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VOL. XLVII. No. 15.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Rev. Father Quinlivan's, Pastor of St. Patrick's, enough to restore confidence, to show the intention to render the other party Able Sermon.

in Relation to the Home.

A VIVID PICTURE OF A HAPPY FAMILY CIRCLE.

an important Statement in Regard to Many Features of the Material Aspects of Domestic Life.

How to make the home life happy and what the Almighty intended it should be-a haven of rest and peaceformed the subject of a very practical thoughtfulness for others, mutual for sermon delivered by the pastor, Rev Father Quinlivan, at High Mass, in St. be pondered upon by all. It was as

them to the notice of the people in gen eral, I considered I was justified in speaking of them in this holy place. In the first place, brethren, I would wish to draw attention to the paramount into be, and what its author, Almighty God, intended it should be. No country, no society, can be prosperous or happy wlose homes are divided. The home, grace, Wonders are accomplished the tamily, as established by Almighty God, is the basis of human society, and what the family is, what the home is, family and the home.

STRIKES AT THE VERY ROOT OF COCIETY and at the happiness of the individuals who compose it. It was this idea which was uppermost in the mind of our Holy Father Leo XIII, who, as you will remember, recently urged upon the Christain world the great importance of devotion to the Holy Family, of Christian families adopting the Holy Family of Nazareth as their model, as their pattern. It is only by returning to this model there is nothing else than the restoration of the true Christian families that will be the regenerating principle in changing the direction which human society has for years been taking. It has been departing from the path marked out for it by Almighty God, and has been producing some of those terrible evils which the wisest of men—the as-semblages of the wisest of men—know not how to combat. The solution of the difficulty is that there must be a return to the ideal which Almighty God had in creating us, in establishing true society. There must be a return to the model which Almighty God has given us.

THE FAMILY MUST BE RESTORED. Hence I would say to all those who compose the family, to parents, to children, and to all who form the Christian household. that their best interests and the interests of those who are most near | you will easily understand what I have to them, and even of society in general, depend very really on their efforts in little anecdote. There are fathers of making the home happy and attractive, in making it the haven of rest, where. after the toils and labors of the day, its members may find rest and refreshment. | children. It helps them Let it be a centre of sympathy and affection, of encouragement, after contact with a bard, cold, wicked world. And I would say to the man who does not habitually find himself happier in his home than he does anywhere else in the world, that there must be something wrong, radically wrong, either with the home or with himself, or, possibly, with both. I say habitually happier, because there are times when he tastes happiness elsewhere, as, for example, when he

comes to the house of God.

Now, what are the conditions that go to home, which is sacred.

Another thing which tends very much make the Christian home happy, attractive, agreeable, and what God, intended to make the home happy is that continued the continued to make the home happy is that continued the continued to make the home happy is that continued the continued to make the home happy is that continued the continued to make the home happy is that continued the continued to make the home happy is that continued the continued to make the continued to make the home happy is that continued the continued to make the home happy is that continued the continue

The Duty of Fathers and Mothers | Christian life; it is that the blessing of God be upon that home. He alone is the author of all that is good in the natural, as well as in the supernatural world. There is no happiness which doe not come from God; and certainly there is neither blessing nor happiness in a home where the law of God is unsin rules. It is idle to expect that there look for happiness elsewhere than where Got has placed it; that is to say, in the accepting His infinite wisdom as our guide, that we shall follow the path where happiness lies, for this world and the next. There is the first condition to make a happy home—lead a good life. Attention must also be given to

KINDNESS, CHERRFULNESS, CONSIDERATE-NESS,

bearance for natural defects, and even of will. See how Almighty God be rule! all. Notwithstanding our unworthiness, Patrick & Church, on Sunday. He also not with standing our saults and our manimorning do not belong probably to the faithfully is uppermost, but who are them otherwise, that happiness was are indispensable elements in making for ornamentation. Then it is well :

society in general must be. Hence, know how gentle, how amiable was St. father and mother and have their little whatever tends to weaken the domestic Francis of Assiia. And yet he himself evenings, their little amusements. There tie, whatever lowers the standard of the tells us—it is written in his life—that is happiness, there is joy, there is inno our home agreeable, to help others to be happy, and ourselves as well. Truthfulness for others, attention to their wants, follow their tastes, their inclinations. their desires—of course, within the bounds of reason—and it belongs especially to men to see to the happiness of their children, to treat them kindly, considerately, thoughtfully, to furnish them with little amusements, to have little games, little sports. Even after the labors of the day, there are parents who take part in these little things with great advantage to the hap piness of the household, who don't disdain to join in the plays of their children, in their little childish gambols. There is a story of one of the Kings of France, into whose presence a foreign ambassador was unexpectedly ushered, and he found His Majesty walking about on all-fours, with his little son on his back. Naturally the King was some what abashed at the arrival of the ambassador, but he soon recovered himself, and said: "Sir, if you are a father of a family. I have no excuse to offer you; been about." There is a lesson in this families who do much to render themselves and their children happy by taking part in the little gambols of their

TO FORGET THE WORRIDS OF BUSINESS. There is a thing which wise fathers are careful to avoid introducing into the home—the worries, the distractions and vexations of business, the troubles of battling for a livelihood. They try to leave that at the door as far as they can; just as when entering the church to pray they try to forget the world and the business of it. The many things that cause them so much vexation, annoyance and disappointment, and that tend THE REQUISITE CONDITIONS FOR A CHRISTIAN melancholy, they try to forget, to put away, and not to bring them into the

it should be—the earthly paradise of siderateness and thoughtfulness I spoke man here below during his sojourn upon this earth, where he can find a certain thoughtfulness even in regard to trifles. measure of happiness, without which he It is wonderful how far a comparative mamber of the household. cannot get along in this world? As- trifle will go to make others happy. suredly the first condition to make the Sometimes a look, a smile, a kind word,

happy. Why should not a husband, for example, let his wife see that he appreciates what she does to try to make him happy, in attending to his meals, his comforts, his tastes, to his various wants, even, perhaps, to his very whim? Why should be not notice this?

