since my last visit, four years ago. save that he bent a little more. His physical health is good, his eye is bright, his mind clear, his judgment excellent, and his memory extraordinary."

The Antigonish Casket says: Rev. O. B. Devlin, SJ, who is well known in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as an earnest missioner, recently gave a very successful retreat at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, St. John, N.B., to the religious and the inmates under their care. He also delivered several able sermons at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception and at the Church of the Holy Trinity, which were much admired and appreciated by unusually large audiences for solidity of doctrine, clear and simple presentation of Catholic truth and eloquence in delivery. The Rev. Father left for Montreal on Tuesday Nov. 2nd, whence he went to Farnham, P.Q., where he was to have begun a mission on Sunday, 2nd inst.

Archbishop Keane, who has but a short time ago returned from a visit to Rome, thus refers to the Canadian Col lege in the Eternal City, in an interview. published in the Boston Globe:-But among the visitors to the Eternal City and to my modest lodging in the Cana dian College there are, of course, none so welcome as those who come from the United States. They bring with them all the memories, all the associations, all the ideas and influences which are dearest to me on earth. I have been so long a pricet of the Church and a soldier of Providence that I am not much influenced by local attachments. America to me does not mean a locality. America is, to my mind, the embodiment of ideas, conditions and influences which are the best that the world has yet beheld for the furtherance of human welfare.

A PRIEST'S GIFT.

Will Present a Free Public Library to the City of Gloucester, Mass.

Rev. J. J. Healy, rector of St. Ann's Church, Gloucester, Mass., is giving the people of his city an example of unusual generosity. He is erecting a large and erect a memorial altar to his wife, which building on Prospect street which he will present to the city for a free public library.

It 's Father Healy's personal gift to the city in which he has labored so long and successfully, and the inscription over the entrance will read, "The Gift of Rev. J. J. Healy, P.R.," lest there be a misunderstanding as to its origin. It comes from his personal funds and from

no other source. The building itself is centrally situa ted on Prospect street, nearly fronting Dale avenue, and will be an ornament to the city. It will be of brick, with a portico and entrance of granite. In height it will be two stories, although a generous basement and well-planned

roof will give it a much more imposing appearance than would appear from a mere description. The construction is most substantial. The walls are sixteen inches in thickness to the second story,



The best thing with which

and sickness and suffering of women is due to disorders or disease of the organs dis-tinctly feminine.

A woman who suffers in this way is unfitted for wifehood and notherhood. Maternity is a menace of death. Thousands of women suffer in this way because their innate modesty will not permit them to submit to the disgusting examinations and local treatment insisted upon by the average physician. These ordeals are unnecessary. Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skillful Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skillful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., has discovered a wonderful remedy with which women may treat and speedily cure themselves in the privacy of their own homes. This medicine is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Practition. It eats directly on the vorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned. delicate and important organs concerned. It makes them well and strong. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and rests the tortured nerves. Taken during the critical period, it banishes the usual discomforts and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. Thousands of women who were once weak, sickly, nervous fretful invalids, are now happy, healthy wives, because of this medicine. It is sold by all good medicine dealers and no honest dealer will advise a substitute. dealer will advise a substitute.

When I commenced using Dr. Pierce's medicines some three years ago," writes Mrs. Ella J. Fox, care of W. C. Fox, of Eldorado, Saline, Co. Ills. "I was the picture of death. I had no heart to take anything. Weight was 125. My husband had been to see five different doctors about my trouble (female weakness). I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's mediciness also wrote to him for advice. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Paverite Prescription, and one vial of him Flessant Pediciness and am now a well worsant.

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

after that being twelve inches. There

will be no walls, partitions, posts or other divisions to break the space be-

The design of Father Healy is to make

this a place free to the coming genera-

tions, where good literature of all coun-

tries may be enjoyed, history, fiction,

poetry and kindred lines. His private

library, comprising a most comprehen-sive selection of all the historians,

novelists, poets, essayists, etc., about

1,000 volumes, will be used as the nucleus

of the library.—Catholic Union and

Memorial to Father Hecker.

Mrs. Josephine H-cker of 278 Madison

avenue, New York, widow of George V.

Hecker, a millionaire flour merchant,

with her daughter, Mrs. Locke, has given

\$60,000 for the decoration of the sarc-

in Columbus avenue, near 59th street.

The gift is a memorial to the late Father

Hecker, founder of the community of

St. Paul known as the Paulist Fathers.

The task of decorating the sanctuary bas been intrusted to John Lafarge, who

has three years within which to carry out his design. He intends that

productions. The decorations will be an

exquisite setting for the magnificent high

This altar is the finest of its kind on

the North American continent. It is

hundred tons, and is inlaid with Vene-

marble, each weighing two tons. Two

sets of these monoliths were made. The

ship that carried the first set foundered

at sea. Consequently it became neces-

sary to have a second set quarried. The

Other work in the church is nearing

completion. Fourteen panels in alo

relievo of the stations of the cross are

being erected, under the direction of

As a memorial to the late Father Cas

erly an altar in white I alian marble,

dedicated to the Sacred Heart, has been

placed in one of the chapels of the epistle

aisle. It is Italian renaissance in style,

and rises to the height of twenty-three

feet from the floor. It consists of a table

proper suported on onyx columns, with a bas-relief of the Sacred Heart in the

crypt and vari-colored panels on either

side. The reredos carries cut the general

lines as regards the carving. The effect is greatly enhanced by the introduction

of rich mosaics in the entablature and

The work is from the design of John

Samuel Adams, a drygoods merchant

of New York, employed Mr. Mooney to

was to be dedicated to St. Anne. This

altar, which is now receiving its finish-

ing touches, consists of a table and re-

redos in Carrara marble, lined with Si-

The reredos is tormed by two full col-

umns and six pilasters, capped by bronze

Corintbian capitals. The columns and pilasters carry an entablature, on which

rests a semi-dome of silvered bronze, the

whole being surmounted by a cross. Im-

mediately about the altar table is a fine oil painting, four feet by seven, from the atener of Mayer of Munich, in which St. Anne is depicted teaching the Blessed Virgin. All of the marble work on this

altar was executed under the supervision

of a professor of the Roman Academy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists who know pre-cisely the nature and quality of all

the case, that when Mr. A. Hutton

Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken

as directed, all desire for liquor or drugs

is removed within three days, and a per-

manent cure effected in three weeks The medicine is taken privately and

without interfering with business duties.

Immediate results—normal appetite,

sleep and clear brain, and health im-

proved in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. We invite strict in-

vestigation. Address THE Dixon Cure Co., No. 40 Park avenue, Montreal.

"See, madame, did vou ever see such

" Ah, madame, how true the proverb

DR. ADAMS' TOOTHACHE GUM is sold by

Faithful Domestic: Please mum

Mistress: I mourn the loss of poor

you'll have to git another dog or I won't

Fido as much as you do, but I don't think

Faithful Domestic: But, mum, you

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly, and easily due, and returned by parcel post as finished Pay \$7 to \$10, perweek: For particulars ready to commence send name and acdress. The S. A. Supply Co., Box 266, Londow, Out.

of leaving the house on that account.

don't have to wash the plates.

a homely man as that one over by the chimney corner?"

is that the homeliest men always have

"Sir, that is my husband!"

the handsomest wives." - Gaulois.

all good druggists. 10 cts. a bottle.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

ingredients used.

B Mooney of 246 West 23rd street.

tympanum.

enna marble bands.

Father Deshon, the present superior.

sculpture is by Macmonnies.

ltar designed by Stanford White.

tuary of St. Paul the Apostle's Church,

tween the walls.

IT IS THE BEST

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Court Clerk: Gentlemen of the jury, ave you agreed upon a verdict?

Clerk: What any you; do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

Foreman: We do.
Clerk: You do? Do what?
Foreman: We find the prisoner at
the bar guilty or not guilty.

Clerk: But, gentlemen, you must ex-

Foreman: Of course; you see, sir, six of us find him guilty, and six of us find him not guilty, and we've agreed to let him go at that.

Scene. Leper Hospital, Waterford. D. 1850. At that time the doctors of this institution, still so called, were well paid for having nothing to do, leprosy in all its forms having long since disappeared from the country. A man who had just broken his leg is taken to the hospital for admission and treatment. Doctor: None but lepers admitted

One of the Bearers: Faith, Doctor. this fellow is one of the biggest lepers in Ireland. He's just got his leg broken in leaping from Ardnamoe. this shall be the masterpiece of all his

> "I wish," said the young man, "that you would be less informal and call me by my first name.'

I'd rather not," replied his fair companion, "your last name suits me." made of Mexican onyx, and contains all A few minutes later they were discussthe component parts called for in the ing the merits of the different firms that ritual. The baldacchino, which is a supply furniture upon the instalment huge block of alabaster, weighs several plan.—Chicago News. tian enameled gold mosaic. It is sup-ported by monoliths of red Numidian

A countryman was brought up before magistrate for cruelty to a mule. When the decision was given one of the local magistrates said:-" Paddy, I would advise you to sell that old mule and buy a good donkey."

"Arrah. musha, your honour," says Paddy, "I tried that, but they have made magistrates of all the asses in the country.

Why He Didn't Lock It.—Friend (leaving the office with the broker)—I say, old man, you didn't lock your sale. Broker—No, never do. It cost £60, and I don't want burglars to spoil it for the little I've got in it.—London Tit Bits.

Naples University is to have new uildings. The Prince and Princess of Naples have just laid the corner stones

We tell your doctor all there is in Scott's Emulsion, just how much cod liver oil, hypophosphites, glycerine. But we do not tell him how these are combined. You have your secrets; this is ours. This knack of making the very best thing has come to us from years of experience with just one thing. We make only Scott's Emulsion—all our energy is bent on making that better than any other emulsion in the world. We have no other business thought. Is it any wonder that it is the standard?

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SEE OUR JOB LINES OF HOME WORK FOR LIES. NOTE PAPER, 50 per quire, 20 per package.

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1669 Noire Dame Street.

Was the Subject of a Recent Sermon by

Cardinal Gibbons.

The Act of Buying and Selling Votes

Pininly Charact rised-1 ha Abus s

of Hum in Governm nis Dwelt

Upon,

Cardinal Gibbons recently preached a

sermon upon the duties of citizens at

the Cathedral, Baltimore. After referring

countries, and dewelling upon the rights

of American citizenship. His Eminence

"No man can be a good Christian who

sets at defiance the laws of the Common-

wealth The man that breaks the just

laws of the State is violating at the same

time the commandments of the Deca-

logue. The citizen who buys and sells

votes is breaking the commandment

which says: 'Thou shalt not steal.' The

State is what we ourselves make it. It

THE CITIZEN HAB A RIGHT TO CRITICIZE

OFFICIALS.

the civil magistrates, it is equally clear

especially in a constitutional govern-

ment like ours, that the citizen has a

perfect right to criticize the official con

duct of the public functionaries. A

calm, temperate and dispassionate judg-

acts of those in authority serves a wise

and useful purpose. It admonishes the

officers of the law of their faults short

comings and delinquencies, and affords

them an opportunity of correcting their

mistakes. It also reminds them that

they are not the masters, but the ser-

"But, you will say, 'Is it not un-

manly, slavish and degrading for any

man to submit to the will of another?

Are we not tree men? Are not all men

born equal?' This is true; no man has

any intrinsic or inborn rights over an-

other. Neither President, nor Governor.

nor Mayor, nor Magistrate, has any right

to command, unless authority is given

him by Almighty God. But it is just

because the magistrate has authority

from God that he has the right to com-

ABUSES IN ALL HUMAN GOVERNMENTS.

"Another will say: 'I disapprove of

the methods by which certain candi-

dates are elected to office. There were charges of corruption, of bribery, of in-

timidation.' I am tar from defending

the alleged corruption and abuses of the

system. I am defending only the prin-

ciple of authority. No one deplores the

abuses of power more than I do. But

absolute perfection can never be found

in human affairs. In all human govern-

ments there are m re or less abuses of

vants, of their constituents.

mand our obedience.

"But while it is clear that the private

is reported to have said:—

own hands.

"Barbers and hairdreasers in Paris." in accordance with police regulati ma, to use saultary measures in carring on their business. They are required to use only nickel-plated combs to substitute to the system of government in despotic pulverizers for powder puffs, to cover the hair cut off with sawdust and have it promptly removed, and to place all metal instruments-razors, shears, combs clippers, etc., in a sterilizer for ten minutes

is our own creation, for the State is made up of units of citizens. The des-tiny of the State, under God, is in our is well adapted to the worde.

Canada a tew years ago, made a trip citizen is bound to respect and honor through Alberta, one of the Northwest Territories of Canada, and spent some time as the guest of a rancher "I fixed him up as well as I could." the rancher relates, "but ne complained that he did not like steeping with his concesson. So after the first night I stretched ment passed upon the public and . flicial a cowskin across the shack, and told him he might undress if he lik d. He took off most of his garments and put on a long white night dress. In the morning my foreman came in while the gentleman was still sleeping. Observ ing the white night dress, he said, in a whisper, 'Rather sudden-ch?' 'What? asked. 'The death of the old man 'He's not dead—he's usheep' I exclaimed. 'Then what's he wearin' them blied clethes for? was the reply Never saw a chap laid out in b'iled clothes afere, 'cept he were dead.' "

in the Klondike:

sorry I ever come here. At this writin' my hat is fre zo to my head, an' if I wuz to go in church I couldn't pull it off. My boots is likewise. Two weeks ago I lost the big toe what I chapped with an axe when I wuz a hoy. Please send me one good wooden lcg (left leg), as I expect to have a leg sawed off next week Jim.sell my mules an' the oxen, an' send me money enough to get home on. I'm



ANNUAL CHURCH PARADE. at TWO p.m. . .

JAN. MCIVER.

Don't Lie

> with an aching Tooth--Stop it in 2 minutes

Toothache

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is directed to our advertisers. who are representative business

concert given on board during a voyage to Liverpool, and arranged a d president over by His Grace Archiehop Bruchesi. It was the special request of His G acc Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association that the money should be divided a qually

SANITARY CONDITIONS -A WISE LAW.

says The Medical News, " are obliged before they are used.

"WILL GO BACK TO ERIN AGAIN" is

An Atlanta man has just received the following letter from his prother, who is

" Dear Jim-Stay where you air I'm

Officers and Members of Divisions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and Hilbert ian Knights, are requested to meet at Hilternia Hall, No. 2042 Notre Dame st. on Sunday, Nov. 2 st.,

to form in line and proceed to St. Ann's Church, where Ser-memory of the Manuellester

By order County Beard,

Awake Nights

for 10 cents,

Dr. Adams'

Gum.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Reliable men in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fonces and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary, \$65 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write

WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO.,

10-26 London, Ont., Canads.

The attention of our readers men. Please tell them you saw their advertisement in the True

A NEW SONG.

the title of a very pretty song composed by Mr. J. L. Fitzgibbon and published by Therbes Strebau Music Co. of St. Louis, Miss. It is of the style of such favorite songs as the Dear Little Soamrock and Dublin Bay, and is sure to become popular. The sweet expression of the music

A Glasgow scientist, who visited

Ancient Oder of Hib mians.



652 Craig Streat

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

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

General Manager,

Montreal, 1st October, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Turane Par Cent for the current half year, being at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum upon the Paid up Capital Stock of this institution, has been declared, and but the same will be pnyable at its Bankn g House in this city on and after

By order of the Board.

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

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN

Quebec Steamshtp Co.: ALI LINES FROM NEW YORK To Europe. - Bermuda, - West Indies,

COOK'S TOURS. W. H. CLANCY, AGENT. GRAND TRUNK TICKET OFFICE, 137 St. Jambs street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SUPERIOR COURTS DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL. SUPERIOR COURTS

WILFRID LAMARRE, Defendant ...

Notice is hereby given that an action in separation as to property has been taken against. Wilfrid Lamarre, Trader, of the City of St Heari.

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL.

Out of every 100 young men called out o military service in Italy in 1895, 52 excused for physical unfitness or

imbering over 800 members, all of hom "bave a pust" and have banded gether to resist blackmallers. * The single item of trachers' salaries in the schools of New York city, excluin of the evening schools, amounts to 4500,000 for the year 1898, and for the impensation of janitors more than 300,000 will be paid. The school suplies, books, maps and stationery, will net more than half a million dollars, and there is another item of expense, repairs to pianos," \$7,000. These figures do not include, of course, the ex enditure for school purposes in the other portions of the Greater New York.

