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VOL. XLVII. No. 13

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Great enthusiasm is manifested on all sides in connection with the pilgrimage to the Old Land to assist at the commemoration celebrations of the centenary of '98.

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, ill-armed and poorly equipped, fought with the countless spirit of heroes against largely superior numbers of trained British soldiers.

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 fame of those who died;

Yes; the heroes and martyrs of '98 are remembered with pride, as the gigantic national pilgrimage of patriots next year will emphatically testify.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

The outgoing Commissioners are Messrs. Banard, Huribut, Montant, Peaslee, Prentiss, Rogers and Taft.

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 \$2,583,324,329 and a debt of \$170,000,000.

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.

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.

In the year 1781, when Lord Cornwallis began in joy and ended in disaster his campaign in Virginia against the American colonists, there was born at Fermansagh, Ireland, a girl baby who, living yet, at the age of 116 years, is believed to be the oldest person in the world.

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 Fermansagh and married there.

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.

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.

EMMET HALL MEMORIAL.

Chicago Irishmen Will Erect 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.

The hall is to cost \$100,000 and is to be admirably arranged for varied uses.

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

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. 1 to April 1.

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.

THE OLD MONTREAL COLLEGE. Modera 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 landmark.

The above remarks were suggested by a 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.

When passing through St. Paul from McGill to Inspector street the average business 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.

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 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.

Meanwhile, a portion of the old college grounds was sold to the city and now forms the hay market, and in 1871 Mr. Mullin purchased the college building and part of the grounds.

The Japanese have organized a society to make life-pleasant visitors to their country. We have read of certain other foreign lands where it is the particular delight of the people to make life interesting for everybody who drops in on them.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

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.

OF TEACHING ANY 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.

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.

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.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. A special Concert is now in course of preparation by the St. Mary's Young Men's Society, which will be held on (Thanksgiving Evening) Thursday, November 25 in St. Mary's Hall, cor. Craig and Janet Streets.

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AN exchange says: Bishop Wigger wants to build a \$1,000,000 cathedral. For this purpose he has issued a circular to "well-to-do and influential, as well as intelligent Catholic men of the diocese," asking them to meet him on a given day to deliberate on ways and means for this object.

Religion of Don Quixote," by the Rev. G. Lee, O.S.B., which stirs up admiration and understanding together as though it had never been awakened before.

Foreign Language Teaching. "Foreign Language Teaching" is at present engaging the attention of the different Boards of School Commissioners in the United States.

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OUR IRISH LETTER.

DUBLIN, November 5—His Eminence Cardinal Leger, 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.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION. The report that the Government have under consideration the Educational question is again being revived.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. The Irish Industrial League are receiving very encouraging replies to their circular agent the holding of an Industrial Exhibition concurrently with '98 celebrations.

NEWS comes from Quebec and Ottawa that Quebec Citadel is to be fortified on modern war principles.

Another reason why dancing should be discouraged comes from New York, where a young man died from the result of a woman of 200 lbs., with whom he was dancing, falling upon him and injuring him internally.

AIR OF OUR HOMES TOO DRY.

A Physician of Boston Has Invented a Contrivance to Remedy the Difficulty.

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

At the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association in Philadelphia the platform during one session held what looked to be a miniature telephone cage, but which proved to be a "humidifier," referred to in a paper read by Dr. Henry J. Barnes, of Boston upon the "Lack of Proper Humidity of Indoor Atmosphere." The contrivance is not patented, nor so far as known is it a trade secret, 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 bill.

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 through the register into the other half of the box has no other means of exit than past these wetted strips, in contact with which it becomes charged with moisture.

If the air of the room becomes too moist, so as to be seen by the deposit of dew or frost on the window panes, 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 be closed.

With this humidifier, Dr. Barnes said, it was possible during its use in his home to obtain a mean of 53 per cent. relative to humidity in a mean temperature of 65.3 degrees through the evaporation of from two quarts to two gallons of water per diem. During this period the outside mean temperature was 32 degrees, with relative humidity of 73 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 humidifiers in our homes is based on the fact that the air we breathe is constantly kept too dry in cold weather. Our system of heating burns all the moisture out of air, makes it unfit to breathe, and causes catarrh, malaria, and other pestilential annoyances from which people suffer. The mean humidity of this 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 infrequently there is no more humidity in the air in which we live than exists in kilns in which lumber is artificially 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 average 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 31 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 atmosphere 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 bear.' This cooling effect of hot dry air is understood when we know that in a temperature of 70 degrees, with a relative humidity of .81 per cent., the wet bulb thermometer (from which heat is extracted as from our bodies by evaporation of moisture) would indicate a temperature of only 54.4 degrees. With the minimum of .35 per cent. in the temperature of 99 degrees of the City Hospital, the temperature would feel, as shown by the wet bulb thermometer, would be only 48 degrees. The slightest movement of air under such conditions would

TRUCE WITHNESS AND CATHOLIC BOYS

TO FORM AN ARMY.

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

Has the Archbishop's Sanction—Will Be Uniform & Have an Annual 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 years of age, but there remains after all these have gathered in their votaries a large element yet unprovided for, whose needs are not consulted by any of these and who are unnecessarily exposed to dangers as a result. It cannot be denied that at this 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 organized into boys' brigades. 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 Sunday 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 son 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 their 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 favorable impression in Archbishop Ryan's jubilee parade.

A constitution has been formulated. From it we learn that the name will be "The Catholic Cadets," and that it will be under the patronage of the Blessed 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 cadets, when all must approach the altar for the general intention of the organization: An annual review and parade will be held on the afternoon of the same day.

Gymnastic 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 strict military principles, subject to such modifications as are deemed necessary to the nature and spirit of the society. The executive council will consist of the commander general, his staff and the regimental and battalion 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 non-commissioned officers of their companies. Colonels will be installed by the commander general, majors by the colonels, captains by the major and lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers by the captains. Promotions will be based upon good conduct and military efficiency. Colonels and majors will hold office for five years, company officers for three years and all vacancies will be filled by promotion. Officers may for good and sufficient reason be requested to resign by the executive council, and any cadet may be dismissed by his captain for any conduct unbecoming a 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.

The uniform will consist of a blouse of dark blue cloth, trimmed with white braid and brass buttons, trousers of a lighter shade of blue, with cap to match, the latter bearing within a gold scroll a cross and the initials "C.C." A Maltese cross of gold, three inches long, will be worn on the left breast, and white belts with brass buttons will be used.

The flag of the organization will be six feet long by four wide, and will consist of a blue ground bearing over a Maltese cross the motto, "Pro Deo et Patria" (For God and Country). Other points, relative to organization of companies, dues, inspections, etc.

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USE ONLY

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

IT IS THE BEST.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Court Clerk: Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?
Foreman: We have.
Clerk: What say 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 explain.
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, A. 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 here.
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.
"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."
A few minutes later they were discussing the merits of the different firms that supply furniture upon the instalment plan.—Chicago News.

Memorial to Father Hecker.