GIVE HER A LITTLE WORD OF ENCOURAGE-

now and again, she is human like himself, and would be strengthened and made happy by that recognition. She is disappointed and often discouraged and disheartened on this account. She observed, where He is insulted, where is doing her utmost to please him, to make him happy, to make the home atcan be true happiness, lasting happiness, tractive and agreeable, and he never in a home where God is habitually offend-notices it; there is not a word of recog-ed. It is idle for us, dear brethren, to nition. This is want of thoughtfulness nition. This is want of thoughtfulness, want of consideration. And so on the other side, the wife should sympathise observance of His law. He is not only with the husband when she ares him our Master, he is also our Father; and it worried and sad and melanchely, when is only by doing His will, it is only by she knows he is disappointed, when she finds he has business troub es; not indeed to revive them, but to show her sympathy for him; not to bring them into the home, but let him we she feels for him, appreciates what he has to suffer and undergo in order to attend to her wants and those of the family. She also ought to be economic and careful in managing the house, so as not to waste what costs the imeband so much labor and toil.

THE MATERIAL SIDE OF THE HOUSE

should not be overlooked. Everything dealt with another important matter, fold sin, He still continues to treat us that is possible, that is within reason, that of making a will, and gave some with love, with kindness, with ontailing ought to be done to make the home Affection. We must imitate Him in cheerful. Attention should be given to very cound advice thereon. The sermon dealing with the members of the nouse- cleanliness, tidiness, nearness, to make was one of much value, and deserves to hold, if we would have happiness. It is the house bright and cheerfal, to make not enough to lead a religious life to it attractive, so that the memors can serve God well. There are persons who find within it, as far as their means will are really religious, who mean well in reasonably allow, of course without ex The few remarks I have to offer this whose minds the idea of serving Gai travegance without what will crip; ! domain of the pulpit, nor do they directly affect spiritual interests, but they are so closely allied to them and they are so closely allied to them and them. Where kindness, considerateness, selecting of what is to make the they are in themselves so important, and matual forbearance, are wanting, a home home, in the choice for exam as I see no other means of bringing cannot and will not be happpy. They ple, of pictures and other things the happiness of the home. We must be have, if possible, provided the members thoughtful and considerate for others, of the household have a talent for them we must be unselfish, we must try to be little amusements, little games to have cheerful. Naturally we may be inclined music, for example singing, and such portance of making the home, that is to be melancholy, sad; but it is wonder things. These may be used with great the family domestic life, what it ought ful what can be accomplished by trying, advantage in making a home attractive. with the assistance of God, by the in keeping young people in the house strength of His grace. But we must in enabling them to find at home the have goodwill to co-operate with that happiness they don't find elsewhere, with their fathers and mothers, their brothers and sisters. We see families like that. who have a talent for music, we see the when they really and honestly try. You brothers and sisters gather round the he was of a naturally violent and hasty cence in that home; the blessing of God temper, but by the grace of God and by is on it, and they find more happiness his own efforts beconquered it. And so there than anywhere else on the face of can we, as far as is necessary to make the earth, and they love to stay at home It is a real home, it is a place on earth where they are happy and where they love to stay. There is no society so good to their comforts, to their tastes, to their inclinations, a reasonable latitude in allowing the members of the household to father's house. It is established by Almighty God to make them happy, to train their souls in the way they should go, to be a delight to one another and to their parents, and to create those traditions that will live in their souls as long as they are on this earth, and that will lift them out of the midst of difficulties, temptations and trials. We know from experience, dear brethren, the happiness of having had a good home, good parents and affectionate brothers and sisters; we know with what joy we

LOOK BACK TO THE DAYS THAT ARE GONE

by, and what strength and courage they give us in battling with life, in helping us to conquer temptations. We thank God we had such a home, because as long as we are in the world it is a source of comfort and consolation. And so it should be with every Christian home that is what it ought to be.

We see husbands go out in the evening to saloons and passing the time there; we see young men, as soon as they have taken their meal, going away in the evening and staying out until late hours, perhaps until early hours,—until the morning hours. The reason they go away from the house is because they really have no home, there is no happiness there, there is no attraction, there is nothing agreeable to them; there is neither kindness, nor thoughtfuln as nor considerateness. There is no enjoyment, there is no happiness, there is no union, and they go to seek elsewhere what they don't find at home. It depends a great deal upon each and every member in the household to render it happy; but it depends more than all upon the parents, and, perhaps, the mother, who, I think, more than anybody else, should set an example in this world to try and make the home what it ought to be—the happiest spot on earth for husband and children. And the husband himself; it wife to struggle against unequal odds to make what the others do not put forth an effort to do. It must be in a great

home what I have said is a good, holy, a little action that costs nothing, is jest; but perhaps I may return to it on name them in your will and leave it to your death; that is to say, make your of which it is the tool scorns it."

another matter which I intend to touch upon; it is

The Matter of Making a Will. It centainly is no small matter for the

you areconcerned about it, see to your will and make it in good time, first of all. If you have considerable property, it is silt ne more necessary to make a will in good time, notinat you may think it out mirely; and if there happens to be a mistake in it, you will have time to put it night, time to see it either by ever the you may choose to submit 1' to, But make it in good time, it won't shorten your days, as some imagine to have it made. It is a thing which every father ola family espect dry ought to atend to said if the wife, the mather has a will tornake, the same obligation is incumbert up w her; the some reasons apply toher. It simbles a will to make, she should attend to it in good im-There are ever so many throng the live in making death hed wills. insubject to mist these; they are much harriedly; they are made without having had to rezo trank them out to take advice is regard to them there or many many, inconvenience a diam techni Then, if a person leaves the making Signature that Brothers, forces to dang refined being able to make it.

partly potential of his to ultimated THE WAY BY CONDISTING

all; or it be makes it, no may have

it may be of no avail at all. If you liteties from botton wasted in Layeums make your will in good three and more it in some and ment or that it is not like up to be a dester, or a more and bearing wish to pout at it that they will have little or no chance to supered. Since go so for e to impagine that if they make their will they have dispose seed them selv's of their property. How often have no heard its don't I have made my it in ty being cooks of one will to a a figure wrytiang I had to other and the restard was my wal was I must new depend on That is thought. There are not have made their wild they don't persons and yet and of the do see so need a will. It is or a columby no your at ther time. The is a stand gone. Consequatly, if you especially or greenes. as y a liverprovided you don't otherwise disposaces yours at of it.

