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VOL. XLV., NO: 18.

A POWERFUL ADDRESS.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1895.

"THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND EDUCATION."

REV. DR. CONATY'S SECOND SERMON IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH ; DELIVERED ON SUN-DAY EVENING, THE TENTH NOVEMBER-A MAGNIFICENT EXPLANATION OF THE MOST BURNING SUBJECT OF THE DAY-A VAST CONGREGATION OF APPRECIATIVE LISTENERS.

In our last issue we publised Rev. Dr. Conaty's splendid sermon, delivered at High Mass on the occasion of the reopening of St. Patrick's Church. We give, this week, the full text of the evening address ; one of the most eloquent ever heard in the grand old church, and given to the largest assembly that ever thronged its aisles since the funeral of the late Hon. T. D. McGee. There was scarcely standing room in the immense elifice, and a complete silence reigned as the Rev. Doctor spoke as follows :--

"There is no other foundation than that which is haid, which is Christ Jesus." 1 Cor. 11, 14.

The Conference which has been suggested is on the important question of education, both as to the history of the Catholic Church in education, as also to the underlying principle which guides the Church in her work in education. We are aware that the age in which we live is claimed to be the golden age of universal free education. Its proud boast is that it has broken the seals from the temples of learning and dispensed with prodigal hand the treasures which had been hidden from the many. It is true that its advance in science has had the stride of the giant, while with princely munificence it bestows the fruits of its labors upon all who are willing to receive them. But it is not true that science owes everything to this age, nor is it true that free education owes its origin to these latter days.

This is an age of iconoclasm. It worships the present and belittles the past. It is lost in complacency of self, and quietly ignores its debt of gratitude to all that has preceded it. It is all sufficient, and regards itself as the only leader of all things. But the mighty river cannot despise the simple, unpretentious spring whence it derives its source of life and power. Neither can it disregard the beautiful lakes, which, emptying into it, give it the strength and volume with which it rushes on to be lost in the great ocean. The ivycolored ruin tells the tale of a people's history, and the unearthed fossil tells of history, and the unearthed fossil a mighty age long past; so the education of a people, so the science of an age, may be traced back to the genius and character of the men who laid the foundation of the building, now perhaps rebuilt and ornamented into a perfect beauty, It is well for us to be truthful, and truth must lead us to gratitude toward the past, out of which has come the stream that has borne to us on its running waters the heritage of the education and the learning of the nations, before which we sit in admiration of genius and scholarship, to copy the models placed before our student thought.

the poor of the neighborhood received not only their education free, but also food and clothing. Anglo-Saxon records tell of Theodoric, Archbishop of Canterbury, sent by the Pope in 668 to propagate schools in the Anglo-Saxon church, where the classics, the three R's. and music were prominent subjects of instruction, and with rhetoric, astronomy natural sciences and medicine, formed a course worthy of a school of our advanced age. Glastonbury, Yarrow, Canterbury and Iona had such monastic schools, where for nearly a thousand years history and faith found a common home. And all this in those days when England had the common faith of Chris-

tendom and was a faithful subject of Rome. Those were days when for three three centuries Ireland was one grand university, whence issued the light which illuminated all Europe, and where, as Count De Montalambert tells us, the poor and the rich, the peasant as well as the prince, had access and paid nothing.

Ireland was learned, and Ireland taught the world for six centuries; and it ill becomes the worshippers of a so-called civilization to be blind to the truth that her temples of learning were sealed or destroyed by the Pagan Dane, and some centuries later by the Protestantized Norman and English, whose penal laws would legislate the Irish people into ignorance.

The eleventh century saw the decline of the monastic system and the rise of scholasticism, and the universities of Paris, Padua, Salamanca, Oxford, Cambridge and Bologna developed out of the early schools and became centres of higher thought under the munificence of religious princes and the approbation of Bishops of the Church. The University of Paris was cradled in the sanctuary of Notre Dame. Near the foundations of them all you will find the monks, and in nearly all of them Irish monks, fleeing from Erin or as missionaries from lona, bearing with them the precious manu-scripts of the Irish, which are to-day the wonder and delight of European university scholars.

Religious differences culminating in the Reformation crippled the work of the Church, and especially in the English speaking world kept the work of the Church from the pages of history lest acter. Hence, from the beginning, as at the Reformation be without a reason for work of the ages is the work of to-day. See the Catholic to-day. Church in every land. See it here in America, with its system of schools America, with its system of schools church from the beginning, and long it addition to this very successful pro-covering the land with the highest forms Grecian and Roman philosophy. It granme. Mrs. Monk and Miss Sharpe of educational power. School and college Christianized art and philosophy, in order and university opening their doors to to teach both its duty to the children of the rich and poor alike and dispensing God. Iterating to all. The work of old was not fully renewed until our Summer Schools tional movement of to-day speaks not fully renewed until our Summer Schools and the school room but also in art to which addition to this very successful pro-to teach both its duty to the children of fully renewed until our Summer Schools tional movement of to-day speaks not began to give to the masses of the people only in the school-room, but also in art, to which all the flowers, candles and what our colleges give to the few. Under in architecture and in music. the inspiration of the Church and in answer to the demands of the people the professors of our colleges and university, our clergy and laity in scholarship. willingly come to these Summer Schools to answer the questions in which the people are interested, in religion, in science, philosophy, history and literature. At Plattsburgh, by the banks of Champlain, with wood and mountain scene, our Catholics gather in their days of rest to re-vive some of the monastery schools of old and hear the wisdom of ripe scholarship. What a record we night make of our Church in her efforts for the education of the people in every line of mental endeavor. Far beyond the horizon which limits the vision of many who rail against the Church is a vast array of scholars, not national, but universal in all the sciences, in every language

worthy of the name should consider not merely as a force, but as a necessary and essential force? The educational thought of the Catholic Church is that life should be the imitation of Christ, who is God's word and God's expression of life.

Education which merely reads nature and rises no higher than nature is dwarfed and not fully developed. It is stunted and not full grown. Christ is the fact which explains all things, mirrors all things. Where Christ is not, is darkness and not light, death and not life, the shadow of truth and not truth itself. Education which eliminates God is but the shadow and not the substance, thistles and not grapes, the dead sea apple and not the rich, ripe fruit. Where intellect is trained and not heart as well it is but the development of one side and the neglect of the other; the training of one limb and the numbing of the other; making the limping, halting creature, who lacks beauty, symmetry, and strength; making the dwarf and not the man, the hideous and not the beautiful, the abnormal and not the per

fect. The Roman Catholic Church, in the educational idea, views man as a whole: sees in him, not merely an animal to be trained, a mind to be developed, but a body and soul to be educated in all their faculties for the end of their creation ; a body in its faculties to be trained in all its parts, and a soul in its faculties to be fitted to guide the body. A man is one in his personality, so should he be one in his education—a perfect harmony of action, and all in a character befitting a Christian and a child of God and man.

Those who reject the supernatural, who blindly follow reason, who find in life the only reasons for life, will sneer at this position; but we are now defining and defending Catholic truth, and not rationalistic, agnostic ideas. Neither are we arguing with these latter, but simply stating the facts of our belief. With a mission from God to teach the Gospel, the Catholic Church has demanded and demands that the Gospel principles should be the life, the soul, of the education of her children ; that religion should be the atmosphere in which man's training should be perfected; that Christ should be the ideal character upon which man should mould his charpresent, the Roman Catholic Church has the school-room as well as into the Church, and makes him a model of all character. This thought possessed the Church from the beginning, and fought

of God destined for heaven. She is too to all sense of honor and duty as to be old to be deceived by the notion that asthetic culture or mind development alone can save nations, for she can remember Greece and Rome, whose downfall she she will tell of pagan philosophy which failed to save society. And so the Catholic Church stands for

education to-day, but Christian educa-tion, because she knows Jesus Christ and believes in him. Be loyal to her teachings, be loyal to her rights. Study her history in education. Remember that liberty, enlightenment and progress are new names of very old things ; that the Catholic Church is the mother of liberty enlightenment and progress because she is the teacher whom Christ sent into the world, and Christ brought liberty and true enlightenment. Be true to her and and you will be true to Him, for He is the only true foundation.

MONTREAL FREE LIBRARY.

The Annual Antumn Tea on Saturday

The seventh annual autumn tea in aid of the Free Library on Bleury street was held on Saturday afternoon at Hall & Scott's rooms on St. Catherine street, which were crowded to overflowing.

Excellent tea, coffee and cakes in abundance were supplied by the lady organizer, Mrs. C. F. Smith. Chrysanthemums diffused a fragrance decidedly Japanese throughout the hall.

Miss Guerin, with her usual tact and excellent management, succeeded in making the bon-bon table more attractive than ever.

The assistants were Mrs. E. Guerin, the Misses Dansereau, Miss Maude Me-Shane, Miss Sexton, Miss Geoffrion, Miss Duhamel, and Miss Sicotte. At the flower table the ladies assisting were: Mrs. Herbert McKeon, Miss Burstall, Miss Bonet, Miss Smith, Miss Toner, Miss Mercier and Miss Burns.

Mrs. Monk has already made her reputation in musical circles, and in organizing the programme was ably assisted by Miss Teresa Macdonell and Miss Sharpe. Amongst those who contributed to the afternoon's enjoyment were : Miss McAndrews, whose singing was much appreciated; Mr. Ed. Quivron, whose clarionct playing was greatly admired. Miss Howard's really fine voice created a favorable and lasting impression. Mr. Algernon Read Taylor sang as usual with much skill and expression. Miss Macdonnell's piano solos were a great addition to this very successful pro-

slaves of that most vile of curses-in-temperance. Then were announced in order the different participants of the evening's programme, of whom each and witnessed. It is useless to tell her that every one earned well-merited praise, morality independent of religion is a as was evinced by the volley of applause sufficient basis for public education, for attendant upon their disappearing from the stage. The select and beautiful playing of the Mandolin club was, as usual, highly appreciated.

Special mention is due Mr. Millington for his pleasing selection of songs which. in truth, were captivating, especially as they were so beautifully and carefully sung. All were sorry to have been disappointed in their expectations of hearing Miss Alice Herbert and Miss Lizzie O'Byrne who, unfortunately indisposed through cold contracted, could not entertain their many admirers. The pleasing event of the evening were the remarks of the renowned M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C. who though, as he said, unprepared, showed by the depth of his perception. clearness of ideas and grand delivery that he was the proper man in whom full confidence could be placed were his services ever needed by the English-speak-ing people of Montreal. He spoke on Temperance and declared that he from his connection as a lawyer with criminal cases, feared not to assert that 90 per cent of evil perpetrated was due to the

abuse of intoxicating liquor. Assuredly St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society have reason, judging from their success, to be proud of themselves, their parish and society. Long may they be SIGNARF.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MISS HATCHETTE. It is our painful duty this week to record the early death of a promising, widely respected and much beloved young lady, in the person of Miss Ellen Mary Isabel—familiarly Nellie—the cherished daughter of our popular fellowcitizen, Mr. John Hatchette, of the Customs Department, Montreal. The sad event took place on the 14th instant, at her father's residence, 1058 Dorehester street. The funeral, which was largely attended by a number of sorrowing and sympathizing triends, took place on Monday morning, to St. Anthony's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery. We desire to convey our deep and sincere sympathy to the bereaved father and relatives in this their hour of athliction, and while lamenting the early ' death of the good and loving daughter that God has taken, we can, with a conidence springing from her truly Catholic life, unite with assurance in the prayers that the Church offers up for the repose of her soul.

THE LATE MR. R. L. GAULT. Mr. R. L. Gault, of the firm of Gault Bros., whose death was announced a few days ago, was an Irishman, and came to this country in his youth. By the dint of courage and perseverance he worked himself up to the position of a leader amongst men in the commercial circles of this city. Although professing a dif | in which the news of the death of the ferent faith to that of our fellow-countrymen generally, he was ever ready to do Papal authorities and the deceased's late a kindly act for them, and during the course of his long and successful career delle Frato, in that city. The intima-rendered many services in that way in tion of the distinguished prelate's his own quiet and unostentatious manner. We join the citizens generally in] expressing our sympathy to the family of the deceased in this sad hour of their

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

Reopening Ceremonies Took Place on Sunday.

St. Bridget's Parish was en fete in a religious sense on Sunday. Special cere-monies were held in the church in the morning in commemoration of the reairs which have been done to the interior of the sacred edifice. Archbishop Fabre was present, assisted by the Rev. H. Consineau, superior of the College of Ste. Therese, and Rev. Father Daniel, S.J., of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Solemn high Mass was sung, the High Priest being the Very Rev. Canon Bruchesi, of St. James Cathedral. The celebrant was the Rev. Father Larue, procurator of the seminary, the deacon being the Rey. Father Picotte.

The other priests present in the sanc-tuary were Rev. Father Lonergan, the parish priest : Very Rev. Father Johoin, Superior of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, and the Rev. Father Lecompte, O.M. L. Calixte Dupras, J. Trudel, J.J. Rouleau, T. Brunet, P. O'Donnell, Vezina, Gauthier, Charpentier, Valois, Perron, Gervais, Monreau, Therien, Leclere, Robillard and Ethier.

Canon Bruchesi preached an eloquent sermon, founded on the Book of Kings, in the course of which he pointed out that, if the temple raised to the worship and glory of God should be kept holy and be decorated in gorgcous fashion, so far as the means of the congregation allowed, having for their example the temple of Solomon in Jerusalem, the internal temple, the human heart, which was the Temple of the Holy Ghost, should be kept still more holy, and should be ornamented with the graces and blessings of the Almighty.

In the atternoon His Grace blessed the large and costly school of St. Bridget, which was erected by the Rev. James Lonergan, the parish priest, and which will stand as a durable memorial to his zeal and energy, both in the cause of religion and education. The school, which is under the able superintendence of the Rev. Brother Director Andrew, has an attendance of 700 boys. It is characterized by the three essentials of a large educational institution-it is very spacious, it is well lighted, and it is well ventilated. It has been creeted on the most : + roved modern principles of architer is and bygiene. The top storey of the school consists of a hall with a large platform, and with a seating capacity of 1,050. Last summer the prizes were distributed to the boys in this hall. It is also used for meetings, entertainments, etc.

The members of the C.M.B.A. assembled in the church in the evening and listened to an eloquent sermon delivered by the Rev. Father Larocque, of the Church of St. Louis de France.

THE LATE MGR. O'BRYEN.

The strangest thing in educational circles to-day is that while there is much boasting there is but a sneer for the Catholic Church, which is classed as an old fogy institution, with traditions singularly out of place in an age as advanced as ours; represented as opposed to every moral and social improvement, condemning every effort for freedom, and wedded irrevocably to ideas in direct conflict with the best aspirations of man.

It seems hard to believe that thinking men, students of history, can so far forget the debt which the world of letters owes to the Catholic Church, and in particular to her monks and religious of every age, and especially of the ages so called dark. Can they forget that for 1,500 years the world was governed by her, and that during these long ages of undisturbed possession she held the key to all the treasures of learning, and instead of consigning them, like another Bluebeard, to destruction, she preserved them with sacred care and transmitted using her gifts?

The world ought not to forget that those monks, whom books have pictured as pampered idlers and voluptuous gluttons, spent their days and nights in transcribing the literature of the ancients, building schools, teaching the illiterate, and giving to the world an example of free schools. The schools of to-day take pride in their work of enlightening man, but they should not fail to see their early types in those schools of Alexandria, Jerusalem, Odessa, Smyrna, Ephcous and Antioch, where. under the shadow of the cathedral of the Roman Catholic bishop, the Gospel of Christ was taught side by side with the classics of Greece and Rome, and the science of numbers from ancient Egypt. As the masters of our schools dilate upon study to advantage the sayings of the Roman doctrine, taught the second and and unravelled the elegancies of classic

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and every country. It is often a cause for wonder that men who live in the great world and profess acquaintance with current events, a knowledge of distant schools and the scholarship of remote peoples, should be so blindly ignorant of what is going on at their very doors, and constantly repeat the foolish accusations that the Catholic Church is a for to the education of the people and an ally of ignorance.

Now, we come to the question, What is the underlying principle of the Catholic Church in the educational move-ment to-day? The answer is, that it is the same underlying principle for which the Catholic Church itself exists. It is through her aisles is freighted with the to establish the kingdom of God in the names of men who have seemed to have them to the ages that malign her while lives of men. It is to diffuse the truths heard the heavenly strains and adapted of Christ confided to it. It is to preserve Christianity by making Christianity the | Palestrina, Rossini, Liszt, and Gounod soul of education. The Catholic Church have been great because of the sweet inbuilds its education upon beliet in Jesus fluence of the holy sacrifice in honor of Christ. It starts with the principle that | which their sweetest music was written. man is soul and body-soul as well as | Painting venerates her for the soul which body, and soul more than body-that | filled a Raphael, a Da Vinci and a Fra the whole man, physical, intellectual, Angelico. spiritual, is to be equally developed and Iruly t developed altogether ; that the most important part of a man is his soul, because it is the immortal part. In its olic Church blessed Columbus discovereducation, it directs attention to the end for which man has been created, and all its education is to fit a man to reach that en 1 It takes no chances. It believes that man is a moral being; that his highest and best gifts are not intellectual, but spiritual-that spirit domimates. It looks upon nature as a book | and her children, lay and cleric, in every the beauties of education, may they not in which man reads God! that as man's spoken word should be the expression of great teachers Origen, Tertullian, Basil his internal thought in order to be true, and Augustine, who, under the light of and as this internal thought is only true when it squares with God's truth-so all third centuries the flowers of rhetoric education is simply to teach the truth seeks to destoy God. She is a foe to that of God, to know God's word, and make advancement which means infidelity, song? It is true in later years nations deemed and in his language; that the word of the monsble to engage in chivalry God is the truth of God, and the knowl-than study, and relegated learning to the edge of God is truth. Is not this the stand his works; that progress, social, monks; but this brought the monastic polylest ideal of education? system, with its exterior schools, where power, and a good which all education secure to man his true rights as a child could be found in St. Gabriel's so dead go out of his own hands.

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I see before me a mighty cathedral, its Gothic spires and arches, all telling of Christian architecture. On its walls I read the names of Michael Angelo, Bramanti, Pugin and Keeley ; I hear its organ strains resound through its aisles, and the music of heaven seemed adapted to earthly ears, and I hear the names of Mozart, Haydn, Palestrina and Gounod I see its paintings, and the world vener-ates the Raphaels, the Da Vincis and Fra Angelico's. I ask whence their inspiration? I look at the altar and there here I find it. In Jesus Christ, the victim of the Sacrifice, the High Priest, in Him who is the foundation stone of Christian faith.

Now, can any man look upon the Christian Catholic temple as it stands in the world to-day and not attest to the work which it is doing in education? or, after all, education is not merely in the master's word from his desk to the pupils seated in the forms before him. Education is in everything that tends to develop the human mind, to ennoble the human heart, to educate, instruct and perfect man. As a cathedral in its mas-sive form rises from the earth, and its Gothic arches spring into being, and its lofty spire, like an uplifted finger, points to heaven, it tells a story of the Church in education. In her, architecture has had its highest inspiration, and the mighty names of a Michael Angelo, a Bramanti, a Pugin and a Keeley shine from her walls. The song that resounds them to earthly cars. Mozart, Haydn,

Iruly the Catholic Church is the mother of art. I look at my country's history and what do I find? 'The Cathing a new world, and De Soto and Marquette finding a mighty river. She it is who gave refuge to Dante, exiled from his native Florence. She crowned Petrarch as a lyric poet. She honored De Cusa proclaiming the truth of the solar system. She encouraged art and science. age, have been blessed by her in their efforts to read all the secrets of nature. She is the friend of progress, but it is progress with God. Shei, the foe of that science which is merely material and

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refreshments are donated and sold for the benefit of the library. There are 6000 volumes. These have been lent and re-lent during the year. So that 16,000 changes have appeared on the books.

THE BELLS OF ST. HENRI.

The ceremony of blessing the new bells of the St. Henri Church took place Sunday afternoon, in presence of an immense throng of the faithful of the parish. Monsignor Fabre, who was accompanied by several of the clergy from the city, and Rev. Father Decarie, cure of the church, performed the religious exercises, which were marked with much earnestness and devotion. The function took place in front of the sacred editice. A covered platform had been erected. which was gaily decorated with flags and banners, and in which were placed the four new bells, a description of which has already been published in these columns.

At the close of the proceedings the tone being much admired. The bells have been named "Leon," "Remi," West. Henri" and "Edouard Charles," the latter being called after Archbishop Fabre. There were also very interesting religious exercises during the day conducted in the church, which was elaborately and beautifully decorated for the occasion.

After the blessing of the bells, a sumptuous banquet was held in the Town Hall. Dr. Lanctot presided in the absence of Mayor Dagenais, who was indisposed, and among the large number present were: Hon. J. E. Robidoux, Senator Desjardins, Recorder Larochelle, Councillors Delorme, Labrecque, Senecal, Guay, Rev. Father Decarie, parish priest; Messrs. Larose, Godeur, H. Lachapelle, and Chief of Police Masse.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. GABRIEL'S.

On Thursday evening last the doors of St. Gabriel's academic hall were thrown open to a vast concourse of people eager to be entertained by the members of St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Bencht Society, who had secured some of Montreal's finest talent for the purpose of permitting their many admirers to enjoy a very pleasant evening's entertainment. At 8.15 the curtain arose, when on the scene appeared Miss Maggie O'Byrne, St. Gabriel's talented organist, who, jealous of her reputation heretofore acquired, spared no pains in her selection, and was most successful in her rendition of difficult but charming pieces. The rev. pastor then stepped forward, as he was



bereavement.

Rev. Hospice Germain, a retired priest, lied at the Presbytery of St. Vincent de Paul on Saturday evening, at the age of 69- The rev. gentleman had long been connected with missions, and had been one of the first missionaries to follow the late Archbishop Tache to the North-

THE "PASSING-BELL"

Miss Florence Peacock, writing in the Dublin Review, thus speaks of one of many beautiful customs which were destroyed or mutilated beyond recognition at the rise of Protestantism : "In streets. A splendid programme, an arpre-Reformation times what is now usually termed the 'passing-bell,' and rung an hour or two after death, was then really and truly a 'passing-bell;' for it was rung when the soul appeared to be at the point of dofling the mortal for the immortal, but before death had actually taken place. Its object was to let people know by its solemn sound that one amongst them was in extremis, and to remind them that it was their duty to spare a few minutes from the cares of this world to pray that the soul so soon to be beyond earthly help might turn toward God and His saints. Then some time after death had taken place, it was again rung; and this time it was known as the 'soul-bell,' and was sounded to b t all know that the time for earthly contrition had passed away, and to beg them to pray for the final repose of the departed."