Mrs. Josephine Hecker 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 sanctuary of St. Paul the Apostle's Church, 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 has been intrusted to John LaFarge, who has three years within which to carry out his design. He intends that this shall be the masterpiece of all his productions. The decorations will be an exquisite setting for the magnificent high altar designed by Stanford White. This altar is the finest of its kind on the North American continent. It is made of Mexican onyx, and contains all the component parts called for in the ritual. The baldacchino, which is a huge block of alabaster, weighs several hundred tons, and is inlaid with Venetian enameled gold mosaic. It is supported by monoliths of red Numidian 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 necessary to have a second set quarried. The sculpture is by Macmonnies. Other work in the church is nearing completion. Fourteen panels in alto relievo of the stations of the cross are being erected, under the direction of Father Deshon, the present superior. As a memorial to the late Father Hecker an altar in white Italian 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 supported on onyx columns, with a bas-relief of the Sacred Heart in the crypt and vari-colored panels on either side. The reredos carries out the general lines as regards the carving. The effect is greatly enhanced by the introduction of rich mosaics in the entablature and tympanum. The work is from the design of John B. Mooney of 246 West 23rd street. Samuel Adams, a drygoods merchant of New York, employed Mr. Mooney to erect a memorial altar to his wife, which was to be dedicated to St. Anne. This altar, which is now receiving its finishing touches, consists of a table and reredos in Carrara marble, lined with Siena marble bands. The reredos is formed by two full columns and six pilasters, capped by bronze Corinthian capitals. The columns and pilasters carry an entablature, on which rests a semi-dome of silvered bronze, the whole being surmounted by a cross. Immediately about the altar table is a fine oil painting, four feet by seven, from the atelier 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.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

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 beautiful building on Prospect street which he will present to the city for a free public library. It is a 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 situated 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.

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Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies. Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.

Ancient Order of Hibernians. Division No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and L'Epine streets.

C. M. B. A. of Canada. C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26. (Organized, 15th November, 1883.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month.

C. M. B. A. of Quebec. GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC. Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United States. Membership 1,000.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday of each month.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., the second Sunday of each month.

THE Best Yet Offered IN REED ROCKERS \$4.95 Only. Regular Value \$8.75. We have a different pattern equally as good which we will show out at 4.95 each.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON. 652 Craig Street. La Banque Jacques Cartier.

DIVIDEND No. 64. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half per Cent. for the current half-year has been declared.

LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the current half year, being at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum upon the Paid up Capital Stock of the institution, has been declared.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TOURS. Allan, Dominion and River Lines, Quebec Steamship Co., A.L. LINES FROM NEW YORK To Europe, Bermuda, West Indies, Florida, etc.

COOK'S TOURS. W. H. CLANCY, AGENT. GRAND TRUNK TICKET OFFICE, 137 St. James street. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT-DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. DAME LEA LAMARRE, Plaintiff.

PARIS BARBERS. UNDER POLICE REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO SANITARY CONDITIONS—A WISE LAW. "Barbers and hair-dressers in Paris," says The Medical News, "are obliged, in accordance with police regulations, to use sanitary measures in carrying on their business. They are required to use only nickel-plated combs to substitute pulverizers for powder puffs, to cover the hair cut with sawdust and have it promptly removed, and to place all metal instruments—razors, shears, combs, clippers, etc., in a sterilizer for ten minutes before they are used."

A NEW SONG. "WELL, GO BACK TO ERIN AGAIN" is the title of a very pretty song composed by Mr. J. L. Fitzgibbon and published by The New Steubenville Music Co., of St. Louis, Miss. It is of the style of such favorites as the Dear Little Sunnrock and Dublin Bay, and is sure to become popular. The sweet expression of the music is well adapted to the words.

A Glasgow scientist, who visited Canada a few years ago, made a trip 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 he complained that he did not like sleeping with his cows on. So after the first night I stretched a cowskin across the shack, and told him he might undress if he liked. 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. Observing the white night dress, he said, in a whisper, 'Rather sudden—eh?' 'What?' I asked. 'The death of the old man.' 'He's not dead—he's asleep,' I exclaimed. 'Then what's he wearing them white clothes for?' was the reply. 'Never saw a chap laid out in his white clothes afore, 'cept he were dead.'"

An Atlanta man has just received the following letter from his brother, who is in the Klondike: "Dear Jim—Stay where you are. I'm sorry I ever come here. At this writing my hat is frozen to my head, and 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 chipped with an axe when I wuz a boy. Please send me one good wooden leg (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 tired!"

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ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS. ANNUAL CHURCH PARADE. Officers and Members of Division No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and Hibernian Knights, are requested to meet at Hibernian Hall, No. 302 Notre Dame St., on Sunday, Nov. 22nd, at TWO P.M. To form in line and proceed to St. Ann's Church, where services will be held in memory of the Manchester Martyrs. Reunion—Badges. By order County Board, J. S. McIVER, Secretary.

Don't Lie Awake Nights with an aching Tooth--Stop it in 2 minutes for 10 cents. Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WANTED, HELP. Reliable men in every locality, local or traveling, to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary, \$65 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank where started. For particulars write WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., London, Ont., Canada.

DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP. Was the Subject of a Recent Sermon by Cardinal Gibbons. The Act of Buying and Selling Votes Plainly Characterized—The Abuse of Human Government Discussed Upon. Cardinal Gibbons recently preached a sermon upon the duties of citizens at the Cathedral, Baltimore. After referring to the system of government in despotic countries, and dwelling upon the rights of American citizenship, His Eminence is reported to have said: "No man can be a good Christian who sets at defiance the laws of the Commonwealth. The man that breaks the just laws of the State is violating at the same time the commandments of the Decalogue. 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 is our own creation, for the State is made up of units of citizens. The destiny of the State, under God, is in our own hands."

THE CITIZEN HAS A RIGHT TO CRITICIZE OFFICIALS. "But while it is clear that the private citizen is bound to respect and honor the civil magistrates, it is equally clear especially in a constitutional government like ours, that the citizen has a perfect right to criticize the official conduct of the public functionaries. A calm, temperate and dispassionate judgment passed upon the public and official acts of those in authority serves a wise and useful purpose. It admonishes the officers of the law of their faults, shortcomings and delinquencies, and affords them an opportunity of correcting their mistakes. It also reminds them that they are not the masters, but the servants, of their constituents."

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DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE. You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? I know why. It requires too much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. HURTON 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 confidence 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 ex. Labrador, the sum of

Looking Forward—First Klondike Miner (amused)—What made you get such beastly fat dogs to pull your sledges? Lean ones will go twice as far in a day. Second Klondike Miner (sagely)—Not when the other provisions give out.—Puck.

call I was taken to the first chapel. This was built by the founders, with the assistance of other brothers, a Dominican, who helped to raise the framework. It is rigidly simple, yet the impression received in many a sublime cathedral is not more solemn. "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 masonry. The interior decorations were made by the Bernardines themselves. The altar is of papier maché. All the altar cloths and curtains are exquisitely wrought and skillfully folded. That part of the chapel 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, almost sepulchral in its tones. "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 alone,' inscribed in large black letters. No light save that of day ever penetrates these cells."