Jacksonville, Ill., has added itself to the list of cities in favor of the curfew. The City Council of that place has just percented to the earnest request of the local women's clubs, and passed a cur-few ordinance for the municipality. While this may not exactly have been a result of last week's convention of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs in Jacksonville, says a writer in the New York Post, the city fathers at any rate deemed it an auspicious moment to announce their decision, and the club women of Jacksonville triumphantly carried the news of their success into the federating body. Hereafter no children under sixteen years of age will be permitted in the streets later than nine clock in summer and eight o'clock in

her ressons.

Lundon has a "Society of Reformera"

They hadn't met for some time; it did not need a close observer to see that, and, as they stood at the corner of Place D'Armes Square and St James street. every passer by took a glance at the matched pair as they warmly shook hands and greeted each other with warm effusions of friendship. One was short and stout, the other was tall and angular, and would put a clothes-pin to shame. He of the height and angles stood close to the edge of the sidewalk, and it may be casually mentioned that horse stood near by. The two men talked of this, that and the other thing, old friends, etc. A sudden pull at the tall man's coat tails reminded him that he was accompanied by a friend. All right; wait a minute," he said,

without turning. A few seconds later there was another

Then he was almost yanked off the sidewalk with a sudden jerk, and, turning with a remark that would not look nice in print, found himself face to face with the aforementioned horse, who had been making a gallant effort to masticate the man's coat.

Well, that's a horse on me." ciaculated the thin man, as he ruefully surveyed his ruined coat tails.

A cynical old bachelor, who is at the same time an observant critic, has this to say in answer to the question, "Are men neater than women?":

"Women are endowed with strange vagaries, and, while extremely fastidious any ways, are very neglectful in others. Even the swellest society girl is not as particular as to the freshness of her collar as the plain everyday man of business; to change his linen at least once a day is a sort of religion with most men. With women it is diff-rent; they will inspect their collars and cuffs after a day's wear and decide that they will do, not recognizing the fact that if any doubt exists on the matter they should be consigned to the laundry without de

Again, a man is much more concerned as to the state of his shoes than a woman. Even the poor clerk on a meagre salary spends his nickel a day for a shine with-out grudging, and, if it be imperative that the nickel be saved, he gets up earlier in the morning and wields the blacking brush himself. The woman will gown herself in Worth's or Paquin's latest creation and forget to look at her shoes; she is willing to condone the loss of one or two buttons and the consequent baggy appearance of her extremities; like the peacock, she trusts to the gorgeousness of her plumage, and hopes that her skirts will cover all defects.

This is from an exchange :—A number of pretty and eligible young women of Cape May, N. J., have formed an antimarriage trust. They call it the Bachelors' Maid Club, and its three announced objects are a monthly tea social at the home of some one of the members, a rigid investigation of the character of every young man who asks permission to call upon any of the maids and a wholesale resistance to all offers of marriage that are received by the members. They have all made a solemn vow not to marry without the corsent of all the other maids in the club. This is probably the rock upon which this delightfully ideal bachelors' girl organization will be wrecked, for the first handsome young man who comes along, be he duke, or earl, or plain American dude, will arouse such wild and whirling jeal-ousies in the breasts of the fair members, who will all want him, but can't all have him, that a dead lock will ensue, compared with which some recent tangles in the New York Police Board were mere child's play. No anti-marriage trust of this kind can last. The Bachelor Maid is only a woman, after all, and when she sees a young man she wants and that somebody else doesn't want her to have, she is going to get him. if she can, no matter how many hearts break in consequence or how

was at work near this man's place (he pression received in many a sullime kept a grocery store) was using a tar pot cathedral is not more solemn. in the street. The pot boiled over, and "It is atill preserved as a me the door of the store being opened the smoke entered and damaged some of the fragile goods; hence the claim. Tar pote not coming under the category of causes for damages for insurance, the grocery man's claim was contested, and now the pair are at law. Then

the next man had his say. A family rented a house from a woman, but the proprietor reserved the right to use the parlor and as it was furnished, she had it locked up. After the family had been in the house for a few days it was noticed that the kitchen stove would not draw well and a plumber was sent for. The man of solder and stovepipes examined the stove and the stovepipes, asked questions and looked important, and then asked to be admitted to the parlor. Of course it was locked, but the key was sent for and finally the door was opened. And then came the sensation. It appeared that alone, inscribed in large black letters, the stovepipes led through the parlor No light save that of day ever penetrates into the chimney and in som unac-countable manner they had fallen to the "I asked floor and each succeeding fire was only adding more smoke to that already in the room. When the proprietor learned of this, the furniture was pretty badly damaged; by the way, she entered a claim, but the company refused to see the jus

tice of it, contested it and obtained a verdict. There was another insurance man and he too, had a tale. One day last week a lady entered the office and saked for a transferal of her policy. This was done. Then she surprised the clerk by entering cheerless board. When the sisters are at a claim for insurance for a fire which had occurred in her new residence. But chair at one end of the long room, tinkles a bell. At this sound the upthis lady ran up against a hard proposition. The fire had occurred in her new lifted mug of water, the mouthful of residence but the policy was dated only from the date of the transfer. There was a disappointed lady, and it would be impos-sible to fully explain all the nice things suspended tilll the bell rings again, and this signal is repeated several times she said about insurance in general and | during the course of each meal.

this poor clerk in particular. A great many people have fancies peculiar to themselves in regard to the wants of Canada. Here is the latest,

from the pen of Mr. A. Shadwell:-"What Canada wants to-day is dis crimination in the English market against foreign produce, and, above all, against the United States. That would gratify sentiment and business at the same time. It would undoubtedly lead to a great expansion of the agricultural industry in the Dominion. Last year we imported ten times as much wheat tastic and purposeless than ever."from the States as from Canada; she could grow it all, without any doubt. There is plenty of room, and Canadians believe they could do it in a few years with a little encouragement. The effect of a slight preference in the English market, they say, would be to bring over hundreds of farmers in the Dakotas and other Northern States, who would become Canadian citizens and settle in Manitoba and the North-West. However this may be, it is easy to see why such a programme should have attractions for Canada. The sturdiest free trader does not venture to deny its popularity; he takes his stand on the improbability of England consenting to a preferential arrangement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself admitted in the Daily Curoni le in terview that the temptation would be

THE BERNARDINES.

almost irresistible '

One of the Most Austere of the Cloistere d

About fifty years ago a devout woman workmanship, the material, and the artook the veil of the Carmelites. The rangements were bad. Here in former austerities of this order failed to satisfy days were confined criminals of all de her spiritual crayings. She left the Car scriptions from the county of the City of her spiritual cravings. She left the Car melites and founded near Biarritz, now one of the most fashionable watering places in Europe, but at that time a ferred there from inland jails previous desolate region, with a sparse population, the cloistered Order of the Bernardines. It was not long before two or three women, with spirits as austere as her own, joined her. Gradually others came asking for admission, until to day the com-

munity numbers forty-six. The Order has been placed under the protection of the Sisters of Mary, who take care of orphans and of the sick. A writer describes in L'Illustration a visit which he paid to this cloister under the

guidance of one of the Sisters of Mary.

"After following a long avenue of tall
pine trees, bordered by yuccas in full
blossom. we reached the barrier of this solemn enclosure, where a sign at once catches the eye: 'Visitors are requested to speak in low tones.' I felt as it I were entering a temple, arched over by the blue sky. All was silent. The sound of our footsteps was deadened by a thick layer of sand, as fine as dust. We reached at last a small straw-thatched but, with a narrow, ill fitting door. This was

the cell of the foundress. "The postulant makes a ten years' no vitiate before she is permttted to take the last irrevocable vows. The limit of age is between eighteen and twenty tive. Perfectly robust and physical health and purity of life are two indispensable conditions for the reception of a postulant. Their daily life is divided between the hours spent in religious exercises and contemplation and those devoted to cul-

tivating the garden and needlework. "They never speak one word to each other, but the total loss of power of speech is guarded by a vocal recitation of once a week. After having inspected the first

LiverIIIs

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stoniach, indigestion are promptly

many tea drinking clubs she must "bust" in doing so.

People in the insurance business have funny experiences, and are every day brought face to face with a class, nay classes, of the population which is any lous to gain something for nothing. The conversation a well known insurance the conversation as well known insurance.

A DUBLIN LANSMARK DISAP-PEARS.

Catholic Union and Times.

Last Trace of Newgate Gone.

"It is still preserved as a memorial of

the early days, but all the offices are

celebrated in the new chapel, which is

built of solid masoury. The interior dec-

orations were made by the Bernardines

themselves. The altar is of papier mache.

All the altar cloths and curtains are ex-

quisitely wrought and skilfully folded. That part of the chap I which is reserved

for the sisters is shut off by a long white

curtain, which conceals them from the

chaplain. Behind this coarse curtain,

no less impassible than a partition of

stone, I heard a dry suppressed cough,

"And then my guide led me to the

cells of this human beehive. Each one

is a low celled room, from whose high,

grated window nothing but the sky can

ever be seen. A narrow bed, one small

table and a chair furnish the room. The

whitewashed walls are bare, save for a

black cross of wood and the words 'God

"I asked the sister if in case of sick-

ness these nuns were permitted to speak.

Yes, she replied, but only to the su-

doubt if any human being could be

perior. Then we went to the refer tory.

found who would not feel a contraction

of the heart at the sight of this severe

enclosure. It is a room long and narrow,

and very low in the ceiling. The win-

dows are small and set far apart. Two

parallel tables, with benches fastened to

them, stand on the sandy floor. Jugs of

sandstone filled with water and a wooden

plate are arranged at intervals along this

meals the reverend mother, seated in a

bread on its way to the mouth, remain

"The day was declining when we

reached the cemetery. Against the sun-

set sky, rosy and purple, the pines stood

like giant phantoms, keeping guard over

the sleepers at their feet. No funeral

urn or stone marks these humble tombs,

found fit to dig the graves of these holy

women. I was told that the sisters buried

their own dead. I can never describe

the impression left on me by this visit.

It was several days before I could recon

cile myself to the excitement of Biar-

ritz which seemed by contrast more tan-

"When I asked what hands could be

not even a wooden cross.

almost sepulchral in its tones.

The destruction of Newgate Prison, Green street, and the conversion of the site into a children's playing ground, recall one or two memories of that grim and forbidding structure. It was built in 1773, and replaced the old jail in Corn market, which had become too small, inconvenient, and insecure This was called Newgate, because the building occupied the position of one of the city gates, and when a change was made from

The now dismantled juil cost a sum of £18 000, which appears to have been badly laid out, complaint being made About fifty years ago a devout woman some years after it was built that the Dublin. Persons confined under cor oners' writs and prisopers doonied to transportation were occasionally transto their being sent on ship-board. In the beginning of the century it was the custom in Newgate to allow tried and untried prisoners, those charged with petty offences and even persons under sentence of death, to mingle together without any attempt at classification. But, according to the evidence given before the Commissioners, who visited the jail in 1808, the condition of affairs was even worse. The chaplain testified before that body that from a total want of proper discipline and supervision not only had insubordination and anarchy prevailed there in former years, but that frequent instances of robbery had occurred, which were not only permitted. but even encouraged, and the plunder

shared with the turnkeys and watch-In this shocking den were confined some of the bravest and finest spirits of '98, many of whom, like the brothers Sheares, only left its gloomy portals to ascend the scaffold which was erected within a few paces of the jail. At that time the inhuman and avaricious jailers made a traffic in the bodies of the martyred dead. The remains of many of the Government victims of those days were denied their friends, whose means had probably been exhausted in their trial and defence, unless an exorbitant sum were paid the jailor and his assist-

Though there be memories of sadness connected with the site, we think it would be undesirable that the ground which was soaked with the blood of the '98 men should be converted even to its present useful purpose without some effort being made to remind those who may come after us that the spot has been ballowed by the sufferings of patriots. It is a task that could well be undertaken by the Corporation in the coming anniversary year, when a tablet placed in some suitable position near the old jail might tell of the fame and the name of the men who perished there in Ireland's cause.—Dublin Freeman.

Looking Forward—First Klondike Miner (amused) – What made you get ench heastly fat dogs to pull your sledge? Lean ones will go twice as far in a day. Second Klondike Miner (eagely) - Not when the other provisions give out. ersation a well known inaurance. The env Fill is take with Heed's serespecies. Puck.

Attornoys of Plainting. In the env Fill is take with Heed's serespecies. Puck.

public trust. No government ever ex isted, from the crestion of man to the present time, in which some abuses of power did not exist. And it will be so till the end of time. 'As it was in the beginning is now and ever shall be, world without end,' though we cannot say smen to it.

"You will say again: 'The man who there to Green street it was determined is elected to office is inferior in intelliabsurdly enough to adhere to the old gence and virtue to thousands of his contitle.

St. Ann's vice will be held in memory of stituents in the community.' I grant it, Martyrs. Resalia-Badges. but does it not frequently happen that persons of inferior culture a e clothed with authority while men of cultivated mind and high moral rectitude are rele-

gated to private life?
"You will all admit that Peter and Paul were more conspicuous for virtue than was Nero, the Emperer, who was the mest depraved and bloodthirsty ruler that ever sat on a throne. Yet both Peter and Paul, in their epistles, erjoin on the faithful the obligation of honoring Casar and obeying the imperial laws. And these two Apostles submitted to those laws even to the

sacrifice of their lives.
"Again, I may be told that there are thousands of citizens in the community who have not only more intelligence and virtue, but also in re capacity for discharging the duties of a public office than the present incumbent. This may be so, but let us remember that it is much easier for a man to criticize a public functionary than to fill his place

with credit to himself.

Referring to the recent elections, his

Eminence said:
"On last Tuesday several candidates were elected to important State and municipal effices. Let all carping criticism regarding their fitness be taid aside till they are fairly tried. Let them not be judged unjustly before the time. Let the citizens rally round them and encourage them by words of good cheer. Let us bid them god-speed in the tempestuous and perilous voyage on which

DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE.

they have embarked.

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

CATHOLIC SAILORS REMEMBERED.

The committee of management of the Catholic Sailors' Club acknowledge with thanks, from Capt. Erskine, of the Dominion Line se. Labrador, the sum of

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is inspure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. NothRegular monthly meeting held in its hall 18 Durre street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, JAS, J. McLEAN; Secretary, M. J. POW ER; all communications to assistance detected the Hall. Delegatest OSt, Patrick's Leagues. W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallory, Jas. McMahon

Anc.en Order of Hibernians. DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church; corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at Sr. M. President, ANDREW DUNN: Resording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond treet, to whom all communications should be addressed. Deleg. testo St. Patrick's League: A. Dann, M. Lynch and B. Communications and Communications.

So ciety Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Organised, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.

PERMIT

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

Reanch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each nouth. 1... regular meetings for the transaction of busi-

ness are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the

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

M. SHARKEY, President, EGS Notre Dame St. J. H. FEELEY, Tensurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GADROIS, Fin. Sec. 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS, J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St.

C. M. B A. of Quebec. GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC

Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United Stater Membership 17,000 Accommutating Receive of 11, \$3,000,000, Present Reserve (16,00), Branch No. 1 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month. For further particulars address 50HN LAPPIN, President, 18 Branswick street; F. C. LAWLOR, Recording Secretary, 93 Shaw 81

Catholic Order of Foresters.

St. Patrick's Court. No. 95, C.O.F. Mosts in St. Ann's Hall. 187 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at S r w. Chief Ranger, JAMES F FORDER. Recording Secretary, ALKE.

Total Abstinence Societies.

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

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. A'cxander St., Meets in St Patrick's Hall, 92 St A'cxander St., the second Sunday of each month, at 4:30 r. M. REV. J. A. McCALLEN, S.S. Rev. Prisident, JOHN WALSH, list Vice President; W. P. BOYLE, Secretary, 2:181 Martin street, to whom all communications—should be addressed. The Committee of Management needs the first Tuorday of each month at 8 r. S. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messes, John Walsh, J. H. Beeley and William Rawley.



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egniar valne 58.76 We make 5 different potterus equally as good which we will close

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RENAUD. KING & PATTERSON.

La Banque Jacques Cartier. DIVIDEND No. 64.

Wednesday, the 1st day of December The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th

TANCREDE BIENVENU,

LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE,

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 39th day of November next, both days inclu-

TOURS Allan, Dominion and B aver Lines.

Florida, etc.

DAME LEA LAMARRE, Plaintiff;

Montreal, 8th November, 1897.