The custom of ringing the passing-bell before the death of a parishioner, say: the Ave Maria, will surely commend it self to the clergy, and could easily be restored, at least in towns and villages. It was a public act of faith and charity is beautiful as it must have been helpfu to the fleeting spirit.

There are but two biographers who can tell the story of a man's lile. One is the announced to make the opening remarks. He delineated the nature of the society, its workings and successes, and felt henry to he sole to the society of a marks file. One is the Record-ing Angel. The autobiographer cannot be trusted to tell the whole truth, and

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The Rev. Martin Callaghan, of St. Patrick's Church, has received a letter from his brother, who is attending the Canadian College at Rome, in which the latter gives a description of the manner late Mgr. O'Bryen was received by the congregation at the church of St. Andrea demise was received, he says, with feelings of surprise, regret and sorrow.

The Pope was most visibly affected by the news of the death of his friend and domestic chaplain, and throughout the whole of the Papal precioets the greatest sympathy was expressed at his sudden acmise. On Oct. 31, a solemn requiem Mass was chanted at the Church of St. Andrea delle Frato, the celebrant being Mgr. Kelley, rector of the Irish College in the Eternal City. Among the attaches of the Papal household present were Archbishop Stolor and Mgr. Stanley. The service was unusually impressive, the vast church being filled to the doors with an immense congregation.

ST MARY'S CONCERT.

Don't forget the grand concert on Thursday (to-morrow) evening, in St. Mary's Hall, corner of Craig and Panet ray of talent, cheap tiesets and a good inject, all should suffice to attract a crowded hall. "Come one, come all!"

PERSONAL.

We have to thank Mr. John McCabe, of St. Marthe, P.Q., one of our oldest subscribers and truest triends of the TRUE WITNESS, for his kindness to sending us copies of all the numbers of the paper that were missing from our files. Mr. McCabe drew our attention to a slight mistake in two of the dates that we had given ; but as was easily seen the issues required were those of the dates next to those mentioned. I. a parasaut to notice that so many or our or ous are careful renders and pr server on curpapers, it is encouraging to event but an we write is not "written in w or." but remains in the households of the y-

After the just main in a family, we barn to look upon the grave in a different light from our former wont. We feel a kind of partnership in it. We are strangers no more to its effect and power-The moral nature is improved by that which so anguished the mental. Wishes and hopes become ours, which the world could not give us ; and even when we are leaving the earth for ever, we dwell on the probability of those departed Angels watching over the struggles of the Spirit, and being its guides in its flight through distant worlds, to the throne of God.

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A REMARKABLE SERMON

C STREET

BY ARCHBISHOP CLEARY, IN ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, KINGSTON.

WRAT THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION TEACHES-RESTING IN THE HOPE OF RESUMED TION TO LIFE ETEENAL.

swear to him at the near of his dearethat they will carry his bones out of Egypt to the analor Canasin to be buried with his nations, the expressions of a seminant inducted in our farmer een stitution, a craving of nature torassociation in death with those when we used in life. It has existed a mong all nothers from the beginning, even amongst the se who had fallen away from the true re-ligion proclaimed by God to the first parents in Paradise, and had practically forgotten the doctrine of the resurrection. of the desh. But this sentiment and strengthened by christianity.

THE IS SANCTIFIED

death on the day of general resurrection. it into activity from the first moment of and were, at the approach of death same true agitation, and distress, caused by

manifold prayer and psalmody and the light of torches and the fragrance of in-cense, and the aspersion of holy water all around the sacred area, she beseeches God to purify and bless and sanctify and consecrate the ground wherein the bodies of her children shall rest, and prays Him to raise them up on the great judgment day in company with the blessed, to share with them the joys of everlasting PAGAN SYMBOLS IN CEMETLEILS—NOT TO PERMIT URNS TO SURMOUNT COLUMNS tilth and invasion of unclean spirits, that her children may rest quictly in the

she implores the Lordon high to appoint At High Mass in St. Mary's Cathedrai one of His holy angels to be the guardian Kingston on Sunday, November 10, the of the cometery, and watch over the Archidshop preached on the sacredness i sleepers day and night forever. In hardue to constian cometeries and the mony with all this sacredness of the shocking outrage committed the 10° Catholic cometery, she strictly forbids vious Sunday morning by the medical any profane use to be made of the reststudents of Queen's. He also delivered ing place of the dead; and in the same an instruction on the honorable office of spirit she forbids any persons to be physicians in society and the proper spirit sile formes any persons to be buried there except her own children training that should be given to as ir-who have died in her peace, peace with her being peace with God. Those who The Archibishop took for his text depart this life with blasphemy of Genesis 17th chapter and 29th verse and Jesus Christ or pertinacions denial 50th chapter, 24th verse. He said this of His teachings upon their lips; act of the patriarch Jacob calling to likewise all who have incurred her him on his deathbod his son deservic and censure of excommunication or have requiring him to swear not to bury him dived scandalous lives in opposition to in Egypt, but to take him to Hebron, in His law, and have died without repentthe and of fanaas, and there to bury ance, are peremptorily excluded from him baside his with Rachel, and his burial in the sacred place where the fathers. Abraham and Isanet the act bodies of the good and just and holy realso of loseph in making his be does, pose in the hope of resurrection to life eterna.

STEALING THE LODIES OF THE PEAD,

The archbishop then referred to the seaminations outrage committed against the Catholic population of Kingston last Sunday morning. He detailed the circonstances connected with it, and deplored the descention of the sacred place: the stealing of the bodies of the dead that by in the vanit awaiting interment in the grave ; the paintal shock that had disturbed the minds and hearts | ing patient with reverence, tally confor the citizens, not alone the Catholics practice has been intensified and whose dearest iriends its steeping in that connetery and are exposed to similar sa-

criagious invasion at the hands of the since gaug of young rockless burghars, by grace and faith and the solid hope of that likewise our Protestant neighbors of our rising together from the set theory of pevery denomination r and finally, the distruction of our church property by ty everlasting glory. The Christian regime wrenching of the locks from the rigion teaches that the death of the just [heavy iron gate and the smashing of the is not, properly speaking, death ; it is inner double planked door that secured. not the extinction of life; for the sour, as we thought the sanctified vanit from the nobler substance in man's composi- nocturnal violation. The deed was done tion, and the seat and active principle, with savage receivy, of which the naked of life, survives the dissolution of the Zulus of Africa would be ashamed. It bond between the flesh and the spirit; involves many crimes against religion and so long as man's soul lives, the man's and society, against the dving and the is not dead. The apostles of Jesus Christ [dead, and against public and priand His Catholic Church in all ages vate right and the order of civil lite. speak of death as a sleep, a mere tene ; His grace mentioned that he feit it to porary subsidence of life in the body bohis duty to investigate the case at until the trumpet of the archangel shall ' once, and before the lapse of twenty-fourawaken us and call us forth trent the mours he had obtained abundant evigrave for instantaneous union of the dense to prove that the sacrilegious body with the soul--the same body with burgiars were students of the medical dence to prove that the sacrilegious the same soul that vivined and quica energy in this city. It was competent for him to put the case into the hands of our existence-thenceforth to share its the police and orities and bring those destiny for all eternity in immortal bilss andaetons young men to justice and or never-ending misery according to the dodge them in the penitentiary. He pregood or evil works that had been done bereal, now ver, to show elemency, if he in the flesh. Hence the church treats could have the stolen bodies restored to her children at death and after death the vauit and obtain a guarantee from with the tenderest regard and reverence the governors of the university that this for their bodies, remembering that they crime shall not be repeated by the stu-had been throughout our earthly career dents of Queen's it any future time, the living temples of the Hory Ghest. This gentle method who willies to allay

and by God's power and by means of the medicines that God has created out of the earth. With what dignity should be not comport himself, and with what reverence and holy fear ought he not enter into the house of the sick and cherish the thought that he is the agent of the the treatment of sick and suffering humanity. You have heard the warning given in this passage to all of us in the hour of sickness : "My son, in thy sick-ness pray to the Lord and He shall head thee. Turn away from sin and order grave, and enjoy what she calls sweet re-pose till the day of resurrection. Finally from all offence." This is the first duty

THE SICK CHRISTIAN,

after which he is to seek the physician's aid, that the cure, which he asks God to perform, may be legitimately effected through the agency of the physician, His appointed minister. "Then," says the scripture that is, after the sick man has partified his soul by prayer and penance and the sacrifice of the altar, "then give place to the physician, for the Lord created him: and they (the physicians) shall beseech the Lord, that He would prosper what they give for ease and remedy." Here is a grand lesson to all physicians. They are required, not only to be mindful that they are the ministers of God to the sick person, but that all healing is from God, and all the honor of successful treatment belongs to God, and it is their duty to be eech the ¿ Scated with his family in the stalls of a Lord in humble and assiduous prayer to third-rate variety house, the Irishman prosper their work for ease and remedy | of their patients. Consider therefore what sort of man a physician should be, what should be his character and qualideations, and what kind or training he should receive throughout his college course to fit him for this high and sacrod office. The most prominent among the characteristics of the physician, as defined by the Holy Ghost, is that he be a religious minded, God-fearing man, who will approach the bedside of his sufferscious that he has to deal with the most wonderful of the Creator's works, the exquisite organization of the human body, and that it is only by God's power and special help he can expect to repair the injuries done to the divine handiwork by the ravages of disease. His grace summarized

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF A PHYSICIAN. First, a religious man in spirit, fearing God and holding his patients in religious regard and reverence as the Creator's noblest handiwork, whose reparation atter injury or sickness is committed to his care and prayerful attentions secondiy, he should be a just and honorable man before society, always watchful, lest through his ignorance or neglect of the study of his professional science he may err in his judgment and apply the wrong method of treatment that may prove fatal to the patient whom he has undertaken to cure and also watchful to keep in strictest confidence, as required by justice and honor, the secrets of the sick-room and of the families whose inner life is revealed to him in his professional intercourse with them ; and thirdly, he should be a man of tenderest -ympathy with all human sufferers, particularly his own patients, manifesting in all his movements and words and actions, in his manner of approaching the bedside of the sick, in his touch and -; eech and the tone of his voice and kindness of look, how fully he sympathizes with the sufferers, and how earn-

estly he desires to effect their cure.

STAGE CARICATURES.

IRISHMEN MISREPRESENTED IN SONG AND DRAMA.

TO THE RACE.

The Celt is undoubtedly a creature of impressionable temperament, whose feelings are as susceptible of great depresion as they are of great exaltation. He is happy and easily pleased, as the world knows him, and the world likes him for it, but as a rule it never knows anything of the great fits of heartsickness to which he is so often subject. His sorrow makes him secretive, and it is only in

the bosom of his own family that he lays his heart's wounds bare. The street and the workshop know him only as a happy-go-lucky tellow and a good companion, and with the desire of being known as such he is often apt to allow his own countrymen and women. More than that, his desire to be pleased often induces him to spend his ready cash in places where foul abuses of himself and and peace. his alleged peculiarities are the chief drawing card. The variety stage is the arena in which those disgusting caricaturists choose to parade themselves and their blatant attempt at wit and humor for his editication and enjoyment. allows himself to be drawn into playing the "great gullible" for once in his life at least.

CELTIC GOOD NATURE CARRIED TOO FAR. There he will sit for hours and see and hear his nationality reviled by those ignorant, loud-monthed imposters who have no more appreciation of the subtle wit and humor which they purpose to display than a Sandwich Islander. The idiotic capers and unintelligible utterances of one of those supposed drunken impositions, so long as they are flung at Pat across the -footlights of one of those places, are sufficient to excite his risibilities to an almost apoplectic pitch, whilst he would be mortified beyond measure were his attention called to one of his unfortunate countrymen in a farless lamentable condition in the public street, and he would probably be much tempted to kick the offender into some quiet retreat, with an admonition to stay there until he was recovered from a

state which brought disgrace upon his country. Why a clever, respectable Irishman will allow himself to be so insulted by those people and the managers who employ them is almost inexplicable. Where he draws the distinguishing line between the reality which excites his wrath and the imposition which arouses his mirth it is hard to imagine.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE ON DECENCY.

Nor is the Irishman alone chosen as the finest exhibition of drunken idiocy by those people. The Irish woman is as often presented to admiring audiences in this interesting state. In addition to this detestable feature of such performances he finds himself treated to the execution-in a cracked soprano or beer-mellowed bass key-of a ballad which, to a jingling and supposedly Irish sounding accompaniment, extols the beauties of the fight at McGinnis' last party, or the exploits of Dooley's goat, wife or bull dog-it does not matter

which, so long as his name is Dooley. When will Irish men and women cease

exhibitions were distasteful to them. they would soon find that there is no one more alive to the interest of his patrons than the manager of such places, and that those gentlemen would soon be forced to cast their roles in respectful lines or not at all, and foul-mouthedness HOW TO SUPPRESS EXHIBITIONS INSULTING and drunkenness would soon fail to be associated with sons of the Emerald Isle. Until such a thing is done these people will continue to portray those isolated cases, which are only thinly scattered over the alleys and miserable courts of the United States, and impose them on the public as vivid realities sketched from amongst the sons of a noble race .-THOMAS D. BOLGER, in Philadelphia Catholic Times.

The religion of Christ is joy-giving. All who embrace it and make it a part of their life have the principle of joy implanted within them. Jesus said of His teachings and their results : "These things have I spoken unto you, that My joy might remain in you, and that your himself to lend a hand in caricaturing joy might be full ?" Sin is the fruitful source of sorrow and condemnation. To be freed from it through the forgiving love of Christ is to be filled with all joy



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10 cents. Ladies' Black Over-Stockings, in all weights and qualities, at rock-bottom prices.

Children's Black Cashmere Hose in all qualities, prices from 25c.

Children's Black Cashmere Hose in all qualities, with double knees, heels and oes, extra heavy, prices from 30c.

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Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests, 25c each. Ladies' Heavy Merino Vests, 50e each. Ladies' Heavy Merino Drawers, 40c a bair.

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Men's Ribbed Wool Shirts, 50c. Men's Ribbed Wool Drawers, 50c. Men's Extra Heavy Wool Shirts, 75c. Men's Extra Heavy Wool Drawers 75c. Men's Heavy Lamb's Wool Shirts, 75c. Men's Extra Fine Lamb's Wool Shirts, \$1.00.





GENEROUSLY GIVEN THE POOR.

GENEROUSLY GIVEN THE POOR. San Elzeario, Tex., June 12,91 4 Two years are you were kind enough to sena me compare that hoenig's Nerve Toule, which I gave to the provide a girls who were suffering from falling the media and they got well after using your excellent remedy. My parish is poor to the utmost, but your churry will be your crown, for utmost, but your churry will be your crown, for and so excellent, cannot but be an eternal re-ward. REV. E. V. LEBRETON.

Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Worcester, Mass., September 3, '91. We are happy to state that the boy on whom Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic was used has en-tirely recovered from St. Vitus' Dance, and has been working for some time with his father. SISTERS OF MERCY.

TREE A Valuable Book on Nerrous Dia-enses and a sample both to any ad dress Poorpatients also get the med-iculo free. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Futher Koeniz, of Fort Warne, Ind., Ince 1616, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bott'e. 6 for Sö.

Large Size. \$1.75. 6 Bottles for Sy. For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON,

1605 Notre Dame street, and by B. E. McGALE, 2123 Notre Dame street.

MAGAZINES.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW for October, 1895, Phila-delphia: Charles A. Hardy, Publisher and Proprietor.

The current issue of this great periodical far more than confirms the reputation it won at its start and has deserveds ly held without interruption during the twenty years of its existence. Each article covers a different field of investigation, and for the most part a different branch of human knowledge-science and philosophy, biography and history, politics and polenics, education and bibliography with the usual supply of critical book notices.

The number opens with one of the best critical articles that Professor Mivart, one of the leading specialists in science to-day, has yet given to the public. Under the apparently paradoxical caption, "The Evolution of Evolution," he makes a most caustic criticism of the Darwinian hobby and its correlative theories, and shows how transformation, as they have taught it, has been inconsistent with itself at the various stages of its development as well as with the true principles of science. Under the title, "Rome and its Recent Ruins," the Rev. Thomas Hughes, S.J., draws a vivid picture of the moral as well as the material havee wrought during the past quarter of a century by the worthics of the Porta Pia and their successors, the plunderers not only of the Church, but of the people of Italy. Then we have the fourth and last of Richard R. Elliott's able analysis of Pilling's "Indian Bibliographics," to which an additional and a sad interest is lent by the announcement, at the close, of this most useful compiler's death at a comparatively early age. What Pope Leo XIII, has done to promote historical research by throwing open the treasures of the Vatican Library and some of the consequent work done there, is tool by Rev. E. Soutif, C.S.C. A truly wonderful listian of eradition made in the post pleasing style by Prof. Charles G. Her-bermann, Ph.D., LL.D., is contained in his treatment of "Education in Ancient Greece," All that is worth knowing of the private and public life of one of the greatest laymen who served the Clauch. and served her well, in the early part of this contury, Count Joseph de Maistre, is told by T. L. L. Teeling, An ex-haustive treatment of the history and status of the trouble over "The School Question in Manitoba" is told by the man most competent to deal with it, John S. Ewart, Q.C., who, though a Protestant, has faithfully served as counsel to the Catholics in their effort to have their just claim established. No more lucid statement of "The Outlook for Ireland" has appeared anywhere than is here given by Bryan J. Clinche. The "Scientific Chronicle," by Rev. Thomas J. A. Freeman, S.J., is a second and concluding article on precious stones, gema and jewels, which is as bright and lustrous as the subject he is treating. And, in conclusion, the book notices deal with really valuable works whose importance is clearly established in the judicious as well as judicial appreciation of them given here.

tified anew by her and resconsecrated with the help sacremental eil of extreme unction and made still more springly.

cum. Thus purified and spiritually em-balmed she lays our lifeless bodies cargratulations

ON THE LAST DAY.

She watches over us and never ceases announcing every hour of the day the pra er of faith and affection, even as a loving mother watches and prays deside the cradle of her sleeping babe, trusting in God that her child will awaken in health and freshness of life. She never prays at the altar or in the divine office appointed for her clergy to be recited. seven times every day, without pouring forth her whole spirit in supplication before the throne of mercy. May the souls of the faithful departed through the mercy of God rest in peace, Amen." She prescribes in like manner for the laity never to forget their departed brethren, and in the prayer of thanksgiving after meals she embodies the same supplication for God's mercy upon the souls departed. Her main thought throughout is that what we call death is but a temporary sleep, to be terminated by the archangel's summons to resurrection. Hence, she calls the place of Catholic burial a cemetery. It is a Greek word signifying dormitory or sleeping chamber. Hence, also, she set her face from the first day of her existence against the pagan practice of cremation, which we see the pagans of the present day striving to introduce among the sects outside the pale of the church. It is doubtless through ignorance that some of our christian people in this country erect monuments to their deceased friends, in the form of columns surmonnted by an urn. The urn is a purely pagan symbol representing the vessel containing the ashes that remain after cremation of the bodies of the dead. It is a public defiance of the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead through the power of the cross of Christ and His victory over sin and death and hell by His death on the cross. It was to be seen too frequently in our Catholic cemeterics when I came to Kingston fifteen years ago. I bade the priests not to permit it any more. It is rarely seen now; but there are nevertheless two or three of these pagan monuments in St. Mary's cemetery in this city. I wish the urn to be removed and the cross substituted for it.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH is displayed in the solemn rites and coremonies with which she consecrates the cemetery. In the centre of the area she plants the Cross of Christ, the symbol of fith and hope in the future resurrection | to men, that He may be honored in His of the silent sleepers. On the arms of of the silent sleepers. On the arms of the cross she fixes lighting candles ex-pressive of the illumination of faith in the midst of the darkness of death. With the heals the sick, he acts in God's name

THE FLAGRANT INSUL 18 MIL TO THE CARDED S.

initiate contact with the flesh of the Accordingly, accommunicated with the Son of flesh through the adorable visit; is versult principal, with the result made shown to all through the letter written. ity the principal to me and read for you fully down to sleep in company with the the moment ago by the vicargeneral. It just, in the hope of our happy meeting its an basest, straightforward letter. It with one another and our mutual cost lex research is tail of mind and indignadeat the misconduct of the students. It points out that he has not the power e directly punish the offenders, since

the medical faculty is largely self-gov-erriez, and its students are brought before the senate for the gravest offences. such as this one. He assures us that steps shall be taken to prevent its recurrence, and should anything of the kind happen again, students who may be suspected shall be at once brought before the senate for trial, and it found guilty, they will be publicly punished. This official guarantee I accepted, said the archbishop, as sufficient security against molestation of us and our holy religion tor the inture ; and being desirous only o protect ourselves without injuring use young men for life and bringing disgrace on their families by the severe penalties that would follow their prosecuis a before the courts of justice, I declared the matter to be at an end when the stolen bodies of the dead were transferred back that day to the Catholic vault.

THE DIGNITY OF A PHYSICIAN.

After dilating on the special impropriety of deeds of violence of sacrilege and insult to religions and domestic feelings by young men who as-pire to the bonorable profession of medicine, his grace delivered an instructive lesson on the dignity of a physician before God and men and the qualifications he is expected to possess in accordance with the office. He read a long passage from the thirty-eighth chapter of the book of Ecclesiasticus and explained the meaning of each verse as he proceeded. It is a remarkable eulogy of the physician and his office by the Holy Ghost, the author of all scripture "Honor the physician," says the sacred writer, "for the Most High hath created him; for all healing is from God. The skill of the physician shall exalt his head, and in the sight of great men he shall be praised." This is a panegyric not bestwed on other professions, how liberal soever and learned they may be, 'Honor the physician, for God hath created him," which means that he is God's minister filling an office directly ordained by the Great Creator for the healing of the manifold diseases to which our fallen nature is subject. "All heal-ing is from God;" but He is pleased to work His healing power through the hysician as His agent. The Most High created medicine out of the earth and hath given the knowledge of their virtue

· Alter all the second

The archishop dwelt at much length on these attributes of the medical pro-tession, and concluded by expressing a hope that the medical students in this eity would receive a careful training in ity would receive a careful training in these virtuous habits to fit them for the sacred and honorable profession they aspire to.--Report of Kingston Whig.

On the face of every person who faithfuily serves God, there is a look of peace. Troubles come to ail, but troubles borne for God's sake and with God's help, leave no bitterness in the heart and no herceness in the eye. The peace of Christ, that surpasses understanding, abides with His elect.