"I asked the sister if in case of sickness these nuns were permitted to speak. 'Yes,' she replied, 'but only to the superior.' Then we went to the refectory. I doubt if any human being could be 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 windows 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 cheerless board. When the sisters are at meals the reverend mother, seated in a chair at one end of the long room, tinkles a bell. At this sound the uplifted mug of water, the mouthful of bread on its way to the mouth, remain suspended till the bell rings again, and this signal is repeated several times during the course of each meal. "The day was declining when we reached the cemetery. Against the sunset 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, not even a wooden cross. "When I asked what hands could be 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 Biarritz which seemed by contrast more fantastic and purposeless than ever."—Catholic Union and Times.

A DUBLIN LANEMARK DISAPPEARERS. Last Trace of Newgate Gang. 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 there to Green street it was determined absurdly enough to adhere to the old title. The now dismantled jail cost a sum of £18,000, which appears to have been badly laid out, complaint being made some years after it was built that the workmanship, the material, and the arrangements were bad. Here in former days were confined criminals of all descriptions from the county of the City of Dublin. Persons confined under coroners' writs and prisoners doomed to transportation were occasionally transferred there from inland jails previous to 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 watchmen. 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 assistants. 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 hallowed 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.

One day, recently, a man called at the office and said that he wanted to put in a claim for damage by smoke. Investigation showed that a roofer who was at work near this man's place (he kept a grocery store) was using a tar pot in the street. The pot boiled over, and the door of the store being opened the smoke entered and damaged some of the fine goods; hence the claim. Tar pots, not coming under the category of cases 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 stoppages examined the stove and the stoppages, 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 the stoppages led through the parlor into the chimney and in some unaccountable manner they had fallen to the 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 justice 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 asked for a transfer of her policy. This was done. Then she surprised the clerk by entering a claim for insurance for a fire which had occurred in her new residence. But this lady ran up against a hard proposition. The fire had occurred in her new residence but the policy was dated only from the date of the transfer. There was a disappointed lady, and it would be impossible to fully explain all the nice things she said about insurance in general and 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 today is discrimination in the English market against foreign produce, and, above all, against the United States. That would greatly stimulate 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 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 Courant in interview that the temptation would be almost irresistible."

THE BERNARDINES. One of the Most Auster of the Cloistered Orders. About fifty years ago a devout woman took the veil of the Carmelites. The austerities of this order failed to satisfy her spiritual cravings. She left the Carmelites and founded near Biarritz, now one of the most fashionable watering places in Europe, but at that time a 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 community 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 if 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 hut, with a narrow, ill-fitting door. This was the cell of the foundress. "The postulant makes a ten years' novitiate before she is permitted to take the last irrevocable vows. The limit of age is between eighteen and twenty five. 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 cultivating 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

Liver Ills. Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All Druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills. 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 anxious to gain something for nothing. In conversation a well known insurance

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London has a "Society of Reformers" numbering over 800 members, all of whom "have a post" and have banded together to resist blackmailers.

The single item of teachers' salaries in the schools of New York city, exclusive of the evening schools, amounts to \$4,500,000 for the year 1898, and for the compensation of janitors more than \$4,000,000 will be paid. The school supplies, books, maps and stationery, will cost 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 expenditure 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 accorded to the earnest request of the local women's clubs, and passed a curfew 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 o'clock in summer and eight o'clock in winter.

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 oddly 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 a 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 pull. 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," ejaculated the thin man, as he nimbly 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 nearer than women?" "Women are endowed with strange vagaries, and, while extremely fastidious in many ways, are very neglectful in others. Even the sweetest 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 different; 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 demur.

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 without 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 anti-marriage 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 consent 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 duke, will arouse such wild and whirling jealousies 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 many tea drinking clubs she must "boak" in doing so.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consult their best 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 work.

— PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 17, 1897

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 jubilate 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 colleagues 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 idea will simply hasten the hour when 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 inefficiency 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, becomes 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 place; certain it is, that some attempt will be made to place Irish local self-government upon a basis approaching the present condition of things in England. Apart altogether from the benefit such a measure must, of necessity, confer upon the people in giving 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. Then they will learn the duties and responsibilities of office, and be prepared to discharge the functions of parliamentary representation, when the proper time comes, that will call many of them to Dublin; there to legislate for the whole island. In one of the last speeches delivered in England by the then Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, he

...in the Dominion of Ontario (Catholic) ... They had filled the offices of Warden, 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 local government act shall have proved the ability of the people when once trusted, even in a limited degree, to work out the salvation 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 sympathies 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 generosity.

Today 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 first meeting in the following figures:—

His Grace the Archbp. of Toronto	\$ 200
Sir Frank Smith	1,000
Hon. Edward Blake	1,000
Hugh Ryan	1,000
Eugene O'Keefe	500
Thomas Long and Brother	500
Vicar-General McCann	500
Rev. F. Ryan	100
Rev. J. L. Hand	100
Very Rev. Dean Harris, LL.D.	100
James J. Foy, Q. C.	100
M. J. Haney	200
John Ryan	200

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 not doubt be found in the front rank once more testifying their devotion to the land of their forefathers, giving evidence of their faith in the final triumph of right, and showing that as citizens of this land they appreciate, as it so fully deserves, the generous devotion of the gentleman who has severed every tie here to be at the post of duty in the hour of Ireland's need.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS 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 True Witness of this week the great sermon preached by Rev. Father Pardo, S. J., 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 Pardo. Indeed it will afford this paper the greatest pleasure to publish sermons from the pulpits of any of our numerous 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 is essential, especially when the sermon of a Catholic preacher appears in the columns of a paper claiming to be Catholic. The secular press is provided with a staff commensurate with the requirements of daily papers, but frequently the synopsis of a sermon on matters of doctrine is inaccurate. A Catholic paper cannot run the risk of using such resumes. If a preacher, or any one of the faithful who has heard his sermon, deem it important that it should get circulation amongst Catholic readers, it is surely not too much to ask that a faithful report shall be furnished to the Catholic organ, when it will be printed and published as a matter of duty as well as of pleasure, thus advancing the cause of religion on sure lines. The only safe course is to be found in the furnishing of the manuscript or handing in a synopsis made by a competent dealer

...Whist on this subject, it may be well to revert once more to a matter we have referred to more than once. Nothing is more important than that Catholics should be informed of the progress of the Church, in the different sections 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 to the readers of today but valuable for the chronicler of the future. It is the mission of the True Witness to devote 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 co-religionists, 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 prominence has recently occurred. The secular press in Canada as well as in the United States, ever on the look out for something sensational, no matter how solemn or sacred, or how degraded and immoral the subject may be, published under glaring headlines a long article purporting to be the translation of the official report of Pontius Pilate to Emperor Tiberius of the Crucifixion 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 "smart" marshalling of details which mark the sensational articles by means of which the secular press works up its large circulation.