LORANGER & ST. GERMAEN.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Eto True Witness Printing & Publishing Co (LIMITED)

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255 St. James Street, Mentreal, Ca

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 17, 189

GOOD TIDINGS

It has been authoritatively announced

that the Government of Great Britain will introduce, at the next session of Parliament, a measure of local government for Ireland. This is, indeed, good news. It is not to be supposed for an instant that the friends of Ireland will iubilate much over the prospect of what the bill will contain, or the scope of the measure after it shall have run the gauntlet of the committee of the whole House. But, however meagre may be the measure, it must be productive of good results and pave the way for the first triumph of Irish aspirations. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain announced, some time ago, that Home Rule is a dead issue. No doubt, the wish was father to the thought. Never was statesman more astray in his diagnosis of a case. Man proposes, but God disposes. That is as true to day as when the words were first penned. Mr. Chamberlain and his col leagues may imagine that they can dish their opponents by substituting a measure of local government for the heart's desire of the Irish race at home and abroad, but the carrying out of their ides will simply basten the hour when THE CATHOLIC PRESS the representatives of the people will meet in College Green to legislate for the wants of the nation. Anticipating the measure now promised, Mr. John E. Redmond, in the October number of the Nineteenth Century Review, deals with what such a measure should comprise. He points out the glaring defects of the present Grand Jury system, the inediciency of the Board of Poor Law Guardians, and the lack of popular representation, in the true sense of the word, in the machinery now existing, for the administration of local government affairs in Ireland. He dwells upon what should be done to correct the abuses of the present system, and concludes his able article as follows: "But all this is saying, in other words, that Home Rule, or national self-government, will be the necessary complement of local self-government. And that is the simple truth-All roads, it is said, lead to Rome. Whatever is done in Irish affairs, or if nothing be done, and stagnation is the order of the day, the government of Ireland, by means of a National Parliament, and an executive responsible to it, tecomes equally the inevitable solution of the Irish question." The position could not be more clearly or truthfully stated. It is not likely, all the same, that stagnation will be allowed to take is essential, especially when the sermon place; certain it is, that some attempt of a Catholic preacher appears in the that nothing of the kind will happen. will be made to place Irish local selfgovernment upon a basis approaching the present condition of things in England. Apart altogether from the ments of daily papers, but frequently the benefit such a measure must, of necessity, confer upon the people in giving | trine is inaccurate. A Catholic paper them a direct voice in the management of their local matters, the councils will be so many training schools for the representatives of the people. it important that it should get circula-Then they will learn the duties and tion amongst Catholic readers, it is sure responsibilities of office, and be pre- ly not too much to ask that a faithful pared to discharge the functions of r-port shall be furnished to the Catholic parliamentary representation, when the organ, when it will be printed and pubproper time comes, that will call lished as a matter of duty as well as of

majority of the separate over in public life in Canada had graduated as to speak; in the Town or County Councils of Canada They had filled the offices of Wardens, etc., and had learned in that school the first lessons in the working of governmental machinery, enabling. them to become useful members of our local legislatures and not unfrequently to shine in the larger arena of the

Dominion Parliament. Such will be the case in the Old Land. With local self government, an impetus will be given to the Home Rule movement that no British Ministry can resist, and the final triumph of the cause cannot be long delayed, since the working of a looilgovernment act shall have proved the ability of the people when once trusted, even in a limited degree, to work out the silvation of their country. The first effect of a local government measure, will be to wipe out the differences that still exist, but are happily now disappearing, amongst the different sections of the Home Rule party. Those differences have been the greatest menace to the popular cause. Home Rule is not dead, Mr. Chamberlain and his associates well know that, and Home Rule can only die through the apathy of Ireland's friends abroad. The contending parties in Ireland did much, not to kill the aspiration for Irish national government in the breasts of Irishmen in foreign lands, but they chilled the warm sympathics and dried up the sources of financial revenues. necessary to keep the movement in active operation. Those who wish to see the triumph of the cause in the early future must not give aid and comfort to the enemy by apathy or lack of generosi y.

To day an appeal is being made by Hon. Edward Blake, on behalf of the Parliamentary Party. Already the movement is in a fair way to be most successful. In answer to the appeal of our Irish Canadian champion in the Parliament of Great Britain, Toronto has made a good showing at the tirst meeting in the following figures:-

	His Grace the Archbp. of Toronto	\$ 20
1	Sir Frank Smitn	1.00
	Hon. Edward Blake	1,00
	Hugh Ryan	1 00
.	Eugene O Keele	50
İ	Thomas Long and Brother	50
ı	Vicar General McCann	10
	Rev. F. Ryan	10
ı	Rev. J. L. Hand	10
Ì	Very Rev. Dean Harris, LL.D	10
l	James J. Foy, Q C	10
	M. J. Haney	20
	John Kvan	70

That is a good beginning. Soon the other cities of Canada will be heard from, and in the good old cause, for which Irishmen in this city have done so much in the past, they will no doubt be found in the front rank once more testilying their devotion to the land of their forefathers, giving evidence of their faith in the final triumph of right, and showing that as it so fully deserves, the generous devotion of the gentleman who has severed in the hour of Ireland's need.

AUXILIARY.

It is not the custom of newspapers to notice the communications of anonymous correspondents, but, occasionally, it may be well to advert to the subject of such. Last week someone signing himself "A Reader" addressed us a letter in which he states .-

"I was more than surprised at not seeing in the Tree WITHER of this week the great sermon preached by Rev. Father Paidow, SJ., at the Jesuits, Sunday evening, 7th Nov., on the Catholic Church before the Tribunal of Reason, I read it both in the Star and Gazette of Monday, and expected the TRUE WITNESS -the Catholic Paper-would at least have given it some prominence; at least the best part of the sermon, if not all."

It is better to be perfectly frank in dealing with such matters. Needless to say, our columns are always open to the utterances of such worthy and eminent divines as the Reverend Father Pardow. Iudeed it will afford this paper the greatest pleasure to publish sermons English-speaking Catholic churches. But we are not in a position to pay competent stenographers to give reports that may be relied upon for exactness, which columns of a paper claiming to be Catholic. The secular press is provided with | Manitoba School case will only be puba staff commensurate with the requiresynopsis of a sermon on matters of doccannot run the risk of using such resumes. If a preacher, or any one of the faithful who has heard his sermon, deem many of them to Dublin, there to legis pleasure, thus advancing the cause of Canadian Protestants have shown them late for the whole Island. In one of the religion on sure lines. The only safe selves disposed to recognise to the full isst speeches delivered in England by course is to be found in the furnishing

paper 1 open of a state of the service of the servi oomplain.

Whilst on this subject, it may be to revert once more to a matter we have referred to more than once." Nothing is more important than that Catholica should be informed of the progress of the Church, in the different sec. tions of the community. For the readers of the TRUE WITNESS, in particular, the various movements that are going on in the neighboring Catholic centres of the Archdiocese, as well as in the Dominion generally. Now, if the pastors of different parishes would kindly send us, if not weekly, at least every now and again, brief accounts of what is going on in their parishes, invaluable information would be gathered not only interesting l to the readers of to-day but invaluable for the chronicler of the future. It is the mission of the TRUE WITNESS to devole its pages to the cause of Catholicity, and to be a mine from which those who may of some future day undertake to write of the rise and progress of our coreligionists, of their joys and their sorrows, their trials and triumphs, in this section of the American continent, may fill many an instructive page. It is to be hoped that despite the cares and labors of their ministry, many of our clergy may find time to do something in answer to this appeal, thus rendering a valuable service to the Church and its adherents, in places far distant, in many instances, from the scenes of their sacerdotal functions.

THE SECULAR PRESS AND CATHOLIC NEWS.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that when Catholics want to read authentic news on Catholic subjects it is to the Catholic and not the secular press that they should go.

Out of the numberless instances which could be cited in support of this contention one of more than ordinary promin ence has recently occurred. The secular press in Canada as well as in the United States, ever on the look out for some. thing sensational, no matter how solemn or sacred, or how degraded and immoral the subject may be, published under flaring headlines a long article purporting to be the translation of the official report of Pontius Pilate to Emperor Tiberius of the Crucifizion of the Saviour and the events leading up to it. It was claimed that the document had just been discovered in the Vatican library; and the alleged translation of it was written with all the "emart" marshalling of details which mark the sensational articles by means of which the accular press works up its large circulation.

The document, it is needless to state, was a forg-ry, and it had not even the States. citizens of this land they appreciate, as | merit of novelty. It had already done duty on two different occasions-sul ficient time baving elapsed between the every tie here to be at the post of duty | dates of their publication to serve the purpose of retracting the fabrication and printing it again as a "newly discovexed" manuscript in the Vatican, of extraordinary value, and so forth. The custodian of the Vatican archives has been interrogated on the subject from various sources, and his reply has been the same as those of his predecessors when questioned on the same subjectthe document alleged to have been found is a fabrication and forgery; the report of Pontius Pilate has never been found.

Our readers may rest assured that, if such an important document had been found in the Vatican Library, it would be brought to the knowledge of the public, not through the columns of the sensation hunting secular press, but through thoso of duly accredited Catholic newspapers.

It is to the Catholic Press, as we have said, that Catholics must look for authentic information on such important matters. Is it not time that this fact were realized by our people?

THE "STAR" UNMASKS ITSELF.

Notwithstanding the big headlines, the double column, the fancy border, and the extra large type in which the from the pulpits of any of our numerous | Montreal Star publishes a cablegram from its London correspondent to the effect that "the Pope's utterance on the Manitoba School settlement will be promulgated on Wednesday of this week.' we state, for the benefit of our readers, The Holy Father's decision in the lished through the ordinary channelthe Catholic pulpit-and not through the columns of the Montreal Star or any secular medium.

> We are glad to notice that in its editorial on the cablegram in question the Montreal Star comes out in its true anti-Catholic colors. It says:-

That there is any probability whatever of Roman Catholic schools being reestablished in Manitoba at the public expense may be regarded as hopeless. The great majority of the Canadian electorate is Protestant, and while many the constitutional rights of their Roman the then Prime Minister of Canada; the of the manuscript or handing in a they will be disposed to recognise the Right Hone Sir John Macdonald he sy teems made to deal right of any foreign potentate, however Those who have read the A. P. A. and the P. P. A. speeches which have appeared in the newspapers from time to time will recognize in the appellation "foreign potentate," as applied to the Pope, a familiar designation. The passage quoted will have the effect of showing Catholics the real sentiments which the Montreal Star entertains in their regard. The revelation has not come too soon.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

JAMES R. SOVERRIGH, late Grand Master Workman, is not the first Severeign who pas peen deposed

An observer says that all young men think old men fools, but old men know that all young men are fools.

THE song of the football player: Snow, anow, beautiful anow, Oh! how I wish elsewhere you'd go,

A PRIEMS wants to know if there is any danger of the Klondike bursting. It is—those who go there.

Nansen may be a very clever man, but, unlike the North Pole that he has been in search of, he can be reached.

According to an authoritative English statement, there is danger of a bread tamine in Europe before the next wheat crop is available.

WHAT about the Catholic High School? Is it not about time that something should be done in that important matter? Let us hear from some one on the subject.

"This is a pretty cool reception to receive," grumbled the visitor as he ascended the front steps in time to stop a fall of ice from the roof.

Now that we have been fully satisfied with stories of crimes why don't the daily papers give us some information about the harbor improvements?

NEW YORKERS do not seem to take kindly to the idea of an underground railway. To the uninitiated the thought of travelling through miles of tunnel is certainly not inviting.

THE English press are silent over Sir Wilfrid Laurier's mission to Washington. Like a whole lot of people nearer home, they are at a loss to decide what our versatile Premier is at.

THERE is a big cattle boom in Texas. It is said that, recently, five days sales aggregated \$2,000,000. This is explained by the scarcity of cattle in other

OTTAWA COLLEGE beat Montreal las Saturday at football in a gentlemanly game, and it looks as though the 'Varsity would carry off the honors in the Quebec Union for '9f as in '96.

THE news comes from London, Eng. that the struggle for the control of London's School Board is raging fiercely, and is growing more intense as the time for the elections approaches.

THE German Government have been defeated in ten consecutive by e-elections This is ascribed to the growing unpopularity of the Emperor. The "fatherland" is becoming more democratic every day.

Some ghoul has stolen bodies from the Chicago morgue, and this causes the Philadelphia Times to remark that Chicago is a town that no person " wants to be found dead in!" The worm has turned at last.

It is stated that a Frenchman is prepared to abolish the silk worm and make a superior quality of silk by an artificial process. A cynic might remark that this is the age of the artificial, but the silk-worm is not yet dead.

THE rumor that the S.A.A. meditates asking the city for the lower half of Victoria Square as a site for a club house is unfounded. From actual measurement it is found that the pond would be too small for bathing purposes.

Now the weary householder sighs as he hunts out his dust-covered shovel, fishes his rubbers out of some corner, nails the thermometer on the parlor window and then resigns himself to a perusal of his coal bill, a truly pleasant contempla-

By the way, is that priselight to come off? From the silence of the promoters it may be presumed that Canada will not be favored by the presence of the

considerably, relieved, and need hardly ways and acta to the low murderers are the possibility of running down the others whom we will not describe woobling howes who does his viding on the contrary to arouse curiosity the country roads. As the wheelmen terest in such things; and per land in not fear that any extra burden will be placed on his shoulders.

An exchange, whose religious principles are not known to the world at large, remarks that unpleasant Sunday weather is an excellent excuse for nonattendance at church, but outs a small figure for week day theatre engage mente How goes he know;

THE effects of "yellow journalism" were apparent in Montreal one day last week when one of the evening papers brought in a verdict of guilty in the Rawdon murder case, when, as a matter of fact, the enquir had been postponed. Evidently some people consider reliability an undesirable thing.

HENRY A. HICKS, of New York, elected Grand Master Workman, in succession to J. R. Sovereign, at Louisville, Ky., is a representative of the conservative element of the Order. He is a native American, forty-five years af age, married, and has had a connection of sixteen years with the organization.

Just before going to press a letter has reached us from Principal Robins, of the McGill Normal School, in which be takes exception to the comments made by the True Witness last week upon his recent speech in Toronto on educational matters in the province of Quebec. We be a good plan for some people to attend shall attend to you, Mr. Principal, in our to their own affairs. next issue.

EVERY admirer of political and moral questions, of consistent service in the cause of the welfare of the people, and every sympathizer with Home Rule for Ireland, will regret to hear that the health of Mr. Gladstone is at last breaking down. The veteran Liberal is the greatest statesman of the century.

THE falling snow further strengthened Montreal's position as the chief mudflat space down town, and it would not only of the Dominion and is dearly reminiscent to any one who has ever been in Chicago. If the Ancient Mariner had ever set eyes on our city his wail might | the rights of the poorer classes, who are have been this instead of the original:

Mud, Mud, everywhere; And not a place to step on.

THE Quebec Rugby Union is to be congratulated on their action in making a stand for clean football contests, by suspending the Ottawa City Football Club. It was a severe punisument, but it was well deserved, and ought to prove a wholesome lesson. The purpose of tootball is recr ation not the extinction of Trunk has some material claim, is called the human race.

THE spectacle or our City Fathers making announcement that they intend to a k for turther borrowing powers from the Legislature is a dismal one to the ratepayer. A correspondent suggests the opening of a municipal pawnshop where the city could hypothecate its goods and chattels at will and save the trouble of bothering the Legislature, whose members hardly feel any interest in money matters.

WHERE are the ambitious Irish-Catholics who are auxious to represent their wards in the City Council? It must be said that they are keeping remarkably quiet about their intentions. Hurry up! Let's hear from you! The time is propitious for your appearance. Don't wait until its too late. The story of the hare and the tortoise makes good reading, but that kind of a race is not always a winning one to run.

THE Mayor of Ottawa deserves credit for the stand he has taken against indecent and objectionable posters. It would seem that in Ottawa, at least, such matters are better regulated than they are in Montreal. The civic world of the commercial metropolis of Canada looks with jaundiced eye while Montreal youth of both sexes are being corrupted funder the plea that the vileness is licensed.

THE recent announcement, says an American exchange, of the establishment of a system of universal compulsory education in Russia proves to have been unfounded, and the great empire will remain in mental darkness. It is a frightful fact that not more than 3 or 4 per cent of the people of Russia can read or write, and that not 1 per cent can be reckoned educated in the ordinary mean ing of that word.

As the reading of good literature im. proves and elevates the mind, the perusal of what is low and base degrades it. The scrappers," and it may be safely as newspapers of to day cater to the tasto sumed that their absence will be a bless. of the majority of the people, and it is a sad commentary on the conditions of the public mind to notice what space is THE proposal to build cinder paths given in the daily press of Canada and for cyclists on the island highways is a the United States to sensationalism and good one and should be carried out. It the records of deeds, maginary and real, will surely receive the support of the which appeal to the animal nature in wheelmen and ought to receive the support of home owners. By taking the the set, the greater are the details published suit in the set, the greater are the details published suit in the set.

mot with the screet in such things and people may do are to be charged toll the taxpayer need immense harm. Evil will abound whilst the world exists, and there is no necessity of the press of the y aiding in its prop. agation.