In the second place, take advice in regard to making your will. Take advice before you make it with one or two prodent triends; and after you have made it as well as you kn w how, and vs well asyeur notary om draw it up when the draft of it is completed have some friend or friends read it over carefully and give you a track and honest opinion about it. Ask them not to healtate in telling you if they believe there is something which ought not to be there, but to give you their frank. free, honest opinion about it. There have been the wisest of men who have made very had wills; men who, in their life-time, were models of good sense, sound judgment and prudence, and still they made very bad wills, because they asked noboly's advice. They did it all of themselves; they thought it was a good tning to keep it all quiet about what they were doing. It would seem that people, in making their wills, armuch in the condition of a physician who undertakes to look after the members of his own family in sickness. Admittedly they are not the ones to do so, not even the best of them, when their wives and children fall ill. It is much the same with regard to ourselves in the matter of making wills. We know that even the best of lawyers, even judges and notaries, have made wretched wills, wills that are contested and broken, wills that were unwise, and contained all sorts of inexactitudes and points that exposed them to contestation. Hence, in the first place, make your will in time; in the second place, take the advice of one or two prudentfriends, and ask them to give you honest advice about how you should make your will. Tell them what you intend to clo, and when the draft is prepared submit it to them.

THE CHOICE OF EXECUTORS.

In the third place, with regard to executors. It is wise to get the con sent of the executors previously, and it is still better, if you have a large estate especially, to see that they get adequate remuneration for their services. Don't leave them to labor for your family by undertaking the administration, perhaps, of a large and troublesome estate, and the execution of a will that is possibly of an intricate character; would be impossible for the mother and | don't ask them to do all that without some remuneration, they may be men who cannot afford to give their time for nothing. It is wise to stipulate in a will measure the work of each and every that the executors get remunerated for the very serious labors they have under-I have not the time to say to you to- taken to carryout. It is also well to get the

another occasion. I must now pass to be known only after you are dead and | donations during your lifetime, if you gone who the executors are, and then can afford it. You thus avoid all the have it found that they won't accept, he contingencies of a will and all the incause they cannot, in justice to them-selves and families, do so. There are some cases where that cannot prudently good of a family. We have spoken of be done; but you should attend to the the happiness of the family during life ; other matter, the seeing that they are this con-cerns the happiness of your remonerated, because we know that ex family when you are dead and gone. If ecutors often have mos, difficult and delicate business to perform - 1 is certain that all the heirs to an estate will not be satistied. They will thick that they have been dealt with unfairly and unjustly by the one who executed the will Hence they are often jealous of the executors. Executors bave a most turnic less task very often; and the is a soil they yourselfor with the assistance of others have to below years and yours for peace whom your may consult, or by the help | who don't mank them, but, or the conof a good notary, or your lawyer, a was- trare, only give trouble. Way should you not r word them?

> ION'T : AS A RITE. AS TAMES SO IN TO A VANTAGES

" An strict post Cos.

oney and besides, the end in a sole of each for a priest to your deliges ha very intereprests but not the earth even experience as case is to be. In the Intica di controle Living or, possibly bearing as the and her as most of the Bur is error len't postar a gri et me restable and selection is don't be selected. denough an at the stelling of beyond Walter to the first of the second Francisco program alter to some over their white would come to be recomed as and they low return to be to be to be such a som tappe ktust til ten ver dive b constitue will be bredenich ber bei receousers to a time essaye but here had the man and the expense progression and

many discussion and to ; but there you are neperted to case a decide see to who into me tax because their was given one in outside you also discussed. anything. It is a senting the wift, in is 1 tag to do I wise to applicable it is a in the odel, that it is object value what we many of marks oil time to a way you marks they death. That is the very of, but possibly how they so the mon value until the person that has made it for the later was the analysis of the noise your will a bundled times, you this: During your hie the never leave one brak it a boundred times. It is bounded we depend at on your entity no yours, no matter new many wills you Don't commit the foll of hand in me, and it will remain yours as long ing over to your endiren, in any univerprovided you don't otherwise a moment of weakness all your possess,and depending up in their bounty

their charity and their kindness of h artor what you need during the rest of your days. I is a most unwise toting to do. Unfort matchy, there are not a few psrents who have found it out to their cost Parents believe that they can Frust their children to any extent; that it is impossible for them ever to forget what they owe to their parents. Well, granted that such is the case; granted that they may put all confidence in their children, they cannot always be sure of the

WIVES OR AUSBANDS OF THESE CHILDREN As a rule, children enter the marriage state, and it is not always that their partners share their sentiments towards their fathers and mothers. We often see unwise parents left in a most wretched state through their own faul', because they did that foolish thing of expecting their children would treat them better than they treated themselves. If they won't look to their own independence, if they won't provide for themselves in their old age out of what they have and possess, you cannot reasonably expect that their children will do better for them after they have dispossessed themselves of what they had and given it to their children. Even in the Holy Scrip ture, in one of the four books of larael—I don't just remember which one, but I have read it there-it says that it is a most unwise thing for parents to do How often do we see them do it, or something approaching it. This applies not only to parents, but to others as well who expect to get from others what is necessary for them. Never give away what you require for your own wants. Never lend it even, when you cannot do without it; or if you do lend it, do it in such a way that you will be sure to get it back.

THE ANNUITY SYSTEM AND ITS ADVANTAGES

There are some persons who are very much preoccupied about the Government tax that is imposed upon bequests and legacies left by will. Mo of you are aware that the Government of this province has lately imposed a tax upon all bequests left to others than near relatives. There is a small tax upon what is left even to the relatives; but it is very small, 1½ per cent., I believe. On all other bequests there is a tax of 10 per cent. Some people look for a means to avoid this, because they regard it as a hardship; and ask, "Can it be legally and justly avoided?" If you make a will, it is subject to the law, you cannot escape it. But there is a way, legally and honestly, by doing during your lifetime, if you day all that I should like upon this sub- consent of the executors, and not simply can, what you wish to be done after it is the curse hates it and the country

conveniences of taxation upon it. There are some who, not being able to afford to dispenses themselves of the capital of what they have, avoid the tax in this way; they make an absolute donation during life, with a condition that, during their lifetime, they shall receive a certain percentage upon it. For example, if a person wishes to give \$1000 to a certain educational charity, or for any other purpose, he gives it during his lifetime, with the condition but during his life, he is to seceive six or seven, or any other percentage agreed upon. It he put that money in the back, he would get only as a rate, it per cont. By the armony ment of which I have apoken he gets sis er's venger cent. It is an edvantage to but a succe. The person who makes the dorseion as benefited, and all the to an ender a so and contingencies of a will not at dide it.

i will not keep you longer now. seconds. I con a few more points? is a today, not I in again these matters tereficient importance to relexiothen a a tre pulpir.

MILUD GOENE

Ar ived at New York on Saturday.

to L ctar on the Pays of '98 Proce de of if a four is be Devoted to the Lection of a Moumittens to Wolfe four.

