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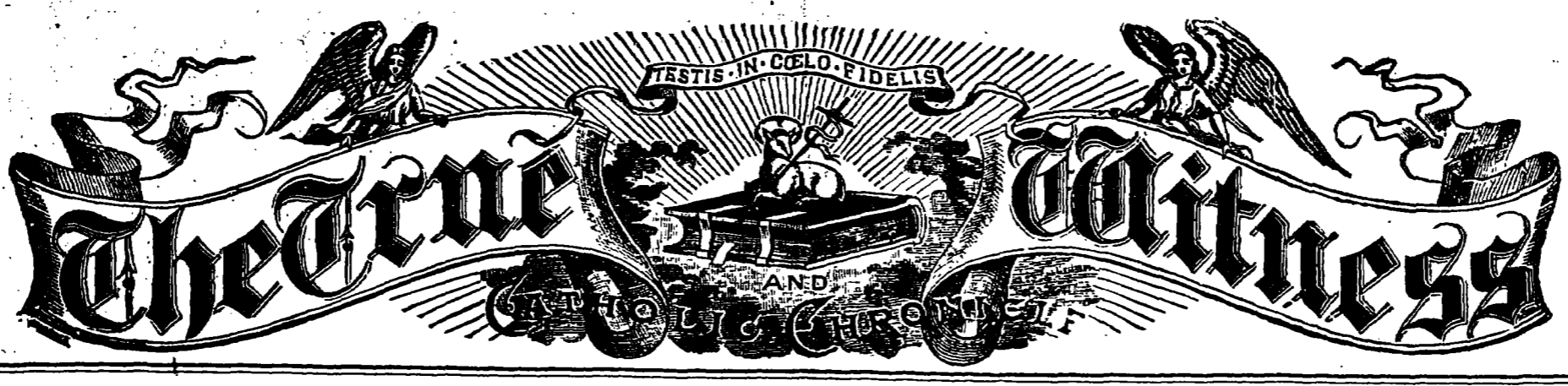
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# CULTURE AND CHARACTER.

Mr. Henry Austin Adams, M.A., Treats  
the Subject in a Masterly Manner.

The Way of True Culture Graphically  
Outlined—The Conflict Among Pes-  
simists and Optimists Aptly De-  
scribed—Peculiarities of Women's  
Clubs in the United States Laid  
Bare.

If one is to judge from the old maxim,  
"ex quo vice omnes," the course of  
winter lectures arranged for by the directors  
of the Montreal Free Library, in St.  
Mary's College Hall, 146 Bleury street,  
Montreal, will most assuredly be success-  
ful in a measure surpassing their expec-  
tations. For they were inaugurated by  
what the Hon. Justice Curran, who pre-  
sided on the occasion, on Thursday evening  
last, aptly termed an intellectual treat.

The opening lecture was delivered by  
Mr. Henry Austin Adams, M.A., of New  
York, to whom THE TRUE WITNESS intro-  
duced its readers last week, and the  
audience, which was a thoroughly appre-  
ciative one, filled the spacious audit-  
orium.

The Hon. Judge Curran, in one of his  
characteristically felicitous speeches,  
stated that it was to him a very pleasant,  
although unnecessary, duty to introduce  
Mr. Adams to the audience, for the press  
of Canada had heralded his coming as  
an important event. The lecture field  
was not that in which Mr. Adams had  
first made his mark. He had been a dis-  
tinguished member of the American  
Episcopal Church and had a brilliant  
prospective before him; but, like other men  
of strong mind and clean heart, he had  
given up everything in order to follow  
the dictates of his conscience by enter-  
ing that Church in which he had found  
the truths that bring men to salvation.

Mr. Adams' lecture was on "Culture  
and Character," and during its delivery  
he enchaind the rapt attention of his  
hearers, evoking laughter and applause  
at his will. Speaking, as he did, with-  
out manuscript or note, the effect of his  
address, delivered with eloquence and in  
a rich, flexible voice, was markedly en-  
joyable and it may be hoped, of consid-  
erable ethical value. He began by assert-  
ing, with an earnestness which first  
somewhat astonished those who listened  
to him, that, personally, he loved the  
world. But the explanation of his affec-  
tion for mundane affairs was soon forth-  
coming. He loved the world because it  
was a glorious thing to live in to day;  
a splendid thing to play a part in the  
panorama which the thinker saw moving  
around him. But it was a still more  
splendid thing to pause amid the swirl  
and bustle that were going on unceas-  
ingly and look seriously beneath the  
surface.

THE MAN WHO TOOK LIFE SERIOUSLY  
would there see the conflict that was in  
progress; the conflict of the time—the  
conflict between the pessimists and the  
optimists, who constituted what is known  
as "society." He would see, in study-  
ing history, that man-kind had not been  
progressing in a direct line, but, as it  
were, spirally, his course being towards  
a certain goal. One school of thought  
considered largely of the semi-educated  
men—and might God save us from the  
semi-educated men (laughter)—held that  
the world was, as the Americans would  
say, going to smash. At every stage of  
the world's progress these two schools of  
thought were met. One was a Jeremiah,  
who cried "woe! woe!" the other was  
an Isaiah, who cried, "comfort ye;  
all is well." The world had now  
reached that he would term the  
self-conscious period. Down in his  
(the lecture's) country the people  
were decidedly self-conscious. Since  
1876, when the Centennial Exposition was  
held, from the pattern of the carpets on  
their floors and the paper on their walls  
up to the highest and most abstruse  
phases of their minds, a wave of culture  
had seemed to pass over them. The  
storm-centre was in Boston (laughter.)  
As an instance of

THE ADVANCE IN CULTURE  
in the United States, he cited the  
fact that there were in the State of  
Ohio 240 universities (laughter); not  
colleges or schools or kindergartens, but  
universities (renewed laughter). Then  
there were throughout the country other  
universities and extensions of universi-  
ties, and Chautauqua circles, and sum-  
mer schools of philosophy. In his own  
city of New York women belonged to  
innumerable clubs, not social, but intel-  
lectual clubs. A friend, a niece, of  
his, a girl of 18, who, like other girls of  
the period in the United States, took  
herself very seriously, often showed him  
the essays she wrote on subjects treated  
at the club of which she was a member.  
One of these essays which she showed  
to him, before she read it to the mem-  
bers of the club, was on the influence

exercited by Syro-Phoenician architecture  
on Greek thought (laughter). The mat-  
ure matrons of this modern movement  
of culture dealt with still more profound  
subjects. The members of the Sorosis  
club discussed all the latest intellectual  
questions of the day, held theological  
debates, treated of the interpretation of  
the Sacred Scriptures, and had, of  
course the last word, infallibly and ex-  
cathedra.

THOUGH ALL THIS WAS FUNNY,  
yet there was in it a serious vein. Those  
who dealt with such subjects—and who  
increased, incidentally, the circulation  
of the Encyclopedia Britannica (laugh-  
ter)—could not help acquiring some-  
thing of real culture. Therefore, he  
said: God speed the new movement. It  
would be productive of some good. But  
to those who looked upon life from the  
proper point of view, those who knew  
that there must be a right and a wrong,  
truth and error, this new development of  
culture, this enlarged field of research,  
this thirst and desire for deeper knowl-  
edge, the question arose: to what will  
it tend? What direct bearing will it  
have upon that all-important thing  
which is so intimately connected with  
individual happiness and eternal life—  
human character? It behooved him who  
was the noblest work of God—the edu-  
cated Catholic—to take right and just  
views of this new movement. The effect  
of it all upon a Catholic was, he ad-  
mitted, discouraging at first sight. Max  
Nordau would claim that out of every  
ten men who went forth

FROM THE UNIVERSITY TO THE WORLD,  
to write articles for the press,—that pow-  
erful element in modern intellectual  
movements,—to make speeches from the  
platform, to enact laws, and in other  
ways to influence their fellowmen, nine  
were of his belief, that, to use an Amer-  
ican expression, man was "going to the  
dogs"; that decadence was visible every-  
where; and that the only one out of the  
ten who took a different view of things  
was he who became a Catholic priest. The  
man of faith became discouraged. But  
why should he? As a man of faith—of  
the true faith—he (the lecturer) would  
ask, could any knowledge of any fact  
hurt him in the slightest degree? (ap-  
plause). No, it could not; for he knew  
that every atom of truth was God's,  
(cheers).

THIS NEW MOVEMENT,  
this modern fad of culture, would be  
productive of—nothing. (applause).  
The girl to whom he had alluded  
could find no new truth during the  
twenty minutes or so she devoted to  
writing her essay on the influence  
of Syro-Phoenician architecture on  
Greek thought, and even if she showed  
that it did exercise any influence on  
Greek thought, what did it matter? (ap-  
plause). It would be of some value, how-  
ever, if it influenced, not Greek thought,  
but Christian living (applause). The in-  
fluence of culture would be valueless un-  
less it affected character for good; un-  
less it led man to the truth, which was  
only to be found in the one true, holy,  
Catholic and Apostolic Church (ap-  
plause).

The Hon. Judge Curran asked the  
lecturer to accept as a vote of thanks  
the hearty applause which had so fre-  
quently been given him in the course of  
his remarks. When the directors of the  
Free Library had decided to make ar-  
rangements for a course of high class  
lectures they had had some misgivings  
as to whether they could secure a suffi-  
ciently large audience. All doubt on  
that point had now disappeared. The  
audience present that evening was the  
finest that had ever gone to listen to a  
lecture in Montreal (applause), and he  
regarded that circumstance as a happy  
augury for the success of the other in-  
tellectual treats which were in store for  
them in that lecture hall.

## TRIBUTE TO A NUN.

Abandoning Great Wealth, She Devoted  
Her Life to the Relief of Suffering.

The Brooklyn Eagle pays the follow-  
ing tribute to a nun who recently died  
in the "City of Churches":

It is such a woman as the late Sister  
Mary Joseph who vindicate the monastic  
system. This woman was the heiress to  
a fortune of \$800,000, but at the age of  
20 she abandoned it and entered a con-  
vent, that she might devote her life to  
the relief of suffering. She gave especial  
attention to the sick in the jail and in  
the penitentiary, doubtless because she  
knew that the Master whom she would  
serve had said: "I was sick and in  
prison, and ye visited me." There is in  
this saying a breadth of human  
brotherhood too often forgotten in  
dealing with criminals. The nun  
who has just died remembered that  
these unfortunates were still  
men and women, and deserved human  
sympathy and human care. The work  
which she did was not of that sickly  
sentimental kind that makes heroes out  
of burglars and martyrs out of murderers.  
She doubtless understood that the line  
which separates the convict in his cell  
from the respected citizen in his count-  
ing room is so thin that sometimes even  
God Himself cannot see it. Serious men  
who have examined their own hearts and  
have studied the motives of those whom  
the world at large calls outcasts have

shuddered at the thought that the shadow  
of every crime which outcasts have com-  
mitted has fallen upon their souls, and  
that they have too often been guilty of the  
greater crime of Phariseism. The laws  
of legislatures do not provide for the  
man who says "I am better than thou  
and am thankful that I wear good  
clothes and am not as yonder clod work-  
ing in the sewer trench." But there is  
a moral law whose decrees are unchange-  
able and whose penalties are sure, which  
measures such men and finds them want-  
ing. Sister Mary Joseph did not live in  
vain, even though she stifled many of  
her natural instincts. She did what she  
could to make suffering less, and gave  
her life to the task. She has built for  
herself a monument which time will  
not corrode, and which eternity will  
preserve.

## FATHER CORBETT SCORES HON. MR. TARTE

A SCATHING RETORT FROM THE  
DISTINGUISHED CORNWALL  
PASTOR.

HE IS READY TO ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE OF  
THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS—MR.  
TARTE'S ACCUSATION OF TREACHERY  
AGAINST ARCHBISHOP TACHE—THE MIS-  
DIRECTED ZEAL OF A POLITICAL ACROBAT  
—THE DEVIL'S ADVOCATE OF THE DOWN-  
THROTTEN CATHOLICS OF MANITOBA.

The following letter, signed by the  
Rev. Father Corbett, pastor of St. Colum-  
ban's Church, Cornwall, appears in the  
Cornwall Standard:

"Dear Sir,—Le Cultivateur newspaper,  
which appears to have been sworn to the  
office of 'Devil's Advocate' for the  
downtrodden Catholics of Manitoba, and  
which by a reflex process makes it the  
champion of its own editor and their  
enemy, the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, gives  
space in a recent issue to a signed article  
commenting on a few words of  
doctrinal guidance spoken by me at  
High Mass on Sunday  
last. A translation of Le Cultivateur's  
article appears in last night's Star; the  
original I have not seen. Permit me to  
say, Mr. Editor, that the attack will fall  
short of its aim, as every personal out-  
sight from such a source necessarily  
must. To be attacked by the man who  
could breathe the black insinuation of  
treachery against the late Archbishop  
Tache is a certificate of character  
for honesty, uprightness and courage  
that any man might well covet. The  
singular boldness with which he charac-  
terizes as a 'political discussion' my  
strictures upon what I specifically called  
'opinions flagrantly opposed to the  
teaching of the Church,' is not sur-  
prising from the man who to-day  
gives the lie direct to every utterance  
and every action of his life of three  
years ago. I raised my voice, as a sense  
of duty bade me, against the spiritual  
havoc the dissemination of such opinions  
must cause. No other sound than that  
did my words convey, nor will I allow  
even Mr. Tarte to give to them a sound  
or a meaning not properly theirs. As  
regards a suggested meeting, if the  
Secretary of the Conservative Associa-  
tion cares to revive a challenge lately  
issued but apparently to no purpose, he  
is free to use the opportunity thus of-  
fered. If good faith can be counted on,  
so far as I am concerned I have nothing  
to reply. More extended notice, how-  
ever, is called for regarding the follow-  
ing passage, which is presumably a  
fair translation of Le Cultivateur's  
article:—'I did not,' he says,  
'meet a single enlightened man in  
the west who did not express the senti-  
ment that a much older and cooler man  
would have escaped many fatal impru-  
dences into which Mgr. Langevin has  
fallen.' Mr. Tarte's language, like his  
philosophy and his religion, is the  
language of negation. To say that he  
did not meet a single enlightened man  
in the west who did not express so and  
so, tells us nothing at all. So far as this  
statement goes, he may possibly have  
passed through the whole west without  
meeting a single man, enlightened or  
otherwise. Your misdirected zeal, Mr.  
Tarte, has overstepped your discretion in  
this statement, forso little have you given  
us of information as to whom you did meet  
that we are forced to search about for  
ourselves. And who were the men you  
met, the enlightened men, who said  
'all things that are evil' against Arch-  
bishop Langevin? You met Joe Martin,  
and you publicly deplored his enforced  
absence from the charmed circle wherein  
the evil that he set on foot continues to  
be perpetuated. You met Siltou, the  
arch-conspirator, who sat in secret meet-  
ings with Mr. Laurier, plotting the  
nefarious policy of oppression, whilst  
Sir Mackenzie Bowell was making over-  
tures for peace. You looked in on the  
electors of Brandon who took D'Alton McCar-  
thy into their secret confidence, and who  
cried 'no surrender,' until they saw in  
black and white that Catholic interests  
were outraged. All these enlightened  
men said that 'a much older and cooler  
man would have escaped many fatal im-  
prudences into which Archbishop Lan-  
gevin has fallen.' Why shouldn't they?  
Could hypocrisy have led them to speak  
differently they well know how quickly  
their words would be suspected. Out up  
on you and your aspersions, Mr. Tarte,  
you and they are alike discredited before  
the high tribunal of public conscience,  
and will find little favor from its ruling

and just judgment. But Archbishop  
Langevin, we are told, 'fell into many  
fatal imprudences.' This attempt gives  
us the key to another feature of Mr.  
Tarte's method. He loves to deal in  
generalities, and the reason is not far to  
seek. The vague and the general are  
meaningless as they are difficult of ap-  
plication, but the definite and the posi-  
tive may lead to trouble, and, perhaps,  
to contradiction. Witness the one posi-  
tive statement Mr. Tarte made in the  
Music Hall lately:—'Mr. Bernier drew  
\$4,000 a year as salary as school inspector  
and \$8,000 as fee for translating text books  
from French to English.' This was a posi-  
tive statement, and swift and sure came  
the retribution. Senator Bernier declares  
that his average salary was \$1,400, and  
for translating, as stated by Mr. Tarte,  
he received not one cent. Without  
doubt if called upon to step down from  
the vague and the general and specify  
one single imprudence into which Arch-  
bishop Langevin has fallen, Mr. Tarte  
and all the enlightened men of the west  
that he met would find themselves with  
nothing but the courageous and unflinch-  
ing struggle for sacred rights and  
liberties on the part of his Grace the  
Archbishop of St. Boniface. 'Mr. Cor-  
bett would have preferred,' Mr. Tarte  
concluded, 'that I should not have gone  
to Cornwall.' For my part, in the inter-  
ests of religion, it would have been  
better had Mr. Corbett made a political  
speech elsewhere than on the altar steps.  
The day is past when Mr. Tarte's opinion  
touching upon the interests of religion  
will be either solicited or heeded if  
bluntly thrust upon us. Thanking you,  
Mr. Editor, with bearing with me at such  
length, I beg to remain, yours truly,  
Geo. Corbett, pastor of St. Columban's  
Church.

## THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT

AN ABLE AND FORCIBLE ARGU-  
MENT IN ITS FAVOR.

WALES WANTS AUTONOMY AS WELL AS  
IRELAND—IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND  
THROUGH OVER-TAXATION—RATE OF  
TAXATION NOW COMPARED TO THAT OF  
A CENTURY AGO.

Robert P. Ellis Thompson writes as  
follows in the Irish World, New York:

And now Wales declares that she also  
must be relieved from the operation of  
the laws which England thrust upon  
her when she annexed the province to  
her dominions. Wales, like Ireland and  
the Highlands, has a tribal constitution  
of society, and a land-tenure to corre-  
spond. This was swept away as at a  
blow, and the English land-tenure, de-  
veloped out of the feudal system by in-  
troducing commercial principles, was  
substituted. As a result, the tenant was  
put at the mercy of the landowner, and  
leases even do not exist as in England,  
but the land is held by the year. When  
a landowner wants to sell his estate, he  
often serves notices of eviction on all the  
tenants, so that the new purchaser may  
be induced to pay higher, by the fact  
of his having everything at his disposal.  
EVICTED FROM THEIR LANDS WITH MERCY-  
LESS SEVERITY.

Of late years the evil of the system has  
been increased by the political antagon-  
ism of the two classes. Formerly all the  
Welsh but a few belonged to the Es-  
tablished Church, and voted as their  
landlords bade them. Since the century  
began the tenants have largely with-  
drawn from a church whose ministers  
rarely knew a word of Welsh, and have  
become Dissenters. With this change  
has come more independence, and their  
ways of thinking on politics, and they  
are very generally Liberals. They stood  
by Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy  
more loyally than did even Scotland, and  
all but drove the Tory candidates out  
of the Principality at the last election,  
when they prevailed everywhere else.  
But they complain that they have been  
evicted from their lands with merciless  
severity when they have been known to  
oppose their landlords. The secret ballot  
gives them only a partial security, as  
the landlords will evict those who take  
any public part on the Liberal side; and  
no Welshman believes in voting without  
speaking his mind and encouraging his  
neighbor to do the same.

So they also want a land act to afford  
them protection against arbitrary  
eviction, such as the Highlands and Ireland  
have been given. A Parliamentary Com-  
mission has just made its report, and,  
although several Welsh landlords sat on  
the Commission, it proposes to deal with  
land in Wales much as has been done  
in the other two countries. It is pro-  
posed by the majority that the rent shall  
be fixed by a land-court, and that the  
tenant shall be insured against arbitrary  
evictions, and also secured the value of  
all unexhausted improvement made by  
him.

INCONGRUENCY OF ENGLISH LEGISLATION.  
These illustrations of the incongruency  
of English legislation with the needs of  
countries which differ from her much  
less than Ireland does, are answer enough  
to the argument that identity of legisla-  
tion for England and Ireland secures the  
latter against unfairness. But the Eng-  
lish themselves have been furnishing an-  
other proof that unfairness may exist  
under identity of legislation, and even  
may arise from it. This is in the im-

provement of Ireland through her as-  
similation of her taxation to that of  
Great Britain.

## HOW "TAXATION" IN IRELAND HAS WORKED UNDER THE UNION.

Under the Irish legislative independ-  
ence, which Grattan and his friends  
wrested from Great Britain in 1782 the  
taxation was low, and the Irish Treasury  
made both ends meet. From the union  
of 1801 until 1817 Ireland was given a  
separate Treasury in seeming, but she  
was loaded with a great burden of the  
National Debt, which had been incurred  
for purely British objects; and at the  
same time her actual expenses were  
greatly increased by the introduction of  
English methods of administration, and  
the quartering on the country of a host  
of British placemen and the like.

In 1817 the Irish Treasury was abol-  
ished, and the accounts of the two coun-  
tries were merged into one. But still  
the rates of taxation were not quite the  
same, and some articles which paid  
heavy revenue duties on going into Eng-  
land were taxed much more lightly when  
brought into Ireland.

TAXATION UNDER THE IRISH PARLIAMENT A  
HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

At last, in 1853, the taxation of the  
two countries was made identical, and  
the burden borne by 'the richest country  
in Christendom was laid at the same  
time upon the poorest. English taxation  
increased with almost every year; but in  
England the advance in both wealth and  
population went forward still faster. Ire-  
land saw nothing increase but her taxes.  
In 1796 she was taxed 9s. 2d. a head of  
the population under legislative indepen-  
dence; in 1894, under English rule, she  
was taxed 48s. 6d. a head! Yet, in the  
meantime her population had not in-  
creased 11 per cent, and her industries  
had fallen off terribly. With the excep-  
tion of the lands under Moslem rule  
Ireland is the only part of Europe which  
has fewer manufactures, fewer acres  
under tillage and fewer fisheries than  
she had at the beginning of the century.  
Yet her taxation has grown more than  
sixfold in that interval.

## STRIKING RESULTS.

Analyzing the revenue of the country  
and comparing it with that of England,  
we come to striking results. Allowing  
for bare subsistence \$60 a year to each  
of the population, we have left the mar-  
gin out of which taxes, savings and lux-  
uries must come. When the taxes have  
been deducted in England there is left  
nearly \$167 a head of the people. In  
Ireland there is left \$3.34 a head.

## LOW MARRIAGE RATE IN IRELAND.

It used to be said that Irish misery  
was due to the excessive number of mar-  
riages and births, and Mr. Thackeray  
dilates on this ad nauseam. Later  
figures show that the birth rate in Ire-  
land has fallen as low as in France,  
while it is higher in England than in  
any European country except Scotland.  
So the marriage rate is lower in Ire-  
land than in eight European countries,  
including England—far too low, indeed,  
in the death rate Ireland shows the  
most advance. Once she ranked low  
through the healthiness of her people;  
since the Union that of England and  
Scotland has fallen and hers has risen  
until they are about the same. "Only  
in the graveyard," says an English mem-  
ber of Parliament, "has the Union  
united the two countries."

The same gentleman points out how  
the same tax presses more heavily on  
Ireland than on England. Teas is a case,  
as compared with beer. The English  
drink beer, and it is therefore taxed very  
low; the Irish proportionally drink more  
tea, and it is taxed very high. If Ire-  
land had control of her own taxation,  
even without adopting a protective tariff,  
she could lighten the burdens upon her  
people by reducing the excessive number  
of her idle officials and cutting down  
her police and military establishment,  
which require the country to pay for the  
keep of 47,000 men under arms in a  
country more free from crime than any  
other in the world.

## LOW STATE OF MANUFACTURES IN IRELAND.

But readjustment of taxation will not  
cure Ireland's economic evils, any more  
than land acts have done it. What Ire-  
land needs is an increase in her indus-  
try. Of her 4,000,000 people only 130,  
000 find employment in her manufac-  
tures, and most of these in establish-  
ments so small and impoverished as to  
make no effective use of their powers.  
And that is the one change she will  
never get while under British rule. That  
is the one and final reason for the polit-  
ical, or, at least, the legislative, indepen-  
dence of Ireland.

HANCOCK POST, No. 105, G. A. R.

At the regular meeting of Hancock  
Post, 105, Department of Vermont, on  
the 14th inst., at hall 1863 Notre Dame  
Street, the following officers were elected  
for the ensuing year:—Post Commander,  
P. Burns; Senior Vice-Commander, P.  
Revor; Junior Vice-Commander, G. Mel-  
dron; Adjutant, George Baker; Quar-  
termaster, Thos. Lyman; Surgeon, J. B.  
Lorge; Chaplain, Jas. Young; Officer of  
the Day, L. Lagoi; Officer of Guard, D.  
Shea; Sergt.-Major, Onas Henry; Quar-  
master Sergt. E. Stillwell. Representa-  
tive to encampment, J. B. Lorge. Post-  
Commander; Alternate, James Young.  
The regular meetings of the Post are  
held every second Monday of each  
month, at hall, 1863, Notre Dame Street.  
P. BURNS, Adjutant.

## IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

THE PASTORAL OF THE BISHOPS  
OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC  
UPHELD.

A ROMAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE CATHOLIC  
TIMES ON THE ATTITUDE OF THE HOLY  
SEE TOWARDS THE MANITOBA SCHOOL  
QUESTION—THE PRIVY COUNCIL DECREE  
—THE PROPAGANDA INSISTS THAT IT  
SHALL BE OBEYED.

A special correspondent "Fra Teofilo,"  
at Rome, of the Catholic Times, of Liver-  
pool, England, writes as follows to that  
journal:

Monsignor Begin, Conductor Arch-  
bishop of Quebec, Monsignor Gravel,  
Bishop of Nicolet, and Monsignor La-  
brecque, Bishop of Chicoutimi, have just  
left Rome, where they have fully ex-  
plained to the Holy See the rights of the  
"atholics in the Manitoba schools ques-  
tion and pointed out the misleading  
character of Mr. Laurier's diploma-  
tic action. They received from the Holy  
Father and from Cardinals Ledochowski  
and Rampolla assurance of inflexible  
firmness.

"You may count upon it with cer-  
tainty," said His Holiness to them,  
"that we shall uphold to the end the  
decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council."

The correspondent then refers to Mr.  
David's pamphlet and goes on to say:  
Mr. Laurier evidently wants war, and  
he will have it. The Canadian Episco-  
pate have on their side right, justice,  
reason, moderation, and intelligence.  
The representatives of Mr. Laurier were  
received by the Prefect of Propaganda.  
They set forth their case as follows:

The school system of Manitoba, ar-  
ranged between that province and the  
Federal Government, is the minimum  
of concessions; to go beyond it would be  
to ask for the impossible. Now this  
system stipulates for the spoliation of  
1890 and for neutrality on the school  
question by tolerating religious in-  
struction during half an hour on condition  
that it be given by a clergyman of the  
same denomination as the children, and  
by permitting a parish of twenty-five  
Catholic children to establish a school  
on condition that the master is duly  
qualified. But it is well known that  
organized parishes containing twenty-five  
Catholic children form an insignifi-  
cant number when the many scattered  
handlets which compose the agricultural  
colonies of Manitoba are taken into  
account. Moreover in the North East  
the authorities have never granted di-  
plomas to masters and Sisters who had  
passed satisfactory examinations. How  
could it be done in Manitoba where the  
party in power desires to exclude reli-  
gious influence?

Accordingly Cardinal Ledochowski has  
replied with that precision and lucidity  
which always characterizes his language,  
that the Propaganda was guided by the  
judgment of the Privy Council as by an  
immutable rule, and that that verdict de-  
manded the restoration of the status quo  
ante. As the Prefect of Propaganda has  
had conferences on the subject with Leo  
XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla, his atti-  
tude may be taken as that of the Holy  
See.

Leo XIII. has declared to Mgr. Bégin  
and his episcopal colleagues that the  
Holy See will not diverge from the  
course traced out by the Pastoral of the  
Bishops at the time of the elections and  
the decisions of the supreme tribunal of  
the British Empire.

As to the delegation for which Mr.  
Laurier has asked, the Pope deems it  
unnecessary, and this is also the opinion of  
the Bishops, who, it may be stated, are  
ready to accept a permanent delegate of  
the Holy See at Ottawa, devoted to Cana-  
dian affairs, but not extension of the  
United States delegation to Canada.

If Mr. Laurier persists in his policy,  
especially if he carries on a warfare  
against the episcopate, the Vatican may  
publicly condemn the Manitoba School  
Bill, as it will not allow any party to  
create misunderstandings on a great  
question which affects the interests of a  
whole people and the rights of conscience.

## MORTALITY STATISTICS.

There was a slight increase in the  
mortality returns last week, the deaths  
numbering 112. The interments in the  
Catholic Cemetery were 99 and 18 in  
the Protestant. The causes of death  
were as follows:—Diphtheria, 4; dipht-  
heritic croup, 1; croup, 3; scarlatina,  
1; typhoid fever, 2; whooping cough, 2;  
phthisis, 9; bronchitis, 7; broncho-  
pneumonia, 7; pleuro-pneumonia, 1;  
pneumonia, 7; congestion of the lungs,  
2; infantile debility, 23.

An acceptable Christmas present would  
be a handsomely bound Catholic book of  
some kind. Large collections of different  
sorts of works can be seen in the stores  
of the Catholic booksellers of Montreal,  
who offer special inducements to pur-  
chasers at this season.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart,  
Donahoe's Magazine, the Catholic World,  
and the Hibernian Monthly Magazine  
(of New York and Syracuse) for Decem-  
ber are to hand. They are all of them  
first class publications, full of whole-  
some, interesting and varied reading.  
The last named is a new claimant for  
favor. It has a number of short articles  
and stories from able pens, and is neat  
printed and bound.

# A PLEA FOR UNITY

## Among English-Speaking Catholics in Montreal.

### ITS DESIRABILITY NECESSARY TO SECURE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

### A Practical View of the Prospects for a United Canadian Sentiment That Would Sweep Away the Forces of Sectionalism.

The remarks of Walter R., in last week's issue of THE TRUE WITNESS, in reference to the impotency of the English-speaking, and particularly the Irish-Catholic vote in Montreal, have excited my renewed interest in the subject.

That there is a lack of union amongst our people is set forth therein as the general opinion of the politicians, and Walter R., while, apparently, agreeing with this idea, instead of suggesting a remedy, proceeds to hold us up to our own ridicule, probably with the not unlaudable object in view of spurring us onwards to reformation by mirroring our present position as undesirable and ineffective, and as a sign that we are governed more by individual selfishness than by patriotic impulses.

The question of the lack of unity amongst Irishmen is no new one. It is not confined to the City of Montreal. Disunion is lamentably evident in Ireland, and truly patriotic men are now laboring to effect it, to cement the different sections of the people together, that they may work as a harmonious whole for the consummation of the hope that is dear to the heart of each true Irishman, whether he is the leader of a faction or isolated.

I do not intend in this paper to discuss Ireland at all, but to come nearer home, into a circle where we all are factors and in which each one of us may do his share in bringing English-speaking Catholic citizens together in bonds of brotherhood for their mutual social benefit.

I will start out with the hypothesis (which requires no great stretch of the imagination) that we are not united and consider, first, the desirability of unity; second, the true principles of unity; third, the feasibility of attaining an effective degree of union at the present time.

As I hope, not to be wearisome, and fear I could not write at length without becoming so, I will give my views on the three considerations above mentioned in separate papers and in the order I have put them down.

#### The Desirability of Union.

The primary object in the uniting of a people is their own advancement. The union of a particular section of a community is not calculated to be advantageous to a section with views antagonistic to theirs. When any particular class of persons characterized by identical nationality or creed join together as a single body, it is for the sole purpose of benefiting their own people—working on the principle that they will look out for themselves and that those of other descent or different persuasion can do likewise. In an individual this rule of conduct or maxim would be selfish; amongst a class who form a distinct part of a community it becomes necessary to the preservation of their identity.