> Ir we were to judge by the report of the Briah Commissioners on Lunacy, just issued, it would appear that the Juole world is going mad. The year ending with January 1 saw the popula. tion of the asylums in England and Wales increased by 2,919 over that of the year before, and the total is now 96,446, or 81 88 out of every 10,000 inhabitants, against 18.67 in 10,000 at the end of 1859. ***

> Under the caption "Romanism in the Navy," the Herald and Presbyter, a San Francisco religious aneet, stated, on the authority of a minister of unquestioned standing, "that on Good Friday Catholic services were conducted on the USS. Oregon by a priest; that an order was issued forbidding the eating of meat on that day, and that thirty four officers and men were punished for refusing to salute the priest as he left the ship." What a fearful crime! You shuddered when you read of it, didn't you? Terrible people, these Catholics! Wouldn't eat meat on Friday! Think of it! Ugh! Captain Barker, commander of the Oregon, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, denied emphatically that any officers had been punished for refusal to salute a priest and hinted that it would

The suggestion that the upper portion of Victoria Square should be given to the Grand Trunk Railway System as a site for general offices is not gaining anything in popular favor. A drawback which many of the principal cities on this continent have of recent years had to contend with is the congested state of their older sections. We have heard of no one who says that Montreal is suffering from a superabundance of breathing be a mistake to block up what little there is, but such an act would be a public shame and an infringement on unable to take advantage of suburban residences to secure fresh air. From a business point of view, the location of the G. T. R. head offices in a central district would, no doubt, prove beneficial and convenient. Their removal from Point St. Charles would be correspondingly harmful to the interest of that part of the city.

However, if a change is to be made, and the city, upon whom the Grand mon to donate a site, there is one s able and suitable in the property of the Corporation lying on the western side of McGill street, between St. Paul and William streets. This site would meet all the requirements of the case; it is central, and at present is paying the city a revenue not at all proportionate to its area and value.

Another piece of land with which the people might part with equanimity is the "park" (so-called) immediately east of the Huy Market, and directly west of the other property.

Either of these sites would be convenient to the business section of the community.

In the event of the latter being chosen, the present Hay Market could be removed to some locality more convenient to the farmer, and the ground it now occupies converted into a park, or, what is better, a play-ground.

"ITALY THE FREE," it would appear, is not quite so prosperous as a certain class would wish the world to suppose, The Pall Mall Gazette in a recent issue has been telling some ugly truths about the condition of taxation in "Free Italy." It says:—

"They pay in taxation 20 per cent of their incomes, while Greece paid before the war only 141 per cent. Of the other countries considered heavily taxe', Holland and Portugal pay 13 per cent., France, Austria and Roumania 12, Spain 11, and Germany and Russia 10. Among the countries with light taxes are Great Britain, the people of which pay 61 per cent. the United States 51 and Canada 4]. The seriousness of the Italian financial situation is increased by the poverty of the people. It has been computed that the average capital of each Italian is £100. This is a smaller amount than that owned by the people of any other country except Portugal and Roumania, where the average is £90, and Russia, which goes down to £60. England heads the list at £330, being followed by France at £250, and by the United States and Denmark at £230. Taxation in Italy has reached such a point that it is a com non saying there that "there is nothing untaxed except the air we breathe." When the people are suffering independent and and are suffering independent of the suffering independent of ing under such a real and pressing grievance, to attempt to divert their attention by raising the religious question is mere childishness, not stateemanship.

This is the boasted freedom. The Italians are paying dearly for it.

It is stated that the pay roll of Greater

ld als of a Tulky Paulpped Up to ight latter of a Great Besty Property no Indu nes of the Might Boll at in Every Line of Type .The Way of Secentionalism and Person Diendial Style.

The managing editor of a great (?) daily was seated at his deak thinking great and deep thoughts. So immersed was he in the ocean of mighty and magnificent thought that a knock at the door failed to disturb him. So he hept right on at the thinking business, the only difference being that his great and deep thoughts changed to long, long ones. But they were cut short. A reand manner agitated. The great editor did not look up great editors seldom do-it doesn't seem great to look; upmerely asked :

"What do you want?"

The reporter trembled. Reporters have a habit of trembling when in the trembled again, and his agitation was so violent that even the great editor moticed it.

Again he asked: "What do you as before.

"You sent for me, sir?" said the reporter, in an apologetic tone, as though shamed of being alive in the presence of the great editor of the great daily. In fact he felt like kneeling, but he did'nt even take his hat off. I suppose he felt very timid. Reporters attached to great dailies are usually very timid and shy. At any rate this one's hat remained on his head, and the great editor

Did I send for you, Joyc. ?" quoth he looking at the trembling man before

"I believe you did, sir," replied the reporter, as he struck an attitude. Now editor had forgotten that such a person as Joyce was in existence. He was absent minded—all great editors are, otherwise they would not be great. But suddenly he remembered. Hastily matching a blank cheque he filled it in signed and handed it to Joyce. "There

is your cheque!" he thundered.
"Dues this mean dismissal, sir!" meekly queried the reporter of the great

Yes, sir, it does, sir, and you know great, editor. The reporter began to feel hat. This, in itself, showed plainly that | forgotten he was not intended by nature to be a modern, progressive, up with the times reporter. May I ask," said he, "wherein l

have tailed ?"

the corner of Die (do this-and shouted: "Failed! Why, man, you have failed all along the line. You have begun and ended in tailure. Failure is stamped on every line of your

"In what way, sir?" asked the 4 failure."

The question had a remarkable effect. The great editor gasped; beads of per spiration stood, unsided, upon his brow; he was about to have an apoptectic fit, but was saved the trouble: Another re porter dashed in with two hundred and forty sheets of "copy." A glance told the great editor that it was a full report of a fresh and beautiful murder, written by an up to date man, and the heart of the great, great editor overflowed with joy. He read the entire report, and when he came to a passage which informed him that the murderer, after great persuasion on the part of the wonderful reporter, admitted that he was very fond of habitunt tobacco, he laughed loud and long, for was not this a "scoop" -no other paper would contain the delightful intelligence! Ab, yes! The great heart of the great editor was full of joy and gladness. He was supremely

The "failure" had waited while the great editor read the report, and, noticing the change which had come over the great editor's face, he returned to the attack. All his timidity and backwardness fled the moment he learned that he was no longer a reporter of a

"Well, sir," he began, "will you be be good enough to tell me why I am dismissed?"

The face of the great editor became black as a thunder cloud. "You do not know! Then I shall tell you. I sent you to Ottawa to write up the Smith

murder case, did I not? You did, sir, and I wrote it up." "Yes, but in the old fashion-a plain statement of prosaic facts—not a sensational line in the whole report!" The "failure" sat quietly in his chair.

He felt cheeky-he was no longer a great daily reporter. "I think, sir," he said, "that I wrote a very full and good report."

You think so!" shouted the editor. Well, now, let us see. Did you point out the fact that the murderer smoked six digars per day? Answer me!"

No, sir, I didn't think of that." Did you tell how fond he was of Chicken? "No, sir."
"Did you say a single word concern-

ing the manner in which he fixed his hair?" "I confess that I did not."

bedside all through the night for the Renefit Society was held Sunday after he was suffering from any serious Purpose of finding out which eye he was neon Nov 14th. Rev. Father McCallen, disease. in the habit of opening first in the morn-

Good gracious, no!" Did you travel over an almost imsable country road to interview the murderer's alloged sweet-heart !"

No no no!" "Then you did not ascertain how much or how little she loved the murderer? You did not hold up to the light what old fogeys call 'the mos' sacred sentiments of a woman's heart '?"

"Great Cosar, NO!" "Did you drag forward the tottering old father of the murd-rer and point him sion wil be delivered. out to a gaping world?"
Did you throw the light of modern

journalism into the bleeding heart of the murderer's mother and show each ter rible wound? Did you force the motherheart to lie exposed to the morbid gaze of a servation loving mulitude?

The face of the "failure" was a study. His eyes looked like saucers as question atter question poured into his listening ears. But he could not stir-could not even answer the last question of the great editor.

The latter, after a deep inspiration, continued:

"The other day I sent you to look into porter entered the room with face pale that suicide case. How did you do it?"
"Pretty fairly. I think," mouned the

'failure,' in a far away voice.
"Pretty fairly!" screamed the maddened, but great editor, as he sprang out of his chair. "Pretty fairly! and not a word about the suicide's relatives! Not a line about the father-his businesshis annual income! Not a solitary word concerning the mother or sisters-their presence of great editors. So this one style—dresses—social habits! Man are style—dresses—social habits! Man are style—dresses—social habits! Man are style—dresses—social habits! Man are style—dresses—social habits! up-to-date reporter!" and the great editor mopped his brow and sank into his chair completely exhausted. In a few minutes he was all right and was want?" but his voice was not so harsh about to speak, but a glance was sufficient to show him that he was alone. The "failure" had crawled out of sight.

> We all know that a straw tells which way the wind blows, but when the aforesaid straw has been converted into paper which, in turn, is transformed into the Daily This or the Daily That, it cannot be said to indicate the bent of the minds of its readers. Editors are astute individuals, ever alive to the power of the mighty dollar, and, as increased circula tion means increased dollars, the increased circulation is sought after by hook or by crook, and generally attained.

An editor will look about him, and having accertained that his readers the lect of the matter was that the great | comprise about three fourths of the popul lation —the clean minded three fourths -makes up his mind to gather in the other fourth—the dirty fourth. Hitherto the tone of his paper has been cleanirreproachable; he is somewhat afraid of the respectable three-fourths of his readers -afraid of losing them-but, he wants that dirty fourth and he is bound to get them. He makes a test. He inserts in his next issue a nice little divorce case. Result: increased circulation—already be has caught a portion it, sir l" shouted the now irate, but still of the dirty fourth. The other three fourths?-Well, some of them giggle a that he was being badly treated, and little : buy an extra paper to send to a this gave him courage; so he forgot friend; others make a wry face like the that he was a great daily reporter, lost boy after his first smoke, but in the his presence of mind and took off his course of a week or two the offence is

The editor's eyes are wide open all this time and, noticing the good effects of the first pill, administers another-a double dose this time. More giggling; more wry faces, but not so wry as at The great editor glanced at him out first—they are becoming used to it— less to say, was much appreciated by the great editors consider it inevitable—must have their lovers of the light fantastic, and it was the corner of his eye—all great editors paper at any rate. The dirty fourth? Why, bless your heart! it is a fourth no longer Oh, no. It has waxed fat and become one half! The respectable three fourths-I beg their pardon. I should have said half-groans a little, but makes up its mind that it is none of its business. On the other hand, the re maining half claps its hands and is happy, for the editor-great and clever man-has ordered that a halo of romance be thrown around the murderer.

the suicide and other scamps And thus it goes. A certain individual with an upper storey to let-one of the original fourth-finding life a tedious, dull affair, decides to mount the ladder of fame climbed by his favorite murderer-his newspaper has taught him how to go about it, and lo! the goahead secular press is again busyanother murder-more horrors-more disgusting details-more devils!

The '98 Centennial Celebration.

A meeting of delegates from the Irish Societies of Montreal was held in Hibernia Hall, on Sunday evening, the 14th inst., and organized to celebrate, in a praiseworthy and patriotic spirit, the coming Centenary of 1798, and to com- augurated the celebration of its annimemorate in a becoming manner the heroic efforts of the martyrs to the cause of Irish liberty of that sad but glorious

Representatives were present from thirteen societies.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. Rawley, and Mr. J. McIver acted as accretary. After the committee on credentials had made their report, the meeting proceeded to elect permanent officers, with the following result :-

Chairman, B. Wall; vice chairman, W. Rawley; secretary, J. P. O'Hara; corresponding secretary, B. Feeney; treasurer, A. Thompson; trustees, J. McIver W. P. Stanton and J. Kennedy. An executive committee was also elected, consisting of one delegate from each society, as follows :- Hon. Dr. Guerin, J. Brady, D. J. O'Neill, Michael McCarthy, A. J McCracken, L. P. O'Brien, F. J.

Tierney, W. Rawley and H Kearns. The election of the remaining members of the executive committee was debe called by the officers at an early date.

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

Toe regular monthly meeting of the Did you tell how you watched by his St. Tatrick's Total Abstinence and Tuesday last, and when he was confined S.S. President of the Society, opened the

the hall adjoining the church Quite an amount of pialuces was transacted at this meeting.

The Scolety usually holds a religious

demonstration in St. Patrick's Church on the first Sunday of Advent in each year but owing to the Mission opening on that date the celebration will take place next Sunday evening, Nov. 21st. The St. Ann's and S. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Societies will also attend in a body, and a sermon appropriate to the occa-

C. M. B. A. OF CANADA.

Branch 4d.

Branch 26 of the C.M.B.A. of Canada celebrated its 14th anniversary by an 'At Home" at the Queen's Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, 10th Nov. The event was a most enjoyable and successful one. President Sharkey, Vice Presidents Martin, Eagan, L. E. Simoneau, and Chancellors Patrick Reynolds, A. D. McGillie and J. J. Costigan, assisted by other officers of the Branch, were the reception committee, and thoroughly suc ceeded in making their many friends feel at home.

The invited guests were the Grand Officers of the Association and the Presidents of the sister branches of the city. Amongst those present were Grand Deputy T. P. Tansey and Mrs. Tansey; Grand Deputy Joseph Girard and Mrs Girard: Grand Deputy P. Reynolds and Mrs. Reynolds; Grand Deputy J. J. Costigan and Mrs. Costigan; Grand Chancellor T. J Finn and Miss Finn; President W J McElroy, Branch 41, and Mrs and Miss McElroy; President M. J. Polan, Branch 50 and Mrs and Miss Polan : President A. H. Sped ling, Branch 140, and Mrs. Spedding; President Dr. Germain, Branch 142; President T. M. Ireland, Branch 232, a. d Mrs. Ireland; Brother M. Esgan, Mrs. Fgan; Miss Sharkev; Brother John Hoolshan and Mrs. Hoelahan; Dr. Paelan and Mrs. Pnelan; Bro. Richard and lady; Bro. R. Coogan; Bro. J. C. Waish, BCL; Bro. F. J Curran, B.C.L; Bro John P Curran: Bro. Jan. Murphy and Mrs. Murphy; A. D. Gillies and Misses Gillies and ladies; Bro. John S. Shea, Mrs. Shea, Master Shea, Miss Shea; Mr. and Mrs Palmer; Bro. J E. Shortall and lady; Brother Chancellor D. J. McGillis, Wrs. McGillis, Master McGillis, Miss McGillis; Brother W. H. Griffin, Mrs. Griffin; Bro John H. Feelev and lady; Master E Feeley, Miss Feeley; Master John A. Riwan and Miss Rowan; Mr. W. F. Costigan, Miss Lilly Costigan; Bro. Wm. P. Doyle and lady; Miss Simonesn; Miss Watkins; Mr. Crowley, Miss Crowley; Bro. A. McCulloch, Mrs. Mc-Cultoch; Bro. J. E. Brown and ladies; Bro. W. W. Halpin; Bro. J. M. Mc Mation and ladies; Mr. Jas. Milloy; Miss Milioy; Mr. Lamare and lady; Bro. W. E Darack; Mr. J. Barbeau; Bro. Cuddy and lady; Mr and Mrs. Gallagher; Mr. W J. Stuart and Miss Stuart; Mr. J. Bucke, Miss Burke; Miss Ling; Miss Dinuelly; Mrs. and Mrs. C. Webb; Mr.

O. J. Tansey, and about fifty others. At the opening, President Sharkey made a brief address of welcome. A met enjoyable programme of music and one followed, conducted by Bro. John S. Show, in which Bro. Palmer, Master Shea. Mine Snea, and others took part. Casey's orchestra was in attendance, and, needless to sav, was much appreciated by most enjoyable to see the zest in which the older members of the gathering enter d into the olutime cotillions and quadrilles when they were announced. Euchre also took a prominent place in the pleasures of the evening and was

much enjoyed. During the evening a most recherche supper was served by Mr. Charles M. McCarrey of Richmond square. Needless to state that justice was done to the good things provided, and of which there was an abundance. The gathering dispersed at an early hour. The Branch is to be congratulated on the success of its 14th At Home. Bro. J. E. Shortall acted as master of ceremonies. Mr. McCarrey was highly complimented by the officers of the Branch for the excellent manner in which he served the supper, and well deserved the praise he received.