A CONFIDENTIAL CHAT

between two men or women generally develops the fact that one or both are troubled by sickness of some kind. One man is all right except his rheumatism, another has a "slight touch" of dyspepsia, another has bilious headaches, and another is too nerv-ous to sleep well. What's to be done about it? ous to sleep well. What's to be done about it? The situation is serious. Little things have a way of getting big. Big diseases are bad things. Sleeplessness brings irritable nerves, loss of flesh, loss of appetite. Sleep-less people soon get their bodies into such a condition that disease germs find it easy to lodge there and propagate. People die from the aggravation of an aggregation of lit-tle things. The more promptly a disease or disorder is met the more quickly it is cured. Most all sickness starts in the stomach, liver or lungs. Rheumatism, scrofula, ecliver or lungs. Rheumatism, scrofula, ec-zema, consumption, come about because zema, consumption, come about because insufficient, impure or impoverished blood is present. The diseased blood finds the weakest apot in the body and a local symp-tom appears. If the impurity is supplanted with good, rich, red, healthy corpuseles, the disease will have nothing to feed on. If the proper cleansing medicine is sent to the seat of the trouble, it will force out the germs and repair the damage done. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a cleansing, purifying medicine, a blood enricher, a nerve strengthener. It is an

A cleansing, purifying medicine, a blood enricher, a nerve strengthener. It is an efficient tonic, aids digestion, creates healthy appetite and healthy flesh. It does not make people "fat." It makes them strong. It makes useful flesh—solid muscle. It will cure any sickness that has its source in the digestive organs, or through them in the blood.



الله بن الرائد التراثية المحمولية العلية جام المارين.

Did Dugan Do to Him?" and other gems of that ilk? I should imagine an frishman would have greater discriminating powers than such silliness would lead one to suppose

him possessed of. Those disgusting stage performances should be more to him than a means of passing a few hours in enjoyment, and he should be inclined to think for a moment how those exhibitions impress themselves upon Americans and others around him. So long as they see him patronizing such productions and laughing at and enjoying such drunken capers, they may be very well excused for imagining that some kinship at least exists between them and what he does or would wish to do. While he lends his support to their maintenance, what wonder is it that the children cry out. "Hallo, Irish?" when they see a drunkard rolling along the street of an American city.

A STREET INCIDENT.

I was one evening passing through a prominent street in Philadelphia when I noticed a half dozen little boys at play. Two or three of them had enrolled themselves as officers in the peace-preserving interests of their little community. Against an adjacent awning pole, in drunken dissimulation, leaned a little colored fellow, as black as the ace of spades, and it was the duty of those tiny officers to sally forth and arrest this disgraceful member of their settlement. Intagine my surprise when, all unconscious of their youthful satire, these watchful guardians pounced upon the young offender with a joint exclamation of "Here, Irish, you've got to come with us." And those young officers looked as Irish as any son of Kerry might, but the incident only went to show how their young ideas trended. They had proba-bly seen some Irish artist-God save the mark-depict such a case the last time they were at the theatre with their father and mother. The color of the offender did not make the slightest particle of difference when drunkenness was in question. In order to be a good, realistic, arrest-deserving "drunk" he must perforce be an Irishman. Surely no enjoy-ment at all is better than that which leaves such impressions as these. Twenty years from now those same youths, if their young impressions grow with them, remembering what they saw and heard in these days, will not exactly hanker after or take pride in disclosing the fact that they are sons of Irishmen and women. And, as I said before, no one is as much to blame as Irishmen themselves for such a state of things.

EASY AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

If Irishmen were to band themselves together in small numbers and scattor themselves over such theatres and give those performers to understand by vehement but orderly disapproval that their



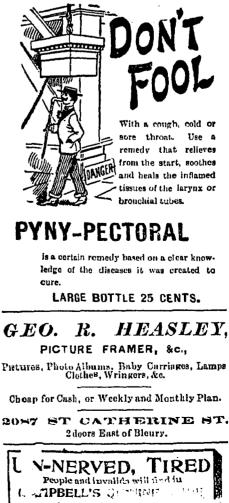


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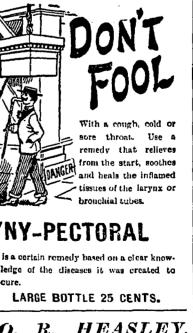
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SALES AN AREA DROMAL OF MANAGER

COR SALE FOR THE MILLION



FOR BREAKING UP A COLD.

"I am much pleased with the paper dolls, which were sent for one trade mark from Hood's Pills and ten cents in stamps. I have taken Hood's Fills and have derived great benefit from them. I suffered a great deal with my back since having typhoid fever, but Hood's Pills have proved beneficial, and are also good for breaking up a cold."-MRS. JOHN J. RUSSELL, S26 Elias street, London, Ont.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

SOME JAPANESE PROVERBS.

Doors have eyes. After death no medicine. Lend, hoping for notning again. Good behavior obliterates ugliness. A small vessel should use small sail. Beggars have no fear of bankruptey. If you want to hurry up, go around. The naked body has nothing to lose. Fortune will call at the smiling gate. Secret virtue shall be rewarded openly. Secret charity opens the vestibule of fortune. A living pauper is better than a dead millionaire. Approach too near to ink, you will be dycd with it. in r is no cordiality for the too freen ister. 11 gi a rat the chance, he will uig.r If there is anything disagreeable to do, do it to morrow. The bird will peck, the beast will

spring, and man will lie. The one lamp of the poor man is equal to ten thousand lamps of the rich man, Kindling, \$2.00. Cut Maple, \$2.50. Tamarae Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks-Stove lengths-Cut any length. J. C. MAOPIARSHID, Rich-mond Square, Tel. \$353.

MARY ANDERSON.

A REAL PROPERTY OF A REA

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE QUEEN OF THE STAGE.

AN EARNEST AND DEVOUT CATHOLIC AND A HAPPY WIFE.

()n any fine sunny evening along the bright, sandy beach of Brighton, in the south of England, a pale and haggard man of about 35 years of age, but whom worry and trouble have prematurely aged, may be seen wheeling a bath chair, in which is reclining a female of the same age. Though sickness has changed her appearance, still the most ensual observer appearance, still the most easthrooserver cunnot but see that "beauty's ensign lingers in her lips and in her cheeks." The woman is Mary Anderson, "Our Mary," and the man is her loving hus-

band, Mr. De Navarro. Mary will never again appear before the footlights. The stage, of which she was the greatest ornament, and the immense audiences, of whom she was the most cultured and purest teacher, have seen the last of her at Albaugh's Opera House, in Washington, D.C., the first week of Lent, 1889. It was, to some, a commonplace ending to such a brilliant career. To get married, to love her Josband and home, to practice all the domestic virtues, to hate and flee from notoriety, never to get a divorce, in fact, to attend Mass every morning, surely this greatest of modern actresses must he altogether different from her sisters

of the stage. She is indeed. She is a devout Cathdie, a daily attendant at Mass and a weekly communicant. A priest, whose church was situated near one of the great play houses of London, told me it was a most edifying sight to see Mary Anderson tripping through a borrid London log and mud to the first Mass every morning, after having played Rosalind or Juliet to thousands of England's aristheracy the preceding night.

She has had a romantie career and the world is anxiously waiting to hear of it in the memoirs from her pen, soon to be published. These have been somewhat interrupted by a domestic event which promised joy but brought sorrow a few months ago. Mary Anderson had not become a mother many hours before she was weeping for the loss of her little

When these memoirs appear they will reveal a unique chapter in the history of the stage and will present to the cold stulent of character one of the most puzzling enigmas. He can by none of his psychological laws account for the development of this ideal woman. In those days, when women of the Lillian Russell type are taken to be representative of the stage, to meet a Mary Anderson excites the same feeling as does the sight of the fertile and shady oasis, with its sparkling waters, in the midst of a boundless desert, on the travel-stained pilgrim. She had the whole world at her feet, wealth and title could have been hers, yet she wedded a man compara-tively poor; and though in the full flush of her youth and beauty, in the dazzling hight of a universal fame, with the most brilliant of futures before her, she quitted all to enjoy the comforts of a happy home. No one can understand Mary Anderson except one who like her-self felt the solid and lasting sweetness of God's peace in the Catholic Church

of God's peace in the Catholic Church and who places spiritual and eternal happiness before fleeting fame. There is no romantical episode in her life. From the day when she made her debut in Louisville she has not even once deviated from the path of duty. She has never stained the white flower of her blameless life. Her first love is supposed to have been the well-known theatrical manager who only a few months ago lost his life in a railway ac-cident—John W. Norton. It was he who first saw her real talent and watched her budding powers. He played Romeo to her Julief. Fate, nowever, decreed that he was not to lead her to the altar. Her husband is of a celebrated New York family. Eleven years ago he graduated with School and was admitted to the New York Bar Association. His father at that time was a millionaire, and with his brilliant qualities society was open to him and he might have made conquests in the ranks of wealth and position. He came to see Mary Anderson play and he was conquered. She was his first love. She, whose heart was not in a continual round of fluttering from the attentions of every little tinsel cad that frequents of every finite miser can that frequents the play house, was only to be moved by sterling, manly qualities. And she saw these in Mr. De Navarro, and she saw these in Mr. De Navarro, and she gave him her heart. Nor could mercenary considerations separate them. He met with financial difficulties, but for both Mary said she had sufficient. Afterwards, however, he fell heir to a large fortune. Of course, those whose supreme delight is to find a scandal in society-and the purer the parties implicated the greater the joy-were hungry for some report of the married miseries of the Queen of the Stage. When scandals were not forthcoming they were manufactured, and the name and fame of Mary Anderson were reviled, Her husband could afford to bear it in silence. He was a man and could despise them. For his wife, whose sensitiveness he knew-for the best are always the most sensitive-he must have felt that rightcous indignation which we feel against the filthy and lecherous sconndrels, whose very breath is pesti-lence, and beside whose moral record a leprosy-eaten corpse would be pure as snow, when we hear them pouring forth their filth on the Sisters of the Catholic Church. Here is what the husband wrote anent the attacks on his wife's character : "I have felt the cruelty of these reports deeply, not so much on my account -for my cup of happiness is so full of her love that I can easily drown it in any ordeal-but I have resented the attacks on her, a woman, and in her most sensitive point, her domestic life. I have felt them because there were those who

done. Careers such as hers are missions, and had I been, or were I now, averse to her return to the stage, I would never give expression to it by word or hint. If her happiness rested in the slightest way

upon her readoption of the stage, 1 would most gladly lead her back myself. I am glad, however, she has left it, for the reason that it would greaty distress me to see her weighed down again by incessant work, worry and responsibility. Above all, I believe in perfeet freedom of action, of life, and I would gladly sacrifice any feeling (which was not one of duty) to keep this in every way perfect. She says she will never act again. During the summer at Divonne Miss Anderson gave three to four hours a day to her memoirs, but she did not, nor does she neglect home pleasures and outof-door exercise. She is very fond of music, and recently an eminent master of the art residing in Geneva has been giving her lessons in voice culture.-The Monitor.



Letter to the Roly Father from the Grindelwaid Conference.

The cable brought news of the fact that the English members of the recent Church Reunion Conference at Grindelwald addressed a letter to the Pope, inreply to his Apostolic letter to the English people. Here is the full text of that reply :

"Sinceregreetings and good will in our common Lord.

"As a company of English Christians met together to further the sacred cause of the reunion of Christendom, we desire to acknowledge the Christian courtesy and devout aspiration of Your Holiness' letter. "While we cannot forget the teaching

of history that existing divisions arose in defense of vital elements of Apostolic in defense of vital elements of Apostolic Christianity and Scriptural truth, we lament the present divided state of Chris-tendom, and, with Your Holmess, con-tinually pray for the visible unity of the Catholic and Apostolic Church. "We acknowledge with gratitude to Almighty God the evidence of a real spiritual unity underlying our differences and manifesting itself not only in com-

and manifesting itself not only in common service rendered to mankind, but also in the prayer and praise of a common Christian experience and in the signal blessing which the God of all grace has bestowed on every fragment of the divided Catholic Church. "We are persuaded that our Lord Jesus

Christ Himself is the only possible centre of Christian unity, and that the indwelling spirit of the Father and of the Son in every Christian heart not only constitutes a spiritual unity which man can neither create nor destroy, but furnishes the conditions of that manifested unity for which our blessed Lord prayed.

"We believe that unity must be attained, not by the absorption of Christians in any one communion of the divided Catholic Church, but by such a union as will conserve all the elements of Christian truth and practice which in the providence of God the various Christian communities have severally ex-

hibited and defended. "We gladly and affectionately join in your appeal for united and continuous prayer to the Tribune of God, that in His

Marie de Bonsecours, of the Sisters of Martin: president M. A. Campeau This resolution of removal was adopted Charity; Rev. Sister E. Curran, of the president B. Charbonneau; president F. by a vote of 47 to 40, and annid cheers Sisters of Charity. The witnesser called by the tribunal Kieffer; Chancellors T. and counter-cheers the meeting was de-

Sisters of Charity. The witnesses called by the tribunal are Rev. Abbe Beaubien, Cure of Sault an Recollet, and Mr. Gustave Lamothe. Advocate. Metillis, Jer. Coff y, Hon. Judge Curran, C. Coughlin, H. J. Ward, B. Tansey, and advocate beaubiend others

BRANCH 26 C.M.B.A. OF CANADA.

Branch 26 celebrated its anniversary on Sunday, by attending in a body, Grand Mass in St. Patrick's Church. This branch is the parent branch of the association in the Province of Quebee. The branch was founded on November 13th, 1883, with 44 charter members, but those few members combined activity and energy, as is amply testified by the large membership in the association in this Mr. 1. M. Heavy from the organization of the dy may nope, it by controls which ery which Mr. Heavy made against the the party, to some reverse this vote of the branch ery which Mr. Heavy made against the expulsion." o'clock, and were joined there by the representatives from the 14 city branches. A procession was formed, and under the direction of Marshal Milloy, wended its way to St. Patrick's Church, through McGill, St. James, Bleury and Dorchester streets. On arrival at the church, the association was assigned special seats in the centre aisle. Rev. Father Toupin officiated at the Mass. After the Gospel the rev, pastor of St. Patrick's ascended the pulpit, and, after the usual announcement, made a brief address of welcome, in course of which he spoke of the many excellent Catholic associations within the city and parish, chief amongst which was the C.M.B.A. He also alluded to the good done by this association since its inception, and was still doing. The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. James Callaghan, and was a most executive committee, was adopted.

about three hundred others.

HEALY EXPELLED.

The Irish National Fed (malion Makes

a Great Sweep. DUBLIN, NOV. 13.--- There were dold helpgates present at the meeting of the siste National Federation this afternoon wiled to consider the resolution expending Mr. T. M. Healy from the organization. alist convention at Omagh, county Tyrone, in July last, when he accused Mr. John billon of selling Tyrone to the English party.

The motion of Mr. Helly, to admit representatives of the press to the meet ing, was rejected.

the same cause from membership in the d hish people throughout the world. executive committee of the Irish Nation [al League of Great Britaina.

to 32. Healy, Arthur O'Counor, Dr. Fox, Win, tixes of the Irish race throughout the Murphy and Joseph Mooney, from the world. This motion of Mr. fullon was

clared adjourned. The Daily News states that as a con-

sequence of the expulsion of Timothy M. Healy from the Executive Committee, Hon. Edmund Francis Vesey Knox has resigned his position on the commatter. The Times, in an editorial this morning, says: "Timethy M. Heaty's acquiescence in his own suppression will hardly be made casier by the triumphant atmouncement that Thomas Sexton, (Anti-Paruellite) is to citud back to a parliamentary position, and that the recersion of leadership is to take place over his prostrate body. With a majority of only nine against him. Mr

FOR TRISH HARMONY.

A World Wide Representation Called to Assemble.

LONDON, November 15. -- The Irist: Par Diamentary party has decided to summor Mr. Healy was recently removed, for a convention of representatives of the

- Hon, John Dillon, M.P., offered a nee tion authorizing the chairman of the A motion made by Sir Thomas Heavy promutitive of the Trisle Parliamentary Gruttan Esmonde, anti Parne, ite, to ap-peint a committee to reconstruct the live commutantee with the excep-peint a committee to reconstruct the live commuter of the National Federa-tion with a view to carrying out the subject matter of the georganization of those with a view to carrying out the the party, was rejected by a volume is suggestion of Archbishop John Waish, o 32. of Toronto, tavoring the holding of a Mr. Loudon's motion to remove Messry mati and convertion of the representa-

carried.

powerful and elopient disconsed. Messes, Wikiam Murphy and Joseph (Amongst those noticed in the procession (Mesney were, according to the terms of (By taking revenge a man is put even were: President A. D. McGillis: presi- the resolution, also removed from the with his energy bat in passing it over dent A. H. Spedding: president A. T. positions of treasurer of the Federation, he is superior.



the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for Cougns, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Loss of Flosh, Emaciation, Weak Babies, **Growing Children**, Poor Mothers' Milk, Scrofula. Anæmia;

in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective nourishment, Senator Pamphlet, FREE Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & St.

GODLESS EDUCATION.

PATHUTEC SCENE IN A FRENCH COURT OF JUSTICE.

SOCH CONTRACTORS IN A CONTRACT OF NON- OCNING MOUND CONTRACTOR REALISTS 100 X 05 FB.

at constant Monte and Catherine I.

The following asthetic incident took place lately in a broch court of justice The accused was a depraved looking man, the was only eighteen. His name was Endlins Gaudot. He stoud in the dock accessed of murder. Proof is given. The judge addressed him :

"Gamlot, you have murdered Rosina Meale in order to rob her of feity sons torry contsy. Certainly if you had known showheld so little you would not have willed her?"

Gradet "And with not?" What does it netter to me to have an old carcass more endess in this world to 1, work, for nuevas agos Lican procures

dudge - "Y an cymer-in wordd disgust the very cannibuls themselves. You are only ensite on and you are charged with a capital crime. Who has taught you

so much iniquity " Condot — How do I know Judge—" Do you confess to all the

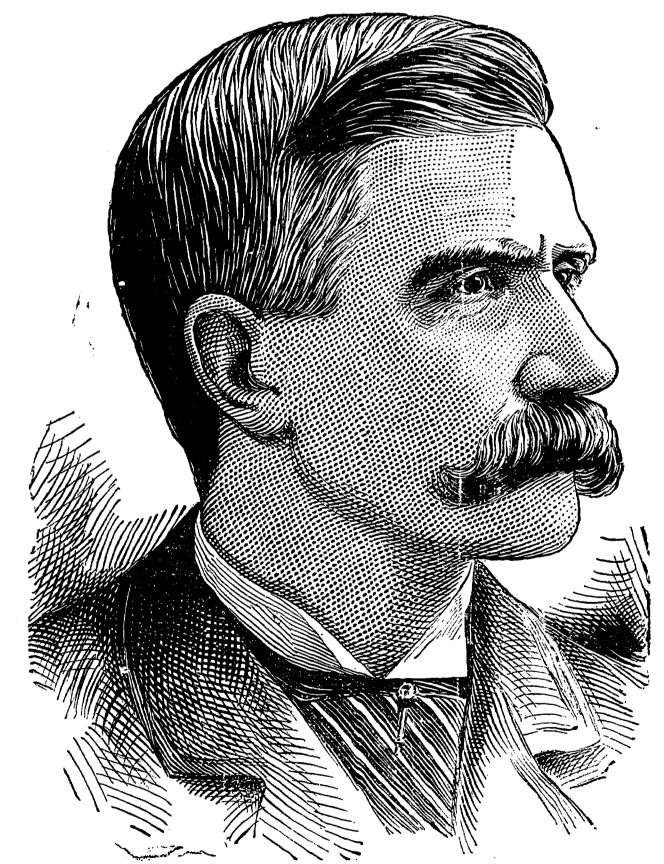
charges brought against you?" Gaudet - "Treatess to ad. These things are play for me."

Judge - The gentlemen of the jury will appreciate your words. Let us hear what you counsel has to say in your defense."

S. Apport, counsel for the defense-"Gente næn, the duty imposed en me is an easy one. The accused has made a full confession. He has no defense of any value. I will, however, add a few words. It justice domateds of the accused an account of his crimes, permit me to demand of justice an account of her sentence. Which justice ? A know nor; but this much I know tull well, that there are amongst us here some more guilty than this very criminal. The criminal, or rather the criminals of whom I speak. I make known to yon. You, yourselves, gentlement are the criminals. You who represent the society in which we live, the society which is constrained to punish a crime which its own negligence, or its own corruption does not know it wato prevente "I sociatore meand I salute the image of the Crucified One. This Image is here in the very court where you condenin the guidy. But tell me, why is it not in your schools, to which you myite the little child in order to instruct him? Why do you punish men under the eye of God'. Why is the God of Calvary presented for the first time to Gaudot here, when he sees a finiself struck down by the law? " If the Crucitix had been presented to Gaudot when he sat at his desk in school, Gaudot would not now sit on this bench of infamy. Who has ever said to Gaudot that there is a God over him and a future justice that awaits him ? Who has ever spoken to him of his soul, of the respect he should have for his neighbor, or the love which he should have for his God * Who has ever taught him the divine precept : * Thou shall not kill?" This soul has abandoned itself to its passions ; this young man has lived like a wild beast in the desert. He is alone in the midst of this society which now wishes to kill him, as if a tiger ; while this very society could have and should have made him as gentle as a annb. "Yes, gentlemen, it is you I accuse you who pride yourselves on your civil sequencies when you are no better than barbarians; you moralists, who scatter in the midst of the people mischief and animatity, and you wonder that these bring you the truits of crime and degra-dation. Condenni my client: you have the right to do so: but I accuse you, and

BEST KNOWN OF AMERICA'S WRITERS. M. Quad, the Detroit Free Press Man, Made Well by Paine's Celery

Compound.



and a subliman a low new restances with a cost of the state

This letter is signed by the following

members of the conference : ANGLICAN-F. W. Farrar, Dean of Can-terbury and Chaplain to the Queen ; W.

terbury and Chaplain to the Queen; W. H. Fremantle. Dean of Ripon; F. Pigou, Dean of Bristol; James M. Wilson, Archdeacon of Manchester. PRESBYTERIAN—J. Monro Gibson, ex-Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England: Thomas M. Lindsay, professor of ecclesiastical history, Free Church of Scotland College, Glasgow. CONGREGATIONALIST—Charles A. Berry, ex-president of the Free Church Con-gress: Alexander Mackennal, secretary

gress; Alexander Mackennal, secretary of the Free Church Congress; William T. Stead, editor of the Review of Re-views; Urijah R. Thomas, chairman of

the Congregational Union. BAPTIST-J. Hunt Cook, editor of the Baptist Freeman; J. G. Greenhough, president of the Baptist Union; Richard Glover, ex-president of the Baptist Union ; Charles Williams, ex-president of the

Baptist Union. METHODIST—Percy W. Bunting, editor of the Contemporary Review ; H. Price Hughes, president of the Free Church Congress; H. J. Pope, ex-president of the Wesleyan Methdist Conference; Henry S. Lunn, president of the Grindelwald Conference.