The document, it is needless to state, was a forgery, and it had not even the merit of novelty. It had already done duty on two different occasions—sufficient time having elapsed between the dates of their publication to serve the purpose of retracing the fabrication and printing it again as a "newly discovered" 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 subject—the 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 those 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 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, that nothing of the kind will happen. The Holy Father's decision in the Manitoba School case will only be published through the ordinary channel—the 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 re-established in Manitoba at the public expense may be regarded as hopeless. The great majority of the Canadian electorate is Protestant, and while many Canadian Protestants have shown themselves disposed to recognize to the full the constitutional rights of their Roman Catholic fellow countrymen, we doubt if they will be disposed to recognize the right of any foreign potentate, however

...The revelation has not come too soon.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

JAMES R. SOVEREIGN, late Grand Master Workman, is not the first Sovereign who has been 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, snow, beautiful snow,
Oh! how I wish elsewhere you'd go.

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

NANSEW 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 famine 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 States.

OTTAWA COLLEGE beat Montreal last Saturday at football in a gentlemanly game, and it looks as though the Varsity would carry off the honors in the Quebec Union for '97 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 bye-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 contemplation.

By the way, is that praisefight to come off? From the silence of the promoters it may be presumed that Canada will not be favored by the presence of the "scrappers," and it may be safely assumed that their absence will be a blessing.

THE proposal to build cinder paths for cyclists on the island highways is a good one and should be carried out. It will surely receive the support of the wheelmen and ought to receive the support of home owners. By taking the

...considerably relieved, and...
...the possibility of...
...the wobbly...
...the country...
...are to be charged...
...not fear that any...
...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 non-attendance at church, but only a small figure for week day theatre engagements. How does 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 enquiry 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 of 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 he 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 shall attend to you, Mr. Principal, in our 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 of the Dominion and is clearly reminiscent to any one who has ever been in Chicago. If the Ancient Mariner had ever set eyes on our city his wail might 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 punishment, but it was well deserved, and ought to prove a wholesome lesson. The purpose of football is recreation not the extinction of the human race.

THE spectacle of our City Fathers making announcement that they intend to ask for further borrowing power 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 anxious 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 it's 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 under 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 meaning of that word.

As the reading of good literature improves and elevates the mind, the perusal of what is low and base degrades it. The newspapers of to-day cater to the taste of the majority of the people, and it is a sad commentary on the conditions of the public mind to notice what space is given in the daily press of Canada and the United States to sensationalism and the records of deeds, imaginary and real, which appeal to the animal nature in man. The fouler and more unnatural the act, the greater are the details pub-

...woman...
...with mind...
...some...
...ways and...
...of the low...
...murderers...
...others whom...
...will not...
...describe. On...
...the contrary...
...to arouse...
...criticism...
...and in...
...interest in...
...such things...
...and per...
...ple may do...
...immense...
...harm. Evil...
...will abound...
...whilst...
...the world...
...exists, and...
...there is no...
...necessity...
...of the press...
...of aiding...
...in its prop-
...agation.

If we were to judge by the report of the British Commissioners on Lunacy, just issued, it would appear that the whole world is going mad. The year ending with January 1 saw the population 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 31.88 out of every 10,000 inhabitants, against 18.67 in 10,000 at the end of 1896.

UNDER the caption "Romanism in the Navy," the Herald and Presbyter, a San Francisco religious sheet, 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 be a good plan for some people to attend to their own affairs.

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 space down town, and it would not only be a mistake to block up what little there is, but such an act would be a public shame and an infringement on the rights of the poorer classes, who are unable to take advantage of suburban residences to secure fresh air. From a business point of view, the location of the G. T. E. 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 Trunk has some material claim, is called upon to donate a site, there is one available 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 Hay 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 14 1/2 per cent. Of the other countries considered heavily taxed, 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 6 1/2 per cent, the United States 5 1/2 and Canada 4 1/2. 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 common saying there that 'there is nothing untaxed except the air we breathe.' When the people are suffering under such a real and pressing grievance, to attempt to divert their attention by raising the religious question is mere childishness, not statesmanship."

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

It is stated that the pay-roll of Greater New York will contain over 60,000 names, and yet, we venture the remark, there will be several right Democratic candidates.

JOURNALISM

Business Methods of the Secular Press

The managing editor of a great (?) daily was seated at his desk thinking great and deep thoughts.

The managing editor of a great (?) daily was seated at his desk thinking great and deep thoughts. So lumbered was he in the ocean of mighty and magnificent thought that a knock at the door failed to disturb him.

Again he asked: "What do you want?" but his voice was not so harsh as before.

"You sent for me, sir?" said the reporter, in an apologetic tone, as though ashamed of being alive in the presence of the great editor of the great daily.

"I believe you did, sir," replied the reporter, as he struck an attitude. Now the fact of the matter was that the great editor had forgotten that such a person as Joyce was in existence.

"Yes, sir, it does, sir, and you know it, sir!" shouted the now irate, but still great, editor. The reporter began to feel that he was being badly treated, and this gave him courage, so he forgot that he was a great daily reporter.

"In what way, sir?" asked the "failure." The question had a remarkable effect. The great editor gasped; beads of perspiration stood, unaided, upon his brow; he was about to have an apoplectic fit, but was saved the trouble.

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.

"Well, sir," he began, "will you 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?"

"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 cigars per day? Answer me!"

"No, sir, I didn't think of that."

"Did you tell how fond he was of chicken?"

"No, sir."

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

"The face of the 'failure' was a study. His eyes looked like saucers as question after question poured into his listening ears.

"The other day I sent you to look into that suicide case. How did you do it?"

"We all know that a straw tells which way the wind blows, but when the afore-said 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.

An editor will look about him, and having ascertained that his readers comprise about three-fourths of the population—the clean minded three-fourths—makes up his mind to gather in the other fourth—the dirty fourth.

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.

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 go-ahead secular press is again busy—another murder—more horrors—more disgusting details—more devils!

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The meeting of delegates from the Irish Societies of Montreal was held in the 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 commemorate in a becoming manner the heroic efforts of the martyrs to the cause of Irish liberty of that sad but glorious period.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. Rawley, and Mr. J. McIver acted as secretary. After the committees 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.

The election of the remaining members of the executive committee was deferred until the next meeting, which will be called by the officers at an early date.

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

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Beneficent Society was held Sunday afternoon, Nov. 14th.

The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Father McCallen, S.S.

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

The Society 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 St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Societies will also attend in a body, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion will be delivered.