Mrs Mera Corne, who has devoted compare trace to the present distinct are anny d at N w Yak, to be Liver produced the Control theor is earned the es the proper trees and edges of L'Irel die e Libre, published in P. grs, and one into aircady done much in the antest of Ir land

The main of pert of Miss to the same. to fare country is to easity an intensiin the center, ad confinition of "The Dark of their to be held read year in to be the the maniferency of the battle Castle Ba.

Some was and at the counting by a depoalso is tribu Vicino 19, in holfing Andreas Lyman Perry & Pear, Junes I Then and out else on the tog George Sixon and trought to the cur-

Charles Conne will remain in New York an week, and will probably learner in How keymans well see in the forecastly Sene with in the a torn of the Unit of a decidenan fact and the Parities out for the parthe permetped enters. Sac was retained New York about the second worth in December, and with sea ton brace after the holidays.

> Miss Gome thinks that fully a continu bris once in this country will attend the 1898 celebration.

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

The usual weekly meeting of the St. Punck's f. A. &B. Sciety was held last evening, in their hell, fel St. Alexunder street, Mr. John Walan presiding. There was a fair attendance of the members present, including many young faces.

A paper was read by Mr. P. Doyle r lating to the late Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, he'd in Scranton, Pa., and proved very interesting to the members-A reading was also given by Mr. T. A. Gorman, on "The Evil Effects of Intemperance," which showed the vast destroying effects of the evil.

Remarks were also made in the interest of the cause of temperance by the chairman, Mr. J. Walsh, Messrs. J. H. Feeley, M. Sharkey, J. J. Costigan, P. D.yle, T. A. Gorman and others.

The different readings and remarks were interspersed with music and song by the following: Master John Costigan, Messrs. J. I. McCaffrey, M. J. Doyle, P. A. Flood and others.

A vote of thanks was ununimously tendered to the above gentlemen.

At the next meeting, which takes place on Tuesday evening, Nov. 2nd, readings will be given by several of the younger members of the society, who. from all appearances, are beginning to take a keen interest in the e weekly meetings. A large attendance is expected for that evening.

C. M. B. A. OF CANADA.

Another meeting of Branch 26, of the C M. B. A., will be held in the hall o the Branch, 92 St. Alexander street, on Monday evening, and like meetings will be held on the first Monday evening of every month during the fall and winter. The arrangements are in the hands of a special committee, composed of Brothers John S. Shea, F. J. Curran, B. C. L., W. H. Cox, N. P., and others. The friends to the Branch and non-members of the association will be made welcome at these meetings.

The Monitor of San Francisco presents its reaedrs with the following definition. of Orangeism :- "Irish Orangeism is amule among nationalities. It is without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity. It has no country to love, no principles of avoiding this tax; and there are some to serve. Sent into Ulster as an English who have taken advantage of it. It is garrison, it lost one nationality without gaining another. The country of which

CHILD.

Two bright blue eyes that laugh and stare Like stars on frosty night; Two eyes to lift to God in prayer To bless the Virgin bright.

Two lips of reddest, rosy hue, To sing aweet words of praise; A tongue to utter words so true ·Of love-thanksgiving raise.

Two hands to clasp the holy rood, To help the blind, the meek; Two feet to tread where Jesus stood To sid the lame and weak.

Two ears to listen for His voice. When tempters come beside: Two knees to bend with eager choice, Close by the altar side.

A head of gold, a kingly gift, To lay before His surine; . A heart so pure, with woot and west Of praise and joy-'tie Thine.

H. E. Hore.

AMERICAN METHODISTS IN ROME

Their Futile Efforts to Extend Their Sphere of Operations.

The Devotion to the Most Blessed Virgin Mary and the Influence It Exerclaes Over the Massea.

"Protestantism in Rome" is the title of a fascinating article by Mr. William of a fascinating article by Mr. William somewhat similarly. But St. Paul and J. D. Croke, who has made the subject these who labored with him came to cona matter of special and exhaustive en quiry. The writer makes particular reference to the efforts of the Methodist propaganda and tears away with unre denting proofs the veil of specious falsehoods with which its engineers seek to blind those who contribute the wherewithal to carry on this crueade against | Christ. Bigotry never learns from ex | tion. perience. In the face of a depleted treasury, empty churches and dearth of "converts" here in Quebec we are deluged with missionaries from Ontario bound to rescue the French Canadian and any other Catholic from the assumed error of their ways. These people are really marks for the depraved and unprincipled They do not stop to consider the private lives or the reasons for the change of "heart." It suffices them to know that the pervert was once a Catholic and is now ready to go to the devil.

But let us return to Mr. Croke and his story. As it is in Montreal so it is in Rome. Protestants can buy the body but they cannot win the soul. A Catho-lic is consecrated to God from the mo ment of his baptism and the seed once planted can never be eradicated. It may ne smothered for awhile but conscience keeps it ever alive and acts as a remind er to the unfortunate to turn back while yet there is time. Mr. Croke writes :-

Preachers in the month of May tell the people gathered around the lighte and flowers of the Blessed Virgin's altars | known to receive donations after sur interemist. She has given sensible, schooling is conducted on similar printangible, hourly proofs of it in this city, ciples. It would be possible to cite in which holds ten score memorials of her power. Senza la Madonna! Without the Madonna the people say; a religion of Christ with, nay to the exclusion of His Mother. Her intercessory efficiency is one thing. I do not need to speak of it. I ellage to the visibly given proof of how her name and honor are the touchstones of all saving and Christian truth this people of Rome. They are repelled by a religion in whose temples she is not venerated, averse to those who have omitted her sweet mother's name from the ordinals, formularies, and books of their worship. What, then, of those who disparage her? One day in her month of May during the time when the name of Giordano Bruno still had some popular meaning (now it only signifies a statue riotously put up and never paid for), a service was held by some con fraternity in the sequestered Church of San Giorgio in Velabro, the same whose still vacant title enshrines the memory of Newman, its last titular. Cardinal Macchi had given the Benediction and was leaving the church. As he came out under the portico put up by Friar Stephen, the friend of Rienzi, and passed through the press of people to his car riage, some polite anti clerical broke the reverent silence by crying, "Viva Giordano Bruno!" That name had become for the nonce the password of hatred to the Papal power, to the Church, to Christian hope, to everything which Bruno had vilified. The Cardinal hesitated for a second, and then, obedient to the truest instinct, sounded the name which finds spontaneously responsive sympathy in the heart of every Catholic in Rome—"Evviva Maria." The throng took up the cry with its hundred-fold tongue. "Evviva Maria!" went up

TREMULOUSLY, PASSIONATELY, FROM EVERY

from the hoarse lips of the aged, from the strong lips of men and women, from the tender lips of children. It was a grand and thrilling ovation to the Queen of Heaven. Faith is powerful to her, error powerless through her. The Protestants have not made her interests theirs: wherefore their cause is a failure foredoomed. They might as well save their money, pack up their tracts and go. They have the Scriptural bidding to shake the dust from their Evangelical

For, note it well, despite the unparal leled wretchedness of a population reduced proportionately in its every social scale, the rich to comparative scarcity, the "comfortable" to stringent economy, the lower strata to privation alternately with want, the attractions of Protestantism have exercised practically no effect. The enterprise which has done most is a failure in this respect. It is an American enterprise, and so it must be numbered by the admirers of American hardihood as one of the few American enterprises which have proved failures. Entering by the sake.