FOR CANONIZATION.

The Tribunal Named to Take Evidence in the Case of Marguerite Marie d'Youville.

The hearing of evidence in the case of Marguerite Marie d'Youville for canonization, will take place without delay, the following being the tribunal judges: Mgr. Fabre, Vicar-General Bourgeault and Canons Leblane, Racicot, Vaillarit and Cousineau.

Under promoters of the faith-Rev Messra. P. J. Brady, chaplain of Ste. Darie, and F. Perrault.

Notaries-Rev. Canon Bruchesi and Abbe G. Dath.

Witnesses-Rey. Fathers Labelle and Labreche, F.S.S. Now that the tribunal is constituted,

La Semaine Religeuse says that the enquete will be at once entered upon.

The witnesses presented by the vice-postulators are: The Rev. Mother Marie believed them and repeated them, for-getting so easily the lustre she had shed upon her art, heresx and her country." He has also writter this beautiful tri-bute to her: "He maringe had nothing whatever to do with her final determination to sooner than she would etherwise have Julie Deschamps, Superior-General of the Sisters of Charity of the General Hos- the Arizona Kicker are destined to long

Mr. Charles B. Lewis is more familiar- | weather. At the same time my nerves | " rundown," nerveless condition. ly known to the thousands whose life he were weak, and I was in worse shape Paine's Celery Compound increases the has cheered, as M. Quad. It must be than I hope ever to be again. Yes, I appetite by giving a healthy tone to the more than a score of years since the country was laughing over the sayings of his honor and Bijah, chronicled by Mr. Lewis to the Detroit Free Press. From that time until now M. Quad has delighted the public with unnumbered quaint sketches of character, overflowing with a humor that appealed to readers all the more strongly because they recognized the fidelity to life under the fun.

Among Mr. Lewis' recent creations, the Bowsers, Brother Gardiner, Mrs. Gallup's Tribulations, Possum sketches, and

÷.,

ism, too. A few doses made me feel and kindred disorders, much better, and today I am well; a You cannot cure rheumatism by out-

took advice by the yard and medicine stomach ; it makes sure that the entire by the quart with no success. I was nervous system gets completely nourish-broken in spirit and bent almost double ed. It regulates the bowels and the in the body, when somebody suggested Paine's Celery Compound for the nerv ousness. That remedy made short work of the nervousness and of the rheumat- in the blood, thus causing rheumatism

happy change that I attribute to the ward applications. The disease is due use of Paine's Celery Compound. It to internal disorder and must be constigives me sincere pleasure to bear wit-tutionally attacked and got rid of. Paine's Celery Compound has done for know at least a dozen authors and journ- thousands of other people exactly what alists who have found it a remedy for it did for Mr. Lewis. They were suffer-

and the second of the second second

this is my duty." Lond applause in the court. The judge suppresses it. The jury retires, and after a few moments return with a verdict of guilty, and Gaudot is condemned to death.

The counsel raised his right hand to the Crucifix and exclaimed : "God will judge the judges!

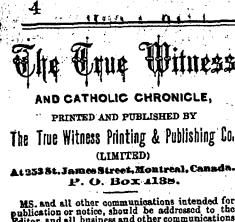
"Hear, O Kings, and understand."

THE CHILDREN'S ENEMY.

Scrofula often shows itself in early life and is characterized by swellings, abseesses, hip diseases, etc. Consumption is scrotula of the lungs. In this class of lisenses Scott's Emulsion is unquestionably the most reliable medicine.

The accumulation of wealth is followed by an increase of care, and by an appetite for more. He who seeks for-much will ever be in want of much. It is best with him to whom God has given. that which is sufficient, though every

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, NOVEMBER 20. 1895 TRUE THE



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WEDNESDAY....NOVEMBER 20, 1895.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

On Thursday last Rev. Dr. Conaty, the President of the Catholic Summer School of America, who has been spending some days in this city, held an informal meeting at St. Patrick's Presbytery, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen attended. The Rev. Father Quinlican presided, and amongst others present were Sir William Hingston, Hon. Senator Murphy, Hon. Judge Curran, Messrs. Frank Hart, C. F. Smith, J. J. Ryan, F. McCabe, and a number more, besides some twenty-five ladies, among whom was the venerable and gifted authoress, Mrs. Sadlier. The object of the meeting was to form the nucleus of a Montreal party to establish an active interest in the future of the Summer School. As a result of the conference, it was suggested by Rev. Father Quinlivan that a datein the future-would be named by Rev. Dr. Conaty, and that he would return to Montreal, and from the pulpit of St. Patrick's announce to the people in gen--eral the methods and aims of the institution over which he presides. Due notice of the event would be given; and the Rev. gentleman agreed to fix his engagements so as to be able to give Montreal the advantage of his presence for a suffice to dispel any such idea. By these couple of days in the early spring of 1896.

For fully one hour the learned and elo-

The evil and pernicious literature of the Dr. Conaty, on the occasion of the reday finds its grave in the Summer School. Obscene and highly immoral literature gifted orator. and gaily-colored romances of the hour. Persons who wish to show their intellectuality feel that they must read all the dangerous works that come forth from the press, or else they may be considered behind the age. Novels bearing the name of "The Duchess" are sold by the million ; they are concocted by members

of an infidel school in New York and sent out to the world under an attractive nom de plume. Men and women buy them and devour them ; the seeds of evil principles are sown and the harvest of de struction is soon reaped. Such men as Col. Johnson very soon dispose of those evil works in their admirable lectures and a taste for true and wholesome Catholic literature is created.

The Summer School has also for object to prove that the Catholic novel, magazine, newspaper and works of history are superior to all the highly-colored productions that obtain in our day. Why so ? Because, apart from the literary merit and value of the Catholic works, we find in them the germs of truth-the essence that constitutes the healthiness and sacredness of all literature. We are unfair to our Catholic workers. In the world to-day we ignore their merits. We decline to let them live. If the Catholic writers were duly appreciated and properly paid they could and would furnish better material than the very best of the non-Catholic literary workers. For lack of that encouragement we are losing some of our best men, driving them from their vocation, and then complaining that we are not able to compete with the world. One of the grand aims of the School is to create a taste for sound Catholic literature, be it in the novel, the poem, the magazine, or the paper. And one of the means to that end is the securing of the best trained minds of the day to elaborate, in lectures, the principles that the Church has laid down. Consequently do we find the present Pope sending His special blessing and consequent approval to the promoters of

the Summer School. Apart from all this there is another object; the creation of a Catholic social spirit. By means of regular receptions, of properly conducted entertainments, of social gatherings, of conversaziones, and even of banquets and balls, the members of the Catholic world are brought into social contact and made to feel that within themselves are all the requirements of the highest social, as well as intellectual, attainments. Too many are under the false impression that there is not a sufficient tone in Catholic society ; one week at the Summer School would means the best, the cream of Catholic life are brought to the surface. The people of one great centre become acquainted with the people of another one, the barrier of stranger-like existence is broken down, and a powerful combination is formed. At present each one has his or her individual worth; but there, like atoms collected into one great mass, the various individuals go to form a grand and powerful aggregate that has its strength and influence increased in the direct ratio of the number and quality of the component parts. In the next place no person, no matter howhigh in station, or exclusive in life's sphere, need ever hesitate to be found at the Summer School; because the very spirit which actuates a man or woman in going there is, in itself, a guarantee of that person's superiority. Although, perhaps, not as wealthy, nor as covered with honors as some others may be, still each one who frequents the school possesses that which gives a character of intellectuality and superiority to every person in this world. You go to the sea side, to Old Orchard, Cacouna, or elsewhere, and you meet people at the bathing places, on the piazzas of hotels, or in the concert rooms; they talk loud, wear rich jewels, make a noise in the little world; your's is merely a sea-side acquaintance, that may be renewed the next year, but which you would not always care to carry home with you and introduce into your private and domestic life. Not so at the Summer School. There you never meet with any person whose acquaintance you would not be pleased to renew under any or all circumstances of the future. It is consequently a real centre of social life, of intellectuality and of true Catholicity. The foregoing may be taken as a rough synopsis of the entertaining conversation held by the Rev. Dr. Conaty, with the ladies and gentlemen who met him on Thursday afternoon. He announced that on the nineteenth of July next. His Grace Mgr. Fabre, Archbishop of Montthat some of the items on the promeans our people will be brought in closer contact with the best Catholic istration in England enters into the life

opening of St. Patrick's Church, will be glad to know that they will again be is not as dangerous as the insinuating favored with a sermon from the same

A WORD OF ADVICE.

Two weeks ago we gave expression to the hope that Sir William Hingston would eventually see his way to accept the nomination 'for the seat left vacant in the House of Commons by the retirement of the Hon. Judge Curran. If rightly informed, the decision of Sir William depends upon the character of the requisition which is being now signed throughout the constituency. We need add nothing to what we stated in our previous article, concerning the great importance of having the very best. most intelligent, most competent representation for the great central division, particularly during the coming session, when one of the most vital questions ever brought before Parliament will be discussed at Ottawa. Every right-thinking man feels as we do in this case; and we vainly search the political horizon .o find one whose every qualification renders him more able to defend our constitutional rights than is Sir William.

For some reason or other, it is apparent to us, that the public is not sufficiently made aware of the exigencies of the case and the importance of the issues. We fear that the requisition papers sent around have not been placed in sufficiently central localities, or else in the hands of people who are able to give the business the necessary attention. We know of numbers of citizens who would be glad to sign those papers if they only knew where they were to be had. Consequently, we would urge upon all concerned the necessity of bestirring them. selves and of securing as strong, as large and as representative an expression as they can, and that as soon as possible. We would be forever sorry were we to know that, through any fault whatsoever, there was a chance of Montreal Centre being deprived of proper and necessary representation during the session that is at hand. The man who goes there should be conversant, not only with the general wants of the people, but also with the details of the all-important question that will constitute the main issue in the House. And surely, if any man possesses the necessary qualifica tions, that man is Sir William Hingston.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

In the current number of the North American Review, the Hon. Robert P. Porter has an admirable article on "The Municipal Spirit in England." In view of the great importance of the question, the universality of its application, and the local interest the citizens of Canada, in general, and Montreal, in particular are taking in the subject, we do not deem it out of place to reproduce a few of the remarks that fall from the pen of that able and experienced critic. Before speaking of London, which is the great centre of municipal reform, the Hon. gentleman deals in a general way with other cities and with the principles and history of municipal reform. He says: "The municipal spirit, so common in the United States and in the large cities of the ancient world, seems to have been almost dormant in England until the middle of the present century. Then it broke out in all directions. The condition of the working classes in the large towns was, as I have said, deplorable. Education, sanitary conditions, hours of labor, protection of life and health in occupation, open spaces for recreation, and rational anusements, had received little attention from economists, whose eyes were fixed on the growing volume of Board of Trade statistics, and whose pens were active in the glorification of England's expanding manufactures and commerce. The dawn of better times came with the various factory and miring laws, the legislation in relation to sanitary matters, and the artisans' dwelling-houses acts followed by the establishment of Board schools, and an awakening of the municipal spirit which has already brought about many important changes in the provinces, and which in six years has cemented the parishes of London into the greatest municipal experiment of the age."

tions may enrich themselves at the expense of the community; that such profits belong to the community at large, or should be used to promote the general welfare." One would imagine that, in laying down this safe and wise principle, years, by our municipal authorities to a large and speculating corporation.

The article then proceeds to mention the municipalization of gas and water, of tramways, markets, public baths, picture galleries, technical schools, artisans' dwellings, football grounds, gymnasia for girls and boys, the regulation of refreshment tariffs, free chairs in parks, free music, and finally the municipalization of gin shops and public houses. The picture drawn of comfort in Glasgow, under the new system, would almost tempt one to sell out and go live in that city. Leeds, last year, for the same reasons as Glasgow, took charge of its own tramways, and the result was as satisfactory as in the case of the former city. The inefficency of service and the exactions from employees caused no end of trouble. The city took over the street car system from the company ; wages at once increased, hours were reduced, an increase of half a million passengers and an immense profit to the city resulted. Birmingham follows in the steps of the other cities with equally satisfactory re sults. The writer then says :---

"The condition of the population of these large towns has undoubtedly improved. This is confirmed both by ob servation and statistics. A satisfactory decline in the death rate has followed all enterprises looking to the better housing of the poor, the increased area of the parks and open spaces, the improvement of the sewage and of water supply. Early closing and reduced hours of work have elevated labor and improved the community. Baths, libraries, reading-rooms art galleries, technical schools, museums have all helped to make life better worth living in the large cities."

The author of this carefully prepared contribution returns to the question of labor employment, and he says: "As between the contract system and the system of municipal authorities employing labor direct, I am in favor of the latter. There is less chance of jobbery, of a low grade of work, and of squeezing the man who gets the least and works the hardest." Here may arise a question that would demand a separate article in order to be fairly treated: "How far can municipalities go in this direction without undermining the whole fabric of free competition? Of course this supposes the competition to be not only free,

fourteen principal towns were as follows : 1888, 184; 1889, 201; 1890, 227; 1892, 323; 1893, 288; and 1894, 378. It is only in Protestant countries that divorce increases. In Catholic countries it would be impossible for it to augment, because the writer had in view some such trans. | the Church will not allow the plague to action as that by which our city's gas | get a foothold. In this alone can we see supply has been handed over, for fifteen the protection that the Catholic Church extends over the family and the individual.

THE HUMAN SOUL.

Men like Ingersoll, whether they be lieve in their own theories or not. are ready-for a few dollars-to set a brainless, thoughtless crowd laughing at their semi-humorous attacks upon Holy Writ and often upon God-whose existence they pretend to deny. Yet in their very language they furnish some of the strongest refutations of their own errors. That men should so prostitute their talents can be understood, when we consider that they have a very tangible object in view. But what seems to us most extraordinary is the fact that men, endowed with reason, with judgment, with memory, with imagination, and with every other spiritual attribute, can calmly seek to divest their own being of the only part which makes it worthy of respect and that elevates it above the brute creation. Yet there are so-called philosophers, men who are endowed with gifts beyond their fellow-men, who do not hesitate to combat the existence of the human soul. Their materialistic instincts so far debase their higher, their nobler moral senses, that they would gladly teach and have the world believe that no such a thing as the soul

exists. Of course, we readily imagins that these writers are of a class whose moral framework would feel the better were they to be able to destroy the immortal in themselves. Without a soul they would no longer be responsible for right or wrong; consequently, their lives might glide on calmly without the ultimate dread of the dire consequences of their thoughts and actions. Conscience -there being no soul-would lose its sting, and the awe-inspiring knowledge of the immortality of the soul would no longer stand as a barrier against temptation and crime. With the man who is so debased as to gladly seek, and rejoice in finding, the slightest evidence of the non-existence of his own soul, we could not pretend to argue. Such a person merely places himself upon the level of the criminal whose unnatural deeds savor of the animal. But there are men who, through lack of careful training, or proper study, or sound philosophy, or else through the workings of evil literabut fair. It supposes that the lowest | ture, mock philosophy or materialistic tenderer, who is competent to do satis- surroundings, have been led into a labyrfactory work should not be debarred by 1 inth of doubt concerning the soul. Alprejudice, undue influence, favoritism, though such persons cannot expect to or any other unjust means. This, again, find their way out of these catacombs of

tinction of a rational being is the faculty of acting according to the consciousness of laws." We are thoroughly aware of the peculiar theories that this famous writer has entertained concerning the soul. Yet we find that he speaks of a rational being; of one possessed of a faculty of acting; and of one whose actions are governed by a consciousness of laws. Will, then, any rational beingwe mean sane man-for a moment pretend that were there no soul, as that part of our being is considered by Christian philosophers-that there could possibly be a faculty, that is to say a will, and a consciousness of right and wrong ? The mere fact of appealing to reason suggests the question, "who reasons?" I do. What part of me reasons? Is it my head, my eyes, my hands, my feet, my stomach? Certainly not. Then how can I reason? It is a faculty that belongs to me as man. But to what part of my body does that faculty belong ?--- No answer. It is a faculty of the soul. If I am devoid of a soul I do not think, I cannot reason, just as the tree that is devoid of ears and eyes can neither hear nor see. I must possess that faculty, and without it I cannot exercise the functions of such a faculty. Therefore, if I appeal to reason against the existence of the soul, I simply appeal to one of the soul's faculties to prove the non-existence of that which is the whole and of which the faculty is but a part or an attribute.

nature acts according to laws; the dis-

Locke, in one of his mystifying pas. sages, or rather one of his accustomed attempts to mystify his readers and thereby lead them, by apparently erudite phrases into a series of most contradictory and false conclusions, says :--- "One or two rules, upon which their conclusions depend, in most men have governed their thoughts. Take these away from them and their understanding is completely at a nonplus." Here, even in his treatise on civil government, this wouldbe philosopher contradicts one of his own cast-iron materialistic theories. He acknowledges "conclusions" which govern the "thoughts" of men. It may be a little illustration of the cart-before-thehorse style of philosophy, but nevertheless we have nothing to do with that in the present case. A more rational author would consider that "thoughts," which come first in the mind, lead to "conclusions," and not vice versa. He says that if we remove those thoughts and conclusions, in most men, their "understanding is nonplused." Behold three faculties of the soul admitted in that one phrase. The faculty of thought, which cannot possibly be the result of material organization; the faculty of judgment, which is expressed in the fact of conclusions being arrived at; and the faculty of understanding, or in other terms, of intelligence. Could all the raticionation of the most materialistic of "thinkers" possibly express and prove more clearly the absolute necessity of the existence of a soul, or spiritual part in man? This is a question to which we will return again, as we feel that it would require several articles to properly meet some objections that would be soulless people have raised.

quent Doctor entertained all present with a conversational account of the Summer School. Although quite informal his remarks might be said to constitute a splendid lecture. As very few are aware of the real object of the School in question, we deemed it well to here give a short sketch of the ground covered by the President in his explanations before the ladies and gentlemen there assembled.

In the first place it was pointed out that the Summer School is located within two hours and a half of Montreal, on the very border land between the two countries; that it is Catholic in every sense of the word, and its influence is confined to no special territory; in matters of education th re are no tariffs and no dividing lines. Some people originally objected to the word "School," as it might suggest all the troubles and annoyances of those days, which we all love to call happy, but to which none of us care to go back. Besides, "to go to school" in midsummer seems too ridiculous for any one to entertain the thought. However, this is not a school in that acceptation of the term. Rather is it a revival of all that was good in those medieval institutions that drew the people of all classes to the feet of eminent professors. It is less of a school than of a vast Catholic intellectual movement, whereby the world is made to see that the Catholic Church is the only one that is in touch with the progressive spirit of the age, the only one that can rationally uphold its dogmas, the only one that imparts true and solid education. This Summer School and its sister school at Madison, and the winter school at New Orleans, have set going the machinery, and once the huge wheel is in revolution, it will turn more easily and more powerfully year after year.

The Summer School is an intellectual centre, where the best Catholic minds meet and interchange ideas, where the | real, will Pontificate at the High Mass, most eminent professore of law, applied and the week following it is expected science, philosophy, literature and theology give the people the fruits of long | gramme will consist of lectures by emin- | Mr. Porter, and which well merits the years of labor and study. And the people | ent men, ecclesiastic and lay, from Mont- | careful examination of all connected gather for vacation enjoyment, to inhale real. Thus it is hoped to have a regular the air of the lakes and mountains, to Montreal week at the School, and by that take part in pleasant excursions, to commingle and know each other, while all that time, learning something of practi- elements of the neighboring Republic, cal utility to them in their respective and certainly the benefits to be derived itself the unprofitable side of the local walks of life. The effects of Brother Po- will not be inconsiderable. We know budgets, but argues very plausibly that amian's, Col. Johnson's; and Father De that the hundreds who listened, with a well-governed municipality can afford for each police division in the metropolis.

These general and introductory remarks may find application here in Montreal and serve as a basis of action for those who sincerely desire to see an era of municipal reform inaugurated. Persons desirous of making a study of the subject, for practical application, might do well to procure a recently published work on "Municipalities at Albert Shaw's treatise on the same subject. One of the points taken by Hon. with civic affairs, is conveyed in the following words :---

"The new school of municipal adminof the people. It not only takes upon

would necessitate a sweeping reformation in the actual state of affairs in our city, consequently we cannot touch upon this phase of the subject in this issue, it de-January number of the Contemporary Review. It would be no easy matter for a ward politican to answer Mr. Webb when he puts the case thus :--

" It may be economically permissible under the present organization of industry for a private employer to pay wages upon which, as he perfectly well knows. it is impossible for the worker to maintain himself or herself in efficiency. But when the Board of Poor Law Guardians finds itself resching from starvation, out of the Poor Rate, women actually employed by one of its own conat wages insufficient to keep body and soul together, even the most rigorous was wrong."

Elsewhere Mr. Webb says :--- "And just to economic approval, not merely on humanitarian grounds, but as positively conducive to individual efficiency, so, the now widely adopted fair wages clauses."

to give our city a trial of fair, just and were only to give the above quoted statements the due attention and proper study on a much brighter hue than seems, at called attention to this article of Hon. city's public men may secure the magazine and read the full text. Besides, we local application, which we purpose fellow-citizens that the future demands municipal reform.

DIVORCE is on the increase in England. A Parliamentary return, recently issued, shows the number of separation orders granted in the years 1888-90 and 1882-94, for each town in England and Wales, with a population of over 150.000, and

darkness until the torch of faith has been lit for them, still, even by the less certain and often flickering lamp of reason, they may be made to perceive the mands too much detail. But we will maze of error into which they have quote the words of Sidney Webb, in the fallen. With such it is not lost time to argue; because they are not mentally debased, nor do they purposely desire to avoid the truth.