C. M. B. A. OF CANADA.

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 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. P. Llan, Branch 50 and Mrs. and Miss P. Llan; President A. H. Spalding, Branch 140, and Mrs. Spalding; President Dr. Germain, Branch 142; President T. M. Ireland, Branch 132, and Mrs. Ireland; Brother M. Egan, Mrs. Egan; Miss Sharkey; Brother John Houshan and Mrs. Houshan; Dr. P. Llan and Mrs. P. Llan; Bro. Richard and Lady; Bro. R. Cogan; Bro. J. C. Walsh, B.C.L.; Bro. F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Bro. John P. Curran; Bro. Jas. 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, Mrs. McGillis, Master McGillis, Miss McGillis; Brother W. H. Griffin, Mrs. Griffin; Bro. John H. Feeley and Lady; Master E. Feeley, Miss Feeley; Master John A. R. Wain and Miss R. Wain; Mr. W. F. Costigan, Miss Lill; Costigan; Bro. Wm. P. Doyle and Lady; Miss Simonson; Miss Watkins; Mr. Crowley, Miss Crowley; Bro. A. McCulloch, Mrs. McCulloch; Bro. J. E. Brown and Ladies; Bro. W. W. Halpin; Bro. J. M. McMahon and Ladies; Mr. Jas. Milloy; Miss Milloy; Mr. Lamare and Lady; Bro. W. E. Daraek; Mr. J. Barbeau; Bro. Cuddy and Lady; Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher; Mr. W. J. Stuart and Miss Stuart; Mr. J. Burke, Miss Burke; Miss Ling; Miss D. Dunally; 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 most enjoyable programme of music and song followed, conducted by Bro. John S. Shea, in which Bro. Palmer, Master Shea, Miss Shea, and others took part.

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

It must cost the Anglican Church a lot to make converts in China. Bishop McKim, the Protestant episcopal prelate 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.

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Random Notes

The theatre-hat question, as related to churches, says a New York secular journal is likely to be seriously considered if the autumn fashion lasts through the winter.

A sanitary expert recently sounded a note of alarm against indiscriminate drinking from wayside wells by bicyclists or other travellers.

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 "Elope on a tandem."

Henry Labouchere evidently is unable to see much difference in the political views of England and America, judging from an article which recently appeared in Truth.

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 misgoverns.

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leading Irish Catholics of this district. She was married in this city and sometime afterwards took up her residence at New York, where she was highly esteemed for her many womanly qualities.

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HINTS TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS

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A VERY LITTLE MONEY "Montreal Annex" A NEW COSY HOME, all modern conveniences. Dainty Furnace, handsome Mantel and open grate, large lot, \$2,500, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$6,500, \$8,000. Only \$3.00 to \$1,000 Cash; no interest until 1st of May. G. W. BADGLEY, 45 St. John Street.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS ADVERTISEMENT. SEEK REST And comfort combined with warmth by having Blankets and Comforters

Blankets and Comforters From Ogilvy's, where you can depend upon getting the greatest values and best quality for the least money.

COMFORTERS. A nice comforter filled with white wadding, covered with choice designed and handsome colored Art Satteen, \$25, \$1.75, \$1.90.

CAPTAIN LOYE THE RECIPIENT OF A WELL MERITED RECOGNITION FOR HIS ENDEAVORS TO PROMOTE ATHLETICS IN THE POLICE FORCE.

JACKETS AND CAPES. The weather is here for stylish and comfortable jackets and capes. Our selections never were better. Call and see them.

THE NEW SILK STITCHED EVER-READY DRESS STAYS MADE IN SATTEEN, RIBBON CLOTH (Novel and Attractive) AND SATIN. Thinner, Lighter and More Elastic than any other Dress Stay.

NEW HOUSES FOR SALE. With all modern conveniences, \$20,000, \$25,000, \$30,000. Only \$300 to \$500 down. Balance monthly payments same as rent.

BUILDING LOTS \$25.00 CASH On the following streets:—MANCE, ST. GEORGE, WATERLEY, ST. URSULA and CLARK.

AGENTS WANTED. For further information apply to G. W. BADGLEY, 45 ST. JOHN STREET.

A True Story of the Indian Mutiny.

BY MISS H. E. HOPE, MONTREAL.

AS A CHILD, the history of the struggle in India, during the awful rebellion in 1858, had a peculiar fascination for me; and my grandmother has told that often she has gone into the best parlor and found me intently poring over the bound volume of the Illustrated London News, where the scenes of the mutiny were geographically pictured and vividly described.

I was born during the siege of Lucknow—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 mutilated."

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 meek unknown tongue; and if a boot-jack followed his retreating figure by his master's angry hand, I felt quite gratified in thinking it was only "Ali's" jests.

One day I remember most vividly. There was the mild dissipation of a tea-party at our house, to which many ladies of uncertain age had been invited. In the midst of such an admiring bevy, Mr. Nugent appeared with *clat*. He shone as a hero and a rich man—he had been benighted in his bungalow—he had fled, and had escaped by the aid of a poor sinner whose wife he had a year before relieved from the jaws of a hungry hyena. Therefore Mr. Nugent delighted in the incoherence of flattery offered to him by these gentle maiden ladies when a hospitable tea-board gathered them together.

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 cozy. I had crept behind the sofa whereon were seated Mr. Nugent and Miss Sarah Malby, 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, and thinking how nice it must be to 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, watching the bright crescent float through the sky.

The voice of Mr. Nugent, in loud, excited tones, fell on my ears. Oh! he was speaking of the mutiny—I must keep 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 being more forcible than fit for childish ears.

"My dear madam," he was saying, "I cannot agree with these uncalculated rebukes on the conduct of a very gallant and noble officer. Colonel Stewart is dead, and the dead cannot defend themselves, madam."

A gentle sigh from Miss Sarah and a murmured "very true, Mr. Nugent," from the circle around the fire.

vengeance had been taken. And when 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 bodies lay, we all felt that a just and righteous punishment had been awarded; for the Brahmin had been one of the Nana's chief advisers.

"We have well rewarded the miscreant. Good heavens! what is that?"

"That was the fall of myself; listening with 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 word-painting of Mr. Nugent of the Massacre of Cawnpore.

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 events.

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 *Times*.

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," Kussel's "History of the Mutiny," "The Lives of Olive and the Lawrence," 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 salaam 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 Mahal; 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 Majesty. 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. The sinews of his right hand had been damaged by the wrasse with a mutineer and he had ever since been unable to use it for writing. At this time he was attached to the staff of "Bobs."

Captain Carew was (as most Irishmen 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 tortured 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, and had found it a place of ruin and regards the European quarter. Every bungalow had been looted and the compounds were strewn with various articles broken and partly destroyed by fire.

"My attention was drawn by my color sergeant to the gilt cross shining over the chapel belonging to the Jesuit Mission and the small convent of the Sisters of Charity beside it.

"How was it—I wondered—that these two buildings had escaped fire? As to expecting to find any of the inmates alive, the idea was preposterous.

"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 scattered to the winds of heaven, the purifying fire could not pass through them and the soul was lost. This was not 'racial' but sprung 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 guns 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 bungalow 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.

"The Father smiled at the lady's story, the good-looking, high foreheaded Brahmin, who had been one of the rebels 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 Adams 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 screams of women and children, 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 twenty-three 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 Blessed Sacrament in the Monstrance, and humbly kneeling before it we chanted the Penitential Psalms. I desired Sister Hedwige to place herself at the organ, and we began the Office of Benediction.

Hardly had the blessing been bestowed and the Blessed Sacrament was still exposed, when we heard the Convent doors 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 fierce, 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, inspired 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 Host. 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 the church door the horde of ruffians stood silent and spellbound.