Brauch 50,

St. Anthony's Branch, No. 50, C.M.B A. Grand Council of Canada, will celebrate the eleventh anniversary of its organization by a supper and social, in the Queen's Assembly Rooms, Thanksgiving Eve. Wednesday, Nov. 24th. The cele bration of these anniversaries has al ways proved to be productive of much good, the members and their families and friends being thus brought together in social intercourse. Branch 50 inversary last year, when a successful social and supper was held which is still remembered by all those who were fortunate enough to attend. It is the intention of the committee in charge of the coming event to leave nothing undone to make the evening a pleasant one for all who will attend. The following members form the committee in harge of the celebration: Chancellors r. P'Tansey, P. Doyle, Frs. McCabe. T. J. O'Neil, President M. J. Polan, Bros. M. Neher, P Kehoe, J. P. Gunning and W. P. Doyle.

MR. CONROY HONAN.

Mr. Conroy Honan, youngest son of Mr. Martin Honan, died on Monday afternoon at Dr. Shepherd's private hospital, whence he had been removed from his home in Westmount in order to allow an operation for appendicitis to be performed. The operation was successfully performed on Sunday afternoon, ferred until the next meeting, which will and Mr. Honan appeared to be doing splendidly until yesterday afternoon, when he began to fail rapidly and died, Mr. Honan was well known in the circles of the rising generation, and his death was a shock to his many friends. Deceas. ed was at his work in Molson's Bank onhe was suffering from any serious

Random Notes 🏽

The theatre-hat question, as related to churches, says a New York secular jour ual is likely to be seriously considered if the autumn fashion lasts through the winter. A young woman came into a church pew last Sunday wearing one of these enormous carl wheel bats, and when she had taken her seat, those directly behind for five or six pews back lost all view of the preacher. The accommodations of the pew in which she was seated were also reduced from five to four persons by the presence of her enormous head-gear. The two other occupants who sat on either side of her had to edge away to give her room for the turning of her head with its stupendous adornment. These hats are a nui sance in the theatre even when they are removed. They are too large to be held in the lap, and New York women are strangely reluctant to leave head cover ings in the dressing rooms of the theatre. The only thing to do with them for con venience to their wearers is to leave them at home, except for promenade or driving.

A sanitary expert recently sounded a note of alarm against indiscriminate drinking from wayside wells by bicyclists or other travellers. He sfirmed his positive knowledge of several cases of typhoid fever traced to this cause. He points out the fact that a well may be considered healthful by those who fact be so as far as they are concerne i, and yet be dangerous to a stranger who takes only a slight draught.

Marriage is fast becoming a farce in certain circles in the United States. In reading over an American paper I find on the same page two items adorned with big headlines,—one is entitled, "Married in a lion's den" and the other "Eloned on a tandem." In the lion den episode a Methodist minister tied the 'nuptial knot" and in the matter of the tandem it was a Congregationalist, min-

It is wonderful how the illness of a man will affect big interests, but here is the fact that the serious condition of Henry O. Havemeyer, the King of the Sugar Trust, from appendicitis, has depressed the sugar stocks so seriously that at one time a crash was imminent.

Every new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in order to cover up the bad faith of the Castle Government always lays the blame on the people he misgoverus. Thus Earl Cadogan, at a recent gathering at Calford, Bury Edmunds, in speak ing on the subject of promised reforms in Irish local government, said that Irishmen had been behind hand in opportunities of dev lopment similar to those which have been given the people of Great Britain.

It must cost the Anglican Church a lot to make converts in Chins. Bishop McKin, the Protestant episcopal prejate of Tokio, stated recently during a visit to San Francisco, that of a total of 150,-000 converts in Japan the Catholics are first, with about 50,000. and the Greek Catholics second, with 23,000. The Episcopalians number about 10,000.

Among the latest converts to Catholicism in England is the daughter of the Marchioness of Hastings and Sir George Chetwynd (MissChetwynd). She is now engaged to Lord Uxbridge, whose income is b-tween one hundred thousand and two hundred thousand pounds.

Appropos of the Montreal Herald's campaign against the hand organ fraternity, it is said of the celebrated composer. Verdi, that during last summer, at Moncalleri, he made an arrangement by which he hired and stored away all the hard organs in the place, so that he would be tree from what he doubtless considered, and the Montreal Herald evidently does, an abomination of abominations.

An exchange has an article entitled 'Decline of the New Woman," and a friend remarks that so long as the old woman is all right nobody need have cause of complaint. No country in the world suffered from such a sharp attack of the advanced fashion fad as did the United States, but like all sharp attacks the more pronounced it is in the com mencement the more pronounced is the collapse. The moment woman is robbed of her-sweet attributes which make her the beloved companion of man, his comforter and even his protector, that moment she becomes a social mon strosity. It is not on the bicycle, it is not in the golf field or in connection with other mannish amusements, that

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How-Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Serseparille, which absolutely oursel when other medicines fall to do any good whatever.

the man finds his true life's companion. It is within the sacred precincts of the She was married in this sity and some home, where, safeguarded by another old world woman, the maiden is being trained to shine in the sphere God and nature has appointed. Already men are beginning to be tired of the athletic girl, the amateur pugilist, the strong muscled carswoman, the female scorcher and the ever present mannish independent woman, who knows all about everything except to make the home comfortable The New Woman movement began with the Woman's Rights agitation; mothers fergot their families, jamped on the platform and started to rant. As time progressed they got tired of petticoaus and wanted bloomers, and now they demand everything in eight. Ridicule has at last stepped in as well as disgust and the mannish woman is being fast relegated to the size of a paragraph in the history of the social progress of the world.

In referring to the fact that the late Henry George died poor, the Ottawa Free Press points out that he lost the money which he made in connection with his noted book, "Progress and Poverty," in the endeavor to establish a newspaper in New York. It goes on to say, in regard to conducting a paper, "To the uninitiated nothing looks

easier than to 'run a paper.' Only get a press, some paper, type and an office, a few 'newspaper fellows' and off she goes, seems to be the common idea of the outer world. Even with a 'cause' be bind it a new journalistic venture is a hazardous operation. It has been re cently estimated that \$50,000,000 have been absolutely lost in New York alone in the establishment of new papers, habitually drink from it, and may in daily and weekly, within a comparative fact be so as far as they are concerned by brief period. And George's well meaning venture is in the list. The truth is that the 'much needed want' which newspapers always undertake to supply is always found filled to over flowing. Then comes mortification, injured vanity, disappointment, useless outlay, financial loss, and then the final catastrophe, with all its recriminations and engendered enmittes in its train. This is the record in the United States. where capital is plentiful. What a lesson it should teach smaller and less rich communities like Canada."

> Henry Labouchere evidently is unable to see much difference in the political cus ome of Eagland and America, judging from an article which recently ap peared in Truth.
>
> He points out that a number of well-

paid Court appointments are always distributed among the Peers on the winning side, adds that the House of Commons gets its share of patronage, showing that there are many prizes on the judicial bench which go to the victors, and asserts that when the party needs a war ohest, there are various wealthy gentlemen always willing to subscribe, upon the understanding chat they will be repaid by a peerage or by a leaser title.

The only difference Mr. Labouchere can see between British methods and those followed in America is that in America each party insists upon the rank and file sharing the spoils, while in this country the spoils go almost exclu sively to the "Upper Crust."

CAPTAIN LOYE

THE RECIPIENT OF A WELL MERITED BE-COGNITION FOR HIS ENDEAFORS TO PROMOTE ATHLETICS IN THE POLICE PORCE.

Captain Loye, of No. 5 station, is a

thorough admirer of all manly sports. For a great many years he has been a prominent member of the Shamrock Amsteur Athletic Association and has done yeoman service in advancing its interests. Through his efforts the Montreal Police Athletic Association was founded. He merely did this because he, as a constabulary man, recognized that there were athletes on the police force, and it would be to the betterment of the force to have an association regularly incorporated. This was done, and the M.P.A.A. is now one that is a credit to the city. The captain was agreeably surprised on Friday afternoon when Inspector Lapointe, at a special meeting of the Association, called to meet at No 5 station, presented him with a very handsome gold medal, which is put in the form of a horse shoe, sur rounded by maple leaves and suspended from two clasps by a dark blue ribbon. Toe frog is filled in with burnished gold, in the centre of which is chased the figure of a runner. The medal is worked in excellent taste and is distinctly appropriate. The reverse of the medal in vignette carries a shield on which is en-

"Presented by M.P.A.A.A.
To the Founder of
The Organization."

The captain was taken thoroughly by surprise, but he managed to make a nice little speech expressive of his appreciation, and recommending that the practice of athletics should be followed by all members of the force.

OBITUARY.

MRS ANN RAWLEY.

Mrs. Ann Rawley, the beloved mother of John T. Rawley, a member of Company K, Fourth regiment, died last week at her residence, No. 1026 Garden street, New York. Mrs. Rawley has been a sufferer for years, and unable to leave her room. Within the past ten days she had grown so much worse that her sons and daughters, who are presty well scattered about the United States, were summoned to "come on." About 11:30 last night the end came. It was a very affecting scene, as all the family stood around the bedside. The patient lying in an unconscious condition recognized ther children and grandchildren, and gave them a smile of welcome and closed her eyes as if in sleep and passed away. The funeral, which was held to the Church of Our Lady of Grace, where a solemn requiem Mees for the repose of her soul was celebrated, was largely attended. Deceased resided in Montreal at one time and is cines fail to do any good whatever

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take in connection with currentional organistic ations, and is also related to many other transfers 2137 25 ST JOHE 302

leading Irish Catholies of this district. time afterwards took up her residence New York, where she was highly esteemed for her many womanly qualities.

HINES TO DELINOUENT SUBSCRIBERS

Here are a few hints that a Georgia paper has recently given to its delin-quent subscribers: "Wood on subscripion would be acceptable now," feel grateful to a lot of our subscribers who rememb red us with a dollar this week." "Say, can't you bring us a loads? of wood on your subscription when your come to town? It will be mighty lonesome up here without any fire this witter." "A subscriber wants to know if we will accept whip poor will peas and seed potatoes in payment for subscription. Yes or any other digestible fruit, except codfish and grindstones." We are needing what you owe us, and, if you haven't got the money, we will take cows, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, chickens, eggs, butter, corn, wueat, oats, ness, meal and, in fact, anything or everything we can eat or sell."-N. Y. Tribune.

A VERY LITTLE MONEY

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sional value.

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BY MISS H. E. HOPE, MONTREAL.

awful rebellion in 1858, had a peculiar fascination for me: found me intently poring over the bound volume of the Illustrated London News, where the scenes of the mutiny were ants. Good heavens! what is that?"
geographically pictured and vividly de "That was the fall of myself; listening

I was born during the siege of Luck now—and it was the news of the death of my mother's favourite brother that caused my unexpected birth and my poor young mother's speedy decease. She had that morning received the "Times" and read an account of "a sortie gallantly led by Lieutenant Adams, who was slain, and whose body was afterwards recovered horribly mu tiluted.

Poor Uncle George, so handsome, so gay, and light-hearted! how proud she was of him when his commission was purchased and he came to show himself in the dashing artillery uniform, that of the Honourable East India Company,and then, to picture the brave, handsome lad, slain, lying under the glare of the hot sun of India, surrounded by exulting fiends in human shape. The news killed her, and my grandmother says I inherited her impressions. I know well that one day, when I was six years old, an old friend of the family, who had made his money in the Civil Service of India, paid us a visit. I was always in fear of his Hindoo bearer with his quiet, cat-like movements, and used to feel little thrills of pleasure when Mr. Nugent soundly berated him in a to me unknown tongue; and if a boot-jack followed his retreating figure by his mas-ter's angry hand, I felt quite gratified in thinking it was only "Ali's" deserts.

One day I remember most vividly

There was the mild dissipation of a teaparty at our house, to which many ladice of uncertain age had been invited. In the midst of such an admiring bevy, Mr. Nugent appeared with éclat. He shone as a hero and a rich man—he had been besieged in his bungalow—he had fled, and had escaped by the aid of a poor sowar whose wife he had a year before relieved from the jaws of a hungry hyena. Therefore Mr. Nugent delighted in the incense of flattery offered to him by these gentle maiden ladies when a hospitable tea board gathered them to-

On this evening I remember so well the tea and cake had been removed, the lamps turned up, the fire had been replenished—everything looked bright and cosy. I had crept behind the sofa whereon were seated Mr. Nugent and Miss Sarah Maltby, and, parting the thick crimson damask curtains, stood looking through the window on the wintry scene. It was a clear night, the hoar frost lay fluffy and sparkling on the evergreens in the garden.

I remember looking at the row of beehives under the sheltering garden wall, must be t thinking how nice sleep safely through the long winter days, to work and fly about only when the bright sun was shining.

No walking to school when Jack Frost was nipping one's fingers and toes, and going into a chilly schoolroom where a lazily burning fire gave no warmth. As I stood the moon came into sight;

she was just in her first quarter, and close beside one of her horns a little star

was twinkling. I slipped on to a little cushioned stool which stood in the window recess, watch ing the bright crescent float through the

The voice of Mr. Nugent, in loud, excited tones, fell on my ears. Oh! he We had reached Sealkote before sunset, was speaking of the mutiny—I must and had found it a place of ruin as rekeep quiet and listen, for only too often my grandmother sent me to Jane when Mr. Nugent began unfolding scenes of Indian life—his language some time arti-being more forcible then fit for childish fire.

"M" dear madam," he was saying, "I cannot agree with these uncalled for rebukes on the conduct of a very gallant | sion and the small Convent of the Sisters and noble officer. Colonel Stewart is of Charity beside it. dead, and the dead cannot defend themselves. madam.

A gentle sigh from Miss Sarah and a murmured "very true, Mr. Nugent," from alive, the idea was preposterous. the circle round the fire.

Ladies," he continued, "I should only harrow your feelings if I described the scene I beheld when we entered Cawnpore. I was with Colonel Stewart's column when we reached that place of torture and blood. The sight made bell, madam, in our hearts, and our blood turned to liquid fire in our veins when the well was uncovered. Ah! ladies, there they lay, huddled and distorted. The bodies of loved and loving wives; gentle, tender mothers; sweet, angelic children; grey, gold and brown locks mingled together, blood cementing the whole! Au, me! I see that pit of death

again—it is before me now.
"Then, when the Colonel turned away with flashing eyes, stern knit brow, compressed lips, one could see how hard it was to restrain the words rushing to the lips. His hand clutched the hilt of his sword, as he motioned a wretched Hindoo to lead the way to the Summer House, where the "Nana" had immured his beipless victims.

"The door was opened for us; what a sight met our eyes!

Pools of blood, ribbons, laces, little socks, tiny shoes, books, glossy twining curls; blood over all! Blood every where! Sabre slashes showing on the walls, low down, too, where the helpless creatures had crouched trying to escape the sword thrust.

rup the relics with streaming eyes. Tall 2 visitor: tender care a torn. Bible or little shoe in left me with a Jesuit priest. he breast of their tunics, swearing with "My dear father," said I; rising to lerce determination to never rest until welcome him, "who ever imagined that

S.A. CHILD, the history of the I vengeance had been taken. And when struggle in India, during the the Colonel, ordering forward a Brahmin priest, sternly bade him clean up a portion of the floor, and then had him hung up over the well where those martyred and my grandmother has told that often bodies lay, we all felt that a just and she has gone into the best parlor and righteous punishment had been awarded; for the Brahmin had been one of the Nana's chief advisers.

"We have well rewarded the miscrewith straining ears to the forcible description of the massacre, my vivid imagination had pictured the terrible scene, and, overcome by the horror, I had

fainted. Ever afterwards the crescent moon shining in a frosty sky has brought again to my mind the descriptive wordpainting of Mr. Nugent of the Massacre

of Camppore. Years passed, and in 1891 I was asked to accompany Lady H. to India.

With all my heart I accepted the offer. Now I should see all the wonders of that far-off land: would view the spots celebrated by many historical

I am not describing the voyage, or my ideas of the different places we visited. It is to relate a true story given by an eye witness, the relation of which may perhaps interest the readers of the Thus WITNESS.

During the voyage I read everything I could find bearing on India. Lady H—
often laughingly said "I should become
a walking Gazetteer." "The Light of Asia," Russel's "History of the Mutiny." The Lives of Clive and the Lawrences,' Col. Meadows Taylor's novels, "Tara" and the "Confessions of a King," were some of the books gone through. Cawnpore, when reached, awed me. The beautiful angel over the well bearing the palm branch of martyrdom; the carefully cared for enclosure wherein it stands, guarded by sentries, and whose paths are never pressed by Hindoo feet. For years and years every Hindoo had to salsam when passing the spot-it is general to do so yet, but not obligatory. So we went on from place to place. Lucknow with its Residency; Delhi, its palace and great gate; Agra, with its fairy Taj Mahial; Benares and its statue of Juggernaut. Ah, how wonderful is that far Eastern land!