A MOTHER'S OFFERING OF HER breach of Porta Pla, the American Methodists did well to put their church on the Via Venti Settembre, the street which connects the Breach with the Quirinal Palace, and whose name appropriately records the sinister victory of that September day in 1870 On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the breach, likewise not inappropriately chosen, a sufficiently spacious church was opened by Bishop Fi zgerald, of the American Methodist Episc pal Church. During those days curiosity attracted a good many people to it. Services were held, but the tew worshippers must have been disturbed by the viavai and broubaha of the many curious. These did not remain to pray, They were too generous to scoff.

> THE METHODISTS HAVE A GRAND BUILDING. The establishment is a vast and splen did one. It is granite fronted. This of itself would confer distinction in Rome. It also stands in the richer part of the city. There is not much architecture even about it, because there is no architecture about the houses built in Rome since—say Valadier, but it has an air of freshness and strength which is pleasing. It has a book-and tract depository Over it and outside of it are all the ramifications of an ecclesiastical centre -a school, a home, a protectory, etc They are such as any flourishing parish might presees. Their results may be partly gauged from this suggested estimate. With a discrimination, however. There have been conversions; some hundreds appace tly. There has, however, been a disproportionate, because unduly numerous, amount of relapses. The conversions, in general, have not come with a finality of grace. The Italian adherents of the stablishment belong almost all, if not absolutely all, to the poorest classes of society. There is nothing amiss in this. St. Paul des-cribed the earliest Christians of Rome vert people who were not members of an at all salutary or satisfactorily saving religion. Methodists ought not to claim

> > I CANNOT LET THEM STARVE.

that the case is parallel here and now.

and gold we have none." The Methodists

in Rome lie under the suspicion and im-

putation of having both. First about

A non-clerical Senator of the kingdom told me recently: "At — there is a Protestant church to which the fame o an apostolate against your Church by dint of money spending attaches stronglv. The story is always told of a poor woman who took her children to it and said, 'I hear you are Turks. It doesn't matter. Take these children. I can't let them starve." The story points a double moral-that these institutions are so alien that their tenets are not known or enquired about, while their supposed largesses have a compensating wider publicity.

Now I do not hesitate, in all fairness,

to summarize my enquiries about the American Methodist foundation in Rome by saying, first, that its active proselytism has been carried on with a minimum of profit and a maximum of (perhaps only indirect) expense; second, that many of the lapsed have returned to the Church; third, that children are received and housed almost gratis; fourth, that the parents have been that she is the destroyer of heresy—sola rendering her children; fifth, that the dividual cases upon which these conclusions are based, but in most instances the medium of information has been secret, while it is altogether a safer method to have investigated with "the general" and in the centres of outside Information than to have made enquiries at the headquarters in Via Venti Settembre I do not mean that the answers would be necessarily disingenuous, but that the popular and experimental acceptation of the case could only be ascertained amongst the people. The systematic sort of answer is sufficient, and, as Shaftesbury said, the most ingenious way or becoming toolish is by system.

THE PRUPAGANDA MISPLACED.

Here, at least, the popular estimate has been right from the outset. It has received the institution with indifference, and has permitted it to continue a highly expensive and almost purpose less existence. It has never used molestation. The propaganda, misplaced and illogical in an extreme way, has been carried to still further extremes, not so much of unreason as of bad taste. Devotional Catholic services have been disturbed by tract distributors, circulating in the congregation. One of these emissaries was arrested during the festivities in honor of the Madonna of Carmel last year, when the Church of Santa Maria same way and marriages are forbidden delle Vittorie was thronged with her clients. He offered, but he did not suffer violence, except from the police. As I end, I learn that he has been received is not meet that it should be celebrated into the Church in the grace of pardon for his folly. So may all perverts end.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The True Witness:

Sir,—In your issue of the 20th inst. you have an article, headed "Premature Burial," which you will kindly permit me to notice through your columns. In discussing the matter with our Embalmers. they assured me that in their long experience of fifteen years in the Funeral Undertaking business in this city, and in the United States, and during which time they have embalmed hundreds of bodies, not in one instance have they noticed the least sign of life. Our system of scientific embalming does not necessitate the mutilation of the body; and at the outset, before any vital part is touched, we can at once detect if life remains, and in fact resuscitate if there is the least sign of life. If any of your readers have any fear of premature burial, let them join The Co-operative Funeral Expense Society, with instructions to embalm after death, and we can assure then beforehand that they need have no fear of being buried alive.

The test of humility is the habit of performing lowly offices for their own

M. J. Harney.

THE SAGRAMENT

Instructive Schmidt's Rev. Father Discourse.

Some of the Precepts of the Church Governing Marriage,

"Rev. Father Schmidt." says the Michigan Catholic. "delivered a highly | To the Value of the "Dixon Cure," for practical and instructive discourse in the Cathedral of Grand Rapids, taking for his subject 'The Sacrament of Matrimony." It publishes a synopsis of the reverend speaker's remarks, which cannot fail to prove instructive to our readers. Father Schmit sa id:-

" From the very foundation of society, either of a civil or of a religious order, the family has been the center from which everything takes its rise and beginning. Neither Church nor State can exist without it. It is the starting point from which a man sets out for fame and honor, and it is the resting place to which he comes hade after worldly am bition has been satisfied Christ proved the dignity of the family when he made marriage a sacrament, and the Church simply follows the lead of the Saviour when it makes laws to regulate the mar riages of its children in order that the marriage state may maintain its rightful dignity.

"It is upon the precepts of the Church in regard to marriage that I am about to address you this moring. The Church has forbidden marriages between certain persons at certain times. These laws may seem to some to be harsh and uncalled for, but a little thought and consideration will convince anyone that in this particular the Church is correct, as she always is.

THE LAW OF CONSANGUINITY.