Poets may sing of a united Canada where we would all stand under a common flag, on the same principles of nationality, and sectionalism be a matter of history. The idea is a grand one, the thought, sublime and soul-inspiring; the hope, patriotic in the highest sense of the word; but, not to be realized in anything like its completeness for the next century.

Divide the city of Montreal into its three prime sections, French-Canadian, English-speaking, Protestants and English-speaking Catholics. To get a perfectly united community we must merge these three people together in such a manner that the good qualities of each would be present in the whole. This is a task I would hesitate to-day to attempt, even on paper, and which must be left in the hands of that great master moulder of men and events—time.

If we desire to be present on the day of general union we must not lose our identity as English-speaking Catholics in the meantime. What is good in our nature must be preserved to enrich the character of the future nation.

We pride ourselves on a due proportion of virtues, and we would consider it the height of presumption were French-Canadian or English-speaking Protestants to suggest that we should sink our distinctive hereditary traits, and lose our identity, with the object in view of taking the first step towards national union. We would indignantly retort that we were here to stay, that the signs of Catholicism would be indelibly imprinted in the constitution of the Canada of the future, that if it tapers down to a question of the "survival of the fittest," we are quite willing to take our chances, and certainly will not deliberately barter or sacrifice our principles to further or spread the ideas of others. I do not think a single Catholic could be found who would answer otherwise, yet—what are we doing to make our chances of survival at least equal to those of others? Nothing, we are negatively passive—or nearly so.

There is a collision in the ranks of French-Canadians and amongst English

Protestants, where their interests as a class are endangered, which is admirable. They have their daily, weekly and monthly publications to voice their sentiments and champion their rights. They have put themselves in positions that when they speak they command attention and respect, for they speak as a people, not as individuals.

We Catholics are scattered and left to our personal resources. Naturally, there can be no marked unanimity amongst us under the circumstances. Private judgment holds full sway in dealing with public matters, and the power we should wield by virtue of our numerical strength is spent in ill-directed efforts.

To place our people on the same plane in the social and political world as our fellow-citizens of other nationalities and creeds, we must seek to concentrate our efforts, to work with a singleness of purpose on all occasions. In short, we must unite and ever act in unity.

If we are to advance our people, if we are to get a fair share of public honors and patronage, if we are to obtain an equitable voice and proportionate influence in the administration of the affairs of the country and in moulding its future, unity is not only desirable, but absolutely and imperatively necessary. It is necessary for our present recognition, and our future existence as a people depends upon it, and solely upon it.

Our principles must survive. It rests with Irishmen and sons of Irishmen to-day to ensure their survival.

Let our forces, then, gather 'neath the banner of Unity, and let us pledge ourselves, as descendants of brave men and virtuous women to be true to our colors.

Having disposed of the first of my three considerations to my own satisfaction, I will close paper number one.

H. L. O'N.

## OUR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Some of Their Defects Which Teachers Should Remedy.

In the current number of that very interesting magazine, the Catholic Reading Circle Review, is the following important article on "Some Defects of Children," by Mary A. Kiniry:—

While all agree that no two pupils are exactly alike, that the powers of some tend in this, others in that direction, large numbers fail to see that a little power along many lines is desirable if not necessary in every one. A physician does not require the eloquence of a preacher; still, it is very likely that at some time he will be called upon to speak in public. It may be at a banquet or at a convention of his co-laborers. It may be to congratulate a distinguished guest, or to defend the principles of his own profession. If he have not enough eloquence to speak according to his knowledge and experience he is certainly at a great disadvantage. A teacher need not be a physician; yet when accidents occur it will be well to be able to staunch a flow of blood, or treat a sprained member. So along all lines of human interest, a little knowledge of many and a profound knowledge of one is the best state of attainment for the individual.

In the majority of schools founded to give this broad range of ability, and, by cultivating all the faculties, lay the foundations of future power, it seems to me that the work of the special or professional school is often anticipated. The bright pupil is left triumphantly along the path of his peculiar power to the neglect of his less obvious possibilities. It is no wonder this is so. The teacher's work is reduced to the minimum, yet the child advances with astonishing rapidity. He brings credit to his school, credit to his master.

"Draw out what is in the child. Develop his faculties." Words said so often and so often grossly misapplied. The possibilities of a child are not bounded by his leading talent. They are many and various. Very often they are necessary to the fullest development of his superlative power. But they are not like it, showy and strong. They are much oftener veiled under the thick folds of a defect, and it is to such defects and their darkened possibilities I wish to call the attention of earnest teachers. Why is it that so many persons fail to accomplish in maturity the promise of their youth? It is, I think, because an associate power, which should have sustained or otherwise assisted the leading one, was not developed in early life. It was hidden under a defect.

Let us glance for a moment at some of our little people. See yonder child poring over a book while her classmates are out at play. "She is my brightest pupil," says her teacher. Ah, yes, she is bright; but if you do not charm her into physical activity she will be burdened through life with an overpowering indolence, which will prevent serious exertion and leave her a useless dreamer.

Yonder is another type. "He is gentle and obedient. He is willing to do whatever I propose, and I have never known him to quarrel or disagree with a companion." Ah, true; but will he be able to say "no" when temptations offer? Will he be able to resist the lures of evil company should circumstances place him therein in later life? That boy's defect is weakness, and you, dear teacher, must help him to overcome it. Place him in positions where he will be constrained to exercise his own judgment and act on his decisions. Give him his choice of two or three objects, or conditions, insisting that he shall make a choice and shall tell his reason for preferring one to others. Thus his judgment shall be strengthened, and his will shall rule over his actions in the freedom given it by God. "What a good child!" cries the teacher, indicating with smiling glance another of her little flock.

Hardly know he is in school. He never interrupts, or answers out of his turn. He never troubles me in any way and his written work is beyond criticism. His oral work is not so

good. He falters sometimes when I call upon him. This is the timid child, the one I pity of all others, the child that will not strive for place, in fact shrinks from it, and yet would like to have it; the child that is likely to be passed over because he will bear it in silence and give no trouble. In mercy bring this child forward, approve his efforts, encourage him, make him feel his power. Do not permit him to grow up a morbid, over sensitive man feeling none of the joy of life, believing himself deserted and despised by all, through lack of ability to struggle with the crowd and take and keep his proper place.

There are many other defects I might describe but I have chosen a few that I consider peculiarly dangerous because of their quiet, hidden nature. Those whose symptoms are noisy or active no teacher can fail to observe. Anger, disobedience, insubordination and the like she must treat or her authority will suffer. A few pupils there are who seem to have the fullness of their peculiar good gifts, bright intellects, clever tongues, unembarrassed bearing, unwearied activity. They go on almost unassisted to the very heights. Thank God that it is so. But pray Him likewise that as teachers, followers of the Divine Teacher of Nazareth, we may help to lead thither others capable of deeds as noble, who might have been held back by defects which in the little child seemed scarcely less than virtues.

Are You Nervous? Horsford's Acid Phosphate Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

# That Tired Feeling

Makes you seem "all broken up," without life, ambition, energy or appetite. It is often the forerunner of serious illness, or the accompaniment of nervous troubles. It is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is therefore apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

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## CHRISTMAS DECORATION.

While the rich green of hemlock and holly and the bright red berries of the latter fill the body of the church with cheery warmth, household decoration should be entirely different in character, and a great mistake is made when evergreens are thrust into every available corner and lavishly wreathed about chandeliers and pictures.

The mistletoe bough is allowable on Christmas eve, and where there are little people the time-honored Christmas tree in one corner is a pretty sight; but while the whole house should be at its freshest and brightest, and exhale the very atmosphere of good cheer and hospitality, it is not desirable to hang it with wreaths and ropes of green like a public hall.

The Christmas dinner table should be the central point of decoration, and this can be carried out with a very moderate amount of trouble and expense. On the fine damask table cover should be laid a central strip of sash-curtain silk in scarlet or old-red, extending from end to end, and bordered all around with guipure lace. A strip of any other material in rich coloring may be substituted for the silk, only heavy lace would be appropriate, and a narrow fringe could be used instead of lace.

The central ornament of flowers is placed on this strip, and great white chrysanthemums, brightened with holly berries and leaves, are particularly in harmony with the season. The shy Christmas rose, which is really more of an anemone than a rose, can sometimes be found, but it is not prolific, and its delicate beauty is lost when mixed with other flowers.

A ruby-tinted, long-stemmed glass with a spreading top displays this shy blossom to the best advantage; and the only foliage used should be the daintiest of ferns or the delicate tendrils of the graceful mastrandia. Such a decoration on either side of the chrysanthemums and holly berries would please the eye with a sense of harmony.

Or a crystal bowl of crimson roses would also be appropriate, and a wreath of holly leaves about the edge of it might be used effectively. Glass candlesticks at each corner of the cloth would be pretty with red candles, the receptacles being wreathed with smilax.

This delicate vine should also drape the chandelier overhead, with small clusters of holly berries arranged so that the smilax will look as though caught up here and there with careless grace.

A red rose with tiny ferns for each lady, and holly and mistletoe for the gentlemen, would make appropriate botanizers.

## Blood Is Life.

It is the medium which carries to every nerve, muscle, organ and fibre its nourishment and strength. If the blood is pure, rich and healthy you will be well; if impure, disease will very soon overtake you. Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to keep you in health by making your blood rich and pure.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness, 25c.

Maud—Who is that deformed young fellow talking to May Smiley?  
Ethel—Why, that's Mr. Dawkins, the famous fullback. He had his shoulder twisted in the last big match.  
Maud—What a lovely deformity! Introduce me, dear.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## OUR PARAGRAPHER

### ON THE RECENT DELIVERANCE OF HON. MR. DOBELL, IN ENGLAND.

NEW INVENTIONS—THE S. A. A.—THE CHICAGOAN IDEA OF HARNESSING "OLD SOL"—TARIFF REFORM—NEW TAXES—THE CALENDAR AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

The Hon. Mr. Dobell has received more than one compliment since the delivery of his Imperial Federation speech in London. It was characteristic of the honorable gentleman and full of professions of unwavering loyalty, which we in Canada should humbly endorse. Although loyalty talk, like the reverse, is easy, Mr. Dobell has excelled at the business, and his roseate picture of the time when all the English speaking people of the world shall gather together 'neath the sheltering wing of the Mother country defies competition.

On the canvas of his imagination he has painted our neighbors to the south returning to the fold and being received in a manner that would make the prodigal son purple with envy. This touch makes the federation picture complete, so rounds it off as to leave no room for improvement.

Mr. Dobell has not stated exactly that the prodigal "Uncle" (Sam) has displayed any signs of repentance for his unnatural behavior in 1776, but such symptoms must surely be perceived by the honorable gentleman, who, having no particular duties assigned to him as a member of the Laurier Government, may spend his leisure in feeling the pulse of the great American democracy, with whom, doubtless, he is closely in touch.

John Bull has not ordered a "fatted calf" yet, however.

A French genius has invented a steamship which runs on wheels. If things keep going around at their present rate of progress, we may expect to hear in the near future of bicycle races across the Atlantic, and of members of the Shamrock Bicycle Club being arrested for "scorching" down the Lachine Rapids or St. Mary's current. Whither are we drifting?

The many friends of Dr. J. J. Guerin, M.L.A., and particularly the Irish-Catholic section of the community, are pleased to see that he has recovered from his recent severe illness and is again able to attend to his professional and parliamentary duties.

Last week's conflagration of the Barron Block presented a picturesque sight from all parts of the city and surrounding country, but from no place was the view so awe-inspiring as from the Star office, immediately opposite.

Were an artist to truly transfer to his canvas those seething, devouring tongues of fire which issued forth from windows and roof in hissing defiance to the heavens, he would have the groundwork for a master representation of the popular idea of a winter resort which I hope none of us will ever visit.

The Shamrock A.A.A. is an organization which has made its way to the front in the face of great obstacles and despite the bitter opposition of antagonistic forces. The Irish people of Montreal have reason to be proud of it.

President Butler's appeal to the young men of the city to join the Association is well timed and should meet with a hearty response.

There is no reason why the Shamrocks should not show a numerical strength of, at least, a thousand members, and I have the assurance of men high up in the councils of the Association that if anything like this number could be obtained a commodious and well-equipped Club house would be secured in the heart of the city. The building is available at present writing, and all the Directors ask is a little substantial aid from the young men before going ahead.

It is not a question of charity but simply a means of deriving great benefits from a small expenditure.

A gentleman, whose residence, if I mistake not, is in Chicago, claims to have devised a means of harnessing the Sun.

He pretends, through the medium of his invention, to utilize the heat of "Old Sol" to produce motive power, thereby superseding oil, coal, and other fuel used in the manufacture of steam and electricity. Whether his scheme will be workable on a cloudy day or during the dark, bleak hours of night, or not, I am not in a position to state.

To-day the Tariff Enquiry Commission is due to open in Montreal.

It was wise in the Ministers to serve their apprenticeship to the business in the small towns of Ontario before coming to a real big city.

The suggestion of the City Fathers to levy a tax upon persons employed within the city and living without its precincts has given rise to considerable discussion.

The evident view taken by the Council in the matter is that all who desire benefits within or from a certain municipality should contribute to the support of that municipality. There are thousands of persons of different degree, who earn their living in this city and who pay not one cent into the civic treasury, who work in Montreal and reside in Westmount and other suburbs.

On the other hand, the men who employ them contribute to the city's

We hear a great deal about purifying the blood. The way to purify it is to enrich it. Blood is not a simple fluid like water. It is made up of minute bodies and when these are deficient, the blood lacks the life-giving principle. Scott's Emulsion is not a mere blood purifier. It actually increases the number of the red corpuscles in the blood and changes unhealthy action into health.

If you want to learn more of it we have a book, which tells the story in simple words.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

revenue according to the extent and value of the premises used for business purposes, or, I may say, in proportion to the number of people they employ.

The city wants all the money it can get, and from all appearances, more. The people require all the fresh air obtainable. Only a few of them get their share.

There are two sides to most questions.

Madame Albani has come and gone, and many a two dollar bill has gone with her. Owing to the prices of admission a lot of one dollar notes, which might otherwise have left us, are still in local circulation.

There is a suggestion made that, commencing on January 1st, 1897, the year be divided into thirteen months—twelve of twenty eight days, or four weeks each, and one of twenty-nine days. I am in no way superstitious, but I think I could worry along for the balance of my existence under the present calendar.

WALTER R.

## STUDYING ECONOMY.

### Important for the Home.

In these hard times thousands of smart and bright women in Canada find that the Diamond Dyes are great and important helps in economizing. With their aid, the husband, the children and the mother herself can be handsomely dressed, although nearly all the clothing may be old material dyed over.

Diamond Dyes make such lasting and beautiful colors that goods dyed with them cannot be told from new. Any one can use them, as the directions are so plain and simple that no skill is needed. The colors of Diamond Dyes never grow dim; they never fade or wash out. In order to secure the best advantages in dyeing, every woman should see that her dealer gives her the "Diamond Dyes," as other package dyes are only poor imitations.

## THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

### THE DATE OF THE SESSION AND ITS PROBABLE DURATION.

A London correspondent of an American exchange says:

"Doubts already are being expressed as to the expediency of the date fixed for the re-assembling of Parliament—January 19. It is said that those best informed in parliamentary matters have warned the Government that they cannot hope to get passed the measures they pledged themselves to in August last, and also carry the necessary money votes before the end of the financial year.

Ministers were therefore urged to begin on January 12, thus leaving a sufficient margin for such topics as are sure to give rise to long debates before Easter. Mr. Balfour, however, is satisfied with the programme of the work he has set out, and hopes to give himself and the Ministerialists Liberal Whitsun and Easter holidays; while in Opposition quarters it is maliciously prophesied that before March is over the government will find themselves in as hopeless a muddle as that of last year. But beyond the fact that it is, as a rule, extremely difficult to get a good attendance of members before the third week in January, I am assured that the approaching session's work is to be restricted by the government within very modest limits. It is foreseen with good reason that colonial difficulties and international complications will next year demand the close and most earnest attention of the cabinet. Ministers are therefore anxious to secure a "quiet life" in home affairs by keeping clear of contentious legislation."

## SONNET.

"Is It Nothing to You, All Ye that Pass By?"—Lam. 1-12.