"I heard a voice—"It is the God of the *Feringhees*, he will revenge them,"—then I heard a command given, and the whole erstwhile shouting and the blood-thirsty multitude moved away. We looked at one another—one deep heart-sigh of thanksgiving went up to Our Dear Lord, and His Blessed Mother. Silently we returned to the altar, and still holding the Sacred Host, I commenced the *Te Deum*.

"Was it not deserving the pen of victory—this conquest of Our Lord over the would-be slayers of His servants?"

"We knelt in silent adoration before Him. Then I decided to keep the Blessed Sacrament exposed, and for three days we only felt safe when before Him.

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

Allan and myself had listened spellbound to the priest's words. I saw the eyes of my lieutenant glisten at the recital, and Protestant as he was, he firmly realized that God had most wonderfully protected His children. My own heart-strings had tightened 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 behalf."

We arrived at the Convent, and, late hour as it was, the Sisters assembled to 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.

Lieutenant Allan assured them of their 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 day. "Perhaps," continued Captain Carew, "you would like to visit it?"

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



Don't forget the name, SURPRISE.

THE PRACTICE OF BURNING A LIGHT FOR THE DEPARTED.

This touching custom seems to have been handed down to us from the Jews, who still observe it. Boudon related that when he once entered a Jewish synagogue and saw several lamps burning therein, he was told in explanation that they were always lighted during the prayers for the departed. Certainly this custom is very ancient in the Church, for even St. Athanasius, who lived in the fourth 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, you must not fail to light oil and wax at the grave, for this is acceptable to God and obtains great reward from Him. For oil and wax are an offering, the Holy Sacrifice is an expiation—the alms given to the poor an increase of every good merit." The Church manifests her regard for this very ancient practice by accepting and approving of foundations for lights to be left burning continually for the departed, and by burning many lights in all her celebrations for the departed. In many monasteries it is prescribed that during the celebration for 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. Boudon writes: One of his relatives appeared to him and complained that his children offered no candles at the Mass—a offering for him, according to the custom of the place.

Some years ago it happened in the house of a pious family that had been accustomed to burn a light every Saturday night, for the departed, that when this custom was discontinued a great mourning was heard until the custom was resumed. D) the holy souls, perhaps, besides obtaining the merit of this charitable act, enjoy the consolation of seeing this light kept burning for them in the continued darkness to which they are doomed?—Annals of Our Lady of Lourdes.

Sealkote has nothing worthy of remark 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 perished there.

Deeds of valor and heroism of those days have been written and recorded by many brilliant pens, but to my humble quill this simple, true history of Our Lord's power is "the first recital to Canadian ears."

If it serves to open some heart to the influence of the Holy Sacrament of the Altar, my time will have been worthily employed in recording it.

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

THE BEAUTIFUL HAND.

A LEGEND.

There was a dispute among three ladies as to which had the most beautiful hand. One sat by a stream and dipped her hand into the water, and held it up; another plucked strawberries until the ends of her fingers were pink; and another gathered violets until her hands were fragrant. An old haggard woman passing by asked, "Who will give me a gift; for I am poor? All three denied her; but another who sat near, unwashed in the stream, unadorned 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 lifted up before her their beautiful hands. "Beautiful indeed," said she, when she saw them. But when they asked her which was the most beautiful, she said: "It is not the hand that is washed clean in the brook; 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 dispute.—Exchange.

APETITE AND STRENGTH.

"I have been a victim of indigestion, and I took medicine without relief. I resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle I found that my appetite was better and I had more strength. I am now able to eat heartily with almost no distress afterward." Miss GEO KIRKPATRICK, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

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treatment with advice free, upon receipt of your address with stamp. My "Home Treatment" comprises the several remedies necessary

to a complete cure, no one of which is a "cure-all." It AND consists of a remedy for the Ovaries; one for the Stomach and Blood; one for the Liver and Bowels; one for Leucorrhoea; SUFFERING specially prepared plaster for a weak back, and a positive relief from Constipation. Each remedy for a separate trouble, yet all working in harmony. I refer to the publishers of this paper as to my reliability.

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Woman's World.

THE FASHIONS.

Wool gowns for general wear are, in many instances, made in the old way, with the lining cut exactly like the outside and made in at the bottom. A vertical trimming of bands of braid set on around the hips to the depth of eighteen inches in front and graduating up to nearly half that depth at the sides is very effective and becoming to stout women, especially when the lines are extended further down and the space between widens towards the bottom. Narrow bands of satin stretched on in this way, while for the slender woman they are put on in circular rows running around.

Draped skirts are tentatively brought forth for feminine approval, but they are arranged very simply, with little flounces, caught up gracefully on one side. Their return to favor, however, will be a long, slow process, for the average woman is not improved by this superfluous amount of material looped up around her hips. Long, slender effects are decidedly 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 sort 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 effectively 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. Black crepe de chine is another material employed for dressy gowns, and it is trimmed with brown tulle—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 four-quite blue moiré 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 crepe lisse fastened across with black silk and loops and amethyst buttons. A short bolero of shirred white lisse, forming short epaulettes 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 prodigious numbers. There are not many women who care to have such an air of business about them as to be taken for dyers' apprentices.

One of the daintiest things in handkerchiefs 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 border composed of tiny lacelike points, almost imperceptible, and apparently worked on to the handkerchief. Hand work is to be found marvellously cheap nowadays, and these little handkerchiefs are only a dollar each.

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-lace-trimmed chemises have lapels turned over in the front, edged with the lace, and with each a butterfly on the plain sheer mainsack. The pretty lace-trimmed pantaloons 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 18 cents a yard, or \$1.25 a piece of ten yards.

In the different lines of masculine attire women are affecting, there are slippers made in exactly the style of those worn as an ordinary house slipper by men.

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 plait down the front, but has it made to turn back in two small lapels at the neck, leaving a pointed opening 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 willed 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 ruff at the wrists embroidered in simple designs. They are said to wash admirably.

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 intricacies in the adjustment or arrangement of the decorations, as they simply include flat gimps, braiding, bands of silk cord, applique, resembling either embroidery or braidwork in their designs; small ruffles, lines of narrow velvet ribbon, fur edgings, silk woven

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing, and it maintains good health.

medallions or Vandykes, milliner's folds, beaded ornaments and stitched bands—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 flounces or flounces a little heading of shirred or ruff-d mousseline de soie or a ruffling 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 suggestion of wooliness.

Stocking mending is rarely considered an agreeable or interesting occupation, but it is a most necessary work, and whatever facilitates the task is most 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 substantial 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. The 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 strengthen the heels 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-shaped centre, this indicating that the silk is used on stocking-knitting machines.

The following advice for the use 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 edge 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 position.

The fashionable motif of the moment in designs for cloaks, 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, unskillful 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 publishing 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 announced that in her city they had solved this problem. They have eighty girls in the "domestic science" classes, and sixty of these are servants. The girls have a good time cooking various things, a better 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 the class members be invited to come 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 Association, 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 knowledge 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.



"Job's Birthday

—the date be cursed!" So a tired-out 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 mystery.

You'd better celebrate the death of the day, by using Pearline. You wouldn't recognize it—with its ease, 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.