For another reason also it is not. The first preachers were able to say: "Silver "First, then, marriages are forbidden between between certain persons. The Church commands that marriages shall the suspicion. Then about the imputanot take place between blood relations within the fourth degree of kindred. In other words, first, second and third cousins are forbidden by the precept of the Church to marry one another. This law in a great measure has its origin in the humanitarian watch which the Church keeps over her children. Statistics that the children of blood prove relations are often deformed, they are unhealthy and weak. Often their weakness does not become manifest mediately and their weakness are often deformed. fest until they are full grown and then there is a sudden decline. Other times the weakness is in the mind and the children of blood relationship are idiots. There are many reasons for the course of tne Church in this matter, and when we take into consideration her long experience in watching over the welfare of her children we must ac knowledge that she knows more about the matter than we do. Besides the blood relationship ban there is contained in the precept a clause forbidding marriages between persons related by affinity. Thus a man could not marry his deceased wife's eister or relative up to the fourth degree. There is also a spiritual relationship which exists between god children and god parents. A godfather cannot marry his godchild, sister, but two brothers can marry two sisters. A little thought will show why this is allowable.

"It is true that persons within the forbidden degree may fall in love with each other, but unless there is urgent reasons, the Church will not allow the marriage. It is best that parents and guardians, spiritual aud temporal, should look after the young people and see that a strong attachment is not formed between them before it is too late. If the children and everyone concerned will be spared much pain. Prevention is better than cure.

WHY MARRIAGE IS FORBIDDEN IN CERTAIN

SEASONS. "Then there are certain periods in which Catholics are forbidden to be married. These times are Advent and Lent. In Advent the Church is waiting in sorrow for the coming of the Saviour and after Christmas is here and the Christ child has come into the world, the Church is so taken up with the joy of the time that it has no time to devote to the smaller, individual joys of its children. Therefore, from the beginning of Advent until the 6th of January the Church does not solemnize marriages. In Lent it is the from the first Sunday of Lent to the Sunday after Easter. The nuptial Mass is a solemn and joyous ceremony and it in time of sorrow and penance. Of course, if there is an urgent necessity, the Church is indulgent in this matter. Thus, if a young couple were about to remove to a distant country during one of the forbidden seasons and wished to be married before setting out, the Church would allow the marriage to take place, but without the nuptial Mass and the special blessings that are imparted at other seasons.

THE CONDUCT AFTER THE CEREMONY. "And now a word about the worldly celebration of the marriage after the sacrament has been received in the Church. So many young people make marriage celebrations almost debauches. Wine and liquor flow free and immoderate dancing is indulged in. This is not right—it is scandalous. What do you think of a young couple that will come to the altar of God in the morning to plight their troth and receive the blessing of their almighty and benignant Father, and who will pass that night in drunkenness and debauchery? sacrament of God's own institution is mocked at and insulted by debauchery, gluttony and intemperance, dare we expect that God's blessing will rest upon that young couple just starting out in life? The couple that received God's blessing in the morning may receive His curse in the evening. Enjoy the occasion as it should be enjoyed.

"Surely" the marriage celebration should be a joyous feast, but let your joy be a Christian joy, not the joy of a heathen that knows not God. The heathen knows no better, but we, whoknow God and His institutions, let us carry out His wishes; let us obey Holy Mother Church in the matter of our marriages, and after we have come to the altar of God to be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony and receive the blessing of the Almighty, let us live that we may ever keep that blessing till we enter into the joy of heaven. Amen."

FATHER McCALLEN'S TRIBUTE

the Liquor and Drug Habi s.

On the occasion of a lecture delivered before a large and appreciative audience. in Windsor Hall, Montreal, in honor of the Father Mathew anniversary, Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., of St. Patrick's Church. without any solicitation or even knowledge on our part, paid the following grand tribute to the value of Mr. A. Hutton Dixon's medicine for the cure of the alcohol and drug habits.

Referring to the PHYSICAL CRAVE engendered by the inordinate use of interioristants, he said: "When su ha crave manifests itself, there is no escape, except by a miracle of grace, or by some such remedy as Mr. Dixon's Cure, about which the papers have spoken so much lately. As I was, in a measure, responsible for that gentleman remaining in Montreal, instead of going farther West, as he had intended. I have taken on myself without his knowledge or consent to call attention to this new aid which he brings to our temperance cause. A PHYSICAL CRAVE RE MOVED, the work of total abstinence becomes easy. If I am to judge of the value of "The Dixon Remedy" by the cures which it has effected under my own eyes, I must come to the conclusion that what I have longed for twenty years to see discovered, has at last been found by that gentleman, namely, a medicine which can be taken privately, without the knowledge of even one's own intimate friends, without the loss of a day's work, or absence from business. and without danger to the patient, and by means of which the PHYSICAL CRAVE for intoxicants is completely removed. The greatest obstacle I have always found success in my temperance work has been, not the want of good will on the part of those to whom I administered the pledge, but the ever recurring and terrible PHYSICAL CRAVE, which seemed able to tear down in a few days what I had taken months and even years to build up. Therefore, on this Father Mathew anniversary do I pay willing and hearty tribute to "The Dixon Remedy" for the cure of the alcohol and morphine habits. I do so through a sense of duty towards these poor victims who cry out for relief from the terrible slavery under which they suffer. It is the first time in my life that I have departed from the reserve for which our clergy are noted in such circumstances. If I do so now it is because I feel that I

Note.—Father McCallen is president of St. Patrick's Total Abstirence Society, of Montreal, and the cure to area of workable mines is constantly ex-which he refers above can be had of tending, and the district is wonderfully to mutual benefit societies.

'That this meeting do regularly or but god parents may marry each other. The Dixon Cure Co., 40 Park avenue, rich in minerals, especially in gold, silganize, in order to take all necessary
A man cannot marry his deceased wife's Montreal, who will send full particulars ver, lead and copper. There are two
steps for opposing the action of the Colon application.

am thus advancing the cause of temper-

ance."

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

The progress being made everywhere by the A.O.H. is put in evidence in Ottawa by the fact that the project mooted some time ago for the erection of a suitable hall for the use of Catholic parents and guardians are watchful the societies has again been revived by the members of Division No. 2. The proposed building, it is said, could be erected at a cost of about \$15,000. In addition to the different branches of the Hibernians it would be necessary to secure the co-operation of the Catholic Foresters, C. M. B. A , E. B. A. and other organizations to ensure the success of



There is no sense in trying to dodge any sort of trouble around a tree. The only way out and face the difficulty and fact the difficulty and fact it. ficulty and fight it.