[Suggested by looking at the Calvary, near the entrance to the Church of the Franciscan Fathers, Jarcator Street.]

Here by the road side hangs the God-made Man, Upon the gibbet that on Calvary's height,  
Became for human souls redemption's night,  
Whence Love and Mercy in one chancel ran,  
Here rest your eyes, all ye that passing can,  
And let your hearts be melted at the sight,  
Death's terrors are as taught, Divine light  
Illumines even this for those who scan.

And yet, of all the thousands hurrying by,  
Seeing the symbol of salvation here,  
How few there are who look with pitying eye,  
Or feel the sense of sin in shuddering fear?  
The world has wooed them to its joy and gain;  
They dare not think nor call their seeking vain,

B. F. D. DUNN.

Mrs. Knight—Does your husband treat you the same now as he did when he was courting you?

Mrs. Light—Pretty much. He keeps me in the dark!—Yonkers Statesman.

## RICH RED BLOOD

is the foundation of good health. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, gives HEALTH.

## OUR PHILOSOPHER

### DISCUSSES THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

ATTRIBUTES THE RESULT IN MANITOBA TO THE WEAKNESS OF TEMPORIZERS AND THE PROMOTERS OF A SO CALLED CONCILIATORY POLICY.

In a country such as ours, with its mixed population and diverse creeds, the prevalence of harmony and fraternal good will is a necessary condition of progress and development. As the state of affairs in Manitoba for the past six years shows, harmony and good will can only exist where all classes and creeds are in the enjoyment of equal rights. The Catholics in that province do not enjoy equal rights with their Protestant fellow-citizens in the very important matter of education. Their schools have been taken from them; and they are forced by law to pay for the maintenance of Protestant schools, to which they cannot conscientiously send their children. They know that, as history and experience have abundantly demonstrated, unless the principles of religion are implanted in the minds of the children at school, the quality of their citizenship when they grow up will be of a very undesirable character. And as the citizen is, so is the nation. Better far that the children should remain ignorant of many things than that they should be bereft of the knowledge which is eternal life—the knowledge of God and of the Church which He commissioned to teach all nations the saving truths of religion.

Catholic laymen, who, from motives best known to themselves, publicly approve of the settlement, we repeat, are deserving of the gravest censure. If the Catholic minority in Ontario had been composed of weak-kneed temporizers like them, would there be separate Catholic schools in Ontario to-day? If the Protestant minority in Quebec had been actuated by such a paltry spirit, would there be Protestant separate schools in Quebec to-day?

There would not. All true Catholics, who are worthy of the name, should stand firmly for their principles. There should be no saint-heartedness, no spirit of compromise, no opportunism in them. While respecting the rights of their Protestant brethren in educational and in all other matters, let them resent with all their might every encroachment upon their own rights.

It is only by the mutual recognition of, and respect for, the rights of each other, that the Catholics and Protestants of Canada can succeed in working successfully and in common to achieve for their country the greatness which Providence has manifestly in store for it.

R. M.

A certain gentleman having gray hair but in every other respect unexceptionable, for a long time wooed a fair lady in vain. He knew the cause of her refusal, but was unable to remove it until a friend informed him of the existence of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. He tried this sovereign remedy—result, magnificent chvelure and a lovely wife. Sold by all chemists.

Clerk—A young and pleasant-looking woman called during your absence, sir. A Moseley—Um! that's strange. I expected my wife.—Philadelphia North American.

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A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is  
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This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.  
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for  
Croup, Cough, Rheumatism,  
Colic, Golds, Neuralgia,  
Diarrhea, Grip, Toothache.  
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

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Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter,  
Rutland Lining, Fits any Stove,  
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Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

# OUR WAYFARER

Relates an Incident of the Inculcation of the Spirit of Bigotry.

Some Comments on the Reference Made to the School Question by Dr. Campbell of St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church — A Timely Rebuke to Thoughtless Young Women — An Approving Word for Unity Among Irishmen in Montreal

"Mr. Silas, why don't you say something about the hideous decorations of some of our altars?" said a young lady to me the other day. "Somebody ought to protest against them."

Bearing the suggestion in mind, I stepped into a church next day and proceeded to take observations. At first sight everything seemed artistic and calculated to inspire reverence and devotion. The stained windows, the springing columns, the graceful arched roof—all was perfect until I drew near the Communion rail, and then there came into view—alas! that I should have to confess it—a noble altar decorated with paper flowers. Think of it!

Who is responsible for these atrocities? Generally, I suppose the sacristans. Sometimes they are due, too, to the well meant but ill-directed generosity of members of the congregation, who make presents to the sanctuary of articles that are anything but "a joy forever." Can not we cultivate a better taste?

As an example of how silly bigotry may be implanted and fostered, let me relate a little incident that came under the notice of a lady one evening last summer. She had been attending a service at the Franciscan Church on Dorchester street, and on her way home overtook a nursemaid leading a tiny tot of three or four by the hand and engaged in making the innocent child repeat after her "Boo to the Pope, boo to the Pope." Of course the incident was ludicrous as well as silly, but the professions that have been offered to the Cross within the Franciscan gates may be traced to just such ignorant instructions of youth as the maid mentioned above.

A waxwork representation of the Court of Rome may be a good advertisement, but it is hardly a reverent one for a Catholic to adopt. It jars one's sense of the fitness of things to see an effigy of the Pope presiding over household furniture—a sight that may be seen any day on St. Catherine street just now.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell, of St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church, hit the nail on the head when he said, in his Thanks-giving Day sermon, that the Protestants of Manitoba have profited by the school bill agitation, inasmuch as it has been the means of introducing religious instruction into the public schools. As a Christian minister the reverend Doctor was pleased to see that the State had been awakened to the fact that children have souls as well as bodies to be cultivated; but as a man of the world he was disappointed enough to see also that the grudging recognition of this truth forced from the law-makers will not satisfy that particular element of the population which does not consider religion merely an adjunct to education but insists that it must be the corner-stone thereof. Dr. Campbell expressed a doubt as to the light in which Catholics would look upon the "settlement"; he feared it would not meet their views. The reverend gentleman is to be congratulated upon his discernment, and upon the absence of any tendency upon his part to insist that because the school-bill suits Protestants it must, therefore, be acceptable to Catholics. Evidently, Dr. Campbell has a clearer apprehension of what the Catholic Church calls a religious education than some Catholics have, if we are to estimate their knowledge by their utterances.

It is refreshing also to hear of his allusion to the bumpiness displayed by the Manitoba majority in arrogating to itself the right to resist Federal legislation because it did not happen to please it. We have had so much nauseating clap-trap about the "free sovereign people of Manitoba," that the Doctor's sensible remarks upon the subject have quite a grateful effect. It is to be regretted that a larger number of Protestant ministers do not endeavour to see more than one side of a question when Catholic interests are at stake. Their sympathies would be considerably broadened by the process.

I wonder if I shall get into trouble if I venture to assert that a great many young ladies are much too fond of making the confessional the subject of thoughtless gossip! It is never very edifying to hear three or four girls exchanging notes on this matter, and giggling over the admissions they received from Father So and So; but when this is done in the hearing of non-Catholics it is simply outrageous. What must a Protestant think of the Sacrament of Penance when he hears it made the subject of silly conversation and meaningless jests! More scandal is given in this way than people are aware of. A piece of advice is repeated or an admonition related that was meant only for the penitent, and because nobody but herself knows just why either was necessary, wrong interpretations are liable to be placed upon it by the people she thinks she is amusing. It seems incredible that a Catholic woman who has mastered even the rudiments of her religion should so far forget herself as to relate her experiences in the confes-

sional for the entertainment of a roomful of acquaintances, Catholic and Protestant; but it has been done, and by persons who considered themselves very well instructed indeed. Comment upon such an exhibition of bad taste—to call it nothing worse—is unnecessary. Surely there are plenty of subjects of conversation without dragging in those that ought to be too sacred for frivolous discussion.

It is cheering to hear that something is at last being done to unite the Irishmen of Montreal. A man's best friend is himself, it is well to remember.

I hope very few readers of the True Witness missed the intellectual treat afforded last Thursday night by the lecture of Mr. Henry Austin Adams, in the Academic hall of the Gesù. The directors of the Free Library are to be doubly congratulated; first, on the spirit that moved them to give Montrealers an opportunity to hear men whose eloquence and learning have made their names famous; and secondly, upon the success that crowned the initial lecture of the course promised. Of late years people seem to have tired of lectures, be they never so brilliant. The drama and the concert have proved dangerous rivals. But the attendance at Mr. Adams' lecture proved that there still exists a numerous body who appreciate keenly an entertainment that appeals to the higher faculties of the mind. All who take an interest in the questions that agitate the world to-day should make a point of attending every lecture of the series. The tickets are placed at a price that puts them within the reach of all.

SILAS WEGG.

### CATHOLICS PROTEST.

MEETING IN WINNIPEG PASSES A LOT OF RESOLUTIONS.

WINNIPEG, Man., December 9.—The Catholics of this city met in St. Mary's Church to night for the purpose of protesting against the settlement of the school question. Resolutions were passed protesting against the terms of the arrangement, affirming that the terms are wholly insufficient to redress the wrongs; condemning the Federal Ministers for trying to force on the Catholic minority a proposal considered inadequate, and also for not consulting the minority in the negotiations. As loyal citizens, the meeting claimed British justice, nothing more or less. It was also resolved that copies of the resolutions be mailed to His Excellency the Governor-General, to Hon. Wilfred Laurier and his colleagues and to Sir Charles Tupper and the members of his late Cabinet.

### LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART ALMANAC.

The Almanac of the League of the Sacred Heart, for 1897, is, as usual, full of bright stories, exquisite illustrations, music and verse. An effort has been made this year to make the Almanac a complete report of the work done by the Apostleship of Prayer in the United States, in 1896. Very few, even of the members of this great pious organization, comprehend the vastness of the work for which it has been founded. Among other things which make the Almanac indispensable for every Associate of the League is the complete League Calendar,—the list of the Central Directors of the League throughout the world, of the various Messengers, of the publications of the League,—together with a chapter of directions on correspondence with the Central Direction of the United States, which has its quarters at 27 and 29 West Sixteenth street, New York.

### THE WAIL OF OUR DEAD.

DEPROFUNDIS.  
Out of the depths do I cry to Thee:  
Out of the depths do I sigh to Thee.  
Oh! in Thy mercy hear Thou me:  
Stretch forth Thy arm to comfort me.  
In these dread flames I am burning still,  
In these dread flames I am yearning still,  
Yearning for peace, my soul to fill:  
Sighing for rest, 'tis Thy sweet will.  
Do not, O Lord, all my failings mark;  
But to my wail in Thy mercy mark;  
Brighten those depths that are now so dark,  
Deep thro' my soul send your love's sweet spark.  
From morning's dawn until darkness late,  
My soul hath sighed at Thy mercy's gate,  
From evening's close until morning did break,  
I have cried to Thee from this burning lake.  
Mercy, my God, some relief, oh! send,  
And Thy justice with mercy blend;  
My tongue is parched, my heart doth rend,  
Cancel my debt and my sufferings end.  
At least, you, my friends, one and all,  
The cooling dew of your prayer let fall:  
That I from my faults be cleansed and rise,  
Now plead for me. Offer sacrifices.  
Out of these depths do I cry to thee,  
Out of these depths do I sigh to thee:  
Oh! in thy pity hear thou me,  
Breathe one short prayer and comfort me.

"Yes, I am a self-made man," said Clarence Bricktop, proudly.  
"I don't admire your taste in hair," replied Miss Kittish.—Harper's Bazaar.

Much in Little  
Especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

Hood's Pills  
Always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, stork headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. No. 23. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Call on or write us for one of our New Illustrated Catalogues, showing the New Designs of Cases. Samples of the New Style of Pianos daily arriving at our Warehouses for the Holiday Trade.

Local Agents wanted in the districts where we are not already represented.

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Carefully selected for the Holiday Trade, a complete assortment of Choice Groceries Provisions, Canned Goods, Fruits, Wines and Liquors, of which the following is a Partial List:

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- FINEST NEW VALENCIA RAISINS, 4 lb for 25c
- FINEST NEW PRUNES, 4 lb for 25c
- FINEST NEW FIGS, 4 lb for 25c
- CHOICE SELECTED ROLLED OATS, 14 lb for 40c
- 22 lb. BEST GRANULATED SUGAR for \$1.00
- FINEST IMPORTED CANDIED PEEL MIXED, } 15c lb
- ORANGE, LEMON AND CITRON, } 11c
- ROYAL BRAND HAMS AND BACON, } 25c lb
- FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER, } 25c lb
- TABLE RAISINS, MALAGA GRAPES, and fruits of all kinds: prices to suit.
- FINE OLD PORT WINE, \$1.00 Gallon, or 25c Bottle. This is a pure wine.
- ALSO A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK OF IMPORTED WINES, from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per gallon.

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Attended To. BELL TELEPHONE No 2660.

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We have an almost endless variety of goods specially attractive for Holiday Presents.

FOR LADIES | FOR GENTLEMEN  
RUFFS, MUFFS, CAPES, etc. | GAUNTLETS, CAPS, COLLARS, etc., etc.

Our store is east of St. Denis, and Cars from all over the city pass our doors.

We would remind our customers and the public in general that the

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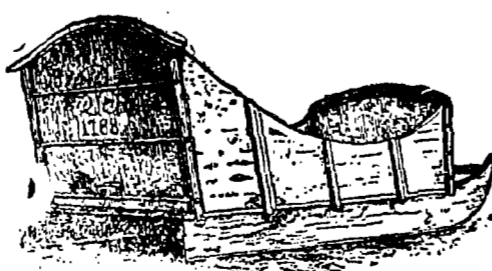
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Old Instruments accepted in part payment. Prices Low. Terms Easy.

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## YES!

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

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Thousands of Handsome Dress Lengths in latest style Winter Dress Goods, will be offered all this week at remarkably low prices. Dress Lengths from \$2.00 to \$20.00.

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A Choice Lot of Ladies' Fur Gauntlets and Mitts, in Persian Lamb, Green and Seal and Real Seal. Beautiful New Goods from \$4.00 to \$12.75.

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Very Special Values in Black Gros Grain Silks, Surah, Taffeta, Bengaline-Moire and Broche Silks. Imported especially for Holiday Trade, will be offered all this week at exceedingly low prices, from 65c to \$3.50 yard.

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An elegant lot of Real Down Quilts, covered in Art Saten, Printed Silks, or Rich Satin, make a reasonable Xmas Gift: all Large Sizes. Saten Covered Down Quilts from \$1.00. Silk Covered Down Quilts from \$7.00. Rich Satin Covered Down Quilts from \$12.00, worth double the money.

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By order: F. E. ROY, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 10th Dec. 1896. Newspaper inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896

**CITY SUBSCRIBERS** in arrears will receive their bills with this issue, and we have to request that they will remit amounts to this office by cheque or registered letter.

## CATHOLIC PRESS UNION

It is time that we had a Canadian Catholic Press Association, the members of which would meet in conference at least once a year to discuss in a frank and fraternal spirit subjects cognate to the great objects which all would have at heart—the diffusion of Catholic literature and the advancement of the Catholic cause. These gatherings of Catholic publishers, Catholic journalists and Catholic literateurs would promote community of thought and action in respect of all questions which intimately concerned them, and by tending to remove the friction which is too often produced by personal political preferences and affiliations, would result in a singleness of aim and in a concentration and unity of effort from which incalculable benefits would accrue.

Another good effect which would follow the formation of such an association would be the creation of a spirit of cooperation amongst those engaged on the Catholic press.

In many departments of journalism the syndicate plan has been adopted; and in every case its adoption has been a pronounced success. The news syndicates supply the journals which are members of them with useful and interesting intelligence from every point of the globe at a merely nominal cost. The story syndicates furnish their clients with high-class fiction at equally low rates; and other syndicates perform a singularly useful function in regard to general literature and articles on the leading topics of the day.

The system works well, because those who participate in it derive mutual advantages. Owing to the large number of its clients the syndicates can afford to pay a good price to those who write for it, and thus is able to secure the services of first-class authors and journalists; while the managers of the newspapers who deal with it are, owing to their reduced cost, enabled to provide their readers with a varied selection of good and original reading matter.