LIGHT BRIGADE'S CHARGE

The Officer in Command at Balacava Recounts His Experiences.

Lord Tredegar—the Captain Godfrey Morgan who found himself in charge of the 17th Lancers at Balacava when all 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 he did and saw on that memorable day. His Lordship's narrative is as follows:

My first recollection on the eventful morning of October 25, 1854, was turning out before dawn very uncomfortable, but soon after forming up in front of our camp unnumbered 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 Balacava. 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 Balacava, 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 heaviest appeared through them. A hand to hand fight 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 chief, 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. Captain Morris then turned to the 17th and said: "The 17th shall do it themselves; 17th Lancers, advance!" We 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

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 reined 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. We went on. When we got about two or three hundred yards the battery of the Russian Horse Artillery opened fire. I 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 round shot was deafening, whilst the dust and gravel struck up by the round shot that fell short was almost blinding, and irritated my horse so that I could scarcely 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 riding straight on to the muzzle of one of the guns, and I distinctly saw the gunner apply his fuse. I shut my eyes then, for I thought that settled the question as far as I was concerned. But the shot just missed me and struck the man on my right full in the chest. In another minute I was on the gun and the leading Russian's grey horse, shot, I suppose, 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.

Under the use of Scott's Emulsion all the organs and tissues take new life. The mind acts with more vigor, the heart beats stronger and the blood is greatly enriched.

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 horse, and then for a short time bolted with me. I only remember finding myself alone amongst the Russians trying to get out as best I could. This, 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 back, and as the fire from both flanks was still heavy it was a matter of ruffing the gauntlet again. I have not sufficient recollection of minor incidents 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, consequently, 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 building is located. In the summer time, when extensive shipments are being made, the big block is a veritable beehive. 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 several months, he is now the picture of health and feels that it is his duty to tell all the world how he was restored to health and happiness. Mr. Belisle explained his troubles, now fortunately a thing of the past, to a reporter of the Herald 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 atmosphere. About a year ago I became very ill with a complication of diseases. 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 poor 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 extremely beneficial results. I commenced taking the pills about Christmas time and now I am feeling so good that I thought it my duty to write the proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and let them know how extremely grateful I am for the cure their medicine has effected in me. I had taken only six boxes when my condition of health was a paradise to what it had been for some months previous. Mr. Belisle is a quiet unassuming man and evidently not given to over enthusiasm, but there was no mistaking his earnestness when recounting his experiences to the reporter. He will always be a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale 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.

A home treatment by which all crave or desire for stimulants is removed in from three to five days, and in four weeks the patient is restored to his normal condition. The Dye Cure is a vegetable liquid taken by the mouth. No publicity, no bad effects, and no loss of time from business. DR. M. TAGART, London, Ont.

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Assets Exceed . . . Investments in Canada:
Forty Million Dollars. . . . \$1,783,487.83.
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young curate with him. Naturally there was a farewell sermon; and we can imagine 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."
Sterns 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 especially prepared for this journal by Messrs. 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. Taggart, Moosemin, Canada, detachable carrier for bicycles.
593,316—John C. Woodman et al., Digby, Canada, culinary vessel.
593,261—George Westlauffer, 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. HUTTON DIXON cure will absolutely remove all desire for liquor in a couple of days, so you can quit without 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.

FITS or EPILEPSY CURED.

To the Editor:—

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So proof-positive am I of its power, that I will send a Sample Bottle Free, with a valuable Treatise on this disease, to any of your readers who are afflicted, if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address.

H. G. ROOT,
186 Adelaide St. W.
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Mention this paper.
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PUREST BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIN).
Send for Price and Catalogue.
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N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

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Now makes daily distributions of Works of Art varying from 25c. to \$1,000.

Prices of Tickets from 25c. to \$1.00
Buy your Tickets from our Agent, at the rooms of the Society.

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It is the best and the only genuine article. It should be used for all other flour. It is made from the finest wheat and is of a superior quality. It is sold in all the flour markets of the world.

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Drainage and Ventilation a specialty.
Charges moderate. Telephone 1824

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ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, Etc.
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For tickets and reservation of berths apply at
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Send a stamp for our beautiful book, "How to get a Patent." What profitable inventions and Prices on Patents. Advice free. Fees moderate. **MARION & MARION, EXPERTS** in the U.S.A. and Canada. The only firm of Graduate Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. Send the paper.

Evening Dress Goods.

All the Latest and Cheapest Novelties to Select From.

NEW STRIPED SILK GAUZE—In White, Cream, Black, and all evening shades, 44 inches wide, only \$1.15 per yard.

NEW TWEED EVENING GAUZE—In all shades for evening wear, 44 inches wide. Price 75c and 85c per yard.

NEW CHECKED SILK ILLUSION—All the new shades. No two patterns alike. Price \$1.25 per yard.

NEW EVENING MOIRE VELVETS—In one of the leading novelties. Shades—White, Cream, Sky, Pink, Blue, Mauve, Pearl Grey, Mauve. Special line, only \$1.15 per yard.

NEW EVENING SATINS—In White, Cream, Pink, Blue, Sky, Gold, Mauve, Hainstrop. Price, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per yard.

NEW BROUHE SILKS AND SATINS—(Evening shades). Cream, White, Blue, Sky, \$1.00, \$1.25, Cream, White, Pink, Sky, \$1.00, \$1.25, Hainstrop, Mauve, White, Cream, \$1.50.

FANCY SILK MOUSSELINE DE SOIE—The Latest Novelty. All new shades. Price \$1.50 per yard.

MANTLES.

FOR WINTER WEAR! Our stock of Mantles selected by the latest and best styles in Montreal is replete with the latest novelties for winter wear. The prices are invariably less than wholesale.

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We are showing a full assortment of choice furs at popular prices.

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task to reconcile the different elements or 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 on to tell them that his aim and endeavor would be to maintain the Church in the diocese on lines that were Catholic, Apostolic, 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 age? The address was ingenious and that was all. Its inconsistency was so glaring as to cause a tittle of derision among the graver members of the Synod.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TRUTH WRITER:

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 preside at two or three of the public meetings of the English-speaking Catholics, held recently in St. Gabriel Ward, and being also an old resident of St. Gabriel's, I claim to have a thorough knowledge of the reasons why the said Catholics want their turn of representation in the City Council.

This is not a question of pure nationality, 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 Catholic, in turn, and of which our worthy Mayor is an example.

No doubt the majority of the English speaking Catholics are Irish, or of Irish descent. Still, there are as many different nationalities amongst us as there are amongst our Protestant friends. Therefore, 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. Twenty-two years ago, the district of St. Gabriel Farm, now called St. Gabriel Ward, was first divided from the parish of the Tanquerries, 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 Councilors 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 Councilors 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 defeated.

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 Councilors 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 Councilor of their choice, this time, on the same privilege as the choice of Mayor. "Equal rights for all" is our motto.

I have endeavored to be as brief as 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.

JOHN CONNOR,
179 Manufacturers' street.

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Backward Season. Good Flush Stock.

Sale commences Monday, 15th November, and lasts until undermentioned lines are closed out.