If you are sick or half sick, the best course is not to neglect or ignore it, or pretend that it doesn't exist, but to

is foolish to attempt to dodge such troubles by any mere temporary expedient. The only sensible way is to get rid of them for good and all by a thoroughly rational, scien-tific medicine like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It cures all disordered, debilitated condi-

tions by its direct action upon the liver and digestive organs; it gives them power to make fresh, healthy blood free from bilions impurities; it drives all disease germs out of the circulation; it creates solid, muscular flesh and constitutional power.
Lung and throat affections, which are

Lung and throat affections, which are often simply the result of impaired nutrition, are reached and cured by this wonderful "Discovery" in cases where cod liver oil emulsions are useless, because the "Discovery" is readily assimilated by delicate stomachs. It is far superior to malt extracts, because its beneficial effects are permanent.

permanent.

"Dr. Pierce, I am one of your most grateful patients," writes Mrs. Annie M. Norman, of Equinunk, Wayne Co., Pa. "I have taken 'Golden Medical Discovery,' also 'Pavorite Prescription' and 'Pellets' with wonderful results. I am, as many of my friends tell me, like the dead brought to life. The doctors said I had consumption and death was only a matter of time. That was six years ago. I concluded to try your medicine. I continued until I had taken nine bottles of 'Discovery' and several bottles of 'Pellets.' I got well and have done a great deal of hard work since."

When the liver and bowels don't work, the body and brain won't. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a sure, safe, speedy and permanent cure for constipation, and a torpid liver. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic.

EUR ***

-- ALTERATIONS.

To the Ladies of Montreal:

For Some Time we will make Fur Alterations, (work guaranteed), at Low Low Prices.

"TIP" SEAL GARMENTS.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PRICES LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

Cut and Fit Guaranteed.

unis m

Chas. Desjardins & Co.,

1537 St. Catherine Street,

the enterprise. It is stated that several prominent Catholics are willing to substantially assist in the work.

The Hibernians also have under consideration the question of holding a special demonstration in commemoration of the Centenary of '98.

The statement of the exemptions on the Assessment rolls for 1898 has just been completed by Assistant Commissioner Pratt. The total amount of the exemptions is \$15,681,250, and is made up as follows: - Churches. \$1,009.250; charitable institutions, \$389,725; educational institutions, \$1,044,625; cemeteries, \$19,500; miscellaneous, \$169,950; corporation property. \$2 424 300; Dominion government, \$9 873,800; civil servanta' income, say, \$750,000.

The value of Roman Catholic property exempt is \$1,285,125, and that of Protest-

ant property \$969,875.

Mr. R. G. McConnell, Mr. Jas. McEvoy and Mr. Brock, of the Geological survey staff, returned from West Kootenay district last week, where they spent the summer making observations with a view to preparing a map of the district. In an interview with a reporter of the Free Press, Mr. McConnell said:

The Rossland boom has blown up, but the operations are continued on a solid basis, and a lot of ore is being taken out. It is expected that seven or eight million tons will be taken out of the Kootenay this year. There have been no sensa-tional strikes, but the mines being operated are yielding a paying output. The smelters in constant operation at Ross lege of Physicians and Surgeons, and land, handling 500 tons of ore in a day. that to that end an executive committee There is talk of three others being erected, and if the C. P.R. builds, as reported, all mutual benefit societies doing busi-There is talk of three others being erectthe dissatisfaction over the smelting of ore in the United States will be allayed. day, November 5, and that the secretary The miners seem quite satisfied with of this meeting be instructed to convene their conditions and receive from \$3 to all such societies at that meeting by a

There has been no Chinese labor imported into the mining camps and the relations between laborer and capitalist

are quite satisfactory.

Speaking in reference to the number of mining ventures that have fallen through and the consequent loss of money to eastern stockholders, Mr McConnell said that that is the experience of all mining development and can-not be avoided. If men put their money into mines which they know nothing about, and which in reality are only a prospecting experiment, no complaint should be made if nothing results from the venture It is only a species of stock gambling and is like all other games of chance. Taking one thing same time contains the prayers useful with another, the prospects for Western Canada are exceedingly bright and an era of prosperity has set in which will prove of immense benefit to the country.

The veterans of Fenian raid fame wil have their vanity satisfied in a short while by receiving medals. The Imperial authorities, through Lord Lansdowne, Imperial Secretary of War, have communicated to the head of the militia in Canada that it is their intention to issue a special medal in recognition of the services rendered in 1866 by the volunteers.

Religious truth is reached, not by reasoning, but by an inward perception. Any one can reason; only disciplined, educated, formed minds can perceive. Nothing, then, is more important to you than habits of self-command. If you are overflowing with feeling and impulse, all those must be retained, ruled, brought under, converted into principles and habits, or elements of character. Consider that you have a great work to do to change yourself.—Cardinal Newman.

"The successful man," said Gratebar is by no means helpful to himself alone; he helps a great lot of other people as well. There isn't a healthy, vigorous, energetic, self-reliant, success ful man whose example does not breed the same qualities in others, and per sonal contact with such a man is an active stimulant and direct aid to success. He awakens in us new strength, and arouses ambition. He winds us up and sets us going. See to it, my friend, that you don't run down.

BETTER than cure is prevention. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you may keep well, with pure blood, strong nerves and a good APPETITE.

THE LODGE DOCTOR.

Benevolent Organizations Condemn the Action of the College of Physis clans and Surgeous.

The first note of protest in opposition to the action of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was heard last week, when a number of local organizations assemoled at the Chambre de Cammerce hall,

The following societies were represented at the meeting: Alliance National, Union St. Joseph de Montieal, Canadian Order of Foresters, Catholic Order of Foresters, Independent Order of Foresters, Ancient Order of Foresters, Independent Order of Oddfellows (M.U.), Sons of Benjamin, Select Knights of Canada, Société des Artisans Canadien Français, Union Franco-Canadienne and Union St.

Ald. Reneault and Mr. W. S. Walker were elected joint chairmen of the meeting, Mr. C. Rodier acting as secretary. Several addresses were made by various of the gentlemen present, all of which were in tone strongly against the action taken by the College.

The following resolutions were finally adopted:

"That this meeting, composed of the representatives of all mutual benefit societies, doing business in the district of Montreal, energetically protests against the attitude just taken by the College of Physicians and Surgeons towards physicians giving their services

ness in this province, to be held on Fricircular addressed to the executive officer of each society in this province,

and also through the newspapers. "That a committee, composed of Alderman Renault, Messrs. W. S. Walker, Victor Morin, E. H. Godin and the secretary, be instructed to prepare drafts of resolutions, petitions and other means of action to be submitted for consideration at said meeiing.