There is an axiom of DesCartes which has always remained fixed in our memory since the days when we reveled in the philosophy of Grandclaude; (ogito, ergo sum. "I think, therefore, I am." It is not the body that thinks, no more than is it the soul that smells or tastes The faculty of thought is only one of those that belong to the soul; but that one being granted, the others of a necessity must follow. "I think." How tractors to make up workhouse clothing, could I think were I merely a material organism, a composite of atoms that are perishable? The soul is immortal, thereeconomist would admit that something | fore indestructible, say the Christian philosophers. If so the faculties of that soul must be equally beyond the power as the factory acts have won their way of man to destroy or to guide. You can destroy my life by poison, or with a knife, or a pistol; you can cut my limbs off or you can chain me in captivity; too, it may confidently be predicted, will you can render it impossible for me to use my corporal faculties, provided you have the desire and the opportunity of If the men who have it in their power | inflicting such cruelty upon me. But were you to combine all your strength systematic municipal administration and will with the united powers of all the men that have lived since Adam, and were you to make use of that mighty that they should, we have no doubt but strength and power in one terrific effort, that the future of Montreal would take still there is something you could not do with me. You could not prevent one present, to be its share. We have simply | thought from flashing through my mind.

You might sever the connection between Mr. Porter, in the hope that some of our my soul and hody and thereby bring on death ; but while for the last infinitesmal part of a second the soul and body rewish to let this be the starting point for mained together, you could not prevent Work," by Frederick Dolman; and Dr. other considerations, perhaps a more that soul from thinking. Consequently, if man is so impotent in presence of the taking up. Meanwhile, we say to our thinking power of his fellow-man, how can he, in all reason, expect to destroy the existence of that which does the thinking? How can be possibly ignore the existence of that non-physical and indestructible substance that we call the men have such the organization. The soul? The very reason-to which he appeals against the soul-is in itself these self-appointed Protectors of Ameriproof positive of the existence of that immortal part of the human being.

on septendid lectures, were described. such attention and enthusiasm, to Rev. to give no privileges by which corpora. The totals for the periods mentioned for following, dictum :--- Everything in care to bear any of the burden.

In order to boom the price of real estate in a certain locality the New York World "discovered a holy well on Rosary Hill, where remarkable cures, as wonderful as those of Lourdes, were effected." The prior of the Dominican monastery, which is located on that Hill; has sent an indignant letter of denial to the press. He says that the articleswas a mass of lies, and that no holy well exists there, and that no miraculous cures ever took place as described. The only thing in the place that resembles a well is a dirty drain. The Catholic Church cannot become a party to any such humbug. Men, who are under the impression that our sacred shrines are merely places established for material speculation, are as prejudiced as they are ignorant, and their prejudice is too absurd to be refuted and their ignorance too ridiculous to be corroborated.

REV. MR. CRAWFORD, a Protestant minister of Boston, recently stated, at the Church conference in Lowell, that the Methodist Church is more bigoted than the A.P.A. Possibly some one of our Methodist friends will deem it worth his while to contradict Rev. Mr. Crawford. Otherwise the Methodists may be considered, perhaps unjustly, as anti-Catholic in the extreme. There are, here and there, to be found ministers of the Mcthodist persuasion who are A.P.A. and P.P.A. advocates; but we would not like to judge the whole denomination by a few extremists. It is to be hoped that Rev. Mr. Crawford has exaggerated the situation in his well-intentioned zeal to put down bigotry.

THE Omaha courts have some peculiar litigation on hand at present. During the excitement created by the recent A.P.A. police fight, seventy-five special officers were called in to assist. Now the A.P.A. will not pay them and the whole affair is truly characteristic of can institutions. They want to be protected themselves, to have others have Kant has been giving the world the the trouble and risk; but they do not

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, NOVEMBER 20. 1895,

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A CONTRACT OF THE OFFICE AND A CONTRACT OF THE ADDRESS OF THE ADDR

A COBRESPONDENT writes us to know what kind of a contribution would be most acceptable to the editor of THE TRUE WITNESS." At present a paid-up subscription would be more acceptable than any other kind of contribution that we can think of.

THE Indiana Supreme Court upholds the railroad "blackboard" law, by which it is required that announcements be bulletined at railroad telegraph stations as to the movement of trains. We think the judgment is a wise one. Railway -companies can never furnish too much information to the public on these matters. *_*

THE famous "Book of Kells," the most beautifully written and illuminated book in the world, has been bound in antique morocco by a firm of bookbinders in Dublin. Wonderful are the treasures of the past that Ireland contains. No wonder that Dr. Johnson once styled the country "the quiet home of sanctity and learning."

RABBI JOACHIM REBSER, a Hungarian has abjured Judaism and entered the -Catholic fold. He is going to Rome to study theology for the purpose of becoming a missionary. Nearly every mail from Europe brings us similar items of news. No wonder that the enemies of our Faith are making such exceptional efforts to check the rising tide of Catholicity.

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HIS Highness the Rajah-i-Rajan Jagatjit Singh, of Kapurthina, Indja, who came to the World's Fair, at Chicago, has just published, in English, an account of his travels in Europe and America. This volume is at once an evidence of the Indian potentate's -scholarly acquirements, and of the great spread of the English language the world over.

THE Portuguese Ambassador to the Vatican died on the fifteenth instant. He was one of the most noted diplomatists that his country has sent forth during the past half century. His name, however, is sufficiently long to attract attention; it was J. B. Da Silva Ferao de Carvalho-Martens. But for the sake of brevity we understand that he was simply called Silva.

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ligious orders signed by "The Committee

suicide.

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little, even from a worldly standpoint, by her notorious conduct. Adverse fortune appears to be her share. Her apostasy icals. has not benefitted her to any remarkable degree. She has written a book, entitled, "The Jesuits : A Book for the Times." She is unable to find a publisher. Nobody will take the risk of printing it. Evidently she has chosen a bad title ; it surely cannot be a book "for the Times," since it is destined to remain in manuscript. Perhaps she intended it for the London Times.

THE organization o Catholic youth in Italy is occupying very much attention at present. The programme of the first congress of the Catholic youth of Liguria show steps are being taken that must result in untold benefits, particularly from an educational standpoint, upon the rising generation. In the days of revolution, when the infidel leaders were stirring up unholy war in the land, there was an organization called "Young Italy;" but, if the present is any index of the future, the "Young Italy" of the coming years will be animated with a very different spirit from that of the Carbonari and Illuminati.

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A MINISTER of the English Church had sent a very lively and empathic letter to that the school will prove as great a his fellow-clergyman, Rev. Dr. Guinness success as its sister schools of Platts-Rogers, whose recent utterances were not | burg and Madison. acceptable to the writer of the epistle. It runs thus: "Reverend Sir,-If, as is reported, you said that the 'English people did not love the Anglican priesthood,' you are a malignant liar. Royal David said 'liars shall be turned into hell.' I wish you joy of your journey, and its end. Yours in the faith-----." Very Christian-like, indeed, are the sentiments of the Reverend gentleman who wrote the foregoing! If Royal David were to read the effusion he might have added another class of sinners to the category of the damned.

WE NOTICE with pleasure that the Irish leaders seem inclined to act upon the advice and to carry into execution the

plan drawn up by His Grace of Toronto. We may, therefore, expect to behold, in the near future, a general congress of re-HORACE said: "The times change presentative Irishmen, from all quarters and we change with them." In the of the globe, assembled in Dublin and towns of southern France, principally | calmly deliberating upon the all-import-Montpellier, the walls are covered with ant question of the country's future. Catholic protests against the tax on re- There is something so tangible and practical in the idea of the Archbishop of the Rights of Man." Will the day that its being put in active operation come when the walls of our Canadian must eventually benefit the Home Rule commercial metropolis will be adorned movement to a degree as yet unattained with similar placards? We hope not- by any other general action. There fate for ourselves and families in an would be a power in the voice of a unknown country." united people gathered from all ends of the earth. May success attend the un- Popes. dertaking! *_*

and gained a notoriety that was not such an addition to our young literature, freshness and vigor in all its varied delikely to die out However, he had al- and we know the difficulties with which partments, Especially as a purveyor of ways sense enough to refrain from the beginner in the field of publication has to contend. We would, therefore, bespeak every possible encouragement. MISS CUSACE, formerly the "Nun of for the editor in his brave undertaking, Kenmare," seems to have gained very and we are confident that, by degrees, he will yet bring his magazine to a front place in the ranks of American period- [cial page, an up-to-date agricultural de-*_*

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THE Irish hierarchy, at a meeting held in Maynooth College, issued a declaration against certain newspapers and other utterances in which the clergy and the Bishops of the country "are treated with a total disregard to the reverence due to their sacred office and character, and in a tone that is equally at variance with the traditional piety of Among the shareholders present were the Irish people." It must have been under strong pressure that the Irish Rev. J. Quinlivan, Hon. Justice Curran, under strong pressure that the Irish

under strong pressure that the Irish Michael Burke, Dr. Kennedy, C. A. clergy found it necessary to issue such a McDonnell, R. J. Anderson, T. J. Quinlan, declaration. The sooner the cause for it is removed the better.

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THE Catholic Winter School that is to the company, occupied the chair, and in be held the coming sesson at New Orleans will open on the first Sunday of Lent, Me called upon the secretary of the February the twenty-third, and continue in session for three weeks. Among the lecturers will be Fathers Zahm. C.S.C.: Mulaney, Brennan, of St. Louis, and Langlois, of Louisiana, together with of type for THE TRUE WITNESS and the Richard Malcolm Johnson, Conde R. Pallen, and others. It is expected that Monsignor-now Cardinal-Satolli and Cardinal Gibbons will attend at least one of the sessions. It is to be hoped

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This evening, the 20th November, the annual dinner given by the Lady Patronesses of the Nazareth Institution will take place in the hall of the Asylum. The ladies trust entirely to the benevolence of the public for the support of the institution, and this is one of the opportunities afforded the public to give that support. Certainly there is no more deserving establishment in all the land; the very purposes of the institution alone challenge our sympathy. We trust that the annual dinner will be well patronized, and that those who have the terrible affliction of being deprived of sight may experience the beneficial results of the occasion.

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AT Civita Vecchia, a few days before the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the taking of Rome, three hundred and twenty emigants were forced to sail for Brazil, in quest of bread which they could not earn in United Italy. One of the victims of bad government said :---

"" Il everyone that on the very eve of the 25th anniversary festivities, we leave Ita y's capital, where we cannot find and Mrs. Callahan drove to the G. T.R.

news it leads all its contemporaries in enterprising methods in dealing with great Canadian topics and events of special interest. It takes a broad, liberal candid view of all questions of general importance, and as a result its influence is wholesome and far-reaching. The Weekly Globe has a first-class commerpartment, a variety of good stories, a ive telegraphic service and a large staff of special contributors.

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TRUE WITNESS PUBLISHING CO.

Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the share holders of THE THUE WITNESS Printing and Publishing Company (Ltd.) was held at the office of the managing director, on Monday afternoon.

J. P. Kavanagh, W. E. Durack, John Kane, John Slattery, W. E. Doran, F. A. Heffernan, J. P. Heffernan.

Mr. Michael Burke, the president of opening the meeting briefly referred to he operations for the term just closed. meeting to read the report of the Directgrs, which was a lengthy document. The report referred to several improvements and changes made during the past year, such as the purchase of a complete dress changing of its form, which involved a arge expenditure. It contained many other references regarding the extension of the circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS, and mentioned the fact that in this city the number of subscribers had largely increased.

Statements showing the financial opera-tions and standing of the Company were read and adopted.

The draft of the by-laws for the working of the Company was then submitted, and, after some discussion, was adopted The election of Directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows :-- Michael Burke, Senator Murphy, Hon. Justice Curran, Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy and C. A. McDonnell.

The auditors appointed for the year were J. P. Kavanagh and W. E. Doran. A vote of thanks was also tendered to the president and retiring directors.

WEDDING BELLS.

Mr. William H. Callahan, Manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company of this city, and son of the well known printer and publisher, Mr. Felix Callahan. was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Britt, daughter of Mr. Denis Britt, by the Rev. John Fahey, at St. Patrick's church, on Tuesday morning. Miss L. Callahan, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid, and Mr. William H. Kearney was groomsman. Among those present at the religious ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Felix Callahan, Mr. and Mrs. Britt, Misses Britt, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Carpenter, Miss Kearney, Miss McGuigan, Mr. R. E. Callahan, Masters and Misses Callahan, Messrs. D. E McEntyre, Frank Gormley, E. James, Peter Kearney, and M. J. McGrail. After the ceremony at the church, Mr wo k or bread, in order to seek a better station, where a very inviting breakfast was served up in McGuire's best style Only the members of the families and a few friends sat down to the repast. Mr. and Mrs. Callahan then took their de-parture by the C. V. R. for New York, where they will spend their honeymoon. On Monday evening a number of per-sonal friends of Mr. Callahan waited upon him at his residence and presented him with a purse containing \$250 in gold. Mr. D. E. McEntyre was spokesman, and in a neat speech made the presentation. Mr. Callahan made a suitable reply. THIRD GRAND CONCERT In Commemoration of the Manchester Martyrs On Saturday evening next, the 23rd November, in the Windsor Hall, the members of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, will give their third annual entertainment in commemoration of the death of the Manchester Martyrs. If we may judge from the two previous concerts and the programme prepared for the coming event, we may safely predict a grand success in every acceptation of the term. The Rev. M. B. Curry, of Nenagh. Tipperary, Ireland, a brilliant and distinguished orator, will appetite. deliver the address of the occasion. His chosen subject is "Erin's Scattered Race." The Irish National Minstrel Company, under the able direceion of Prof. P. J. Shea, will introduce, for a first time, their novel musical melange, entitled "Our Irish Social." Amongst other favorites the following will take part in this new and most attractive feature :-eccentric comique; Wm. Fogarty, the mithful mimic; J. Hayes, the accom-pliched dancer; F. Drew, the versatile ventriloquist; A. Nicholson, the humorist vocalist; John Morgan, the pleasing tenor; Thos. Sullivan, the gifted elocutionist; R. Hiller, the popular balladist; I. McCarthy, the mirthful vocalist; M. J. Quinn, basso profundo; E. Quinn, the pleasing baritone; L. P. O'Brien, County Cavan's famous piper; assisted by Messrs. Kehoe, Flynn, Hartford, A. Quinn, Burns, Whitty McGuire, Orton, Jones, E. Quinn, T. Jones, Murray, Prendergast and McKeown. This is a memorable occasion for all Irishmen, and the A.O.H. deserves the highest praise for its patriotic and worthy commemoration of a day that will not be readily forgotten by the chil-dren of the "Ancient Race." May success attend the entertainment is our fervent wish. May heaven's grace clear away the foam from thy conscience, that the river of thy thoughts may roll limpid forever. -Dante.

BLESSING LAVAL.

There was quite an interesting and imposing ceremony at the new Laval University building, on St. Denis street, on Sunday morning. Every Sunday morning, at half-past eight, there is Mass for the students of the University. Last Sunday His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal proceeded to the University, and at the end of the students' Mass blessed the different hails and lecture rooms, a ceremony that had not yet been gone through with. Rev. Father Lecoq, Dean of the Theological Faculty, also delivered a lecture, the whole lasting one hour.

We have neither leisure nor responsibility for weighing in the scales of our personal moral judgment everything that happens; what is not our business we had best leave to those whose business it is.



Nervous Prostration

It is now a well established fact in medical science that nervousness is due to impure blood. Therefore the true way to cure nervousness is by purifying and enriching the blood. The great blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter:

"For the last two years I have been a great sufferer with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart. I was weak in my limbs and had smothered sensations. At last my physician advised me to try Hood's Sarasparilla which I did, and I am happy to say that I am now strong and well. I am still using Hood's Sarasparilla aud would not be without it. I recommend it to all who are suffering with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart." MRS. DALTON, 56 Alice St., Toronto, Ontario. Get Elood's, because





Announcing their consondated sale of Men's and Boys'



GENT'S FURNISHING.

No Good Umbrella So Cheap. Our stock of Umbrellas this season comprises the finest stock of these goods we have had the pleasure of shewing to our customers.

NO CHEAP UNBRELLAS SO GOOD.

Our Umbrellas have never been so good value as we are showing to-day. Gent's, Ladies' and Children's in stock.

WHITE SHIRTS.

WHITE SHINTS. Our Phoenix White Laundried Shirt at 4% embr. Our Loader White Laundried Shirt at 6% only. Our coader White Laundried Shirt at 6% only. Our special Full Dress Open Front White Laun-dried Shirt at 31.00 Our Prince Open Back and Front White Laun-dried Shirt at 31.5. This shirt is sold everywhere st \$2.00 and \$2.25. Men's Gray Flannel Shirts, worth \$1.25, for 80e. Men's Fine All Wool Gray Flannel Shirts, worth \$1.75 for \$1.35. Men's Fine All Wool Shirts, extra heavy, worth \$1.50 for \$1.12. Men's Fine All Wool Blue Flannel Shirts, worth \$1.50 for \$1.35.

\$1.75 for \$1.35 Men's Faucy Ceylon Flannel Shirts, at \$1.12 and

\$1.35 il.35. Hoys' Gray Flannel Shirts from 68c upward. Roys' Flannelette Shirts, special value, at 26c

and 30c.

NIGHT SHIRTS,

Men's Flannelette Night Shirts, good quality and full size at 35c. Men a Heavy Flannelette Night Shirts, 69c. Best

Men & Heavy Flanneiette Night Shirts. Nen & Heavy Flanneiette Night Shirts. Men & Iteavy White Twilled Cotton Night Shirts. 69c. Can not be beat. Men's Braces, good quality, worth 30c, for 15c. Men's Braces, good quality, worth 30c, for 15c. Men's English Times Braces, from 27c upwards. Men's Fine American Web Braces with corded ends and wire Buckleat 25c. Regular price 50c. Men's Fine Fancy Web American Braces with French Slide and Mohair Ends, at 45c. Hegular price 15c.

Boy's Braces Good and Strong at 7c.

GENT'S NECKWEAR.

Our stock is now complete with a large and well Selected stock of Neckwear in all the leading styles in both Black, White and Colored. Ranging in price from 10c to 75c. A full line of tient's Collars and Caffs in all the latest styles and shapes in both English and Cana-dium makes.

dian makes. CARDIGAN JACKETS.

CARDIGAN JACKETS. Men's Heavy Cardigan Jackets, in Black and Brown, at 65c and 85c. Men's Fine All Wool Cardigan Jackets, in Black and Brown, at \$1.50 and \$1.75. Men's extra over size All Wool Cardigan Jackets, in Black and Brown, at \$2.00. Men's Fine Imported English Cardigans, all full regular mado, all sizes, in Black and Brown, from \$3.69 to \$5.00. Buy's Knee Pants, all sizes, made of good strong Tweed, cheap at \$1.25. Our price is 69c, 75c and Soc.

JAS. A. OCILVY & Sons Family Linen Drapers

and Linen Warehouse 203 te 209 St. Antoine Street, Phone 8225.

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CONTINUOUS GUM WORK A SPECIALTY

Telephone 3863.

J. T. MCPHERSON, DENTIST.

E. O'BRIEN

TELEPHONE, 2895.

In a the market she is a build and the

5 1

at least we hope that no cause for them will be given. *_*

THE German Bundesrath has ordered the issue of an edict forbidding the public advertising of patent medicines. Whosoever brought in that unique piece of legislation must have been the victim of a number of the extraordinary stories told, the miraculous cures recounted, and the various tricks of the more or less literary inclined advertisers. As far as .Canada is concerned, the newspaper publishers would by no means feel grateful for a similar edict; the very best advertisers and the best pays are the patent medicine people.

IRISH inventors are more numerous than our race generally gets credit for. Patrick B. Delaney, of Philadelphia, is another sample. He is the inventor of a new high-speed system of machine telegraphy, which, it is claimed, will do dee." We wish The Fiery Cross all the much of the business now done by mail and wire. Its advantage over other systems is that as many as one thousand words a minute can be sent between points as far distant from each other as New York and Chicago, while the best that can be done at present will not exwceed 150 words per minute.

_

HIS HOLINESS has published a decree entitled, "Cum Sicut ad nos," in which a Plenary Indulgence is granted to all those who are present five times at the Novena, which will be said in preparation for the patronal jubilee feast of St. Joseph, on the fifteenth of December next. The whole Catholic world is invited to take part in that great celebration, and the graces therefrom are numerous beyond description. Particularly in this Province, which has long been under the special protection of St. Joseph, is it expected that the jubilee will be observed in a marked manner.

^**_{*}#

revolver at the family seat, Curraghmore, to the number. Historical, literary, bio-Waterford, Ireland, on the twenty-second of October last. He was of a most peculiar family. The extraordinary feats performed by his reckless grand-father were the top ic of all conversation throughout the South of, Ireland, half a DIED. Jing some of the older generation telling been appreciated or approved of by those 'Of how be played all manner of prankal concorned, still we felt the necessity of holds its place as the best of the metro-been appreciated or approved of by those holds its place as the best of the metro-been appreciated or approved of by those holds its place as the best of the metro-Blien Mary Isabel (Nellie), daughter of John Hatchette, Faneral took place last Monday.

THE FIERY CROSS, the second number of which we have just received, is a new publication, that comes from Ottawa, and assumes the form of an illustrated magazine for Scottish-Canadians. It is intended to comprise "history, tradition, poetry, music, folklore, men, women and things." The number to hand, for which we have to thank Mr. M. Mac-Rae, is all that its friends could desire. Its table of contents presents a real series of literary treats. Amongst other contributions of interest we might mention Viscount Dundee's epitaph, as written in Latin by Dr. Pitcairn, with Gaelic and English translations by M. MacRae. We were pleased to note a disposition to do justice to the memory of "Bonnie Dunsuccess that its promoters could desire, and we would ask the favor of having it in exchange; for deeply as we love the literature and folklore of the land of our forefathers, we must admit that Scottish poetry, romance, history, tradition and music have a charm for us that is magic-

al and that might be likened to a feverish enthusiasm.

WE are in receipt of the second (November) number of Walsh's illustrated monthly magazine. In it we and Rev. Principal Grant's letters, on the Manitoba School question, ably reviewed by Mr. F. A. Anglin . Very interesting, from a legendary standpoint, and very thrilling, from the literary one, is "The Spirit of the Long Black Hand," by Mr. E. P. Stanton; Mr. Frank Waters contributes a poem, "In Purgation," which is characteristic of the author-original and elegant; Eliza Allen Starr, a sketch, with portrait, from the pen of our brilliant litterateur, Thomas O'Hagan, HENRY DE LA POER, fifth Marquis of M.A., Ph.D., is certainly one of Waterford, committed euicide with a the most important contributions graphical articles; poems and criticisms; "Words with Women," and book reviews, all go to make up a most interesting and very instructive number. While we did not dash off, on receiving the first number of "Walsh's," with an amount of

It was otherwise under the rule of the

..