First.—Footwear, boots, children's shoes, Nervous Diseases banished, if you wear Ladies.

Our Ladies' German Felt Slippers, good 35c
Our Ladies' German Felt X.Y.Z. Slippers, very good 50c
Our Ladies' German Felt X.Y. Slippers, better 75c
Our Ladies' German Felt X. Slippers, best \$1.25

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

Remember if you want your boy to grow up with good understandings give him good footwear. Now we have boots for the boys as low as 75c, but we recommend our Saini Call Extension Shoe at \$1.25. You will like them as well as the boy.

Third.—New Ladies for yourselves. There are a few lines of your own footwear—what do you think, a genuine Bergin's Ladies Shoe for 75c. A Fine Nice Kid Buttoned, worth \$2.00, for \$1.00.

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

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There is more money for you in our stock than you can extract from all the other Clothing Houses in Montreal combined. First Class Garments made in our own workshops, under the immediate superintendency of the proprietors. You will find fit, style, durability and lowness in price in every Garment. Not flash and show, but sterling worth. The styles are New. Our winter stock is certainly the most attractive we have ever shown.

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Latest Retail Market Prices.

VEGETABLES.	
Cabbages, per dozen	0 15 @ 0 20
Marrows, dozen	0 40 @ 0 50
Celery, per dozen	0 10 @ 0 35
Onions, per basket	0 25 @ 0 30
Cauliflowers, per dozen	0 25 @ 0 40
Carrots, per basket	0 15 @ 0 20
Parsley, per dozen	0 10 @ 0 00
Turnips, per bag	0 25 @ 0 45
Beets, per basket	0 15 @ 0 20
Lettuce, per dozen	0 30 @ 0 40
Tomatoes, per basket	0 15 @ 0 30
Mint, per dozen	0 15 @ 0 20
Potatoes, per basket	0 25 @ 0 30
Potatoes, per bag	0 60 @ 0 65
Potatoes, per barrel	1 10 @ 1 35

FRUIT.	
Lemons, per dozen	0 15 @ 0 20
Oranges, per dozen	0 20 @ 0 25
Bananas, per dozen	0 10 @ 0 25
Peaches, per basket	0 50 @ 0 60
Pears, per basket	0 50 @ 0 60
Apples, per barrel	1 25 @ 3 50
Watermelons, each	0 20 @ 0 30
Grapes, per basket	0 20 @ 0 30

POULTRY.	
Large chickens, per pair	0 80 @ 1 00
Medium chickens	0 50 @ 0 60
Fowls, per pair	0 60 @ 0 70
Turkey hens	0 65 @ 0 80
Geese, each	0 60 @ 0 75
Ducks, per pair	0 75 @ 1 00
Pigeons, per pair	0 25 @ 0 00
Squabs, per pair	0 30 @ 0 00

DAIRY PRODUCE.	
Print butter, choice, per lb.	0 22 @ 0 25
Creamery	0 23 @ 0 24
Good dairy butter	0 15 @ 0 18
Mild cheese	0 12 @ 0 14
Strong cheese	0 12 @ 0 14
Eggs, strictly new laid	0 40 @ 0 00
Case eggs	0 14 @ 0 16
Honey, per lb.	0 10 @ 0 12
Maple sugar, per lb.	0 08 @ 0 10
Maple syrup	0 60 @ 0 70

MEATS.	
Beef, choice, per lb.	0 12 @ 0 15
"common	0 08 @ 0 10
Mutton, per lb.	0 10 @ 0 12
Lamb, per lb.	0 10 @ 0 12
Veal, per lb.	0 08 @ 0 12
Pork, per lb.	0 10 @ 0 12
Ham, per lb.	0 13 @ 0 15
Lard, per lb.	0 8 @ 0 10
Sausages, per lb.	0 10 @ 0 12
Bacon, per lb.	0 13 @ 0 15

FISH.	
Pike, per lb.	0 08 @ 0 10
Haddock, per lb.	0 06 @ 0 07
Bullheads, per lb.	0 8 @ 0 00
Whitefish, per lb.	0 10 @ 0 00
Cod, per lb.	0 06 @ 0 07
Halibut, per lb.	0 00 @ 0 15
Smelts, per lb.	0 00 @ 0 06
Mackerel, each	0 00 @ 0 15
Finnan haddies, per lb.	0 00 @ 0 10
Fresh salmon, per lb.	0 15 @ 0 20
Sturgeon, per lb.	0 08 @ 0 10

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This perfected apparatus, destroying all smoke from any kind of boiler, necessarily economizes fuel to the maximum point. The smoke, which is simply escaping gas, being returned to the grate and there consumed, it naturally follows that this smoke, with the gas included, takes the place of the fuel, which is thus economized.

The cheaper coal is that which produces the most smoke, consequently a surplus of smoke saves the coal, the former thus becoming a new element of heat. This is a further economy without saying anything about the cleanliness and absolute satisfaction produced.

The new "Jubilee Smoke Consumer" is the only one giving these astonishing results, it also being the only one guaranteed for a great length of time.

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 purify the atmosphere, everywhere polluted by the volumes of smoke daily emitted from the many steamboats, manufactories and locomotives.

Collegio Bede is the name given to the new English College at Rome by Pope Leo, in honor of St. Bede the Venerable. He rejected the names Pio and Leonino.

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Five Performances Daily, in Our New Basement.

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ADMISSION, - - 5 Cents

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Out of town customers can shop very easily by mail if they only care to use the advantage of our mail order system. They get the benefit of the best buying experience, and the best money's worth.

No matter where you live you should know this store. Most people are learning every day how simple and economical shopping by mail is.

If you can't come in person, write for anything you want, or send a letter for samples and information. It's the business of our mail order department to attend to such.

Our Illustrated Winter Catalogue just published, containing one hundred and seventy pages, mailed free to any address in the world.

High Class Dress Goods and Silks.

Direct from Paris, received only yesterday, about 25 Elegant New Dress Robe Lengths, there's no two alike and for richness of style and beauty of pattern cannot be equalled anywhere else. These handsome Robe Lengths will be shown for the first time on Monday.

HIGH-CLASS DRESS ROBES.

New Dress Robes, just received, in handsome fancy plaids, with black camels' hair surface, nothing shown like them before, only one in each color \$12.60.

New Silk and Wool Modern Robes, in beautiful bright colored grounds with raised black floral designs, 7 yards each, no two alike, \$16.80.

New Jacquard Opale Robes, in all the latest and richest colorings, with black braided Sidney pattern, very unique and stylish, \$18.90.

New Dress Robes, up to \$25.00.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

RICH NEW SILKS.

New Veloutine Moire Silks, a full range of all the latest colorings with bright Venetian and Roman stripes, a Parisian novelty, special for ladies' skirts, 80c.

New Gwender Checked Taffeta Silks, one of the latest European Novelties for Ladies' Waists, just opened, in all the leading shades, \$1.10.

New Tartan and Fancy Plaid Taffeta Silks, in large and small designs and choicest colorings, \$1.30.

New Moire Velour, in all colors, \$1.35.

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