Would it not be advisable for those who are interested in Catholic journalism to organize one of these syndicates? The object for which those that already exist were established was to cut down expenses on one hand; and to make the financial resources at their disposal go as far as possible, on the other.

If the secular press, with the large capital which is at its disposal, and with the generous subscription and advertising patronage of which it is the beneficiary, has been obliged to resort to this co-operative system for the purposes mentioned, how much more necessary is it for the Catholic press to follow the same plan!

Were a Catholic newspaper syndicate formed in Canada a great change for the better would be effected in the Catholic press. Truth would be much more largely and effectively disseminated, the cause of religion would be much more efficaciously championed, the influence of Catholics as a body would be much more widely and practically felt at present, and the advent of the

Catholic daily paper, which so many desire to see in our big cities and centres of population, would not be long delayed.

Our Catholic neighbors in the United States would not be slow in imitating our example to the incalculable benefit of the Church in that country.

A conference of those interested in the progress of Catholic journalism should be held in Montreal at an early date, to take this project into earnest consideration and to adopt active measures for putting it into practice.

## TO OUR YOUNG MEN.

To one of our distinguished fellow-citizens, who has added lustre to the record of our race in Canada, we owe the first sustained attempt to show the effect of our Canadian climate on people of old-world origin. We refer to Sir William Hingston's valuable monograph on "The Climate of Canada and its Relation to Life and Health."

Therein the curious reader will find some interesting comparative statistics, by which it is clearly shown that residence in Canada, under fairly favorable circumstances, have a tendency to build up the inherited physical and mental powers of the European races—the improvement being progressive from generation to generation. Sir William Hingston has also established the fact—welcome, doubtless, to our readers—that, so far as his tests were carried, the Irish-Canadian had the superiority in height and weight and muscular strength, over the descendants of both Scotch and English immigrants.

In the record of our Irish athletic societies we find pleasing confirmation of the results of Sir William Hingston's inquiries. The organization of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association has accentuated the value of training and exercise as a means of aid in the education of our young men of Irish stock.

There are some, we are aware, who look upon athletics with prejudiced eyes, and are disposed to think that a good many of those young people who devote a portion of their leisure to contests of strength or skill might find more profitable employment for their spare time. The charge has frequently been brought against the seats of learning in Great Britain and the United States, as well as in Canada, that they permitted too much of the time in which the students were supposed to be preparing themselves for the duties of life to be given up to athletic sports. There is no good thing which may not be abused and there may be some basis for the reproach. But they are lamentably at fault who conclude that all the young men who love athletic games are backward in their studies. So far is this from being the case that if the honor lists of the great universities were carefully examined, it would be found that not a few of the brightest and most diligent scholars were also the winners of prizes in the athletic field of glory. Nor would the result be greatly different if the ranks of business and the professions were subjected to a like scrutiny.

It would be discovered that not the least reputable and successful of the doctors and lawyers and merchants and manufacturers had been no strangers to the enthusiasm of the cricket, the lacrosse or the football field.

Certainly, if, in turning the pages of the three published annual Reports of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association, we are visited by regrets, it is not that so many of our young men have been attracted by the fascinations of athletic conflict, but rather that so many of them still remain without the pale of a fraternity in various ways so ennobling. We do not wish to exaggerate; we make allowance for all excesses and shortcomings. Nevertheless, it is our firm conviction that the Montreal Irishmen who can read the history outlined in those three Reports and take note of the self-sacrifice, the love of race, the desire to develop what is best in the native gifts of our people, to bring them together, to make them strong in unity of sentiment and aim and to win for them the respect of other races and creeds, must have the patriotic sentiment but feebly developed.

The history of the share of our people in promoting the Athletic movement in this city, and by example and association in other cities during the last fifty years or more, has never been written. Such a history would give scope for some interesting reminiscences—of the days, now far off, before athletics had become scientific, when our grandfathers or great-grandfathers played "common" on areas that are now populous thoroughfares, or played "ball" off any convenient gable.

The year 1860 is generally deemed to mark the close of the prehistoric period in the athletic movement. Then it was that the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was first organized. To some of our young champions of to-day this will be ancient history. To those of us who are more mature it is "long, long ago," and if any

of us have a clear remembrance of the pioneers, our memories are shaded with sorrow for so many who sleep their long sleep—

Some on the shores of distant lands  
 Their weary hearts have laid,  
 And by the strangers' heedless hands  
 Their lonely graves were made.

But others rest with their own in Canada, beyond the mountain there,—

And the same land that gave them birth  
 Has caught them to her breast.

It is, however, when we turn our gaze forward that the work done and still to be done by the S.A.A.A. has an interest for us all, old and middle aged and young. Too much we could not say of the generosity and patriotic spirit of some of the true Irish hearts that aided in raising that monument to our race in the environs of this city. All praise to them! But it is to our younger men that we would just now especially appeal.

There is a duty for them all to discharge and first they must identify themselves with the S.A.A.A. Association. That the aims or results of such an organization are solely physical none of our readers believe. The Association is primarily a grand common meeting-ground for the flower of our race and creed in Montreal and its vicinity.

There is nothing of which it is not capable as a mainspring for every movement with which Irishmen would be proud to have their names associated. And this is what we want our young men to realize in the first place. On this point we shall have more to say by and by.

## THAT IRISH CATHOLIC DAILY.

A magnificent opportunity for the establishment of an Irish Catholic daily in Montreal has just presented itself.

The Herald, which has been published in this city for eighty-eight years, has abandoned the field of morning journalism, and is now an evening paper.

For the first time in nearly a century Montreal has but one morning newspaper printed in English, although the English-speaking population of the city has during that long period been continually increasing.

No more favorable occasion for the starting of an Irish Catholic daily newspaper in this city could occur.

All that is needed is the necessary capital of \$100,000.

Managerial and editorial capacity is at hand in abundance.

If those who have been so persistently complaining of the absence of an Irish Catholic daily have courage, enterprise, patriotism, and faith enough to provide the necessary funds, let them come forward and furnish them at once.

If they have not, let them be henceforth and forever silent upon the subject.

## MISLEADING NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

An instance of the necessity of a Catholic newspaper is furnished by the reports which appeared in the daily press of this city of the lecture delivered in St. Mary's College Hall, on Thursday evening last, by Mr. Henry Anstin Adams, M.A., of New York, on "Culture and Character." Each of those reports will be searched in vain for the point emphasized by the distinguished lecturer, which was, as will be seen from the report which appears in the *True Witness* this week, that all culture is valueless unless it influences human character for good; unless it leads men and women to seek the truth, which, as Mr. Adams rightly declared, can be found only in the Catholic Church. We do not mean to insinuate that the point of Mr. Adams' lecture was wilfully ignored. We simply draw attention to the fact that it was ignored.

"Our Wayfarer's" column is, as usual, very interesting this week. The instance given of the manner in which the spirit of bigotry is sometimes inculcated in the minds of children conveys a moral, of which parents should take note.

Equally pertinent is the allusion to the habit which some young ladies have of making the confessional the subject of thoughtless and silly gossip. The rebuke will, it is to be hoped, have its effect.

There is a rumor current as we go to press, that the Government leaders in this Province have arranged to establish another English morning daily, and that the change recently made by the Montreal Herald was for the purpose of putting an end to the little flirtations which the Montreal Star has been indulging in recently with the Liberal Conservative party.

A movement has been started in Brooklyn for the purpose of inducing women to forego wearing high hats in churches. There is occasion for a similar effort in Montreal. It is for the ladies themselves to say whether the need for the inauguration of such a movement shall continue to exist.

During the week ending Sunday, December 13, relief was given at the St. Bridget's Night Refuge to 512 persons, 478 males and 38 females.

## MRS. MURPHY'S BODY.

That the charred bones of poor old Mrs. Murphy should have been allowed to remain for over a week buried under the debris of the burned Barron Block, on the leading thoroughfare of our city, is a disgrace to those who are responsible for it. It is hard to think that such an exhibition of callous inhumanity, of indifference to the dictates of public decency, to say nothing of the promptings of ordinary Christian charity, is possible in Montreal. In any other civilized community—nay, in the roughest of backwoods settlements—scores of willing hands would have cleared away the debris in a few hours on the mention of the merest suspicion that a human body lay crushed and lifeless beneath it.

But if the public is to be blamed for its heartless apathy in the circumstances, what is to be said of the civic officials who excused their refusal to act on the red-tape ground that there was no money that could legally be applied to such a purpose? No condemnation of their conduct could be too severe. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended by our aldermen within the past few years, and not a word is said about it; and even if the search for the body entailed the expenditure of a few dollars the council would have voted it unanimously. But it would not have cost the city a cent. Half a dozen firemen could have done the work in half a dozen hours or so. If it was the body of a member of the brigade that was buried in the rubbish it would not have remained there long, for a score of firemen would have been set at work upon the ruins at once.

Why was the body of the eighty-year-old workwoman allowed to remain covered up in the rubbish so long within a few feet of our leading business street? Simply because it was that of a poor woman, because the crowds who have been standing around what is left of the building morning, noon and night since the fire, have no sympathy for the poor, and because the civic authorities are charitably contemptuous towards the poor. Had the body been that of a rich woman the city officials, the firemen, the crowd, would have been tumbling over each other in their efforts to get at it. But Mrs. Murphy was only a poor French-Canadian woman! The incident is a humiliating commentary upon our civilization and our Christian feeling.

## PLEA OF THE ENGLISH HIERARCHY.

For many reasons that will be obvious to all thoughtful Catholics, the Declaration of His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, and the other Bishops of the Catholic Church in England, is of peculiar importance and timeliness.

The crisis with which the Catholics of England have for some years been face to face is, so far as educational principles are concerned, exactly similar to that with which the Catholics of Canada have had to deal. There are, indeed, points of difference in the circumstances of the two communities. Whereas in Canada, the Catholics for whom redress from unjust legislation has been sought, so far in vain, constitute but a small minority of the Catholic population—in England all Catholics without exception are personally concerned in the success of the reforms demanded.

Another point of vital interest is that in England among the leaders of Catholic opinion there is but one voice. Clergy and laity are as a unit as to the conditions by which Catholic sentiment is to be satisfied. No Catholic public man has gone out of his way to express contentment with a compromise that conscientious Catholics would scorn. The separate school—that is, an education in all respects Catholic, with Catholic teachers, Catholic text-books, Catholic institutions, under the direction and supervision of the Catholic Church—is accepted by all English Catholics as a sacred and inalienable principle of their agitation.

It is insisted that so long as the Catholic, simply because he is true to his faith and prefers even loss to any surrender of his conscientious beliefs, is placed at a disadvantage, either financial or educational, a great injustice is committed. Hitherto this wrong has been done openly and flagrantly by showing favor to the Board of non-Catholic schools, at the expense of the Voluntary schools, which include the Catholic schools.

Year after year this partiality grew more marked and the consequences of it more intolerable, till at last the sufferers revolted. In response to their complaint, the Ministry introduced a measure making provision for increased financial support to the voluntary or denominational schools, but, after the Bill had passed to its second reading with a majority of 267, it became so burdened with amendments that, on the 28th of June, Mr. Arthur Balfour announced its withdrawal. That policy, though it was sadly disappointing to those for whose benefit the measure had been framed, was accompanied by an assurance that the voluntary schools would

not suffer by the postponement. It is in view of this promise and of the approach of the usual season for the assembling of Parliament that the English hierarchy has issued this last emphatic appeal.

The opening words are especially worthy of attention. "We desire," the Bishops declare, "by all means in our power to promote the welfare and prosperity of the nation." This sentence is noteworthy both for the noble aspiration to which it gives expression, and because it shows that the aims of the Bishops in England coincide with those of our own episcopate. It is not a privilege that is asked for—something exceptional and out of harmony with the highest purpose of the national life, but "a national system of education that shall meet the wants and wishes of the people and shall be proportionate to the requirements of the day in which we live."

There is a group in the British Parliament, as there is in our own, which is opposed to denominational schools—part of it to any kind or measure of religious teaching. The Bishops do not interfere with those men and those whom they represent in the enjoyment of their rights. What they insist on is that Catholics should have equal rights, and they put their case as forcibly from the practical standpoint of the public well-being as from that of allegiance to conscience. "We declare," the appeal continues, "that to make Catholic children patriotic and good citizens something more than secular instruction is needed. They must be trained and educated in the religious principles which command their entire assent and reverence as motives of life and conduct. Teach them God according to their conscience and they will become law-abiding and industrious citizens." These words contain the key to the whole question. A ghastly crime could be perpetrated upon a citizen, a father of a family or a citizen bent on doing his duty to his country, in order to make provision for the generations that are to come. It is a crime the sympathy of all who pretend to be moved by patriotic sentiment.

But how are these great fundamental principles to be carried out honestly and fairly and fruitfully?

In reply to this question the Bishops pledge themselves to do what all fair-minded men will consider fair and just. As the Board School system satisfies a large proportion of the people, and the remainder cling to their denominational schools, let both classes of schools, they urge, be maintained equally from the public purse.

If the children that attend the Board schools have a right (as the State admits) to be educated with the best possible advantages, it surely is not honest that the children who attend voluntary or denominational schools should be amerced for their fidelity to their religious convictions. If the Board schools deserve to be supported by public money, it is only the barest justice that the cost of maintaining the voluntary schools should be met in the same way, wherever and whenever the natural or secular education therein imparted is equal to that of the rural institutions. "No national system of elementary education can flourish which is based on financial inequalities, or on penalties exacted and paid for conscience sake."

This appeal is urged with all the greater reason and force, because in many localities the Catholics are poor and have no resources to meet such burdens. This is a plea which we can understand in Canada also.

The Bishops support this plea with arguments which are sure to carry weight with all who reflect. To condemn the poor to inferior education is a course that is certain "to tell fatally upon the common weal." It is a crying injustice to the teachers of poor localities who, without help, must labor for miserable compensation. And, more serious still, the spectacle of such a wrong must inflame the minds of many with resentment against authority.

There are details in the appeal that have no analogy for us, owing to the difference of our situation, but we can all appreciate the demand with which it closes for "equality in maintenance and the right of parents to educate their children in their own religion without on that account being penalized and pauperized in the matter of secular instruction."

## THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

How many people in Montreal, outside of the newspaper offices and the Sheriff's Court, ever see a copy of the Official Gazette? Very few, indeed. And yet the information it contains regarding the sales of property by the Sheriff, bankrupt estates, and other matters which are published exclusively in the Gazette, are of the greatest importance to citizens of Montreal. This is the largest city in the Dominion. Its population is now about a quarter of a million, and is annually increasing. Announcements concerning Montreal people and property vastly outnumber those relating to the people and property in all other parts of the province put together. The Official Gazette is published only in Quebec. There can be no gainsaying the statement that an edition of it should be also published in Montreal.

## THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

French statesmen are beginning to realize how futile and unpatriotic it is to continue the persecution of the Church which began with the advent to power of the Masonic and atheistic element of the Republic after the resignation of Marshal McMahon from the presidency. As the recent debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Ecclesiastical Congress at Rheims proves, their attitude towards the Church has undergone a complete change.

The Meline cabinet was in a rather shaky condition, and had narrowly escaped defeat more than once. It was expected that a vote of censure moved by a socialist deputy would give it its coup de grace. The proposed condemnation was claimed to have been merited because the Meline government had declined to forbid the Catholic bishops to assemble at Rheims.

The Abbé Lemire, one of the most eloquent members of the Chamber of Deputies, made a forcible speech in defence of the action of both the Government and the bishops. He protested vehemently against the assumption that prelates and priests could only meet by favor for the discussion of matters which interested them. "We believe," he said, "that in this country there is something better than government favor. That something is common right. And it is common right that we claim. We did not ask the Government for its permission to meet, for it would probably have refused our request. Besides, we did not want to put ourselves in the position of beggars. What we did as priests at Rheims was ready to do again; and I should like to know how the Government could prevent us."