THE importance in which the Holy Father holds the Rosary may be judged from the fact that he has published as many as eight different encyclicals on the subject. The following are their titles and dates :---

1. "Supremi Apostolatus," of September 1, 1883;

"Superiori Anno," of August 30, 1885 : "Quamquam Pluries," of August

15, 1889; 4. "Octobri Mense," of September 22,

1891; 5. "Magnæ Dei Matris," of Septem-

ber 8, 1892; 6. "Laetitiæ Sanctae," of September 8,

1893; 7. "Jucunda," of September 8, 1894; Christiani 8. "Audintricem Populi Christiani," of September 5, 1895.

The writings of Leo XIII. on this one subject alone would constitute a large volume.

_

THE London Universe tells the followng interesting story; it is illustrative of the character and qualities of the Duke d'Aumale :

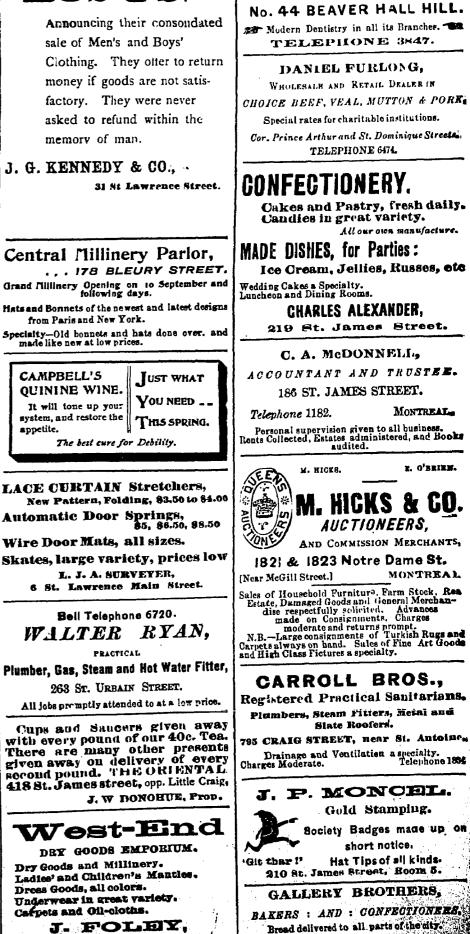
The members of the Institute of France have been received at his castler Mr. T. C. Emblem, the favorite balladist; in right royal fashion by the Duke Prof. Wm. Sullivan, banjo and violin d'Aumale. They were taken all over the buildings and shown the magnificent popular vocalist; Geo. P. Holland, the rooms, the tapestry, the rare manuscripts and the pictures. This palace is intended by the Duke as a heritage to the learned body he was entertaining and of which he himself is a distinguished member. His Royal Highness was surrounded by a household in the heart of his republican land, and rendered the courtesics of State with his military ccretaries and bis retinue of huntsmen. He showed a wonderful memory for faces as a white-robed priest came up to pay his respects.

"I am glad to see you again," said the Duke. "It is now twenty years since I saw you at Carthage at a Requiem Mass in honor of St. Louis. You belonged there to the Lavigerie mission." The priest expressed himself as flattered at being so well remembered.

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THE following paragraph, which may be looked upon as an advertisement by some, but which contains an amount of truth that cannot be gainsaid, deserves to be brought to the attention of our readers :---

DIED.



J. FOLEY, CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREET 8840, 8848, 8844, Notre Dame Bt., A few doors west of Napoleon Read

:734

ビジアの大学の主義に、大学家は、「レントロールない」では、認識的な性が、 勉強破壊的 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, NOVEMBER 20, 1895.



USEFUL RECIPES. GERMAN DUMPLINGS.

A 1-22 - T 1-24 - 253 (201)

6

One cup of butter, one cup of milk, one cup of flour; put milk and butter on to boil, stir in flour until smooth, put away to gool; when cold add two eggs beaten light.

PICKLED OVSTERS.

One hundred and fifty oysters salted to the taste, let simmer until oysters are heated, take the oysters out, add to the juice one pint of vinegar, one teaspoonful of mace, three dozen white cloves. three dozen whole peppers; let come to a boil, when cold add oysters.

EGOS A LA MEYERDELR.

Cut one mutton kidney in half and broil or stew it. Buttera dish and break into it two eggs, which cook for two minutes, then add the kidney to the eggs and serve with Perigueux sauce.

PERIGUEUX SAUCE.

Chop up line two trutlles. Place them in a pan with a glass of Madeira wine : Inoil for about five minutes. Add a dash of Espagnole sauce. Allow this to just come to a boil; remove from the stove and serve while very bot.

HOUSEHOLD HENTS.

A raw egg swallowed immediately w generally carry a fishbone down that car. not be otherwise removed.

shopping or housework,

Mould can be kept from the top of preserves by putting a few drops of glycerine around the edges of the jar before screwing on the cover.

Rubbing silver or plated egg-spoons with a little liquid ammonia and salt will remove the discoloration caused by the sulphur in the eggs.

Cereals may be made palatable ever to those who begin by disliking them is they are prepared properly. They should not be boiled simply in water, but in a mixture of equal parts of milk and water. They should not be stirred, for stirring makes them starchy, but cooked in a double boiler.

is both dangerous and disagreeable. Dip of hair. the cloth in warm water, rub it well with the soap, and in turn rub the spots with from the seat which he had taken on his it. Sponge off the lather, and you will bed. probably see no traces of dirt.

One may do wonders at home with a supply of gasoline, without ripping the garnient, and without much work. It may be thoroughly washed, to look as good as new, if enough gasoline is used and any care at all taken with the process. It goes without saying that there lott one of his legs. is some caution needed in the use of gasoline; it should not be brought close to a fire, for instance. Indeed, for several reasons, foremost among them the odor coming from it, it is always best to

real jewels, gold or silver, we must deck ourselves in gaudy imitations thereof or be considered hopelessly behind the times.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

JIM'S STRANGE VISITORS.

Jim Carlton was such a cruel boy ! He would pull off the wings of flies, pin live butterflies to boards, break in the backs of turtles and amputate the legs of frogs. When anyone remonstrated with him about his cruelty, he would say, "Oh, pshaw! they can't feet much," and then go in quest of another victim. The long summer days were devoted almost entirely to his wicked sport, and in time all the neighbors spoke of him as "Hard-hearted Jim Carlton." To be sure, the boy had no kind parents to teach him better, and the aunt who was bringing him up cared very little what he was about so long as 'he was not troubling her. One night Jim had not been in bed

very long when a brilliant light suddenly illed the room, and he sprang up to see what had caused the illumination. There, seated in his best chair, he beheld an immense cat. The animal was actually larger than Jim himself, and by the time Jim had recovered from his astonishment at seeing his visitor, he liscovered on another chair a turtle almost as big as the cat. Near by he saw a butterfly of extraordinary size, and when his eyes opened wider he found that Try what a glass of hot milk will do as [all the seals in the room were occupied by a restorative from a day's hard work in just such visitors. In fact there were more than the chairs could accomodate. and these were seated on the floor. Pres-

ently they all began to talk at once, and they made such a hubbub that the cat rapped on a little stand he had drawn up in front of him, and said, with a very serious manner. "The meeting will please come to order."

Instantly all voices were hushed, and then a frog who was present stood up on his hind legs and looked so very funny that Jim would have laughed outright had not the creature's word struck terror to his heart.

"Mr. President," began the frog," as chairman of the committee for the Prevention of Cruelty to insects and animals of all descriptions, I arise to state what the committee has decided to do. We

A cake of bark soap and a small piece intend to make the late and greatest of black cloth should always be on hand offender feel what our brothers and sisto take spots out of dark clothing. It is there have suffered. The culprit is the perfectly harmless, and will remove boy Jim Carlton. Miss House Fly is to ordinary stains as well as benzine, which | pull ont his eyelashes and a large bunch

"Oh, but that will hurt!" velled Jim

"That is no consideration," said Mr. President. "You had no thought for the feelings of Mr. Fly's brothers when you cruelly pulled off their wings and legs and left them to suffer. That hurt, too." "Mr. Bull-frog." continued the chair-

man of the committee, " you are to cut ' You wicked thing!" screamed Jim;

you don't know what a painful operation that is. Besides, I can't walk with-out my leg."

"Neither could Mr. Bull-frog's brother," take the whole thing out into the back answered the cat; "but you cut off his while with all her might to lessen the and left him wounded and bleeding. It hurt him just as much as it will hurt you "Jim groaned, and wished that he had not interfered with frogs. He remembered that he had thus cruelly treated a poor, helpless one that very morning."

vanished, and he awoke to the fact that he had been dreaming. "At any rate," he said to himself, with a shiver, "I have been taught a lesson, and I'll keep that promise I made to Mr. President. It will be easy enough, too, for I never again could hurt a living thing without feeling what I felt in my dream."

The neighbors wondered thereafter, what had caused the change to come. over Jim Carlton, for he grew to be so gentle with insects and animals that his companions forgot his old nature and gave him the name of "Jim Carlton the tendered-hearted."

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS] LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

In acertain far away city there is a sweet, old-fashioned street where the busy sounds of commercial strife are hushed by distance. The fragrance of i sweet clover and new mown hay fill the air, while the low of the kine and the mellow tinkle of their bells mingle with the hum of the distant city. The world in its self-absorption seems to have forgotten this primitive place, and dillness reigns over all.

Near the end of the street stands a dear little stone house around which the ivy lovingly creeps, and where the regal roses lift their glowing velvety cheeks to receive the first kiss of the king of day. In this cottage dwells the sweetest little lady it is possible to imagine. She has cheeks like rosy winter apples, lovely frosty white hair, while the daintiest of sweet old-fashioned gowns seems to breathe a tender romance of long ago. The lines on her brow tell of troubles, a woman's share of griefs, of trials, and of many a battle fought bravely and silently in a woman's heart.

"But that is all past," she will say with her sweet little smile, " and the present is no time for repining."

She is very busy, and very happy. All day long she bakes and sews, for the world is full of poverty and each one must do something to relieve it. The children know the little brown house, and on their way to school they stop and nod their curly heads, smile brightly at the dear face in the window and watch the busy fingers clicking the needles so merrily, weaving into bright colored yarn many ahope and prayer. The little ones know where the most wonderful jam-tarts and the sweetest cookies are to be found. And they will sit for hours, their small faces all aglow with interest listening to wonderful stories, or hearing again the sweet fairy tales that never grow

Just across the way there is another Union, Press, and other clubs to which little house. But here neither ivies nor Mr. Field belonged, attended the funeral roses climb; little school children never in a body. One hymn between the ora-tions was "Lead Kindly Light," and the dream of nodding or smiling at the grim cold windows. No tarts, no cookies, are other an anthem written by Mr. Field, with the score by Benjamin C. Blodget. This is entitled "The Singing in God's to be found in the spacious cupboards, and no wonderful tales are told to happy listening children. A little lady dwells Acre," and the lines run thus : here also, but very different, indeed, is she from her dear neighbor over the way. Troubles she has had, but they have God's Acre lies, soured and embittered her and the pres-Go angels walking to and fro, singing ent is spent in vain regrets and useless their lullabies; repinings. "There are so many hungry people in the world," she will say with Their radiant wings are folded, and their a doleful shake of her head, "that one cannot help them all, and who can tell the flowers delight to grow. where the deserving poor are to be found." And so she goes on dragging out a cheer-Sleep, oh sleep! The shepherd guardeth less existence and doing not the least good to anybody in the world. While his sheep, Fast speedeth the night away ; soon comher busy little neighbor sings and eth the glorious day. sews, bakes and knits, and strives the oh sleep. burden of others. She has devoted her talents, her life, her all, to the service The flowers within God's Acre see that | of the least of His little ones, and even fair and wondrous sight, in this world she has received the "hundredfold," for "Life is what we And hear the angels singing to the sleepers thro' the night. And, lo! throughout the hours of day make it." L. E. RUSSELL. those gentle flowers prolong The music of the angels in that tender-WIT AND HUMOUR. slumber song.

"THE CHILDREN'S POET."

Death of Mr. Eugene Field.

Eugene Field, the clever Chicago journalist and well known writer, whose prose and poetical contributions to literature have made him tamous, died very suddenly at his home in Chicago last week. He retired apparently well, and slept soundly until daybreak, when his son, who occupied the same room, heard him groan, and before he could reach the bed his father was dead. Mr. Field was 45 years of age and was a native of St. Louis. He was a graduate from Wil-liums College, and adopted journalism as his profession. Wynken, Blynken and No I," his best

child poem, and which first appeared in Longman's Magazine, ambles thus in its tirst and last stanzas :

Wynken, Blynken and Nod one night Sailed off in a wooden shoe-Sailed on a river of crystal light Into a sea of dew:

Where are You going and what do you wish?" The old man asked the three,

We have come to fish for the herring fish. That live in the beautiful sea:

Nets of silver and gold have we." Said Wynken, Blynken.

And Nod.

" LITTLE BOY BLUE."

Another juvenile favorite, " Little Boy Blue," has this beginning and ending : The little toy dog is covered with dust, But sturdy and staunch be stands; And the little toy soldier is red with rust,

And his musket molds in his hands. Time was when the little toy dog was new,

And that was the time when our Little

Kissed them and put them there.

The smile of a little face. And they wonder, as waiting these long

In the dust of that little chair, What has become of our Little Boy Blue Since he kissed them and put them there.

At the obsequies, which were held at

So, there in the mystic realms of fame, On Genius' granite block, In letters of fire a new-cut name But here in the land of mute repine A spirit of love still sings,

Out yonder in the moonlight, wherein

a most touching eulogy of the deceased, said: "A gentle, generous and gifted

spirit has passed from among us." "We join with the uncounted throng eyes are bended low, As they sing among the beds whereon

we can never press his honest and manly hand again."—Catholic Columbian.

Sleep, weary ones, while ye may ; sleep,

WANTED.



immortalized Shakespeare."

do nuch greater."

truth,

greets

night

long.

song.

in sleep

wine

New York Evening Sun:

On Genius' granite block,

Is set in the solid rock.

Of humor an dfancy free;

And diamonds of infancy.

gift.'

Rev. Frank Bristol gave him a place

but he had an indisputable histrionic

Hamlin Garland: "Great as his work

was. I am convinced he had it in him to

Chicago Press Club.: "His name has

won a place in every household, a place

which it will keep as long as children

The following tribute appeared in the

In the mystic realms of the land of fame,

There are jewels of wisdom, gems of

While the breath of an innocent fancy

prattle and mothers tell them tales."

In jewelled letters a new-ent name

Rubies of manhood, pearls of youth,

The dawn of a childish brain,

Lullaby ladies in hush-a-by streets Will rock him to sleep again.

Shall lighten the world's dull plod.

The babies will tish for the stars by

O, the years are many, the years are

Are waked by the voice of an angel's

Where the little one dreamed of his toys

As the fragrance of mellow and rare old

Editor Dana, of the New York Sun, in

of his friends in bidding him a last, and

a sorrowful farewell, and in grieving that

But so long as Little Boys Blue

So, all the long ages through,

Men will sigh and women will weep,

At the sight of the trundle bed

And woke with the angel, dead.

Is blazed in the solid rock.

To the broken flagon clings.

With Wynken and Blynken and Nod.

So long as kindly humor's light

CHURCH VESTMENTS

Chasubles

with Robert Burns. James Whitcomb Riley said : Mr. Field In Red, Black, White and Purple; all styles, from was not only a master of prose and verse, the plainest to the richest materials and designs.

Copes and Benediction Veils. Preaching and Confessional Stoles,

Benediction Veils not made up. Fronts and Backs for Chasubles, Material for making Stoles and Albs. Patterns for Chasubles. Altar Laces : Watered Silk for Vestments. Cloth of Gold for Vestments. Lining for Vestments. Canvas for Vestments

Church Ornaments.

Silver and Plated Candlesticks, Processional Crosses, Chalices, Ciboriums, Cruets, Ostensoriums, Sanctuary Lamps, Holy Water Pots and Sprink-lers; Crystal, and a varied assortment of Candel-

Mission Supplies.

Catholic Missions supplied with Prayer Books, Beads, and all other articles of Catholic Devotion.

WHEN ORDERING, PLEASE STATE: Who is to give the Mission. About how many families will attend. The day the Mission opens. How the goods have to be shipped to reach cafely.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 1669 Notre Dame St.,) 123 Church St., Montreal. S Toronto.



Trains Leave Bonaventure Station. [Note* signifies runs daily. All other trains:

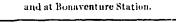
[Note* signifies runs daily. All other trains: run daily except Sundays.] 9.45 a.m., 4.15 p.m.-For Ottawa and all points: on the C. A. & O. A. & P. S. R's. 9.10 a.m., *7.55 p.m., 10.25 p.m.-For Toronto., Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, etc. 1.30 p.m. [Mixel]-For Brockville. Leaves at 2.05 p.m. on Saturdays. 5.00 p.m.-For Cornwall. 7.00 a.m.-For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Massena Springs. 4.20 p.m.-For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Fort Corington. 8.15 a.m. [Mixel]-For Island Pond. 7.50 a.m.-For Sherbrooke, Island Pond. Port-land, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, frun-to Quebec daily].

(a) to Quebee daily! 10,10, p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec-and points on the L.C. R'y to Campbellton, N.E. Saturday night train remains at Island Pond over

Sunday. 11.55 a.m.—For St. Johns [on Saturdays this

11.55 a.m.—For St. Johns [on Saturdays this train leaves at 1.25 p.m.] 4.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Island Pond, 4.40 p.m.—For St. Johns, Rouses Point, also Waterloo via St. Lambert and M. P. A. B. R. Y. 5.15 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe and points on the D. C. R'y, also St. Cesaire via St. Lambert, 5.08 p.m.—For Sorel via St. Lambert, 9.00 a.m., *6.10 p.m., *8.25 p.m.—For Boston and New York via C. V. R. 9.10 a.m., *6.20 p.m.—For New York via D. & H.

9.10 a.m., *6.20 p.ra.-For New York via D. & II. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James St.,





And the soldier was passing fair, Boy Blue

Aye, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,

Each in the same old place. twaiting the touch of a little band,

years through.

the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Chirago, three clergymen officiated, and the

yard and there proceed with the ablutions.

FASHION AND FANCY,

[Boston Republic.]

Full waists of plain chitfon are used for evening, and are made quite up to date by a rich belt of colored miroir yelvet; so it is possible to freshen up a last year's evening gown in a very acceptable manner, despite the fact that the latest models have waists and skirts alike. Sleeves are sometimes of a contrasting material, and a very charming illustration of this is a gown of purple-pink satin, with black silk muslin sleeves and neck trimming. The sleeves are very short, arranged in a series of deep puffs up and down, with bands of beaded trimming between, and the frill around the neck is very full and caught at one side with a large velvet orchid.

Sleeves of evening gowns, with very few exceptions, are preceptibly shorter than they were last season and stand out in full round puffs or short double frills. The latest sleeve for day gowns is decidedly the Marie Antoinette style fitted closely above the elbow with a short draped puff at the top, which varies a little in length and fullness according to the material So it is safe to prophesy smaller sleeves in the near future. Of course, large, full puffs are still worn, but they have lost their stiffening, and many tions. Neither did you think of the of them are arranged plain at the armhole on top to give length to the shoulder, and the fullness is plaited in at the side and under the arni. These sleeves are very long and shaped in a long point, which falls over the hand and is often made dressy by a frill of lace.

The most fascinating gowns for evening and for the bridesmaids at a fulldress wedding are made of flowered satins with a Louis XVI. coat, or a long-pointed waist, with full paniers on the skirt and close sleeves with a full short puff at the top. China silks, which are not so expensive, are very popular for evening gowns, and make very good copies of the old-time dresses. A waist which can be worn with a last season's skirt, especially i it is white, is made of white China silk scattered over with a chintz pattern and trimmed with fine, creamy lace. Another combination for extending the usefulness of an old skirt is a bodice of white mousseline de soie striped with narrow black lace insertion. Black velvet jet applique forms a band around the decollete neck, and turquise blue satin sleeves give the touch of color.

Hat pins are growing in elaborateness and expensiveness every day. Every conceivable design is made in rhine-stones, silver, steel, gilt, gold and even y jewels. A round ball seems the favorite conceit, and very effective it is in rhinestones, steel or what is called agate-a transparent blue glass, set with miniature lewels. The most useful and inexpensive black-headed hat pin is no longer possible, alas ! and if we cannot afford | for all BLOOD DISEASES.

"You, Mr. President, are to step on him, and kick him all around the room.' I won't stand it," cried Jim.

"But you will be compelled to stand it," said the president. "You made my mother endure your kicks and abuses.

"Pli run out of the room," thought Jim, and he quickly slipped to the door, only to find it locked, and waited for further developments.

"And last, but not least," said the chairman of the committee, "Mr. Yel-low Butterfly is to pin him to a board so fast he will have to stay there and suffer till he dies."

Jim was in agony. Could it be possible that these creatures would be cruel enough to kill him.

"O. please. Mr. Cat, don't let them murder me." he cried, dropping on his knees before the president. "I am my aunt's only nephew, and she would grieve very much if I met such a violent death. And then think how it would hurt to have a pin stuck through my body [2]

"But you didn't consider the pain when you stuck pins through the bodies of many of Mr. Yellow Butterfly's relamourners. We must make an example of some boy, or these abuses will go on to the end of time. You are the worst offender, and at the last meeting we decided to make an example of you. Our relatives are just as sensitive to pain as you are, Mr. Jim Carlton, and have just as much right to enjoy the good things of this world as you have."

"But I didn't think how it all hurt," pleaded the frightened boy, "and I'll promise never, never, never to do it again !"

After that speech, the committee had a consultation, and returned to say that they thought it better to show no mercy. If once let loose, the boy would be as bad as before, and cruel boys had become the terror of the entire animal and insect world.

Still Jim continued his pleadings, but the president turned down his furry ears, and said to the members :

"Form in line!" First came Mr. House Fly, who was all ready to tear out Jim's hair and eye brows; next came Mr. Bullfrog, with his big knife, prepared to amputate the boy's leg; then Mr. President, ready to do his part in the abusing; lastly, Mr. Yellow Butterfly, carrying a prodigious pin, with which he was to fasten the unhappy

boy to a board. "Oh, mercy, mercy !"'screamed Jim-and with these words his terrible visitors

THE MOST remarkable cures on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla ... It is unequalled

1. A. S. S.

Berne and a strate to all the Martin

Always behind time-Back of a clock. Before marriage the question a girl asks her lover most often is: "Do you really love me?" After marriage the query becomes: "Is my bonnet on

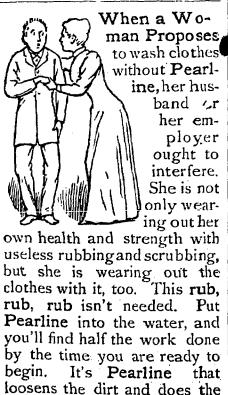
straight?"