We reached Meerut and finally Sealkote. At Meerut our party had been joined by Captain Mark Carew, formerly with the H. E. I. C. Artillery, but afterwards with the Imperial troops of Her the church door the horde of ruffians Maiesty. He was a heavily built man, over six feet in height, and a cousin of Lord Carew-a Carew of the Irish branch. As a lad of seventeen he had obtained his commission as Ensign and had served through the whole of the mutiny. multitude moved away. We looked at The sinews of his right hand had been one another—one deep heart-sigh of

Captain Carew was (as most Irishmen | Deum. are) a brilliant conversationalist, and it was a treat to me to listen to him. We left Meerut and reached Sealkote, and on the journey thither Captain Carew

gave us much information... At Sealkote, a place where the mutiny first broke out, he related the following: "We had been ordered to this place with six guns, and a detachment of Sikhs accompanied us. We found a lot of rebels whose execution had been ordered, and whom we fired from the guns. Indeed as I look back it was a fearful deed to do-but it was necessary then. Often after the forced marches, on reaching a village, our men were too tired to put to death the mutineers the Resident had in charge, and our brave allies, the Sikhs, had to take their place. We had reached Sealkote before sunset, gards the European quarter. Every bungalow had been "looted" and the

"My attention was drawn by my color sergeant to the gilt cross shining over the chapel belonging to the Jesuit Mis-

compounds were strewn with various

articles broken and partly destroyed by

"How was it-I wondered-that these two buildings had escaped fire? As to expecting to find any of the inmates

" My Lieutenant proceeded with the execution of the prisoners. Seventeen were Brahmins, the rest house servants and Sepoys. Thirty souls found eternity. "I must explain, ladies" interposed Captain Carew, "that the punishment of being blown from guns was ordered as an extra severity. If the mutineers had been simply hanged or shot. the Hindoo, who believes in the transmigration of souls, would have exulted in the belief that the soul of his guilty relative had passed into some other person or animal. The dead body would have been burnt with suitable ceremonies and the gods would have been satisfied. But when the guilty bodies were acattered to the winds of heaven, the purifying fire could not pass through them and the soul was lost. This war was not "racial" but snrung through religious animosity, and, like all wars that have been caused by religious differences, was most bitter and cruel! When we had performed our duty the gans were unlimbered and our men were ordered to supper and rest,— for by three a.m. the next morning we

were to be en route again. "I was resting in the forlorn bunga low which had belonged to the poor major, formerly with the native troops, and who had been first to fall when his regiment mutinied, meeting his death on the barrack square.

And our men—stalwart Irish, who is the smoking on the voice feared neither man nor devil—gathered dah that my soldier-servant announced feared neither man nor devil—gathered la visitor: Father O'Mara to see you. sir, said Mike Feeney, and saluting, he

son, the good God in His Most Hol Sacrament, has been our shield, and to those who called upon Him, when in the depths. He has stretched forth His Almighty power to defend His helpless servants."

Be seated, Father; both Lieutenant Adam and myself will be glad to hear of your escape; we had dreaded to know the fate of the poor Sisters."

Father O'Mara was a tall, ascetic looking old man, worn by his labors and the hot suns of India.

"You will have had the reports of the outbreak," he began; "I will only add that the General had been warned many times of what was impending but had chivalrously trusted in the honor of his

Sepoys.
"We heard that morning the firing of guns, the acreams of women and cnildren, and at last a man (a native convert) ran to the Sisters and advised them to flee. The Mother sent for me. What could I advise but to place themselves in God's hands. The Convent doors were closely fastened, and I assembled the Community in the church. There I heard the confessions of the twentythree nuns and helpers. They were unconscious of the terrors lying before them. They viewed the crown of martyrdom shining afar off, to be reached by a painful death—but I thought of the fearful trials before their crowns were gained. Vested in my cope, I placed the Bleased Sacrament in the Monstrance, and humbly kneeling before it we chant-ed the Penitential Psalms. I desired Sister Hedwige to place herself at the organ, and we began the office of Bene-

Hardly had the bleesing been bestowed and the Blessed Sacrament was still exposed, when we heard the Convent doors been battered. The frightened nuns left their places and clustered round the sanctuary steps. We heard now the cries of "Deen, deen," from the mutineers, and, turning from the altar. I saw, through the latticed doors of the church, the tierce, dark faces of the rebel Sepoys. Wild gleaming eyes, shining blades held aloft whose brightness was dimmed in places by dripping blood. My heart went up in an agonizing prayer to Our Crucified Lord. And then, in-spired by His Blessed Presence, I took up the Monstrance, and saying to the Sisters, follow me, we will go to meet Our Lord on Calvary,' I intoned the Miserere. Silently the Sisters fell in rank behind. After the first versicle, Sister Hedwige sent forth the organ notes. Slowly and with beating hearts our little procession moved down the aisle, the wail and pleading music sounding our dirge.

"Aloft I held the Sacred Heet. What the rebels saw I know not, but, as we slowly moved to what we believed our martyrdom, the hoarse exulting shouts of vengeance and of blood grew lower and lower, and when within a yard of

stood silent and spellbound. "I heard a voice-'it is the God of the Feringhee, he will revenge them,'-then I heard a command given, and the whole erstwhile shouting and the blood-thirsty damaged by the wrestle with a mutineer thanksgiving went up to Our Dear Lord and he had ever since been unable to use it for writing. At this time he was attached to the staff of "Bobs." the Sacred Host, I commenced the Te

> "Was it not deserving the para of victory-this conquest of Our Lord over the

would be slayers of His servants? we only felt safe when before Him.

"Dark faces came and looked through the door, but Our Blessed Lord, in all but another who sat near, unwashed in His Majesty, overpowered those fierce hearts. And so we have remained—untouched, unnarmed, through all this time of blood and fire."

Allan and myself had listened spell bound to the priest's words. I saw the eyes of my lieutenant glisten at the recital, and Protestant as he was, he firmly realised that God had most wonderfully protected His children, My own heartstrings had tghtened at the recital.

"Father," said Allan, "I hope you will accompany us to the Convent. Carew and myself wish to pay our respects to the Sisters." "Yes, Father, said I. "and kindly

offer a Mass of thanksgiving on my be-We arrived at the Convent, and, late hour as it was, the Sisters assembled to pute.-Exchange.

receive us. Their eyes still showed traces of the strain they had gone through, and their voices faltered as they returned thanks

for our congratulations. safety, telling them that he was leaving a trusty guard for protection.

So we left the Sisters ;-the tide of rebellion moved away from Sealkote, and the Convent remains untouched to this

soap pure soap that's half the battle-won.

SURPRISE SOAP is made especially for wash= ing clothes, makes them clean and fresh and sweet, with little rubbing.

18 HAVE DONE

According to the contraction of
It's best for this and every

Don't forget the name. SURPRISE ing order, their quaint stiff coronets THE PRACTICE OF BURNING A LIGHT reminding us of home and France. The Reverend Mother had visited Lady

relative in the presence of Lady H. gave her great pleasure. "Have you any Sisters here yet who were present during the rebellion?" enquired Captain Carew.
"Oh yes," said the Mother. "Sister Hedwige is still our organist, and one Sister, who was novice Elizabeth then, deliverance."

Dufferin in Calcutta, and to receive a

The Superioress sent for the two nuns. The oldest, a gentle sweet-faced Sister, recognized Captain Carew. "Why, Sister," he said laughingly, "do you remember the thin stripling of thirty years ago in this grizaled old frame?" forget anyone connected with that time me, and I say a De Profundis for these selves.

After a little conversation and an in-Under a luxurious rose tree a little cross marks his grave.

Sealkote has nothing worthy of re-mark about it now-though it will always be remembered as the place where the Mutiny of 1857 first broke out. May God have mercy on all who per-

ished there. Deeds o: valor and heroism of those days have been written and re corded by many brilliant pens, but to my humble quill this simple, true his tory of Our Lord's power is "the first recital to Canadian ears."

employed in recording it.

Toothache stopped in two minutes. with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10

THE BEAUTIFUL HAND.

There was a dispute among three ladies as to which had the most beautiful hand One sat by a stream and dipped her hand "We knelt in silent adoration before her fingers were pink; and another Him. Then I decided to keep the Blessed | gathered violets until her hands were Sacrament exposed, and for three days | fragrant. An old haggard woman pass ing by asked, "Who will give me a gits; for I am poor? All three denied her; the stream, unstained with fruit, unadorned with flowers, gave her a little gift and satisfied the poor woman. And then she asked them what was the dispute, and they told her and litted up before her their beautiful hands. "Beau- markable when it is remembered that tiful indeed," said she, when she saw to lights are allowed in night ascenthem. But when they asked her which sions, and the balloons could only be was the most beautiful, she said: "It sent up under the cover of darkness. One is not the hand that is washed clean in the brock; it is not the hand that is tipped with red; it is not the hand that is garlanded with fragrant flowers; but it is the hand that gives to the poor which is the most beautiful." As she said these words her wrinkles fled, her staff was thrown away, and she stood before them an angel from Heaven with authority to decide the question in dis-

APPETITE AND STRENGTH.

"I have been a victim of indigection, and I took medicine without relief. I Lieutenant Allan assured them of their resolved to try Hood's Saraaparilla. After taking one bottle I found that my appetite was better and I had more strength. I am now able to eat heartily without any distress afterward." . Mrs. GEO KIRKPATRICK Windsor, Nova Scotia.

day. "Perhaps," continued Captain
Carew," you would like to visit it?"

Lady H. assented. We found the
Sisters' school and hospital in flourish
Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mail
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FOR THE DEPARTED.

This touching custom seems to bave been handed down to us from the Jews. who still observe it. Boudon related that when he once entered a Jewish synagogue and : aw several lamps burning therein, he was told in explanation changed her name to Sister Mary of the that they were always lighted during Blessed Sacrament, in memory of our the prayers for the departed. Certainly this custom is very ancient in the Church, for even S: Athanasius, who lived in the for rth century, mentions it. These are the words of the great Patriarch and Father of the Church: "Even if the corpse of the faithful departed is interred under the open skies, "Indeed I do-your eyes are still you must not fail to light oil and wax at there, and the ring of your voice is yet | the grave, for this is acceptable to God the same. Do you think we can ever and obtains great reward from Him. For oil and wax are an offering, the of trial? I never," continued Sister Holy Sacrifice is an explation—the alms Hedwige, "play the Miserere without given to the poor an increase of every every item of that day coming before good merit." The Church manifests her regard for this very ancient practice by slain. May the Sweet Jesus rest their accepting and approving of foundations souls," and the Sisters crossed them- for lights to be lett burning continually for lights to be lett burning continually for the departed, and by burning many lights in all her celebrations for the despection all round we left, Lady H. parted. In many monasteries it is pre-leaving a gift to the church. Father scribed that during the celebration for O'Mara had long ago gone to his rest. the dead several lamps be lighted. Again, it is the custom the world over to keep a light burning for the departed at least before the corpse is buried.

Many examples attest the worth of this pious custom. Budon writes: One of his relatives appeared to him and complained that his children offered no candles at the Mass-s offered for him, according to the custom of the place

Sime years ago it happened in the house of a picus family that had been accustomed to burn a light every Satur day night, for the departed, that when this custom was discontinued a great If it serves to open some heart to the monning was heard until the custom influence of the Holy Sacrament of the | was resumed. D) the holy souls, per-Altar, my time will have been worthily haps, besides obtaining the merit of this charitable act, enjoy the comeo ation, of seeing this light kept burning for them in the continued darkness to which they are doomed?-Annals of Our Lady of

The Baileon in War.

The last big European war taught the French more about ballooning than they would otherwise have learned in a generation. At the beginning of the war into the water, and held it up; another the Government rejected many proposals plucked strawberries until the ends of from balloon makers to construct a numshot up in Paris, they gladly turned to the balloon to help them. They turned all their disused stations into balloon factories, and sought the services of the few experienced aeronauta then available for the teaching of the use and management of the balloon to the people.

During four months 66 balloons left Paris, of which number only three have never been accounted for. This is rehundred and sixty persons, including Gambetta, were carried safely over the Prussian lines, and 2 500,000 letters were sent. The balloon also took with them pigeons, which were sent back to Paris with letters and despatches. The messages were written and photographed down very small on exceedingly thin paper. This was rolled up, inserted in a quill, and attached to the tail feathers of the pigeon. When it was received i Paris the photograph was put under a microscope and the message read. One of the balloons, the Ville d'Orleans, left Paris at 11 o'clock at night, and arrived near Christiana, Norway, 15 hours later, having crossed the North Sea in its remarkable voyage. Most of the gronauts were sailors, who were chosen because of their familiarity with the management and steering of boats at sea, and they proved very capable. During the entire siege balloons formed the only means of communication with the outside world for the imprisoned inhabitants, and nothing could have taken their place.

Since then ballooning has been made an important branch of military study, and the course through which the ballooning corps has to pass is becoming daily more scientific and severe. The war halloon must be compact, always ready for action, and very strong. It is not large enough for two. It is always captive—that is, it is secured to the earth by a cable. It is seldom emptied of its gas, and is, therefore, corps, besides the balloon itself, consists and heavy, somewhat resembling a lumthe balloon to and is provided with large reels containing about 2,000 yards of

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the aspeedy and permanent cu e of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh. Asthma and all Throst and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical our for Nervous Debilits and all Nervins Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe. in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing with stamp! naming this paper. WTA. NOYM, 320 Powers' Rock: Rechester, N.Y.

bounds up ward; to the height of several hundred feet uncolling the rope after it. The officer in the carriakes up with him maps of the surrounding country and a field glass. The position and arrange. ment of the enemy are marked down on the maps with different coloured pencils, indicating cavalry, infantry, etc. These marked maps are then placed in a leather bag which is attached to a ring, which slides down the cable to the ground, where a mount-ed officer awaits it and carries the message to the general in command. Othermeans of communicating the information have been tried, such as by telephone and photography, but many offi-cers still cling to the coloured pencil method, which they say is very sure and effective.

The man with a weight on his leg can't hope to win in the race. A man with a weight on his health can't expect to compete in life and business with those who are not handicapped. If his brain is heavy, and his blood is sluggish, because of constinution, he will not succeed in doing anything very well. Constipation is the cause of nine tenths of all sickness. Symptoms of it are sallowness, listlessness, poor appetite, bad taste in the mout , dissinces, biliousness, and: assitude. Constipation can be cured easily and certainly by the use of Dr. Pierce's Piessant Pellets. They are not at all violent in their action, and yet. they are more certain than many medicines which are so strong that they put the system all out of order. The great advantage of the "Pleasant Pellets" is that they cure permanently.

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THE FASHIONS.

Wool gowns for general wear are, in many instances, made in the old way, with the lining cut exactly like the outide and made in at the bottom. A verdies trimming of bands of braid set on around the hips to the depth of eighteen ragound the half and graduating up to risches in front and graduating up to nearly half that depth at the sides is nearly nail that depth at the sides is very effective and becoming to stout wo-men, especially when the lines are ex-tended further down and the space between widens towards the bottom. Narmy bands of satin arestitched on in this way, while for the slender woman they are put on in circular rows running

Draped skirts are tentatively brought forth for feminine approval, but they are arranged very simply, with little fulness, caught up gracefully on one side. Their return to favor, however, will be a long, slow process, for the average wo-man is not improved by this superfluous amount of material looped up around her hips. Long, elender effects are de sidedly the fashion of the moment, and to accomplish them when all the conditions are unfavorable is the acme of art in dressmaking. Fashion permits every nort of a device in trimming, and it is surprising how a little study of the figure, in connection with the most becoming style, can transform a woman's appearance.

Among the fashionable materials is a moiré poplin, which figures very effec tively in some of the latest combination gowns, where two fabrics are required. Velvet of the same color in possibly a darker shade, makes the prettiest contrast with this and is used for yokes and sleeves, or for the entire blouse coat. Risck crépe de chine is another material employed for dressy gowns, and it is trimmed with brown fur-sable if you can afford it - around the bottom of the skirt and made up with colored velvet. purple, red. or green, which is used for bodice and sleeves, or for guimpe neck and sleeves. A pretty shade of tour quoise blue miroir velvet makes a lovely yoke and sleeves for this black gown, and a little finish of fur and jet embroidery on the black bodice and epaulettes harmonizes with the skirt. Black cashmere, too, is made up into very stylish gowns, one example of which has simply a cluster of tucks around the skirt at the knee, a blouse bodice opening on one side over plaited white crépe lisse fasten ed across with black silk and loops and amethyst buttons. A short bolero of shirred white lisse, forming short epau lettes over the sleeves, is the novel feature of this costume.