To the surprise of many, this speech of the valiant Abbé Lemire was loudly cheered on the Republican as well as on the Right side of the house. Premier Meline stated frankly that he and his cabinet had resolved to stake their political existence upon the point which had been raised by the vote proposed by the socialist deputy—whether the government was going to make war upon the church. The government would not make war upon the church. On that principle his cabinet would stand or fall. The vote of censure was rejected by 301 to 229, and a resolution approving the declarations of Premier Meline was carried by 324 to 225, a majority of 99.

This is the greatest victory that Catholics have won in France for many years; and it may be taken as marking the establishing of more cordial relations between Church and State in that country.

## CHURCH LANDS WILL NOT BE TAXED.

The City's Charter Amendments Bill has fared very badly at the hands of the Private Bills Committee in the Legislative Assembly.

The clause enabling the city to levy a tax on church lands was struck out, as we expected it would be, without any discussion. Not one member of the committee had a word to say in its favor.

Two clauses permitting the city to borrow nearly five million dollars were struck out also. This was also a wise act. These clauses were inserted in the bill by the aldermen who favor a policy of reckless extravagance.

Had the prudent proposal of Mayor Wilson Smith been adopted by the council it would have passed the committee and, no doubt, have been adopted by the legislature.

## THE LORETTA MAGAZINE.

We have received the manuscript copy of the Loretta Magazine, which is issued under the auspices of the Loretta Reading Circle, St. Mary's parish, Montreal. The editor of the Loretta Magazine is Miss S. Sutherland; and the officers of the Loretta Reading Circle are: President, Miss Street; secretary, Miss Jones; assistant secretary, Miss Hefferman. The contributions are very meritorious, evincing literary talent of no common order. The Loretta Magazine has our best wishes. The question, however, suggests itself: Whether more good would not be done if such gifted contributors, instead of confining the exercise of their talents to a publication the circulation of which must necessarily be very restricted, would send their articles to the *True Witness*, which is prepared to establish a special department for them, and in which they will be read by a large and appreciative circle.

It is a significant sign of the times, as well as a peculiarly striking change in the attitude of the leaders in the Protestant Ministerial Association towards French Protestants, that they have elected as their chief officer of their organization the Rev. A. L. Therrien, one of the few French Protestant ministers of this city. The P. M. A. must be making a bid for a few more recruits.

The Christmas number of the *Toronto Globe* has been published. It is an exceedingly interesting publication, profusely illustrated with well executed engravings and replete with varied and entertaining reading matter. It is in every respect a credit to Canadian journalism.

For Our Boys and Girls.

In order to provide wholesome and interesting literary entertainment for the boys and girls in the schools in the parishes in which THE TRUE WITNESS circulates, we have decided to establish a special juvenile department, which will be known as "Aunt Nora's Corner," and to which contributions from our boys and girls will be welcomed.

In addition to the original communications which she will receive, Aunt Nora will publish choice literary selections of a kind likely to interest her youthful readers.

Contributions intended for insertion in "Aunt Nora's Corner" should be written on one side of the paper only; should not be more than two hundred words in length, and should reach THE TRUE WITNESS office not later than Thursday evening in the week preceding the day of publication.

This week, however, communications may be sent in up till Saturday.

The letters may be on any subject which the writers think may be of interest to other boys and girls.

At an early date we purpose offering prizes for the best essays on subjects which we shall duly announce.

Aunt Nora hopes that every school boy and girl who reads this will spread the news amongst his and her companions.

REV. DR. CONATY

UNABLE TO REACH MONTREAL IN TIME TO PREACH ON SUNDAY AT ST. PATRICK'S.

AN EFFORT BEING MADE TO ARRANGE FOR AN ADDRESS BY THE DISTINGUISHED LECTURER.

Rev. Dr. Conaty, who has been recently appointed to the Rectorship of the Catholic University at Washington, has sent a dispatch to the effect that his engagements will not permit him to reach this city at an hour on Sunday to avail himself of the invitation of the Rev. Father Quinlan to preach at St. Patrick's.

An effort is now being made, however, by THE TRUE WITNESS, to arrange that the Rev. Dr. Conaty should deliver an address on Monday evening, in this city, prior to his departure for Washington.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. JAMES CANNON.

The funeral of the late Mr. James Cannon took place from his late residence, 43 McCord street, at 7.30 this morning, to St. Ann's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. The deceased, who was only 32 years of age, was a native of county Armagh, Ireland, and a member of St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F., and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, both of which associations, as well as many of our prominent citizens, were largely represented in the funeral cortege.

FUNERAL OF MR. J. H. SULLIVAN.

The funeral of the late Mr. John H. Sullivan, brother of Lieut. Sullivan of the Central police station, took place on Sunday afternoon from his late residence, 245 Bleury street, to Cote des Neiges cemetery.

The deceased was a well-known Irishman who always took an earnest interest in all matters affecting his race and creed.

Mr. Sullivan was in the prime of life at the time of his death. For many years he held a responsible position in one of the leading manufacturing establishments of this city, where he was much esteemed both by his employers and those under his charge. He was a worthy member of St. Patrick's parish and in the ranks of his fellow-countrymen in local, national and charitable organizations his unostentatious manner and kindly disposition won for him many friends.

The funeral was largely attended, and a large number of members of the C. M. B. A. were also present.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

THE END NOT YET, SAYS THE "SEMAINE RELIGIEUSE."

The Semaine Religieuse of this city, in the course of a thoughtful, yet vigorous article, deals with the recent so-called settlement of the Manitoba school question. It concludes as follows:—

"Let them be given full justice and all rights of which they were unjustly deprived. The school they desired is a Catholic school, and to this they have a right according to the constitution. If peace is what is wanted, there is a very easy way of obtaining it. Give to our brothers in Manitoba the control of their schools, Catholic school districts, Catholic books, Catholic inspectors, Catholic school teachers and the exemption from taxation for the support of schools which their conscience will

Philip Sheridan, B.C.L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITOR, MONTREAL, P.Q.

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A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insobriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Four patients also get the medicine free. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, 25 Fort Wayne, Ind. Since 1874, and is now under his direct supervision by his

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. 49 S. Franklin Street

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5

For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, 1506 Notre Dame street, and by B. E. MCGALE, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

Advertisement for 'The D. & L.' Menthol Plaster, featuring a decorative border and text describing its benefits for various pains.

not permit them to use. These are the rights guaranteed them by the constitution and the judgment of the Privy Council, and they will not accept anything less. Peace at the sacrifice of sworn faith, peace at the sacrifice of an engagement of honor given in the name of the Sovereign power, peace at the sacrifice of the religion of our ancestors, peace at the sacrifice of the blood that runs in the veins, peace at the sacrifice of our children's ruined souls and peace at the expense of our religious and national rights; that would be too vile and you will never have it at that price. You wish to have peace, harmony and a union of the best elements of the nation, then stop the war."

SINGULAR, BUT TRUE,

That people seem to like to be dependent and ask favors in matters that should arouse every honorable and fine feeling in our nature. Could the dead speak, what would they say to fine funeral displays done on credit by those who can ill afford it, and a large amount expended by those who can afford it and the smallest possible sum allowed for Church Services. Does not this seem unreasonable and a wrong sense of love and duty?

The Co-Operative Funeral Expense Society comes to your aid, and for 75c yearly—in case of death—you are entitled to a splendid two horse hearse and a rosewood finish or cloth covered coffin and a beautiful Mortuary Room Decoration, and no extra charge; any money you can spare, use it for a suitable Church Service, which is infinitely more reasonable and common-sense like than a fine funeral display and no Church Service.

The Co-Operative Funeral Expense Society makes no distinction between poor and rich, and no one is too poor to put aside 75c yearly and join. Should you die, you are sure of a respectable funeral, without asking favors or have your charitable friends raise the money to bury you.

By all means join the Co-Operative Funeral Expense Society and encourage your friends to do so. Central Office, 1725 St. Catherine Street; Bell Tel., 6235. Branch office, 2159 Notre Dame Street. Warehouse and Hearse Sheds and Stables, 1042 St. Catherine street.

WANAMAKER'S CASH BOYS.

SIXTY OF THEM FROM THE MISSION FOUNDED BY FATHER DRUMGOOLE.

John Wanamaker employs 60 cash boys from the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, on Lafayette place and Great Jones street. Every morning the boys may be seen going from the mission house to work, and returning in the evening. Father Dougherty says Mr. Wanamaker told him he was attracted to the mission when the Earl of Rosebery visited it many years ago. He was with the Earl, and became impressed, as did also the Earl, that no charitable institution in the world did so much good with so little fuss. Father Drumgoole, who started the mission, he said, was a man of genius, and the institution he founded would grow and prosper and do a world of good.

If Mr. Wanamaker had declared that Father Drumgoole was a saint he would find no one in New York who would dispute the statement.—N.Y. Daily News. "As an evidence of the growing popularity of our artistic products we take pleasure in recording the sales, IN THE SAME WEEK, of three PRATTE PIANOS, the best in every respect that the Pratte Piano Co. can turn out. One was shipped to VANCOUVER, B.C., to adorn one of the finest houses on the Pacific Coast; another to LONDON, England, to be placed in one of the most fashionable mansions, and the third to PARIS, France, ordered by a musician."

DIED SHERIDAN—At Findlay, Ohio, December 6th, 1896, James Sheridan, aged 77 years. Deceased was a resident of Montreal about 50 years ago. He leaves a son, John Sheridan, of Findlay, Ohio, to mourn his loss.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS Town and Country From End to End of Canada.

Send in your Christmas Lists now without delay to ensure careful attention and prompt shipment, before the great rush sets in next week with our city trade. Careful and experienced packers. Everything of the very choicest and best in Fancy and Staple Groceries. Provisions of all kinds. Pure and Genuine Wines and Liquors, for which the old reliable Italian Warehouse has a Continental reputation.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

While Poultry and Game are always great leaders around about Christmas times, the next ten days will decide how large our

HOLIDAY TRADE IN HAMS AND BACON

Will be. We offer the finest qualities of goods at living profits, and turn our energies not to "cut prices" or "special sales" so much as to having our store in attractive order, and interesting our customers in bringing special lines of fine goods courteously to the notice of housekeepers.

For Christmas demands in Choice Sugar-Cured Meats we have fresh stocks now on hand of the following Cures

IN HAMS.

The famous Ferris' New York, White Sugar-Cured Hams, Little Pig Hams for whole boiling Medium Size Hams for slicing or broiling. The Armour, Chicago, Star Ham. Lawry's, Hamilton, Ont., Best Ham, and Feerman's, Hamilton, Ont., Star Hams.

IN BACON.

The Deerfoot Farm Sliced Bacon, in 2 pound boxes. Armour's Star Sliced Bacon, in 1 pound cans. The Finest Imported Wiltshire Bacon, in middles. The Finest Imported Limerick Bacon, in middles. The Finest Imported Belfast Royal Bacon, in belly pie-oes. The Ferris' New York, Sugar-Cured Boneless Breakfast Bacon. Armour's, Chicago, Star Brand, Boneless Breakfast Bacon. Lawry's, Hamilton, Ont., Boneless Breakfast Bacon.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Christmas Cheer in Abundance. Christmas Meat and Drink for the Million.

We make no pretence of keeping cheap goods. We leave that to the "Cheap Johns" that abound in every great city. We profess to keep PURE FOOD, PURE GOODS, HONEST, CLEAN and APPETIZING, and we also profess to sell them only at living prices. A few of our leaders for the next few days:

1,000 lbs. of a Pure Ceylon Tea.

At 35 Cents Per Pound, 1,000 pounds ready to be retailed out in 1 lb. parcels, at 35 cents per pound, or in caddies of all sizes, 5, 10 and 20 lbs. each, same price to one and all, also 1,000 lbs. of our

Famous 35 Cent English Breakfast Tea,

also in 1 lb. parcels, caddies of all sizes and half-caddies.

1,000 tins of the Royal Dutch Coffee,

prepared by the Beach process. The Royal Dutch is packed only in 2 lb. air-tight cans and is sold at 90 cents per can. FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agents.

1,000 pounds MacWillie's Pure Pork Sausages

Sold last week. We expect to run 3,000 pounds per week during the Holiday trade. Roast Turkey without sausage is much like unto eggs without salt. Try the combination of Roast Turkey and MacWillie's Pure Pork Sausages. Remember, we receive fresh supplies by express every morning.

Crystallized Fruits! Glaces Fruits!

In 1-lb. boxes, 1-lb. boxes and boxes averaging 5 and 10 pounds each. Chinese Blondes (Glaces). Cherries with succre acides, Peaches Crystallized, Angelica Crystallized, Apricots Crystallized, Apricots with Pure Pork Sausages. Assorted Crystallized Fruits in 1-lb. boxes, 1-lb. boxes and large boxes. Apricot Paste. Assorted Glaces Fruits in boxes. White Peas Crystallized. Rose Peas Crystallized. Bignaux Crystallized. Cherries Crystallized, etc., etc. FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers.

TABLE PRUNES FOR CHRISTMAS.

In 4-lb., 2-lb. and 7-lb. Glass Jars, in 5 and 10 lb. Tins, in 25 lb. and 35 lb. Boxes.

Francois Cuzoi & Fils' French Plums, in Glass.

Plums Imperiales Fleur, in 2-lb. glass jars, \$1.00 each. Plums, Imperiales Extra Fines, in 2-lb. glass jars, 90c each. Plums, Imperiales Fleur, in 4-lb. glass jars, \$1.50 each. Plums, Imperiales Fleur, in 7-lb. glass jars, \$2.50 each. Plums, Imperiales Fleur, in 5-lb. tins, \$1.75 each. Plums, Imperiales Fleur, in 10-lb. tins, \$3.00 each.

Choicest Table Prunes, for sale by the pound, 25c per lb. Choicest Table Prunes, the very finest extra quality, 15c per lb.

TABLE FIGS FOR CHRISTMAS. OUR STOCKS ARE COMPLETE.

The Finest Garden Figs, the Choicest Regal Luscious, in 10 and 12-lb. boxes, 20 cents per pound. Choicest Erbeyli Figs, in 1-lb. boxes, only 10 cents per box.

EXTRA FANCY WASHED FIGS in 1-lb. bags and 2-lb. bags. PRICES REDUCED FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE. 1-lb. bags only 20 cents each. 2-lb. bags only 35 cents each

FRASER, VIGER & CO., 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE ONLY DEPARTMENTAL STORE in the CITY SELLING EXCLUSIVELY for Cash

HAMILTON'S Are Ready For Xmas. Games from 10c Upwards. VERY ENTERTAINING FOR WINTER EVENINGS.

- Happy Families, Fish Pond, Wide World, Prisoner of Zenda, Apple Pie, Robinson Crusoe, Cinderella, Cock Robin, Bo-peep, Peter Cattle, Mansion of Happiness, Yale and Harvard, Steeplechase, Night before Christmas, Pat and his Pigs, Prisoner's Base, Hare and Hounds, Crossing the Ocean, Robin Hood, Red Riding Hood, Jack and Bean Stalk, House that Jack Built, Puzzle in the Corner, Darktown Ball, Darktown Brigade, Cut up Locomotive, Colors, Heaton Chinese, Soap, Doctor Busby, Brownies, Mother Goose, Authors, Old Maid, Wife and I, Jack Straw, Fortune Telling, Letters, Newsboy, Old Maid Colors, Apple Pie, Robinson Crusoe, Cinderella, Cock Robin, Bo-peep, Peter Cattle, Mansion of Happiness, Yale and Harvard, Steeplechase, Night before Christmas, Pat and his Pigs, Prisoner's Base, Hare and Hounds, Crossing the Ocean, Robin Hood, Red Riding Hood, Jack and Bean Stalk, House that Jack Built, Puzzle in the Corner, Darktown Ball, Darktown Brigade, Cut up Locomotive

XMAS GIFTS.

2500 Boxes of Pure Wholesome Candies, ready for the Xmas Trade. Handsome box presented FREE with each pound.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, CALENDARS, BOOKLETS, AND TOY BOOKS.

An immense assortment of the Choicest Productions of American and Foreign Makers. Christmas Cards, from 1c to 25c. Calendars, from 20c to \$1.50. Booklets, from 10c to 50c. Toy Books, from 5c to 30c.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine and Peel Sts., and Dominion Square.