FRIEND: I see you have a broad band of crape on your hat. For whom do you wear it? Mr. Shabby Genteel: On account of the mournful condition of the hat itself.

THE COMING JURY.-Lawyer, a few years hence: Make your mind easy. The jury will disagree. Prisoner: Sure? Lawyer: I know it. Two of the members are man and wife.

Mudge: Another man called me a story-teller last night. Yabsley: What did you do? Well, as he was three sizes bigger than I, I asked him why he couldn't say something original.

Mistress, to her domestic: I suppose you girls talk about each other just the same as we ladies do about each person in our set! Domestic : No, mum; we mostly talks about the mistresses.



loosens the dirt and does the work-not you with your washboard. Just a little rinsing, and it's all over.

Sleep, oh sleep. The shepherd loveth his sheep;

He that guardeth his flock the best Hath folded them to his loving breast. So sleep ye now and take your rest, Sleep, oh sleep.

From angel and from flower the years have learned that soothing song, And with its heavenly music speed the

days and nights along; So through all time, whose flight the shepherd's vigils glorify, God's Acre slumbereth in the peace of

that sweet lullaby.

TRIBUTE to MR. FIELD.

The estimate of Mr. Field' work, by literary men and by the public, found expression in the columns of culogy which have filled the Chicago papers, and all emphasize the tenderness and pathos of Mr. Field's poems for children. No less meritorious were his poems on other subjects, than of which none is sweeter or tenderer than these verses, written in a true Catholic spirit, of

THE BELLS OF NOTRE DAME.

What though the radiant thoroughfare Teems with a noisy throng? What though men bandy everywhere The ribald jest and song ? Over the din of oaths and cries Broodeth a wondrous calm. And mid that solemn stillness rise The bells of Noire Dame.

' Heed not, dear Lord," they seem to say, Thy weak and erring child;

And thou, O gentle mother, pray That God be reconciled ; And on mankind, O Christ, our king, Pour out Thy gracious balm"--Tis thus they plead and thus they sing, Those bells of Notre Dame.

And so, methinks God, bending down To ken the things of earth, Heeds not the mockery of the town

Or cries of ribald mirth : For ever soundeth in His ears A penitential psalm-

'Tis thy angelic voice He hears, O bells of Notre Dame.

Plead on, O bells, that thy sweet voice May still forever be An intercession to rejoice

Benign divinity; And that thy tuneful grace may fall Like dew, a quickening balm, Upon the arid hearts of all,

O bells of Notre Dame ! Mr. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chi-

Beware of imitations. 839 JAMES PYLE, N. K. | cago Tribune; said of him : "I claim for

and he was a set of the set of the

By young lady, position as Organist, ir a Catholic church; experienced, and best recommendations.

Address Miss S., corner of St. Alexander and St. Edward streets, Montreal. Que.



DIVIDEND No. 60.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three and a-half [3] per cent. for the current half year upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this city, on and after Monday, the second day of Decomber, 1895.

		er books will be closed from the 15th ovember next, both days inclusive. of the board.
I	15-5	A. DE MARTIGNY, Managing Director.

LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent [3 per cent] upon the capital stock of this bank, for the six months ending the 30th November next, has this day been declared, and will be 'payable at the Head Office of the Bank, in this city, on and after Monday, the second day of December, 1805.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

W. WEIR, President. 15-5 Montreal, 22nd October, 1895.

Leave Windsor Street Station for Boston, \$9,00 a.m., *8,20 p.m. Portland, 9,00 a.m., 32,20 p.m. New York \$8,10 a.m., *25,10 p.m. Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, \$8,25 a.m., *89,00 p.m. St. Paul, Minneapolis, *89,10 p.m. Winnipeg and Varcouver, \$9,50 a.m. Ste, Anne's, Vandrenil, etc., \$8,25 a.m., z1,35 p.m., a5,20 p.m., *9,00 p.m. St. Johns-#9,00 a.m., 4,05 p.m., *88,20 p.m., 185,40 p.m. p.m. Newport-s9 a.m., 4.05 p.m., *s8.20 p.m. Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., ‡s8.40 p.m. Sherbrooke-4.05 p.m. and ‡s8.40 p.m. Hudson, Rigaud and Point Fortune, 21.45 p.m., (a) 5.20 p.m. Leave Dalhousic Square Station for Quebec, s5, 10 a.m., § 53, 30 p.m., § 10, 30 p.m. Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5, 15 p.m. Ottawa, s5, 30 a.m., 6, 05 p.m. St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5, 30 p.m. St. Jerome, 8, 30 a.m., 5, 30 p.m. St. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8, 30 a.m., (a) 3 p.m., 5, 30 p.m., 6, 05 p.m.; Saturday, 1, 30 p.m., io-stead of 3 p.m. that of p.m. that except Saturdays. •Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unley shown, s Parlor and sleeping cars, z Saturdays only, §Sundays only, (a)Except Saturday and Sunday. only § Sunday. CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH Office, 129 St. James st., next to Post Office. (ANADIANSE 11 FOR THE.



This is the message of hope to every afflicted and suffering woman in Canada. Miles' (Can.): Vegetable Compound is the only vegetable Compound is the only specific for diseases peculiar to women which can and does effect a complete cure. Prolapsus, U eri-Loucorrhoes, and the PAIN to which every woman is PERIODI-CALLY subject widd to Miles which every woman is PERIODI-CALLY subject, yield to Miles' (Can.) Vegetable Component, en-tirely and always. Price 75c. For sale by every druggist in this broad land. Letters of enquiry from suffering women, addressed to the "A. M. C." Medicine Co., Montreal, marked "Personal," will be opened and answered by will be opened and answered by a lady correspondent, and will not go beyond the hands and eyes of

BRODIE & HARVIE'S



IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and scer hat they get it. All others are imitations.

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TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIG CHRONICLE, NOVEMBER 20, 1895.

USE

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

CHARLEN AND A COUNTRY OF ANY

The Strange Condition of the "Marie Celeste."

BY STINSON JARVIS, IN THE "IRISH CATHOLIC."

N uncle of mine who ran away to sea at the age of fifteen, but is now a landsman and mayor of his town, tells of an occurrence concerning which much evidence has been taken in the United States law courts.

In 1877 he was on an English barque hound for Constantinople. When in the Atlantic Ocean, about three hundred miles from Gibraltar, the vessel was becalmed for two days, after which a breeze soon brought them within view of a vesset that was moving strangely. From the moment we lifted her

above the horizon," says my uncle, "we could see that something was wrong with the stranger-even when only her sails were in sight. She was luffing up and falling off in a way which told that if any one was steering her, he was doing so in an extraordinary fashion. But as we slowly approached for hours, we grew certain that no one was at her helm.

"In the light breeze we had all sails set, to make up for lost time; but we overtook the stranger slowly because she was doing a good deal of sailing herself. All her head-sails were aback, and these paid off her bow, so that she would often run a long distance before again coming broadside to our course. Our second mate, who was aloft with the glasses when we came within a mile or so of her, sung out that not a man could he seen aboard, and that her wheel was twisting round by itself.

" It was broad daylight ; the sun shone hot and clear-it was as unlikely a day for sailors' superstitions as you could imagine. Yet the longer we watched the random course of the deserted vessel, the more we dreaded to come near her.

"Why was she adrift on this calm, much-travelled sea? Had all her crew died of pestilence? Had they all been massacred by pirates, who, after ransacking the vessel, had abandoned her? Every conceivable explanation was discussed in undertones by the sailors clustered at our bows, and every man Jack of us was dreading lest he should be ordered into the boat which would be sent to board the mysterious stranger.

Amid all the horrid theories which came up for consideration, the most plausible and, indeed, comfortable one was that the crew had mutinied, broached the wine casks, and lost their senses in drankenness. Yet even this seemed absurd, for with sailors it is second nature to steer their vessel, no matter how much intoxication may prevail.

The stranger's upper sails had been clewed up, as if the intention had been to stow them. The full lower canvas was properly set. Under this she moved along in the calm water as silently as a phantom ship. Not a sail sheet, or halvard was missing. Her perfect condition created more awe among our sailors than if she had shown signs of human conflict, or ordinary breakage from stress of weather.

"A ship upguided by human intelli-

human head should appear. After mounting the bulwarks, I scrutinized the whole deck before I dared turn to make fast the gig. Another moment. and all were beside me. We sailors then let the mates go ahead, for I tell you we did not like the job.

The first mate went to the companionway and called, with his great voice that could be heard a mile away : Aboy there ! Below there !

"On that day the ocean was almost as still as a mill-pond, and silence reigned in the vessel. The hollow echoes of the mate's voice, as returned from the interior, seemed more horrible than screams or groans. Even the mate himself was startled. He was in no hurry to descend, but gave the order to heave to the ship.

"After we had slacked over the headsheets and swung the main-yard, he descended the companionway. We followed, and every man was pale.

"Below we found, in the small saloon, a cloth spread on the table, a dinner served and partly consumed. Amongst other things was a pair of roast chickens, partly carved, and still fresh enough to be eaten. Each plate had been used, though the eatables on them had not

been fully consumed. "The weather had been so calm that each knife and fork and cup of tea had remained in the places in which they were last laid by human hands. The meal had been abandoned when half completed.

" Farther on, in the corner, was a sewing machine. Under its needle was a child's cotton dress, in which a seam had been half sewn. On the edge of the machine rested a woman's thimble, We entered the small state-rooms cautiously, expecting to find dead bodies in the bunks.

"But, no! Neither death nor life was here. The rooms were in a condition as if the former occupants had gone on deck for five minutes.

"Without describing everything in exact detail. I will simply say that we expected those who had so manifestly led a home life at sea to issue from some place of hiding and make explanation. The mind refused to believe that they were all dead.

"Suddenly the chief mate cried, as he rushed upstairs : I know where they are. There has been a mutiny, and the captain and his family are locked up in the forecastle? We mounted to the deck then, and rushed forward to the seamen's quarters.

"Here we found another half-consumed meal; but neither forward nor aft, nor anywhere else, did we find a human being, nor any sign of bloodshed or violence-not even a sign of disorder or haste. The binnacle and chronometer were in perfect condition. The other compasses were in their places. The chickens and ducks in the coops under sickly for want of water. But of human life there was none.

"Our mates then examined the ship's papers, for nothing was locked up. The ship's name was the Marie Celeste, from New York to Villatranea, a little harbor near Nice, on the Mediterranean. She had a valuable cargo, and the log-book showed that the voyage had been a quiet and easy one. The last entry in it had been made only forty-two hours before our arrival on the scene.

"The money-chest, in which a considerable sum was found, was intact, as also was the cargo, showing that piracy was not to be considered in the search for a solution of the mystery.

way, I generally put it down to somebody's insanity. Suppose the captain, having gone mad, summoned all hands from their dinners, and after telling them that the ship was sinking, ordered them into a boat. Not counting bis wife and child, there were only ten others. Under the muzzle of his revolver hey

might not refuse, during calm weather, to descend into the small boat. He might have then forced them to row away, and the boat with all on board, might have foundered ultimately. But imagine what one may, the mystery remains unexplained.

BEST FOR

WASH

ITEMS

In Montpelier, France, the walls are covered with protests against the taxation of the religious orders.

Father Blemans, who labored both in this country and England, recently died missing. in his native country, Belgium.

Last week the 30,000 pound bell for St. Francis de Salle church, Cincinnati, was cast. It will cost \$16,000 and was the gift of a parishioner.

St. Martin's German Catholic church, of Chicago, will be dedicated November 11. This handsome church represents an ontlay of over \$200,000.

The mission to non-Catholics by Fathers Elliott, Kress and Graham last week in Music hall, Cleveland, proved successful beyond expectations.

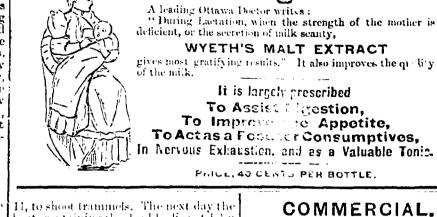
From statistics published by the Franiscans on the occasion of the Assisi Congress, it appears that they possess 1.132 conventg, 112 novitiates, 226 houses of study, 29 colleges for the missions and 629 parishes.

In the current number of The Fortnightly Review the Anglican Dean of Canterbury treats of "The Asserted] Growth of Roman Catholicism in England." and admits that doctrines once thought to be "Romish" are now taught in the Church of England.

Last month Bishop Marty of St. Cloud blessed the school for Indian girls which | lew, Lord Saltorm, the Fitzgeraldone of the boats were all alive, though has just been completed at Sisseton, S.D., by Mother Catherine, formerly Miss

> pended shields and red, white and blue ribbon. On the front of the medal are ngraved a fine cut of Father Mathew. the CT.A.U. badge, with laurel and cord ment for the study of the Celtic and wreath. Appropriate inscriptions language, the pupils of the Christian are found on the reverse side.

Extensive alterations are being made and A new sacristy is being built which will cost a large sum, and in ad-



50AP

To Nursing Mothers !

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

ONTMENT --- Rolled and granulated \$3.10

\$1.55. Pot barley \$4.25 in blds and \$2.00

WHEAT .- White winter wheat now

juoted at points west of Toronto at 70e

although millers maintain that this

figure is far too high, considering the

prices they are getting for their flour. No. I Manitoba hard is quoted here non-

BRAS, ETC.--Western bran is steady at

\$15,00, and Manitoba bran in sacks \$15,00, Shorts \$16,00 up to \$17,50 as

to grade. Moullie \$19,50 to \$21,50 as to

Coss .- The market remains quiet at

PEAS.—Here they are quoted at 60c to

to 52c; but for choice heavy bright

in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

inally at 69e to 70e.

grade.

paid.

FOR

boat, containing the dead bodies of John and Michael Sulllivan, was found drifting at Blue Hill. The other men are still FLOUR.--- Spring Patent, \$4.05 to \$4.15.

At the fortnightly petty sessions in Winter Patent, \$4.05 to \$4.15. Straight Mountmellick, on Oct. 14, four young Roller, \$3,50 to \$3,65. Extra: \$0,00. Superfine, \$0,00, Manitoba Strong men named Owen Neill, William Keegan. Bakers, best brands, \$3.90 to \$4.00. John Lalor and James, Coss were proscuted by Humphrey Smith, J.P., for a Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3,50 to \$3,90. Ontario bags—extra, \$1.50 to \$1.55 Straight Rollers, bags \$1.65 to \$1.75. breach of the Sabbath Act, having played pitch and toss in complainant's fields on Oct. 6. A fine of 1s and costs was imto \$3.20; standard \$3.05 to \$3.20. h posed on each of the defendants. bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.55, and standard at \$1.50 to

Miss Elizabeth Vize, in religion Sister Mary Agnes, daughter of the late John Harnett Vize of Mullingar, received the black veil on Oct. 10, at the Presenta-tion Convent, Mullingar. Miss Emily Waters, in religion, Sister Mary Alacoque, daughter of Thomas Waters of Galway, received the white weil. Bishop

Joseph Kelly, third son of the late James Kelly, of Newtown, and brother to Judge Kelly, died on October 6. Mr Kelly married, in 1852, Mary Anne, fifth daughter of the late Sir Michael Dilion Bellew, Bart., of Mount Bellew. By Mr. Kelly's death some of the principal families in County Galway are thrown into 36e to 37e in bond, and at 45e to 46e duty mourning; among them, the Earl of Westmeath, the Bellews, of Mount Bel-

and 138 who passed the examinations. Out of 12 prizes issued by the Govern-

nominal at 51e to 52e. In the West sales

birds bringing 9c. Some small birds were sold at 74c. Chickens have sold at 7c, and old hens 5c to 6c; geese 6c to 64c, and ducks 74c to 8c. TALLOW.--Market is quiet at 54c to 6c

7

for choice and 4c to 5c for common.

FRUITS.

APPLES.---\$2.00 to \$2.75 per bbl; Fancy \$3.25 per bbr; Dried, 4c to 4ke per lb; Evaporated, 54c to 64c per lb.

ORANGES .- Jamaica, \$6,00 to \$6,50 per bbl. - Mexican, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per box. LEMONS.- Palermo, \$2 to \$3 choice,

\$3.50 to \$4.50 tancy per box : Malaga, \$7

to \$8 per case ; \$3,50 to \$4 per box. BANANAS.--\$2 to \$2,75 per bunch. GRAPES.--Tokey, \$3 per crate ; Catawba,

19e to 21e per basket. CRANBERRIES.—Cape Cod. \$8.50 to \$9.00 per bbl; Nova Scotia, \$9.00 to \$10.00

per bbl.

DATES.-Ble to He per lb. Fics .- 9e to 12ke per 4b; fancy, 13c to

17c per lb. Cocoasurs.—Fancy, firsts, \$3.50 to \$3.75

per 100. Porarors .- Jobbing lots, 40c to 45c per bag; on track, 30c to 35c per bag; sweet, \$3.25 per bbl.

Oxtoxs. --Spanish, 40c to 45c per crate; red, \$2 to \$2.25 per bbl; yellow, \$1.75 to \$2 per bbl.

MALAGA GRAPHS.---\$5 to \$6.50 per keg.

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St. Leon Mineral Water Depot, 54 Victoria Sq

CASTOR FLUID Registered : a de-lightfully refresh-ing curesus around for the llair. It should be used daily. Reeps the scale healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth : a perfect hair dressing for the family. Thereis per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawronce struct

J.K. MACDONALD.

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METAL

SKYLIGHTS

Nulty officiated.

61c per 60 lbs. In the West, however, Kenneys, and the Dalys, of Radford. they are be higher at 51c per 60 lbs. The annual distribution of prizes to by Mother Catherine, formerly M188 Catherine Drexel, of Philadelphia, who is devoting her life and her fortune to the negro and Indian races in this com-try. The medal struck in honor of the sil-ver publice of the C.T.A.F. of America consists of a silverplated bar with sus-consists of a silverplated bar with sus-consis north and west of Stratford.

32 exhibitions, 63 prizes, 73 distinctions,

Schools, Cork, carried off six.

samples 53c and probably more would have to be paid. Feed barley is quoted at 39c to 41c. BUCKWHEAT .- Sales at 40c to 40 [c, and we quote 40c to 41c. The export domand is about over.

Ryn. -- The market is quiet and prices

ed one, somehow, of those stories of chuding the captain's wife and child, cavalrymen sitting erect in their saddle thirteen persons in all had left New York gence is an uncanny thing. She remindbeen shot dead.

"Our skipper took us a good way to windward of her as we went by, for he would not risk running to leeward lest the uncontrolled thing should take, as it were, a wicke d notion to swing up, run intous, and perhaps cut us to the water's ·edge.

"After we had drawn a mile ahead, I was among those ordered into the gig. I confess I dreaded that command, though I had as much 'sand' as most boys. But some of the superstitions of the sailors seemed to invade me, and I felt quite certain that an appalling scene awaited meon board the dereliet. Suddenly my nerve failed me. Had some deadly plague killed every man on that ship ? And I was to enter it.

"Soon another idea took hold of me. What if some maniac had managed to close the hatches on the crew so that they could not get out? In this case the madman would be in sole possession of the decks. He would doubtless hide himself with the cunning of insanity from our view. His attack upon us, therefore, might be sudden and desperate. Considering the many chances of the unknown I felt justified in descending to my sea-chest and getting my revolver.

Our gig, with the first and second mate in charge, left the barque. The mates also brought revolvers, for there was no telling what might happen, and J believe that the nerves of all of us were unsettled. I, being the lightest, was put How in the bow to look after boat-hook and painter. So it would be my duty to hoard the floating horror first!

"We rowed back for a while, and then waited for the stranger to come along. Thus we were resting on our ours to windward of her course, when an amaz-ing thing happered. The breeze had been freshening, and in a sudden puff of it the stranger took a quick sheer, and rushed so savagely at our small boat that it was only by the greatest alacrity in rowing that we escaped being crushed under her bows.

"If the men had then known what they knew half an hour alterwards, I doubt if they could have been persuaded to board the vessel. As it was, they felt sure she was being guided by some evil power intent on destroying life. For myself, I made no doubt that a maniac, concealed behind the bulwarks, was now lying on the deck, and steering with the wheel so as to smash our boat to fragments.

"She came up almost in the wind's eye on this rush, and before she had paid off again we had caught her-rowing towards her weather side, for the mates would not go to leeward for fear

of breathing the air of the plague. "I threw a light grappling-iron into

"The log-book also showed that, inand riding on into battle after they had on board. Not one of those thirteen persons has ever been heard of since.

"I was not among the crew detailed off to sail the Marie Celeste to a port. She was afterwards towed into Villafranca by a steamer. When her cargo was disposed of she was sailed back to her owners in New York."

So far I have followed my uncle's narrative. For the rest I have official records. The United States authorities took up the case and required all their consuls to inform foreign governments of the facts in the hope that when every custom house in the world was thus fully informed, some explanation might be arrived at through the gossip of passing mariners. All inquiries were, however, fruitless.

In after years it was difficult to procure crews for the ill-fated vessel. No sailors

except those who were well clear of superstitions or ignorant of her history would ship aboard her. She was em-ployed between New York and Cuba, and finally was wrecked on the Cuban coast.

When wrecked she was supposed to be loaded with barrels of molasses, which, as such, were heavily insured. In a subsequent law action it was charged that the owner, in March, 1886, loaded her with barrels of water instead of molasses. and pre-arranged the wrecking to gain the insurance. The evidence brought out and given under oath at this trial fully corroborates the story told by my

How those thirteen persons were spirit ed away from a perfectly able and wellappointed ship during calm weather will. it is almost certain, never be known. As the story stands now, already fully proved in its facts in a court of law, it is, I think, one of the most mysterious of all the true stories of the deep.

Ignoring silly superstitions as to the number thirteen, perhaps my uncle's explanations of the matter—he was not called to the trial—is worth considering. He said that about noon of the day pre

coding the discovery of the Marie Celeste there was a very black cloud seen off the southwest, in the direction of the young men in the club. abandoned vessel, and during a dead calm. His idea is that the people of the Marie Celeste saw a water spont coming directly towards their vessel, and being unable to sail a yard in the calm, rushed to their boat and rowed away to escape destruction.