Gloves in cherry red, salmon pink, and bright blue are out-in the shops. They are not to be seen in prodicious numbers. There are not many women who care to have such an air of business about them as to be taken for dyers' appren-

One of the daintiest things in hand-kerchiefs is from Arabia. It is made from the sheerest of linen, has a narrow hem daintily stitched, and on the outer edge of the hem is a norder composed of tiny lacelike points, almost impercent handkerchief. Hand work is to be found marvellously cheap nowadays, and these little handkerchiefs are only a dollar

The omnipresent butterfly in the finest of fine embroidery is to be seen on the finest and daintiest of lingerie. Some of the daintiest of hand-made, real-lacetrimmed chemises have lapels turned over in the front, edged with the lace, and with each a butterfly on the plain sheer nainsook. The pretty lace-trimmed pantaloous which go with the chemise also have the butterfly at the side where the deep lace frill is drawn up with a bow.

Pretty wash ribbons, an inch wide and in all shades and colors, can be bought for underwear for 13 cents a yard, or \$1.25 a piece of ten yards.

attire women are affecting, there are slippers made in exactly the style of those worn as an ordinary house slipper good time cooking various things, a bet-

A haberdasher who makes for women blouses according to his own designs, and the greater number of them in plaids of shades of dull tones or in solid dull colors, has the blouse with the familiar tiny box plaits down the front, but has it made to turn back in two small lapels at the neck, leaving a pointed opening the class members be invited to come where a chemisette of pique or some similar material is worn.

The idiosyncrasies of the hats of the season are shown in a hat with a crown made entirely of fur and a rim of black velvet almost hidden by ruffles upon ruffles of white mousseline de soie, one over the other, each edged with black velvet and showing only an edge of the rim upon which they rest,

Pretty gowns for night wear on steamers and trains in cool weather are of twilled flannel. They are in striped pink, blue, and in darker and less attractive colors. They are prettily made with feather stitched tucks down the front and collar and ruffl s at the wrists embroidto wash admirably. ered in simple designs. They are said

Trimmed skirts are multiplying in numbers daily, and the liking for them begins to increase in proportion. As yet there has appeared none of the former intsicacies in the adjustment or arrange ment of the decorations as they simply include flat gimps, braiding, bands of signs; small ruches, lines of parrow vel vet ribbon fur edgings silk woven

medallions or Vandykes, milliner's folds. beaded ornamente and stitched bande each and all appear as decorations on the front, sides, and around the hems of new dress skirts for the winter.

Colors and designs in silk petticoats are legion. There is everything and anything. The skirts for evening wear have above the lace flounce or flounces a little heading of shirred or ruffled mous seline de soie or a ruching of pinked silk, to give a fluffy effect. Skirts of white brocade in a small pattern are attractive.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A delicious roast of lamb is secured by parboiling a carefully selected leg with five or six onions in the water. When it is put into the oven the onions, which are, of course, by this time well boiled. are scattered over it. One might fear that the dish would be disagreeably permeated with onion, but it is not; rather there is obtained a fine, delicate suggestion of the vegetable, mingled with the native flavor, now quite devoid of any auggestion of woolliness.

Stocking mending is rarely considered an agreeable or interesting occupation, but it is a most necessary work, and whatever facilitates the task is must welcome An excellent house mother. who has brought up a large family, tells me she finds knitting silk excellent for mending hose, whether thread, cotton, or wool, and hardly more expensive than ordinary mending is. A card of this silk costs a shilling, and there is a large quantity on the card.

If not considered sufficiently sub tantial for mending woollen hosiery, it is a good plan to run with wool-mending first, and cross with silk, the effect being neater and less trying to tender or sensitive feet. Tue authority I am quoting knits many stockings and tells me she usually carries a thread of the knitting silk along with the wool when she wishes to strentnen the beels and toes of the stockings. The silk is soft but strong. Perhaps it is as well to say that the kind I refer to is wound on a card, with a funnel shape centre, this indicating that the silk is used on stocking knitting machines.

The following advice for the nee of old kid gloves will be found capital for saving the heels of stockings:—Cut off buttons and button-holes as close as possible, then cut off a piece of about two inches wide straight across the glove; this is the part to protect the back of the heel. Take the stitching carefully out of the back of the glove, and cut out a piece in the shape of a half oval, to fit the bottom of heel. Then sew the straight eage to the rounded edge of the bottom piece, and an elastic across from top corners to fit closely round the ankle in that way, keeping the protector in posi-

The fashionable motif of the moment in designs for clasos, belts, watch chains, and various other articles of jewellery is that of the four-leaf clover. As a rule the actual leaf is held under crystal; but, the genuine talisman not being always at hand, unsentimental artisans have simulated it without hesitancy. Whether this reproduced emblem will weave the same spell of good fortune as belongs to the actual leaf, repeated four times on the same stalk, or not, remains to be seen.

PARADISE FOR COOK AND MAID

If the cooks and the housemaids only knew what beautiful schemes are being meditated for their benefit, says the New York Sun, they might be so happy that they couldn't live through it. However, as it is said that joy never kills, The Sun will take the risk of pub lishing the facts.

At a recent meeting of the Household Economics Association the servant problem was up, as usual, for discussion. Different women told their tales of woe. Some of them had tried to carry on cooking schools and other classes where domestics and other working girls might learn how to do housework. There was some complaint that the girls did not fall over one another in their eagerness

to attend these schools and classes. Finally, Mrs. Larned of Syracuse an-In the different lines of masculine this problem. They have eighty girls in the "domestic science" classes, and sixty of these are servants. The girls have a ter time eating them, and afterward, oh, rapture! their best young men come and take them home, by the longest possible way around, of course.

This beautiful scheme was highly approved by all present, and Mrs. Alexander, the Vice President, went so far as to propose a still more effectual one. She suggested that the "best young men" of and help eat the things cooked by the class. If Mrs. Alexander's suggestion is followed, matrimony will invade the cooking school ranks and claim their

brightest ornaments. Dr. Mary Green, the President of the National Household Economics Associa tion, read a paper. She exalted the importance of housekeeping, and said that recently, at a great meeting of women at Nashville, they talked about almost everything under the sun except their homes. She said that domestic science is taught in the Boston public schools, and that she was amazed at the knowedge possessed by girls of 14 or 15 years. These girls, as a final examination, prepared and served a six course dinner, doing everything, even the buying of

the food. She urged the women to secure the introduction of a similar course into the New York schools, and told them that unless women demand these things men will be slow to provide them. She said many women are as ignorant of housekeeping as was Kate in 'The Manxman,' but that very few men are as kind as Pete was. When Kate put before him silk cord applique, resembling either food ruined in cooking, he ate as much embroidery or braidwork in their de las he possibly could. When the chops were beyond even tearing or cutting, he quietly put them in a piece of brown

Job's Birthday

-the date be cursed!" So a tiredout and exasperated woman speaks of Monday-wash-day. And so. probably, would every woman who celebrates it so often in the old fashioned, wearing way. Though why they do it, when there's a better way that can't be found fault with, is a You'd better celebrate the death

of the day, by using Pearline, You wouldn't recognize it—with its case, comfort, cleanliness. short hours, economy in time and in things washed.

Don't let prejudice against modern ideas stand in your way. Don't wear yourself out over the wash-tub just because your ancestors had to.

Millions Rearline

LIGHT BRIGADE'S CHARGE

The Officer in Command at Balaciava Becounts His Experiences.

Lord Tredegar-the Captain Godfrey Morgan who found himself in charge of the 17th Lancers at Balaclava when all trying to get out as best I could. This, his senior officers were either killed or wounded in the famous charge of the Light Brigade—has been induced by the Western Mail of London to describe what back, and as the fire from both flanks he did and saw on that memorable day. was still heavy it was a matter of run-

morning of October 25, 1854, was turning out before dawn very uncomfortable, but soon after forming up in front of our camp unusual movements were observed in the .redoubts held by the Turks on the rising ground on our left front, and it was not long before we felt that something out of the common was going to happen on that side of Balaclava. We had not long to wait, as we saw shots striking the redoubts from an invisible enemy on the other side of the hill. Soon after this the lances of the Cossacks or other Russian cavalry appeared over the brow surrounding the redoubts, out of which the Turks came running, leaving them in the possession of the Russians. I then saw the Highlanders forming into line in front of Balaclava, and almost immediately they were attacked. but they stood their ground, and the Russians did not get very near. At the same time a large body of Russian cavalry came down the hill at the charge, and the heavy cavalry brigade formed at once in line and advanced to meet them.

IT WAS A CURIOUS SIGHT.

They had hardly time to get up a trot when they met the Russians coming down hill. There was a kind of shock as they met, and then the heavies app ared through them. A hand to hand light continued, and then the Russians turned and galloped back. At that moment Captain Morris, who was in command of the 17th Lancers, said, or shouted: "Now is our chance!" and then he suggested, I think to Lord Cardigan, our cut t, who was just in front of us. that we ought to follow up the success and complete the rout." He was told it was not his business, or words to that effect. Cap'ain Morris then turned to the 17th and said: "The 17th shall do it them-We selves; 17th Lancers, advance?" advanced about a hundred yards, when Lord Cardigan galloped up and ordered us back into line. We were shortly afterwards moved up over the hill, and formed up at the head of the valley. When we got there we saw the army. which we afterwards knew was that of Liprandi's masses, at the head of the valley and on its hills to right and left. Some of them were at the redoubts vacated by the Turks About 11 o'clock an order came to Lord Lucan to prevent the enemy carrying off the guns. While standing in position I remarked to poor Webb: "We are in range of them now from that battery on our left" At that moment we were ordered to advance, and a puff of smoke from the battery alluded to told me that the Russians thought as I did. That first shell burst in the air about 100 yards in front of us. The next one dropped

IN FRONT OF NOLAN'S HORSE, and exploded on touching the ground. He uttered a wild yell as his horse turned round, and, with his arms extended, the reins dropped on the animal's neck, he trotted towards us, but, in a few yards, dropped dead off his horse. I do not imagine that anybody except those in the front line of the 17th Lancers (18th Light Dragoons) saw what had happened. time and now I am feeling so good that We went on. When we got about two or I thought it my duty to write the prothree hundred yards the battery of the prietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and Russian Horse Artillery opened fire. do not recollect hearing a word from anybody as we gradually broke from a trot to a canter, though the noise of the striking of men and horses by grape and a paradise to what it had been for some a paradise to what it had been for some a paradise to what it had been for some a paradise to what it had been for some and horses by grape and the paradise to what it had been for some and horses by grape and the paradise to what it had been for some and horses by grape and the paradise to what it had been for some and horses by grape and the paradise to what it had been for some and horses by grape and the paradise to what it had been for some and horses by grape and the paradise to what it had been for some and horses by grape and the paradise to what it had be round shot was deafening, whilst the months previous. Mr. Belisle is a quiet dust and gravel struck up by the round unassuming man and evidently not given shot that fell short was almost blinding. to over enthusiasm, but there was no and irritated my horse so that I could mistaking his earnestness when recountscarcely hold him at all. But as we came nearer I could see plainly enough, especially when I was about a hundred yards from the guns. I appeared to be reported by a straight on to the margle of one to the reporter. He will always be a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going the interest of the discrete line in the rest of the riding straight on to the muzzle of one of the guns, and I distinctly saw the and build up the blood, and strengthen gunner apply his fuse. I shut my eyes the nerves, thus driving disease from the then, for I thought that settled the question as far as I was concerned. But the that every box you purchase is enclosed shot just missed me and struck the man on my right full in the chest. In an-mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale on my right full in the chest. In another minute I was on the gun and the leading Russian's grey horse, shot, I sup-pose, with a pistol by somebody on my right, fell across my horse, dragging it

over with him and PINNING ME IN BETWEEN THE GUN AND HIMSELF.

A Russian gunner on foot at once covered me with his carbine. He was just within reach of my sword and I struck him across the neck. The blow did not

GOOD TIMES COMING.

DURE BLOOD is the foundation paper, and stowed them away in his pocket. Dr. Green predicted that if women would give themselves heart and the organs and tissues take new life. The mind acts with more vigor, the blood june, rich and nourishing and thousekeeping getories of swomen like heart beats stronger and the blood is how and maintains good HEALTHS.

A home treatment by which all crave or desire for stimulation and the organs and tissues take new life. The mind acts with more vigor, the heart beats stronger and the blood is no beat of the from business of swomen like greatly aniched.

do him much harm, but it disconcerted his aim. At the same time a mounted gunner struck my horse on the forehead with his sabre. Spurring Sir Briggs, he half jumped, half blundered, over the fallen horses, and then for a short time bolted with me. I only remember finding myself alone amongst the Russians by some chance, I did, in spite of the attempt of the Russians to cut me down. When clear again of the guns I saw two or three of my men making their way His Lordship's narrative is as follows: ning the gauntlet again. I have not sufficient recollection of minor incidents My first recollection on the eventful to describe them, as probably no two men who were in that charge would describe it in the same way. When I was back pretty nearly where we started from, I found that I was the senior officer of those not wounded, and, conse quently, in command, there being only two others, both juniors to me, in the same position—Lieutenant Wombwell and Cornet Cleveland (afterwards killed at Inkerman.) We remained formed up until the evening, when, as the enemy made no further attempt to advance, we returned to our tents, not very far off.

THOROUGHLY GRATEFUL.

MR. STEPHEN BELISLE GLADLY TELLS HOW HE WAS CURED.

AFTER OTHER REMEDIES FAILED TO HELP HIM. DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS MADE HIM A HEALTHY MAN.

From the Montreal Herald.

Down on William street the bulk of the butter and cheese trade is done and it is there that the Montreal cold storage and freezing company's mammoth build ing is located. In the summer time when extensive shipments are being made, the big block is a veritable bee-hive. Several well known exporting firms have their warehouses in this building and one of them is Wm. T. Ware & Co. Their head warehouseman is Mr. Stephen Belisle, who, as his name indicates, is a French Canadian and in the prime of life. If ever there was a grateful man on the face of the earth today that man is Stephen Belisle. After suffering indescribable agonies for sev- that I will send a Sample Bottle Free, eral months, he is now the picture of health and feels; that it is his duty to to any of your readers who are afflicted,

N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods to any of your readers who are afflicted, health and happiness. Mr. Belisle ex- if they will send me their Express and plained his troubles, now fortunately a thing of the past, to a reporter of the Her-ld recently. "My work called me to all parts of the warehouse," said he, "and sometimes I went into the freezing room without my coat or cap on and then back to the other parts of the warehouse to the warmer at mosphere. About a year ago I be came very ill with a complication of disesses. I was suffering with indigestion, biliousness and the resulting nervous disorders such as sick headache and loss of appetite. I began doctoring, but I seemed to grow worse every day. I slept very little, and as time went on I was not able to do any work, and even the exertion of moving about would tire me out. I had a very p or appetite and what food I ate did not agree with me. I also suffered from a severe pain in the back and side. During that time I had tried many medicines, but they gave me no relief. I had become so weak and my system was so run down that life was a burden to me. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I did with

People.

A SERMON WITH A POINT TO IT.

A clergyman in the West Country had two curates, one a comparatively old man, the other very young. With the former he had not been able to work agreeably; and on being invited to another living, he accepted it, and took the

THE LIQUOR HABIT.

in Montreal \$500,000.

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Losses Settled and Paid Without Reference to Home Office. young curate with him. Naturally there

was a farewell sermon; and we can inagine the feelings of the curate who was to be left behind when he heard the text given out. " Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder and worship." Sterne once declared in regard to the

widely-respected maxim, De mortuis nil nisi bonum, that there was nothing right about it but its Latin. This view was evidently shared by a certain Edinburgh minister, who, being asked to preach the funeral sermon of a miserly brother cleric, chose as his text the words, "And the beggar died."—Chambers's Journal.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week by the United States Government to Canadian Inventors. This report is specially prepared for this journal by Messra Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and experts, head office 185 St. James street, Temple Building, Montreal :-593.450-Guy R. Balloch, Centreville, Canada, differential bicycle gear.

593.212-E. Minerva Hall, Toronto Canada, stair carpet fastener. 593,229-John S. Miller, Truro, Canada

ear stake. 593,445-William M. Tagart, Mooso min, Canada, detachable carrier for bicycles.