DIED WHILE SINGING IN A CONCERT.

Miss Mae Kelly, of Duluth, Minn., died suddenly last week of heart failure. She had volunteered her assistance at a concert given at a church fair, and she had sung the opening bar of "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," when she fell backward dead.

"Poor fellow," said the philanthropic passer-by, sympathetically, as he looked over the fence at the wild-haired man, who was galloping around the yard astride of a broomstick, which he caused to prance and pitch till it finally bucked him off on his head. "So you lost your wagger?" "You fool!" shrieked the man addressed, as he picked himself up, "I'm not paying an election bet—I'm crazy!" New York Journal.



And why? Because it is the most comfortable and sensible chair made. With adjustable back, solid polished oak frame, reversible cushion of figured corduroy, and stuffed with hair. We sell them for \$10.00 net.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Christmas Goods

TOYS.

Table listing various toys and their prices, including dolls, furniture, and books.

SILVERWARE AND LAMP DEPARTMENT

Child's Silver-plated Mugs, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2. Child's Knife and Fork Sets, three pieces, 50c, \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50. Child's Knife and Fork Sets, five pieces, extra quality, \$1.25 to \$2.75. Child's Silver-plated Napkin Rings, 15c to \$1. Child's Comb and Brush Sets and Rattlers in Sterling Silver. Ladies' Sterling Silver Manicure pieces from \$1 up. Men's Sterling Silver Penknives from 50c up. Men's Quadruple Plate Shaving Mugs, beautifully designed, \$2.25. Men's Shaving Strops, fancy designs, a very suitable present.

JUST OPENED,

Another lot of our famous Cupid Lamps at \$2.50 complete. This is without doubt the best value we ever offered in the way of a Lamp. Silk Shades, all colors, \$1.50. Decorated China Globes, \$1.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

No. 6107—The "Little Gem" Pepper and Salt Set, 25c each. Imitation Cut Glass. No. 6456—China Sugar and Cream, 50c pair—Lattice (Gold Work). No. 6646—China Chocolate Pot, \$1 each—Empire Shape. No. 6710—Flower Pot, \$2 each—In the new art colors. No. 6120—China Berry Set, 13 pcs, \$4 set—Rococo Decoration. No. 5886—Bisque Figures, \$8 pair—Louis XV Costume. No. 6557—Pedestal and Pot, \$16 complete, 40 inches high shaded yellow and brown.

FANCY FURNITURE.

Bookcases at \$5.00 to \$6.00. English Breakfast Tables, \$7.50. Hall Stands in Oak, from \$7.50 up. Smoker Tables, \$8.00 and \$4.50. Smoker Tables "Electrical," \$12.00. Ladies' Writing Table "Electrical," \$17.50. Fancy Table with Electric Tower Light, Clock, etc., \$26.00. Rattan Chairs and Rockers, all prices. Fancy Tables in Mahogany, Oak and Curly Birch. Cobbler Seat Rockers and Chairs, all Woods. Upholstered Rockers and Chairs. Screens, 3 fold, from \$1.00 upwards. Onyx Tables, large assortment, from \$6.00 upwards.

KITCHEN UTENSILS DEPT.--IN BASEMENT.

Brass Fire Sets in 3 and 4 pieces. Brass Bird Cages in three different styles. Brass Coal Vases with Brass Shovels. Brass Wood Baskets. Brass Candle Sticks. Brass and Copper Hot Water Cans. A full line of Tea and Coffee Pots in different styles and colors. A nice assortment of English Bread Boards with Knife attached. Full range of Fancy Spice Boxes. English Table Mats in Sets. English Plate Baskets in 3 sizes. Fancy Spirit Lamps, in Nickel, Brass, Copper and Glass. All the above lines are special for Xmas trade.

NOTIONS.

Maple Leaf Stick Pins, 15c each.

Fancy Hair Pins in Tortoise Shell, Cut Steel, Rhine Stones, Cut Jet, etc., etc. Solid Gold Rings, with real Touquois, Rhine Stones, Opals, Sterling Silver. Muff Buckles and Holders. Ivory Darning Balls, with Sterling Silver Handles, Needle Cases, Silver Thimbles in Push Cases. Silver Bracelets, Buckles, etc. Fancy Hat Pins. Stick Pins, Rhine Stones, set in Gold, 15c each.

SCISSORS AND CUTLERY,

George Butler & Co.'s.

Pearl Handle Folding Fruit Knives, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25. Nickel Plated Cigar, Nail, and Champagne Knives, from \$1.00 to \$4.00. Buck Horn Handle Hunting Knives, from \$1.00 to \$6.00. A special line of Boys' Jack Knives, 2 blades, 25c. Also a full assortment of Scissors in Cases, and Ladies' Companions, prices from \$2.25 to \$6.00.

Open Until 9 p.m. from Wednesday 16th, until Christmas

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

**A MOONLIGHT DREAM.**

BY J. A. McDONALD.

At night as moonbeams stream  
In through my window pane,  
I lie abed and dream  
My childhood o'er again.  
Once more is felt the thrill  
Of boyhood's merry glee,  
In thoughts that quickly still  
My saddest thoughts for me.

Dear mem'ry fondly twines  
Around the hallowed spot,  
Where in the grove of pines  
Was once our humble cot;  
Endeared by mother's smiles,  
Her nights of watchful care,  
And childhood's winning wiles  
In happy days spent there.

Again the morn has come,  
On grass-blades dew-drops shine,  
As merrily we run  
In search of grazing kine,  
O'er mead and hillocks green,  
Through vales where streamlets flow,  
Where shady balsams lean  
O'er flowers down below.

Once more we join in fun  
Among the forest trees,  
That hide us from the sun—  
We're careless as the breeze—  
And romp, and run, and shout,  
Or play at hide and seek,  
Or stily hide about  
And play the game of peek.

I see the night-shades creep  
O'er valley, hill and plain,  
And nature eadly weep  
A day that's gone again.  
The whip-poor-will's lone song  
Is still as loud and clear,  
The lonesome whistling song  
Is often used to hear.

Though all is but a dream,  
Ah! plainly still appear  
The scenes of youth that gleam  
Through mists of each past year.  
What pleasure to recall  
When sadness fills the mind  
Those days, the best of all,  
That we have left behind.

**THE AMBASSADOR OF CHRIST,**

THAT IS THE TITLE OF CARDINAL GIBBONS' NEW BOOK.

IT IS INTENDED FOR THE USE OF PRIESTS—SOME INTERESTING EXTRACTS—THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER—STUDY OF THE BIBLE—ORATORY AND THE PRESS—PATRIOTISM IN THE SCHOOLS.

"The Ambassador of Christ," the new work by Cardinal Gibbons, will soon be issued. This is the third book the Cardinal has written, the others being "The Faith of our Fathers" and "Our Christian Heritage."

The "Ambassador of Christ" is, as it was intended to be, a book for priests. It is also a book which will prove valuable to seminarians and colleagues. The volume will contain a trifle over four hundred pages. It is studded all over with the authorities cited for every fact stated.

Words taken from Esther, sixth chapter, make up the first sentence of the first paragraph of the book. These words are: "Honor is he worthy of whom the King (of Kings) hath a mind to honor." The remainder of this opening paragraph is as follows: "God is never imposed upon by the din of popular praise. He estimates a man at his real worth. His verdict is the standard, the criterion of genuine excellence and the patent of true nobility. He crowns merit only and the dignity which springs from virtue."

**The Christian Mother.**  
The home and the Sunday school have a chapter and from it are taken these paragraphs:  
"The pious Christian home is the most hallowed of all sanctuaries, and the mother is the oldest and most cherished of all teachers. The devout Christian mother is called to be an apostle. The family circle is her field of labor; the members of the household are the souls committed to her ministry."

"No teacher can adequately supply the place of the mother. No one has the same hold that she maintains on the intellect and affections of her child. She is not only an authority whose right to rule is never questioned, but also an oracle that is implicitly believed."

"The words and examples of a parent, especially of a mother, exert a life-long influence on the child. The seed of righteousness sown in the youthful mind by the maternal hand usually bears abundant fruit. The salutary lessons the mother has taught are seldom effaced from the memory. They are engraved on the heart in luminous characters, and the sacred image of the mother herself stands before us silently but eloquently pleading the cause of God. The tablet of the soul, like a palimpsest may afterward receive impressions that will hide from view the original maternal characters written upon it, but the waters of compunction and the searching rays of Divine grace will bring them to light again."

The Cardinal quotes the following tribute by Chief Justice Taney to his mother: "She was pious, gentle and affectionate, retiring and domestic in her habits. I never in my life heard her say an unkind thing to any of her children nor speak ill of anyone. I remember and feel the effect of her teaching to this day."

"Would to God that this eulogy could be pronounced on all American Christian mothers!" writes the Cardinal. "If they were faithful to their sacred trust, there would be less need in our day of

insisting on religious education in the schools, and the perplexing problem that agitates our country would be practically solved."

**The Power of Oratory.**

The press and pulpit have a consideration, in part as follows:  
"Much has been written to prove that the ascendancy which oratory formerly wielded over popular assemblies has not only declined since the days of Demosthenes, but that its power has been practically superseded by the press which enables millions calmly to read what only a few could hear from the living voice some hours before."

While it must, indeed, be admitted that the influence of public speaking has been weakened, it has by no means been supplanted by the newspaper. The personal magnetism of the orator is still felt whenever he has a subject of vital interest to discuss, especially in a nation like ours in which popular government prevails and political debates are so eagerly listened to.

"What more striking evidence can we have of the persuasive and overwhelming force of eloquence than that furnished by Mr. Bryan's speech at the national Democratic convention, held in Chicago, July, 1896?"

"The burning words of the orator spread over the surging mass before him with the force and rapidity of a prairie fire in his own western country. The effect was electrical. The audience of 15,000 persons was swayed by the irresistible power of his eloquence as the trees of the forest bend before the storm. The young speaker, comparatively unknown to fame, became the idol of the hour. All competitors fell before him and he was enthusiastically nominated for the presidency."

"Eloquence is, therefore, not a lost art. But whatever inroads the secular press may have made on political and forensic oratory, the newspaper can never be a substitute for sacred eloquence."

**The Study of Holy Scriptures.**

A few of the paragraphs from the chapter on the study of Holy Scriptures are the following:

"The book that I recommend to the minister of Christ, first and last, and above all others, is, of course, the Word of God. The Bible is the only book of study that is absolutely indispensable to a priest, and hence it is appropriately called by St. Ambrose 'Liber Sacerdotalis.' He might be familiar with the whole range of ancient and modern literature and yet his sermons would be lamentably cold and defective if he happened to be ill-instructed in the Sacred Volume. On the other hand, if he is well versed in the Holy Scriptures, though a comparative stranger to human science, he will preach with edification and profit. The clergyman that draws his inspiration from the Sacred Text is easily recognized by the sweet unction that flows from his lips."

**Patriotism in the Schools.**

In the chapter on schools is this: "Familiar lessons should be incorporated into our text books, inculcating reverence for our political institutions and embodying an elementary knowledge of our system of government, together with the respective functions of its legislative, judicial and executive departments, the conditions required for American citizenship and the duties and rights of the citizen. These lessons should of course give a conspicuous place to the memorable events of which our country has been the theatre and which serve as landmarks on her onward progress. They should include a brief sketch of the nation's heroes, statesmen and patriots, those martial deeds and civil virtues the rising generation will be taught to emulate."

"Our American youth in like manner should be taught to cherish and perpetuate our national festivals. The meaning of each holiday should be brought home to them so that they may be able to give a rational account of the political faith that is in them."  
The book contains some thirty chapters, including one on the study of men and the times, the preparation of sermons and congregational singing, which the Cardinal commends. The book will be published by John Murphy and Company, Baltimore.

**How to Decorate Salads.**

Place the bowl containing the salad in an outer one somewhat larger, of glass or silver. Fill in the space with cracked ice. In the middle of the salad place an arrangement of thinly sliced cucumber pickles in the shape of a star and have opposite each ray the ring of a hard boiled egg (the white only), with an olive in the middle. This ornamentation can be varied by using a little red radish instead of the olive or placing a slender cucumber pickle through each of the egg rings.

**How to Care For the Ears.**

A prominent physician says that more than half of the ear troubles with which people suffer during the cold weather can be traced to the habit of picking at the ears with the finger nails or hairpins or some other hard substance, which irritates the delicate inside of the ear. Instead of this injurious "picking," the ears should be washed out with warm water and a little good soap and thoroughly dried after the operation. If the ears are sensitive, a little cotton may be put in before going into the open air, though this is apt to make them even more sensitive. In extremely cold weather, before venturing out a good way to clean the ears is to wrap the corner of a towel around the finger, and with a little cold cream carefully wipe out the auricle. It will remove every particle of dust and will really protect the ears from the cold, but it can scarcely be recommended for regular use.

**How to Become a Good Talker.**

The art of conversation consists in the exercise of two fine qualities—you must originate, and you must sympathize. You must possess at the same time the habit of communicating and the habit of listening. To listen sympathetically and to talk amusingly are generally supposed to be two distinct qualities seldom, if ever, united in the same individual, and it would be well for those who desire to shine as talkers to study the golden mean and judiciously combine both accomplishments.

**These stopped using soap, long ago. This one stopped because—well, we'll have to guess why.**

Perhaps, because it gave him too much work to do. That's what everybody thinks, for that matter, when there's nothing but soap at hand, and there's a good deal of dirt to be removed from anything.

But this one stopped because she had found something better than soap—**Pearline** (no soap). Something easier, quicker, simpler, more economical. No rubbing to speak of, no wear—easy work and money saved, whether it's washing clothes or cleaning house.

**PATENT REPORT.**

The following information is specially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, engineers and experts in patents:

**Refrigeration.**—In that branch of the art of refrigeration which most exemplifies modern mechanical and scientific progress, viz., the artificial production of cold by means of volatile liquids, whether for the making of ice or for other purposes, there has been considerable progress since 1870 along the line struck out by Carre's invention of the absorption ice machine. In 1871, Seely, in patent No. 119,795, October 10, substituted chloride of calcium for water as the absorbent, and also employed two stills, acting alternately as such and as sorbers. In 1872, Reece, in patent No. 131,783, October 1, employed the expanding gas returning from the refrigerator to drive the pumps. In 1881, Rankin, in patent No. 239,591, March 29; in 1886, Hendrick, in patent No. 336,235, February 16; in 1889, Perkins, in patent No. 399,207, March 5, and in 1892, Palsou, in patent No. 482,694, September 13, made important improvements. In compression machines, of which Twining's invention, patented November 8, 1854, No. 10,221, is the prototype, even greater progress has been made, and this class of refrigerating machine bids fair to completely displace the absorption type. In 1872, Boyle, in patent No. 128,448, June 25, loosened the ice from the molds by reversing the current of hot gas. In 1877, Holden, in patent No. 190,036, April 24, added the automatic valve for controlling the supply of liquefied ammonia to the refrigerating coils, after wards improved upon by Winkler in patent No. 452,536, May 19, 1891. Other advances have been made by Lindell, in patent No. 228,364, June 1, 1880, and Pietet, in patent No. 415,881, November 26, 1889.

**CANADIAN APPLES.**

Mr. John Craig, horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, returned last week after attending the meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association at Kingston, and that of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, which latter was held at Grand Rapids, Dec. 1, 2, 3.

The cry of the Michigan producer of apples and peaches was this year over-production, faulty distribution and apparent under consumption. The crop of apples in Michigan, as elsewhere, was excessive. Only the best keepers of the finest quality and appearance were handled with profit. Vast quantities of summer and fall apples were evaporated, fed to cattle or rotted on the ground. It was remarkable to find in the face of these conditions, that Canadian apples competed successfully in the Chicago and St. Louis markets with the American-grown product, handicapped though they are with a 30 per cent. (ad valorem duty). The superior flavor and keeping qualities of the Northern-grown apple were becoming more fully recognized each succeeding season. Michigan fruit growers are feeling that in Ontario they have a dangerous competitor, and are asking for an increase in the tariff. There is little doubt that they will always be a market for our high class apples in the large cities of the Central and Southern States. Michigan peach growers are progressing rapidly in the science of producing fine fruit at the lowest possible cost. It was stated that during the height of the season 185 trains assisted each day in carrying fruit to and from Chicago. A considerable quantity of Michigan peaches found their way to the Toronto markets, in spite of a duty of 60 cents per bushel. In the return struggle for possession of the markets in the world, the fittest will survive. It behooves Canada, then, to ascertain what fruits reach their highest state of perfection within her borders, and where within these borders they may be produced with the greatest advantage, and having learned these lessons to gather up all her energy and ability, and use it for a fixed and definite purpose. An illustrated address given by Mr. Craig upon the fruit resources of Canada, together with two papers upon technical subjects, were well received by the audience.