"It may be," he said, "that the water-spout veered in its course, as they fre-quently do, and destroyed the rowboat

while sparing the ship. "But," he added, "in a matter of this sort where no one can discover a reason for some people acting in an unheard of

PROTECTION from the grip, pneumonia; diphtheria, fever and epidemics is given by Hood's Sarsapaher main rigging, and clambered up the pneumonia; aphalicita, love more prope, watching above more and ready to pidemics is given by Hood's Sarsapa-drop again at the moment that any rilla. It makes **PURE BLOOD**.

dition to this is a beautiful stained glass window, which is being crected by Miss Bessie McGinty, of Armagh, in memory of her relatives, at a probable cost of be-tween £700 and £800. There is also a smaller one which is being put in by Miss Teresa Hoy, of Thomas street, Armagh, in memory of her parents. Both the windows will add considerably to the beauty of the Cathedral.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Rev. John Lynch, pastor of Charleville, died on October 9, after a few days illness.

Joseph McDermott, a contractor, while setting a nut in the big bell of the Derry Cathedral, on October 17, was instantly killed, the bell crushing bim against the framework.

Rev. P. Briody, curate at Athboy, has Other Preparations Mislead and been appointed pastor of Slane; Rev. P. Farrell, curate at Mountnugent, has been made a professor in the Diocesan Seminary, Navan.

A new factory will shortly be opened in the Tunnel district of Portadown, and the weaving factory in Edward street is when the pure, solid, heavy and legal being enlarged so as to accommodate a double number of hands.

gold coin is compared with the miserable The textile exports to the United States imitation. from the Consular district of Belfast, for the quarter ending September 30, were cottons, £43.279 0s. 1d.; linens, £414,017 fidence from one person to another; all people believe in it. How is it with the imitation-that spurious coin made and 8s. 1d.; unions, £21,275 Ss. 7d. issued by dark and criminal hands? It

These Nationalists have been returned as Town Commissioners for Longford is made in dark places; it is issued stealthily to deceive and defraud; and Ward: Messrs. Clarke, Igoe, Mathews and Ward. For Abbey Ward a Tory, George Armstrong, was returned.

At the General Chapter of the Augustinian. Order, held in Rome, the Very Rev. Dr. Ryan, O.S.A., Prior and Prefect of Studies at Orlagh, Rathfarnham, was elected Assistant-General of the Order.

The Longford Home Rule Club has chosen these officers : President, James Farrell ; vice-president, Michael Gil-christ ; secretary, P. Hanley ; assistant ceived by. Paine's Celery Compound is universally secretary, P. Toolan; treasurer, Michael O'Connor. There are now forty-five

Cardinal Logue recently dedicated the Catholic church at Moortown, Ardboc. sional men all over this continent; it is It was the first he dedicated in the Archdiocese of Armagh. The church has been reconstructed, and what two years parations, are made to sell without re-gard to results. Deceived buyers are ago was but a poor and dilapidated structure is to day a splendid edifice.

Under orders made by County Court Judge Curran, a sontial reduction has been made in the ithe rent charges Birr district. on several large st His orders now the r charge in each ised tithe rent Lt heatore him cent. on the at a reduction of 25 p

Patrick Sullivan, Timothy Shea, Maurice Abbott, John Sullivan and Michael Sullivan, all young men, started in a boat from Custletownbere, on Oct.

have been made at 45c for distilling pur poses, which is le lower than a week

MALT .- Market quiet at 65c to 75c as

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.--Canada short cut pork, per barret, \$14,50 to \$15,00; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$13.50 to \$14.00; Mess pork, American, new, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$13.75; Hams, per 1b., 9e to 10e; Lard, pure, in pails, per 1b., Ste to 9e; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 6ge to 7c ; Bacon, per lb., 9c to 10c ; Shoulders, per lb., 74c to 84c.

DRESSED HOGS .- Receipts are increas ing, and the market is fully 50c per 100 lbs, lower than a week ago, and we quote \$5.00 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs. Sales of small lots of nice fresh light hogs were made at \$5.50, and the sale of two cars was reported at \$5.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER .- We quote: Creamery, Oct., 22c to 222c; Creamery, Sept., 21c to 22c; Creamery, Aug., 20c to 204c; Fastern Townships, 18c to 20c; Western, 14c to 15]c.

ROLL BUTTER .--- Rolls are arriving more freely, and selling at 16c to 18c in boxes and tubs.

CHEESE .- We quote prices as follows : Finest Western, 94c to 94c; Finest Eastern, 94c to 94c; Undergrades, 84c to 9e; cold storage goods, 81c to 9c.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKET.

Utica, N.Y., Nov. 11.-Sales at 9%c to 10c

Little Falls, N.Y., Nov. 11 .- Sales at 9c to 10c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

crispness in its ring; the base coin Eccs.-Held fresh stock ordinary has As the genuine gold coin and the imsold slowly at 13c to 134c, but there was itation differ so vastly, so also is there a more enquiry for choice candled which world of difference between Paine's has been placed at 14c to 15c. Montreal Celery Compound and the imitations of limed are quoted at 14kc to 15c. Celery that people are frequently de-

HONEY .- Old extracted 5c to 6c per New 7c to 9c per lb in tins as to lb quality. Comb honey 10c to 12c.

GAME.-Venison and saddles sell at IIIc to 12c; and carcases at 8c to 9c. Patridge have sold at 40c to 45c for No. 1, and at 25c for No. 2.

BEANS .--- Western medium beans \$1.10 to \$1.15 in round lots ; but small lots are quoted a \$1.20 to \$1.30 as to quality.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Sugar 6½c to 7½c, and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 4½c to 5c per lb. in wood and at 50c to 60c in tins.

and the aggravation of their troubles. When such imitations are used, life is positively endangered. The genuine Paine's Celery Compound -the kind that cures—is cally dis-

-the kind that cures-is ea ily dis-tinguished by the words "Paine's Celery

to position. Hops.—There has been more business Compound," and the "stalk" of celery, found on the bottle and outer cartoon. found on the bottle and outer cartoon. doing, 7c to 83c and 9c for good to choice, Look for these special features and you and 6c to 62c for fair. Old 2c to 3c.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully systematic purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully systematic purify on the STOM-ACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giv ing tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recom-mended as a never fulling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonder-fully efficacious as to all aliments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment

Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers

This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-bed on the nock and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, KHEUMATISM,

And overy kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only

533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

and are sold by all vendors of medicine through-out the civilized world, with directions for use in

out the civilized world, with directions for the tar almost every language. The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the Britiah possessions who may keep the American counter-feits for sale will be prosecuted. The Purchasers should hock to the Label of the Pole and Baxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford, Nirest, London, they are spurious.

FERENCE.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH THE GENUINE FROM THE IMITATIONS AT A GLANCE.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

"MAKES PEOPLE WELL."

Deceive.

There is truly a wonderful difference

The genuine coin is passed with con-

all who are connected with the work of

deception are ever fearful of the hands

The genuine gold coin has music and

popular owing to its great efficacy; it is

hailed everywhere as the great healer of

disease; it is recommended by profes-

genuine, reliable and honest, and "makes

The imitations, and all the crude pre-

naturally indignant at loss of money

and the aggravation of their troubles.

When such imitations are used, life is

sounds dead and harsh to the car.

of justice.

people well."

positively endangered.

to quality and quantity.

Routhan SLATE BOOFS

o THE TRUE WIINESS AND CATEORICLE, NOVEMBER 20, 1895.

教育者: 読行者: 先 FRIENDLY ADVIGE

IS THE MEANS OF RENEWED HEALTH TO A SUFFERER.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS SUCCEED WHERE DOCTORS HAD FAILED FOR THIRTY YEARS LAND CO'S BEST KNOWN MEN.

From the Trenton Advocate.

_8

Mr. John Frost's case is a most remarkable one. He is one of the best known residents in the county of Northumber-land, being a retired farmer of most ample means, and having financial deal-ings with hundreds throughout the townships. We have known him intimately for over ten years. From him we gleaned the following facts in February last : "I was born in England, and at twelve years of age arrived in Canada with my parents, who settled in Prince Edward county and remained there for three years. We then moved to Rawdon township, in the neighboring county of Hastings. For thirty years I was a resident of Rawdon, three years I resided in Seymour Township, and I am at present, and have been for the past ten years, a resident of Murray township. For 30 years I have been a martyr to rheuma-tism. During that time I have been treated by scores of doctors and found partial relief from but one. I have during the same period tried innumerable



GETTING INTO MY RIG WAS AGONIZING.

remedies, but all failed to cure me. Scarcely a month passes that I am not laid up, and frequently I am confined to bed for six or eight weeks, unable to move hand or foot and suffering untold agonics. Two well known doctors told me one time that I would have to have an arm taken off to save my life. I tell you I have been a great sufferer in my time, and I would give anything to find relief. My business causes me a great deal of driving and getting in and out of my rig is agony."

Knowing his story to be true, and anxious that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills MILLER & CO. It is our Opinion HERE WAR WAR WAR HERE HERE should have a severe test, we prevailed FOR STYLE AND FIT on Mr. Frost, much against his will, to 1794 Notre Dame Street. CALL ON : : : : : : : give them a trial. He got six boxes and commenced to use them. At the start MANUFACTURERS OF SHARE WHEN THE SHARE S MATT WILLOCK, That testimonials from purchasers have more weight he smiled at our confidence in the pills. STERLING SILVER We saw him after he had used the first than those bought from Musical Celebrities. This testi, MERCHANT TAILOR, box and he admitted some relief, and monial is a sample of the many to be found in the New said he believed there was something in 1418 BLEURY STREET, AND FINE . . . the ramedy. He continued their use, Illustrated Heintzman & Co. Catalogue. ELECTRO-PLATED WARE. OPPOSITE the JESUIT CHURCH. and by the time he had finished the six boxes he was as sound and proud a man BOURGET COLLEGE. RIGAUD, QUE,, April 16th, 1895. WM. ROCERS' . . . as could be found in five counties. A C. W. LINDSAY, Esq., Montreal. Established 1849, Gold, Silver & Bronze Medals, 20 couple of months have passed since the Dear Sir, -I have very great pleasure in expressing my thorough appreciation of the excellence of the Heintzman Piano supplied by you to this institution nearly a year ago. It is characterized by purity, richness of tone, melody, quality, while the touch is light and elastic. I believe that its durability of mechanism and solidity of construc-tion will render it especially serviceable for the educational require-ments of Colleges. Knives, Forksand Spoons. cure was effected, and we deferred giving 1st Prizes. a history of the case in order that we Everything in the line of 8. CO. Michel Lefebvre& Co could see for a certainty that the cure WEDDING PRESENTS was permanent. We see him several * * Inclusive that its durability of mechanism and solidity of constractional requirements of Colleges. From my experience I feel that I cannot recommend the "Heintzman" too highly. Yours respectfully, (Signed) J. CHARLEBOIS, C. S. V., President. See our display of HEINTZMAN PIANOS, which embraces all the newest styles, including the New Style 19, with Trans-posing Keyboard, and compare our prices and conditions. C. W. LINDSAY, 2268. 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street. N.B.-Second hand Planos of all descriptions accepted in part payment. Keyboard, State Street. See our display of Hanos of all descriptions accepted See our display of Planos of all descriptions accepted Street. See our display of Planos of all descriptions accepted Street. See Street. Street. See Street times a week actively attending to his щ Pure Vinegars, At prices to suit everybody. CALL AND SEE. . . . From my experience I feel that I cannot recommend the "Heintz-man" too highly. business and at all times loud in his Jellies, Jams & Preserves praise of Pink Pills. All who know Mr. Frost know that his word is as good as Extra Wide Melton Cloths, 26c. 1794 Notre Dame St. Nos. 80 to 94 his bond. Yesterday we said to him: Stylish Costume Cloths, 47c yd. " Now, Mr. Frost, do you really feel that Papineau Road, you are cured of rheun.atism? Do you Very Rich Fancy Dress Goods, 65c yd. feel any twinges of the old trouble at all?" He replied: "I am cured. The & 2 to 14 ST. ROSE ST BEL TELEPHONE BOZS. INFECTIVITS TEL. Nº 550. Registered Trade Mark Lion-L-Brand. Embroidered Boucle Plaids, S0c yd. EDWARD CAVANAGH CO. Pink Pills have thoroughly routed the Montreal.. New Figured Crepons, 95c yd. disease out of my system and I feel like OILS. PAINTS. OUR a new man. The use of the pills has given me new life, and I am telling Wall, Stewart & Co 2547102553 HOTRE DUES everyone I meet about the cure." Such is the case, and having known Mr. Frost for years the sufferer he was, and seeing him now active, and almost MONTREAL. youthful again, the rapid change from 54-inch English Tweed Suithigs, \$1.20 vd suffering to health seems almost a mir-PAINTS, acle. However, we are not at all sur-prised, for on all sides we hear of cures S. 'OSHAUGHNESSY OILS. effected by the use of Pink Pills. The druggists remark their rapid sale and VARNISHES AND Practical Upholsterer, the satisfaction they give their cus tomers 2503 ST. CATHERINE STREET. WINDOW GLASS. (2 doors west of Crescent Street.) A NEW PUBLICATION, 23 Bleury Street, Montreal. Furniture Repaired and Recovered. Carpet Laid White Damask Table Cloths, \$1.35. We always note with pleasure every - - BELL TELEPHONE 722. Mattresses Made Over step forward taken by Montreal, or by FANCY FLOWER POTS. any of its immediate surroundings. The Canadian Artistic Society. Westmount has of late come to the front as one of the must progressive sections have all sizes in stock, all colors, all shapes. Mintons, outside the city. And as an evidence of Doultons, etc., at moderate prices. A new line of beautiful OFFICE :--- 210 St. Lawrence Street, National Monument Building. the enterprise and prosperity of the CUT GLASS Floral Vases, in colors and clear Crystal, very locality we find, on our table, the first issue of a weekly newspaper called "The suitable as Wedding Gifts A. T. WILEY & CO., Westmount Weekly News and West End Advertiser." It is an eight-page, six Founded for the purpose of developing the taste of Music and encouraging Large Size Linen Towels, 61c en. Heavy Linen Huckaback Towels, 7c. the Artists. 2341 St. Catherine St. 1803 Notre Dame St. : column paper, full of most interesting material, and giving promise, in its very first issue, of a brilliant and useful Incorporated by Letters Patent on the 24th December, 1894. future. We wish the new enterprise all manner of success both for the sake of Capital \$50,000, Chamois Dusters, 15c. its promoters and that of the public. 2,851 PRIZES of a total value of \$5,008.00 are distributed GEMS OF THOUGHT. Have Montreal every Wednesday. The truest sign of a broad man, is cheerful toleration of narrow men. Under all earth runs water, if we dig deep enough; under all life runs grief. SLATE, METAL OR CRAVEL Is the largest, best equipped, and most Every expansion of intelligence has TICKETS. 10 Cents. thorough Commercial College in Canproved of advantage to society.-Guizot. ROOFING, - - - -We have reason to be on our guard in ada. Send for the Souvenir Prospectus we have reason to be on our guard in our speech in most directions, but we can be fearlessly free in our loving utterances. Apart from any question of the good we do to others by our words of Ticketssent by mail to any address on receipt of the price and S cent stamp for mailing. ASPHALT FLOORING, ETC containing a description of the subjects taught, methods 'of individual DONE BY Here's a Refrigerator instruction, and photographic views of love, we are personally the gainers, now GEO. W. REED, the departments in which the Theoret-No Lady's wardrobe is complete with-out one of the Rigby Waterproof Gar-ments. S. Carsley keeps a full asort-ment of Rigby Waterproofs in Ladics', Gentlemen's, Misses', and Boys' sizes at low prices and hereafter, by every such word which 788 and 785 Craig Street. we utter, while we are sure to be the ical and Practical Courses are taught losers by every such word which we have failed to speak. That is built to keep things cool. It's no dry goods by nine expert teachers. The Staff box, but a genuine Refrigerator that keeps ice, as well Humour is a tender, feeling, delicate has been re-organized and strengthened as meats and vegetables. It has the lowest Dry Air life; its essence is sensibility; warm, temperature, a positive circulation of air; the bottoms for the coming year by the addition of flush with door sill; sides of ice chamber removable, making easy to clean. All Ash, beautifully made and polished; all sizes. Cheap. Talking of Refrigerators reminds us of Gas Stoves. The coolest Stove in use, three trained teachers with business the day to the day of Grocers and Provision Merchants. experience. ... Studies will be resumed For Indigestion 2793 ST. CATHERINE Street, on September 3rd. Horsford's Acid Phosphate MONTREAL. Come and see our stock. . . ADDRESS: Special attention given to stock of Tes, Coffee, J. D. DAVIS, 42 Victoria Square Sutter, etc. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone number, 3810. Helps digest the food. BARR, 2373 and 2375 St. Catherine Street. the second se

den, surprising way, bring incongruities together, and by a skilful opposition of opposites startle us into laughter.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

VEGETABLES-Potatoes, 35c to 40c per bag; cabbage, 15c to 25c per doz.; celery, 15c to 25c per doz.; vegetable marrows, \$1 per doz.; onions, \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel;

GAME.—Partridge, 35c to 50c per brace; prairie chicken, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per pair; guails \$2.25 to \$2.50 per dozen.

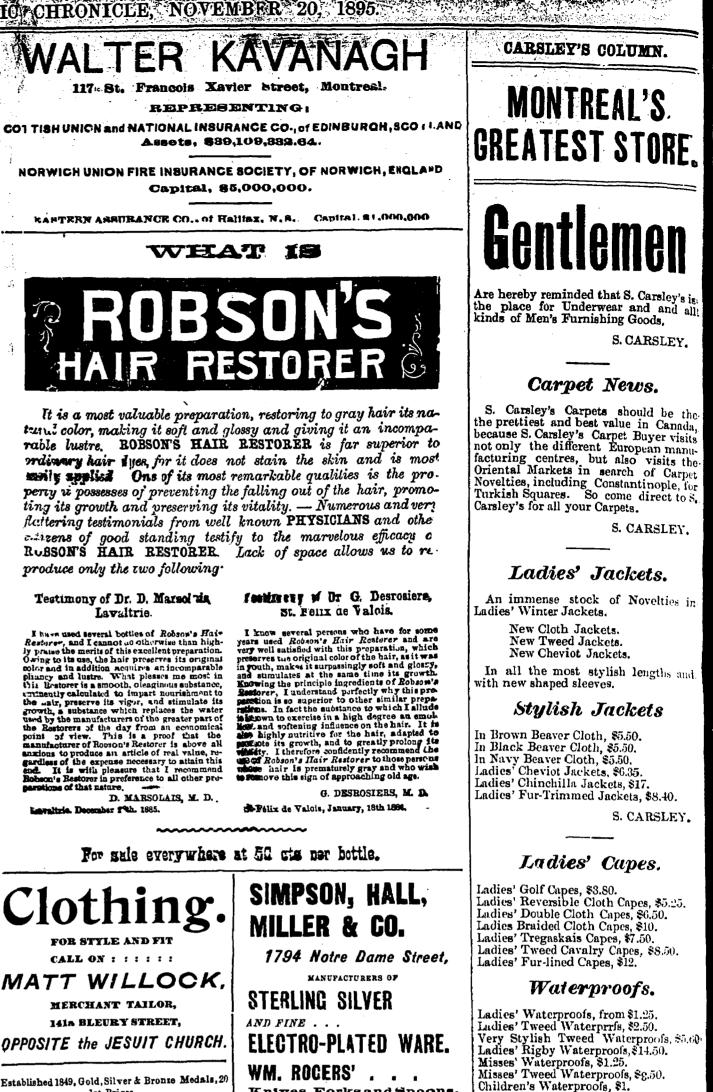
plovers, \$1.60 to \$1.65 per dozen; golden which one gre plovers, \$3 to \$3.25 per dozen; snow lates another.

tender fellow-feeling for all forms of existence, and the power of exhibiting this in sportful ways. On the other hand, wit is that hard, bright, keen, intellectual faculty which can, in a sud-den surprising way bring incongruities 75c to 85c per pair; blue bills, 40c to 56c per pair; pin tails, 40c to 50c per pair; blue winged teal, \$2 per dozen; pigeou, \$1 to \$1.50 per dozen; squabs, \$1.75 to \$1.80 per dozen.

Venison was selling in carcases at \$5.50 to \$7.50, and saddles at \$11.50 to \$12.50. Hares realized 250 to 800 per pair, and English hares, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per pair. Oysters were selling at \$2.50 to \$5 per barrel Wild ducks, 20c per lb; wild geese, 90c to \$1; sucking pigs, \$1.25 to \$1.50 each.

*1 per doz.; onlons, \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel;
Spanish onions, 40c to 50c per box; turnings, 75c per barrel; carrots, 75c.
FRUIT—Apples, \$2 to \$4 per barrel;
lemons, \$2 to \$4 per box; oranges, \$3 to \$6.50 per keg;
cranberrel; grapes, \$5 to \$6.50 per keg;
cranberrel; of 10 per barrel.
POULTRY.—Turkeys, 8c to 10c per lb.;
geese, 4c to 6c; chicken, 7c to 9c; fowls, 6c to 74c; domestic ducks. Sc to 11c.





S. CARSLEY,

S. CARSLEY.

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Dress Goods.

New Figured Dress Goods, 48c yd.

New Corduroy Dress Goods, 74c yd.

Dress Tweeds.

Special Line Fancy Dress Tweeds, 27c yd

Stylish Dress Tweed Effects, 37c yd.

Fancy Scotch Dress Tweeds, 65c yd.

Rich Flake Effects Tweeds, \$1.20. vd.

Silk and Wool Tweed Effects, \$1.20 yd.

Table Napery.

White Damask Carvers' Cloths, 19c ea.

White Damask Sideboard Covers, 22c ea.

Linen 5 o'clock Tea Cloths, 25c en. Linen Hand Drawn Table Cloths, \$1.60 ea

Linen Goods.

Useful Linen Huckaback Towels, 44c cal

Notice to Ladies.

S. Carsley's Fall and Winter price list

is now ready and can be procured by

writing to Our Mail Order Department.

Not Complete.

S. CARSLEY'S,

Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets

MONTREAL.

low prices.

Apron Linen Colored Border, 19c. Heavy Linen Roller Towelling, 10c.

Linen Huckabuck Towelling, 16c.

Table Napkins to match, 47c doz.

White Damask Tray Cloths, 10c ca.

All-Wool Dress Tweeds, 48c yd.