593,316-John C. Woodman et al. Digby, Canada, culinary vessel 593,261 - George Wettlaufier, Stratford Canada, pea harvester.

IT DON'T PAY

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

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The rededication was rendered neces The rededication was requered not the sary by the fire which occurred in the church about Easter last. Much of the interior was damaged and the repairs and improvements have been so extensive that the interior is practically new.

The new interior is much more beauti-

ful than the old one was, and at yester-day's services the effect was enhanced by the pretty decorations and illuminations used.

The services were conducted by His-Grace Archbishop Williams. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Jeremiah Milbrick of Wakefield, assisted by the Rev. Pather Powers of Danvers, and the Rev. Fathers Killiles and Enappe of \$1. Stephens. The dedicatory eermon was preached by the Rev Father Hugh Roe O Donnell of East Buston, and the historical sermon was by the pastor, the Rev. D. J. O'Farrell. Father O'Far-

rell said in part:
"To-day, in beholding this old church restored to its pristine splendor, after the calamitous experience of last spring, we are moved to recall the memory of the past, of the men and women who worshipped here and the pastors who ministered to them.

"The parent North Church was built in 1650, on the site of the parochial residence, and was the second church built in Boston. It was the church of the celebrated Mathers, who were stern, aincere and learned men in their day. Finding, no doubt, this establishment too severe in its rules and discipline, a and started the New North Church in 1714. certain number of its members secoded

"This New North Church was enlarged in 1729 and a tower and steeple added in 1764. During the Revolution it was remarkable that when all the churches in Boston were closed up or used as atables by the English soldiers, this old church alone remained unprofamed and kept its doors opened. At last in 1802, decayed and wom with age, it was taken down and a brick church was exected, which was dedicated May 2, 1804.

"It remained under Protestant auspices during the eventful years between 1804 and 1862, when it was purchased by His Grace Archbishop Williams, then vicar general under Buhop Fitspesnick. "Father Haskins was the first pastor,

and the memory of this noble priest is still fondly cherished by our people. Father Moran succeeded Father Haskins in 1872.

"So we come down to our own day. For nearly 200 years, in wooden form and in brick, in one kind of worship or another, this old church has withstoo! the ravages of time. All the great incidents connected with the rise and progress of this mighty nation have taken place during her existence. This church saw them all and was in the midst of most of them. She saw Boston's infancy, and saw the hamlet of a few crooked streets grow into one of the great cities of the world. This old church saw fear and dismay and tumult on the streets, and saw them stained with the blood of innocent and guilty. She heard the shout of revolt and defiance and the song of victory and triumph. She saw the power of England in its glory and saw it broken in disgrace. She saw the progress of the Catholic Church from insignificance to a position of grandeur and majesty.

his neighbor, he is a liar.' We must hate the sin, yet love the sinner. We may differ in our yiews, but we must hat the may differ in our yiews, but we must hat the may differ in our yiews, but we must have a thorough knowledge of the reasons which it is thought, the sin, yet love the sinner. We may differ in our yiews, but we must have may differ in our yiews, but we must have a thorough knowledge of the reasons which it is thought, a thorough knowledge of the reasons which it is thought, and the buggy, and the buggy with other domains in the city Council. differ in our yiews, but we must be one in charity. And as thou, sacred and venerable edifice, didst return from the ways of error, so may all the other churches return and range themselves under the leadership of Christ."

The John Boyle O'Reilly Club met at its rooms, 193 Hanover street, a few days ago, and decided to commemorate the death of the Manchester Martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien.

The entertainment will be held in Irish-American Hall, November 23, in South Boston.

A meeting of the Charles Stewart Parnell Associates was held in their rooms, Friendship Hall Hampden street, yesterday, Joseph Madden in the chair. One hundred members registered at rollcall and great enthusiasm prevailed. The club is composed of nothing but voters and taxpayers of Ward 17. Their purpose, says a local paper, is to take part in the volitics of the ward at the coming election. Seventeen members were initiated and application blanks were filled for twenty. were filled for twenty.

The death of Mary Clark, which occurred recently, has brought to light a peculiar state of affairs in regard to the effects of a mania to hoard up money, After her death a search of her two little rooms revealed strange facts. In the drawer of an old dresser and under a mattress were found eight bank books, showing money deposited in savings showing money deposited in savings banks as follows: Bowery, \$1,291 42; New York, \$2,842 82; Greenwich, \$2,000; Manhattan. \$2,278 25; Union Dime, \$1.883 86; Seaman's, \$1,017.10; West Side. \$1,301.72, and Bank for Savings, \$1 000, making a total of \$14,113.17.

In the toe of a stocking was found a United States bond for \$1000 and a diamond pin, in a match safe—of all places—was another \$1000 bond and two \$10

-was another \$1000 bond and two \$10 bills. In other hiding places were another \$1000 bond, bills of various denominstions amounting to over \$600, and various articles of jewelry.

In the drawers of the old dresser were silk and satin garments of the style of balf a century ago, and there were unmistable evidences that they had been frequently taken out and unfolded.

THERE was an Irish Protestant Synod in Dublin recently, and it is amusing to noth the different phases of thought and doctrine which were represented. There was the High Church and the Low Church party, and the party which seeded smiddle course. The Professant Archbishop of Dublin presided and his

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Cream, White. Pink, Shy. 25e. Pink, Sky, Heliet: ope, Maiss White, Cream, 21.50.

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task to reconcile the different elements er keep them from blowing each other up was no easy one. He spoke a good deal about mutual toleration and all that, respect for each other's feelings, give and take, etc. He went en to tell them that his aim and endeavour would be to maintain the Church in the diocese on lines that were Catholic, Apostelic, and Protestant. He might as well try to carry fire, water and dynamite in the same bucket. How can he be Catholic and Protestant too? Or how can he reconcile Protestantism with the Apostolic uge? The address was ingenious and that was all. Its inconsistency was so glaring as to cause a smile of derision among the graver members of the Synod.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,—The following letter was addressed to the Star, but so far has not been inserted :

ST. GABRIEL WARD.

To the Editor of the Star: Sir,-Having been elected to precide at two or three of the public meetings of the Eng-lish-speaking Catholics, held recently in "And in the truths of that church we desire to live. We desire to live in peace and harmony and charity, knowing that if any man say he loves God and hates the following the loves god and hates a thorough knowledge of the reasons

This is not a question of pure nation particular, resulted in his death. ality, as some people are endeavoring to represent it: it is only the same principle which happily rules in the choice of our Mayor—French Canadian, Protestant, and Irish Catbolic, in turn, and of which our worthy Mayor is an expense.

No doubt the majority of the English apeaking Catholics are Irish, or of Irish descent. Still, there are as many different nationalites amongst us as there are amonst our Protestant friends Theretore, the Nationality cry is false, and I will oppose it to the utmost.

I will endeavor now to prove our claim to a choice of Alderman. Twentytwo y'are ago, the district of St. Cabriel Farm, now called St. Gabriel Ward, was first divided from the parish of the Tanneries, and formed into a village municipality, which was brought about by the Irish Catholics. At that time St. Gabriel was not the thickly populated district which it is now. Comparatively speaking, "everybody knew everybody," and therefore looked upon each other as neighbours; and with that spirit of fair play which has always characterized the Irish Catholics of St. Gabriel towards their neighbours, they voluntarily allotted two Councillors out of seven (about one third), to their fellow-villagers, the Protestants of St. Gabriel, although by their numbers they were not entitled to more than one. They had two Councillors all along until we joined the city. Since then each section has had only one, although at the very first election for the city a ruse was tried to get two Protestants elected and deprive us of any; but, thanks to the spirit of fair play which existed at that time (and by which they had been the gainers), the ruse was de-

Harmony and good will existed between the different sections. Each section brought out their own candidate, to be voted upon by the whole until four years ago, when the number of councillors was reduced to two for each

ward. Since then the Irish Catholics have been out in the cold, but consider they have a right to a Councillor of their choice, this time, on the same privilege as the choice of Mayor. "Equal rights for all" is our motto.

Libave endeavored to be as briefian possible in explaining our position in this contest, and rely on a fair measure of support from that spirit of fair play; which has characterized in the past a large number of our Protestant fellow citizens residing in St. Gabriel Ward.

Sale commences Monday. 15th November, and lasts until undermentioned lines are closed out First, -Footwarmers, house Chilbinias away, Norvous Diseases beninbed, L'you weer,

Our Laties' German Felt Slippers, good - - -Our Ladies' German Felt X.Y.Z. Slippers, very good .- 58c. Our Ladies' German Felt X.Y. Slippers, better - 75c. Our Ladies' German Felt X. Silppers, best - - \$1.35

Second.—For the youngsters, boots and shoes that are not only good wearers, look next and will please the lad.

Bestember if you want your boy to grow up with good understandings give him good foctwear. Now we have boots for the boys as low as Jie. but we recommend our Satin Call Extension Sole at \$1.35. You will like them so will the boy.

Third.—How Ladies for yourselves. There are a few lines of your own footwear—what do you think, a gamaine Dengola Laced Shoe for Jie. A Fine Nice Kid Buttened, worth \$2.0, for \$1.50

Fourth.—Rubbers, every style for every boot. Men's, Boys', Women's Misses' and Youths', at lowest prices. We do not handle auction or blistered goods. Ours are all firsts.

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#### REV. FATHER CONNELLY,

PASTOR OF HASTINGS, PASSES AWAY-HIS DEATH THE RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.

The diocese of Peterborough and the parish of Hastings lost another faithful and zealous priest on Saturday evening by the death of the Rev. Father Michael

Connelly. During the past summer Father Conlivery horse, which become unmanage with other complications, sciatica in

Father Connelly had been confined to his bed for five weeks and last week Dr. Dolan, of Belleville, was called in consultation on his condition, but the physicians, though exerting all their skill to save the Father's life, failed, and he passed away on Saturday evening, mourned by the community at large. He was a popular priest and much esteemed by his Protestant friends.

Though of a quiet disposition, he was energetic in his labors as a priest and always sought to advance the Church's

Father Connelly was a native of Perth. The deceased was born in Perth 48 years ago, and was a son of the late Edward Connelly. His parents died several years ago. The son was educated at the schools of Perth and afterwards, deciding to enter the priesthood, studied at Regiopolis Collega, Kingston, going from there to the Montreal seminary. He had occupied the position of pastor in Hastings since 1893 up to the time of his death.—Peterborough Review.

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The excellence, therefore, of this apparatus gives it the preference over all other so called smoke consumers now in

existence.

The "Jubilee" is the only one that will completely purfy the atmosphere, everywhere pelluted by the volumes of smoke daily emitted from the niany steamboats, manufactories and locomo-

Collegio Bedavis the name given to the residing in St. Gabriel Ward.

new English College at Rome by Pobe Babel. He's so taciturn—gives the Leoning honor of St. Bedetthe Venerable others lots of chance to talk.—Philadely Manufacturers street.

179 Manufacturers street.

Horejected the names Pio and Leoning. Phia North American.

### Latest Retail Market Prices.

#### VEGETABLES.

| Cabbages, per dozen     | 0 15 | (A)      | 0.20 |
|-------------------------|------|----------|------|
| Marrows, dozen          | 0 40 | <b>7</b> | 0.50 |
| Celery, per dozen       |      |          |      |
| Onions, per basket      | 0 25 | 7        | 0.30 |
| Cauliflowers, per dozen | 0 25 | (A)      | 0.19 |
| Carrots, per basket     | 0 15 | 8        | 0.20 |
| Paraley, per dozen      | 0 10 | 7        | o cò |
| Turnips, per bag        | ● 25 | (m)      | 0 45 |
| Beets, per basket       | 0 15 | 8        | 0.59 |
| Lettuce, per dozen      | 0.30 | (a)      | 0.40 |
| Tomstoes, per basket    | 0 15 | (a)      | 0.36 |
| Mint, per dozen         | 0 15 | 8        | 0 20 |
| Potatoes, per basket    | 0 25 | (a)      | 0.30 |
| Potatoes, per bag       | 0 60 | (a)      | 0.65 |
| Potatoes, per barrel    | 1 10 | Ta.      | 1 35 |
| , <del>,</del>          |      | <u> </u> | _ 00 |
| FRUIT.                  |      |          |      |

| pur manufacturit    |      | <u></u>  | - 00 |  |
|---------------------|------|----------|------|--|
| FRUIT.              |      |          |      |  |
| emons, per dozen    | 0 15 | (a)      | 0 20 |  |
| ranges, per dozen   | 0 20 | (a)      | 0 25 |  |
| Bananas, per dozen  |      |          |      |  |
| Peaches, per basket |      |          |      |  |
| Pears, per basket   |      |          |      |  |
| Apples, per brl     | 1 25 | (a)      | 3 50 |  |
| Vatermelons, each   | 0 20 | <b>@</b> | 0 30 |  |
| Iranga non hambat   | 000  | 1        | U 3U |  |

#### POULTRY.

| - 005-1117               |      |               |   |    |
|--------------------------|------|---------------|---|----|
| Large chickens, per pair | 0.80 | <b>(3</b> )   | 1 | 00 |
| Medium chickens          | 0 50 | ( <b>a</b>    | 0 | 60 |
| Fowls, per pair          | 0 60 | (ā)           | 0 | 70 |
| Turkeys, hens            | 0 65 | (à            | 0 | 80 |
| Geene, ench              | 0.60 | (a)           | 0 | 75 |
| Ducks, per pair          | 0.75 | ~a            | 1 | 00 |
| Pigeons, per pair        | 0 25 | ă             | 0 | 00 |
| Squabs, per pair         | 0 30 | (ã            | 0 | Ō6 |
|                          |      | $\overline{}$ |   |    |

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

|     | Print butter, choice, per lb., 0 22 @ | 0 :      | 2  |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----------|----|
| - 1 | 1 Creamery U 20 (4)                   | v        | 4  |
|     | Good dairy butter 0 15 🦝 (            | n i      | 11 |
| 1   | Mild cheese 0 12 @                    | 0 :      | 1  |
| i   | Strong cheese 0 12 @                  | Ď.       | 1  |
| ı   | Eggs, strictly new laid 0 40 (a)      | 0 (      | D) |
| ł   | Case eggs 0 14 (7)                    | n.       | 14 |
| ı   | Honey, per lb 0 10 @ (                | ) ]      | 19 |
| ł   | Maple sugar, per lb 0 08 @            | <u> </u> | 1  |
| I   | Maple syrup 0 60 @                    | 7        | 7  |

#### MEATS

|   | munio.               |     |      |          |     |    |
|---|----------------------|-----|------|----------|-----|----|
|   | Beef, choice, per lb | 0   | 12   | @        | 0   | 15 |
|   | " common             | 0   | 08   | (a)      | 0   | 10 |
|   | Mutton, per Ib       | 0   | 10   | (a)      | 0   | 12 |
|   | I Jaumo, Der 10.     | -() | -114 | a        | D 1 | 24 |
| ı | Veal, per lb         | 0   | 08   | a        | 0   | 12 |
| i | Pork, per lb         | O   | 10   | (a)      | 0   | 12 |
| Í | Ham, per lb          | 0   | 13   | <u>@</u> | 0   | 15 |
| Ì | Lard, per lb         | 0   | -8   | (a)      | 0   | 10 |
|   | Sausages, per lb     | 0   | 10   | .Õ       | Ó   | 12 |
| ł | Bacon, per lb        | 0   | 13   | (á)      | 0   | 15 |

#### FISH.

| ٠. | Pike. per lb           | 0.08 | (a)      | 0.  | 10       |
|----|------------------------|------|----------|-----|----------|
| r, | Haddock, per lb        | 0.06 | (a)      | 0   | 07       |
| •  | Pike, per lb           | 0 8  | <u>@</u> | 0   | งจี      |
|    | Whitensh, per lb       | 0.10 | (u)      | 0.0 | 00       |
| •  | Cod, per lb            | 0.06 | (w       | Ŏ ( | Ŏ7.      |
|    | Halibut, per lb        | 0.00 | 8        | Ď.  | ไอ้      |
| d  | Smelts, per lb         | 0.00 | (a)      | Ŏ   | 06       |
|    | Mackerel, each         | 0.00 | (ii)     | 0.  | 15       |
|    | Finnan haddies, per lb | 0.00 | (a)      | 0.  | 10       |
|    | Fresh salmon, per lb   | 0 15 | Č        | Ŏ s | 20       |
| ĺ  | Sturgeon, per lb       | 0.08 | 8        | Ŏ   | ر<br>10' |
|    |                        |      |          |     |          |

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