**NOT CRUDE MATERIAL.**

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system; hence it is given without disturbing the stomach.

"From this time on," said he, when the only woman who had ever rejected him passed from his sight, "from this

**LUBY'S**  
PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.  
RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.  
Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle.  
R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.  
PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIERNE, ROUEN, FRANCE.

time, mine shall be the delight to wreak vengeance on woman. I shall be a sine clerk, and, instead of selling them shoes one size too small, with my persuasive manner I shall make them buy them smaller still. Ha! Ha!"—Indianapolis Journal.

**NOSE BLEEDING.**

How It Is Caused and the Best Means of Checking It.

Nosebleed in children is commonly supposed to indicate nothing more than that the child tires easily or is overactive, says The Youth's Companion. Yet even these terms express more than is obvious upon a casual reading of the words.

If a child tires easily, or, in other words, if the least overexertion at play or at study results in a more or less severe attack of nosebleed, the child must be in a weakened state, while, on the other hand, if he is accustomed to allow his play or his studies so to absorb his interest as to make him forget his fatigue, he is placing an injudicious strain upon his constitution.

In either case he will be benefited by a curtailment of work and an increase in the amount of time allotted for rest, until his body is more fully developed. No child's mind can be developed faster than the body except at the expense of health.

Nosebleed occurring in middle life and old age is a more serious thing, as it indicates a graver condition of affairs. It is usually coincident with disease of the liver, heart or kidneys. Its cure is of course dependent upon the restoration of the organs to a normal condition. In elderly persons the disorder sometimes appears to result from weakness, which in turn it aggravates.

It is a common saying that in full blooded persons an occasional nosebleed is beneficial, and this may in a certain sense be true, inasmuch as the nasal membranes are thus relieved of congestion. But it is safe to say that bleeding from the nose is never anything but a sign of weakness.

The treatment of an attack of nosebleed consists in absolute rest and cool applications to the head. The extremities should be warm. The head should not be held down over a basin, as this favors the flow of blood. One of the simplest and most effectual methods of stopping an ordinary attack is for the person to stand erect, with the head in the usual erect position and the hands extended at length directly over the head.

**How to Make an Odd Sofa Pillow.**

Make the covering of green plush. Roses should be cut from white china silk. These are buttonholed to the plush with pink Roman floss. Stems and leaves are outlined with the same material to form a design which has been previously stamped on the plush. Around the edge is a green, hemstitched ruffle of china silk, and over it a narrower one of pink silk, also hemstitched with Asiatic honiton lace silk. The under covering of the pillow should be of green plush.

**How Long Distances Can Be Run With Ease.**

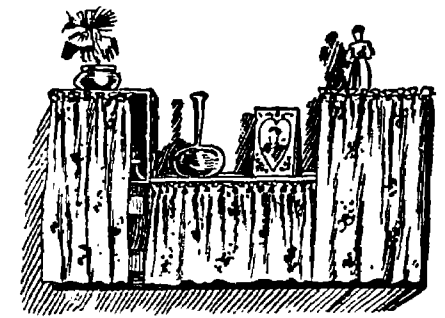
There are many manners of walking, some of which are much devoid of grace. But M. de Raoul has come to the conclusion that, as far as fast walking is concerned, the best method is that which he calls marche enfoncée. The principle is to run without leaping, to raise the body above the ground as little as possible, to keep the knees bent, the upper part of the body inclined forward, so that practically you are always running after your center of gravity. The feet must be raised only very slightly. Any man between 20 and 60 can be taught to run as long as his legs can carry him without getting out of breath. Some men can, on the very first trial of the method, run seven or eight miles without stopping, while, with the ordinary tactics, they could not have run over a mile. The first kilometer (a kilometer is five-eighths of a mile) is usually covered in 7 1/2 minutes, the second in 6 minutes and the third in 5 minutes and 45 seconds. An interesting feature of M. de Raoul's researches is that even after a long run, according to his method, a stiff walk is no trouble at all. The muscles which work in both cases do not belong to the same set, and while one exercise is performed the muscles which minister to the other rest.

**How to Make a Bureau Scarf.**

A bureau scarf which will be a novelty to some of our readers was of white linen, cut just a little smaller than the bureau top. This was finished with a very elaborate cut work pattern, but the work was done with butter colored roman floss instead of linen thread. This was used over a pad of blue satin, the edge of which was trimmed with the narrowest of butter colored lace, which was visible outside the cut work edge.

**A LITTLE CABINET.**

To Hold Medicine Bottles and Toilet Things That Crowd the Washstand. Medicine bottles and toilet things have a way of collecting in obtrusive and inconvenient array on the washstand. A neat little homemade cabinet obviates this. It is made out of three empty cigar boxes used on the plan of a



A MEDICINE CABINET.

bracket. Take three boxes and strip them of all labels by soaking them in boiling water. The lids will not want. When the boxes are clean, set them aside to dry, and when in a fit state paint them with ebony enamel or green water stain, or, if you like, size them first and follow on with a coating of walnut or mahogany stain.

The color chosen should correspond, if possible, with the fittings of the room. Apply two coatings of paint, letting one dry before putting on the next. Where the boxes are joined it is unnecessary to apply any color whatever, and, indeed, the glue will adhere all the better if there is none.

Nothing can be simpler than the arrangement of the cabinet, as the boxes require no cutting and no shelves. All you have to do when you have prepared them is to glue one box endwise between the other two, which are fixed upright. These two end boxes should exactly accord in size. The center one may be larger or not, just as you choose. The easiest way of fixing little curtains upon the boxes is to gather the silk upon three bands of tape, securing these bands to the wood with tiny gilt pins. Possibly you may have some soft silk by you which will answer the purpose; otherwise get three-quarters of a yard. Measure it off accurately before cutting it, taking the height and width of your boxes and allowing as much fullness as possible.

Each curtain must be neatly hemmed round, the top hems being wide enough to allow for a little heading when the silk is drawn up. Take three bands of tape, cut to the width of each box as it stands and gather up your silk upon these bands, fixing to the top of each box with the gilt pins. This cabinet should stand very securely on a couple of brackets placed above the washstand or be securely screwed to the wall.

**Taking Cold.**

A person in good health, with fair play, easily resists cold. But when the health flags and liberties are taken with the stomach or the nervous system, a chill is easily taken and according to the weak spot of the individual assumes the form of a cold or pneumonia or maybe jaundice. Of all causes of cold probably fatigue is one of the most efficient. A jaded man coming home at night from a long day's work, a growing youth losing two hours' sleep over evening parties two or three times a week, a young lady heavily "doing the season" or young children overfed and with short allowance of sleep are common instances of the victims of cold.

The Lancet, authority for the foregoing, says: "Luxury is favorable to chill taking. Very hot rooms, feather beds and soft chairs create a sensitiveness that leads to catarrhs. It is not, after all, the cold that is so much to be feared as the antecedent conditions that give the attack a chance of doing harm. Some of the worst colds happen to those who do not leave their houses or even their beds, and those who are most invulnerable are often those who are most exposed to changes of temperature and who, by good sleep, cold bathing and regular habits, preserve the tone of their nervous system and circulation. Probably many chills are contracted at night or at the fog end of the day, when tired people get the equilibrium of their circulation disturbed by either overheated sitting rooms or underheated bedrooms and beds. This is especially the case with elderly people. In such cases the mischief is not always done instantaneously or in a single night. It often takes place insidiously, extending over days or even weeks."

**Fads in Stationery.**

The latest thing in London in the way of stationery is a sheet of paper with the corner turned down and held in place by a colored seal or wafer which displays the Christian name or monogram. These devices give opportunity of using many dainty colors and are also placed on the side and in the middle of letter paper. They appear to be

suspended by gold cords, or to be decorated by a wreath of laurel leaves. The envelopes are stamped to resemble a seal on the point of the flap, bearing the writer's initial or crest, preferably the latter. Decorated envelopes are considered bad form in America. The seal, or wafer, idea is also finding special favor for wedding invitations on the other side.

**Celery Soup.**

Here is Mrs. Lincoln's recipe for celery soup: One pint of celery, cut in half inch pieces, one pint of water, one pint of milk, one tablespoonful each of chopped onion, butter and flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half salt-peppercorn of pepper. Cook the celery until it is soft in one pint of boiling salted water. Mash it in the water. Cook the onion and milk in a double boiler for ten minutes and add it to the celery. Rub all through a strainer and put it on to boil again. Blend the butter and flour in a small saucepan. When smooth, stir it into the boiling soup. Add salt and pepper and boil the soup for five minutes. Strain into the tureen and serve very hot.

**How to Improve Old Furniture.**

For a first coat there is nothing equal to raw oil. If the article is made of any hard wood, one coat will be sufficient. If of pine, two or three may be desirable. Simply apply with a brush and let it dry. Repeat, if necessary, and then sandpaper until smooth. For any soft wood, finish with a coat of varnish such as any painter can supply. But if you have been more ambitious and made your desk or cabinet or what not of hard wood, you must use beeswax and turpentine if you would have a really beautiful polish that will grow brighter as the years go by. Melt the beeswax with a little turpentine, apply with a flannel rag, rub in with a soft brush—an old nailbrush is good—and finish the polishing with old flannel. This gives a brilliant polish quite different from the shiny surface of a varnished article.

**How to Regulate the Children's Sweets.**  
More animal heat can be evolved from sugar than from almost any substance we can take. Hence when the growing child needs heat he will crave sugar or sweet things. It is best to furnish it at the end of a meal and never before.

**How to Make the Eyelashes Grow.**

Do not cut your eyelashes, now you are grown up, or they will always be stumpy. To thicken and straighten the lashes, rub castor oil or cocoa butter into them each night.

**DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.**

The December Donahoe's is decidedly a Christmas number. Electoral topics and other subjects of general interest are discussed from varying standpoints, but the pervading sentiment is, as it should be, that of the festive season.

Irish readers cannot fail to be interested in the Rev. Denis O'Callaghan's graphic description of the recent "Irish Rice Convention" dealing with the members of the Convention and the purpose of their assembly. In "Election Ethics, Past and Present," John J. O'Shea presents a study of the methods employed in former days and in our own, Marie Donagan Walsh writes very entertainingly of "A City on a Hill," the city of the "House of Loreto," and Mary F. Nixon tells her readers of the "Last Sign of the Moor," an interesting tale well told.

"Christmas in Florida," by Wm. Manning Connell, is a bright sketch of a pen picture of Florida Catholics, white and colored, assembled for the reverent purpose of hearing midnight Mass. "Utterances of Campaign Leaders" sums up the opinions of the leaders in the different parties in the late campaign, a memorable contest, the result of which is vividly presented by Henry N. Cary in his interesting story on "Election Night in a Newspaper Office."

The fiction of the number is contributed by Mary F. Nixon, Mrs. Francis Chadwick, Mary B. O'Sullivan and G. L. de Cidonea. The fact that Arthur Barry, Chas. O'Neil, D. J. Donahoe are among the writers of poetry in this number is sufficient proof of its high merit. In "Peep into Print" William Hopkins presents an array of people well known to Catholics as having attained distinction in the different avocations of life they represent.

The departments are replete with good, entertaining matter; the illustrations are even better than usual, and the entire make-up shows the desire of the publishers to give their readers a magazine that will be a pleasure to read, a profit to remember; a purpose that, if merit wins, will surely be accomplished by the Christmas Donahoe's.

Prohibitionist—If you didn't drink you might be worth \$5,000. Arid Atkins—I know, boss; but what good would \$5,000 do me if I didn't drink?—Pack.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, LIMERICK.

DEPUTATION TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT AT ADARE.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S APPRECIATION OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

[Monster News.]

At Adare Manor, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant received a deputation from the Corporation of Limerick for the purpose of urging the claims of St. Joseph's Industrial Schools and Boys' Orphanage, Limerick, to an increased grant from the Government.

Owing to the recent extensive improvements and additions to St. Joseph's schools, the institution is now, it appears, able to accommodate a much larger number of boys than it is certified for, and in view of the application for the grant which is about to be made to the treasury the object of the deputation was to enlist the sympathy of the Lord Lieutenant in its behalf.

The Mayor, who acted as spokesman to the deputation, stated in detail the claims of the institution to an increased Government grant. He pointed out that owing to a recent enlargement of the building accommodation was now afforded for a larger number of boys, but no grant would be allowed for any increase of the number for which it had already been certified.

Rev. Mr. Brophy, addressing his Excellency, pointed out that the schools had been established about twenty-five years. Originally accommodation was provided only for the boys, while the Brothers, who were the teachers, had to find quarters for themselves as best they could in different parts of the house.

Notwithstanding that the word "golf" is of Dutch origin, being derived from kolf, there can be no doubt that the national game of Scotland had its origin in Scotland. It is supposed to have been known there at a very early period indeed. However, the earliest important mention is in 1457, and this in itself is an argument in favor of the antiquity of the game.

The High Sheriff thoroughly endorsed what the Mayor and Mr. Brophy had said, and he could bear the fullest testimony to the capability of the boys turned out by the institution. He was himself much interested in technical education, and he certainly would not approach his Excellency if he was not fully convinced of the reasonableness and necessity of the application which they made.

His Excellency, in reply, said he should like to allude to the expression of Brother Brophy, asking him to visit the schools. He had expected to spend a few hours in Limerick on Saturday, but owing to engagements in Dublin, and the unsuitability of the train service, it would be necessary for him to go on direct from Adare. He would, however, live in hopes of another visit to the district, when his chief object would be to visit Limerick and see for himself.

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GREAT SALES prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla sells because it accomplishes GREAT CURES.

had seen an adaptation of the Swedish system. The system was of great importance, and apparently it was most beneficial to the boys. He had seen the system carried on in other schools and this afternoon he had visited the school conducted by the Christian Brothers in Adare. It was altogether a matter which he regarded with the utmost interest in connection with the whole scheme of technical education, and he deserved every encouragement.

The Mayor having thanked his Excellency for his courtesy in hearing them, and expressed the pleasure of the citizens at his visit, the deputation withdrew.

Powerful Speeches.

Speeches in political season are very powerful. The gold and silver question are the topics of the day. Bryan, with his thousands of speeches, has not done as much good to the sufferers of coughs and colds as Menthol Cough Syrup has. It is the most valuable remedy in the season of coughs and colds there is.

THE GAME OF GOLF.

How and Where the Popular Sport Originated.

Notwithstanding that the word "golf" is of Dutch origin, being derived from kolf, there can be no doubt that the national game of Scotland had its origin in Scotland. It is supposed to have been known there at a very early period indeed. However, the earliest important mention is in 1457, and this in itself is an argument in favor of the antiquity of the game.

How to Make Ginger Fudding.

To make it beat separately till very light the whites and yolks of 6 eggs. Add to the yolks 2 cups of good brown sugar rolled and sifted, a heaped cup of creamed butter and 5 cups of hot sifted flour. Stir all smooth. Then add 2 cups of the best dark molasses into which you have stirred a heaped teaspoonful of baking soda.

How Mourning is Designated by Color in Different Places.

Many colors are used for mourning purposes. Black with us seems to be the only proper emblem. The south sea Islanders used black and white striped cloth to designate sorrow mixed with hope; the Ethiopians grayish brown, the color of the earth to which the dead return; the Persians pale brown, the color of withered leaves.

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City and District Savings Bank. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Eight Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of this institution has been declared.

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AMERICAN BUDGET FOR 1897-98. SECRETARY CARLISLE ESTIMATES THE EXPENDITURES AT \$421,718,970.

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