THE MISSION BOOK OF THE REDEMPTOR-ET FATHERS —The chief end in this book is to keep alive in individuals and families the remembrance and fruits of the Mission. It condenses all that has been preached during the Mission, and at the for the reception of the sacraments and for the daily Christian life. It also contains many devotions recommended by St. Alphonsus, and many prayers and devout exercises to which the Church has attached partial and plenary indulgences. The price is from 50c to \$2.50, according to binding.

The Liquor and Drug Habits.

We guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how had the case, that when Mr. A. Hutton Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken as directed, all desire for liquor or drugs is removed within three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks. The medicine is taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results-normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, and health improved in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. We invite strict investigation. Address THE Dixon Cure Co., No. 40 Park avenue, Montreal.

Recognising the evils of a bad temper and the value to oneself and to society of a good temper, one should aim to cultivate the latter. This may be done in part by controlling the tongue, which is a very common irritant and has a reactionary influence. He who stops to think before making a peevish or irritating remark will generally leave it unsaid, and, when he has obtained control of his tongue, he will also have obtained to some degree control of his

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

It means rich blood, strong nerves and sound digestion. It means prosperity and growth to the young. It means good color and mental vigor. Scott's Emulsion means. That's what

Propose to Hold a Monster Celebration in Montreal, in Commemoration of the Centenary of '98.

Irish Societies.

The Date Fixed for November 14-An Outline of the Programme Suggested for the Centenary Demonstration to be Held Next Summer.

The preliminary metting called by the County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to take steps towards street, on Wednesday, 20th inst. The meeting was called to order by County ty Secretary, acting as secretary. The invited. President explained that the County Celebration of 1898; invitations were questing them to come in bodies. extended to the Irish National and Eng-1 lish Catholic societies to send represen-

Owing to many of the societies not having met since the invitations were sent out it was deemed advisable to defer had met and elected their representat cipate in the grand paradele

en the meeting on the importance of securing the co operation of every Irish in the Dominion would have a celebra-

County Secretary Jas. McIver sub mitted the following copy of programme, suggested by the Committee of the ary of 1898.

submitted was simply an outline of the orate '37 and '38. form the celebration would take.

that Sunday was suggested on account ises, and the different ships is the harbor of the annual convention of the Ancient be requested to do likewise.

Preliminary Meeting to Freand Canada being held in July, the
Tuesday following, in the City of Boston,
and that it would be an easy matter for
delegates attending the Convention to come by way of Montreal. It was expected that some five or six hundred delegates would attend the Boston Con-

In order that each organization should be afforded an opportunity of sending delegates to the next meeting, it was resolved that the meeting adjourn till Nov. 14th, at 8 p m., and that the Secretary be authorized to communicate with each Society informing them of the action taken by the meeting.

Proposed Programme.

1st. Date of celebration, Sunday and Monday preceding the A.O.H. Convention in B. s on.

2nd. Co-operation of all Irish societies in this city be invited, to be represented by five delegates each.

3rd. That a circular be issued to the various State and Provincial Boards of the A.O H, inviting their delegates and celebrating the Centenary of 1898 was friends to the Boston Convention to held in Hibernian Hall, Notre Dame come by way of Montreal and take part in the demonstration.

4th. That National President O'Conner of the A O.H., and other leading Irish-President Geo. Clarke, Jas. McIver, Coun- men in the United States and Canada, be

5th. That invitations be sent to all divisions of the AOH, and other Irish Board had taken the initiative in the societies in Canada and border t was re-

6th. That 38 Ciubs be organized in the different parishes of the city, and that organization committees be appointed for that purpose.

7th. That the various Irish bodies outside the city be requested to form clubs on the same lines.

Sth. The children attending the various any definite action until each society schools and colleges b. invited to parti

9th. Sunday, will take ! lace the grand Purade to a central point where platforms Provincial President Reynolds address | or uld be creeted and addresses delivered. 10th. Sunday evening, Grand Banquet, celebrating the Centenary of 1898 in a Farcy Drills by local and visiting Hiber-befitting manner and on the necessity of man Knights, Mount St. Louis and St. Mary's Cadein.

11th. Monday, Drives, Mountain Park, and English Catholic society in this Back River, Bout DeLisle and St. Helen's city and throughout the Dominion, as Island, Lachine Rapids, Exhibitions by in all probability no other town or city | Fire Baigade, Lacrosse, Base-ball and other games, Illuminated Street Cars. 12th. Halls of various Irish Societies tion such as it was intended to have open to visitors and Register Book kept

> 13th. Excursion rates for visitors to be secured from the various transportation Companies.

14th. A Central Bureau of informa-County Board Ancient Order of Hiber- tion, with Telegraph and Telephone nians, for the celebration of the Centen- Communication under the supervision of a competent stail'.

15th. Delegates from French Canadian It was explained that the programme | Organizations to be invited to comment

16th. Citizens generally be requested Provincial President Reynolds stated to illuminate and decorate their prem

NOTE AND COMMENT.

young man stores away all his apare and other charitable affairs, and it is a wise young man that begins early. Be ware! the day of the collector is close at

After our roads have been in a wretchthe streets were sadly in need of repair, and forthwith the contractors were set at work to mend them. Why not have waited until the snow fell, then there would not have been any need to spend the money for such a purpose, and it would have come in quite hand: to purchase Christmas presents with?

A very original people are our cousins in the United States. One day last week two hundred tin plate workers in New Castle, Pa., had a strike and all on act the sound in passages where even and count of a kiss. The foreman of the prolonged tones were required, and many works kissed one of the workers, a comely attempts have been made to overcome English girl, and was immediately distinct the "percussive" effect caused by the charged by his employers; thereupon the blow of the hammer on the string. workmen demanded his reinstatement Satisfactory effects are said to have been and, this not being acceded to, they went made possible in a piano on a new prinout on strike and are out yet.

other day that during the past six months is absent. The pressure of any of the no less than two thirds of the burglaries keys puts in action a magnet, which were the work of boys, whose ages ranged from nine to seventeen years of age. This affords food for thought and one in-

* *

Brutality on the football field appears to be increasing at an alarming rate. Recently I saw a player in a local match kick three players of the opposing team and in each instance he directed his kick at the other men's heads. His kicks were not accidental but were deliberate and directed with the intention of maining players. In other matches some individuals have been seen to try the same practice when in the midst of heavy scrimmage work, and in the scrimmages it is very seldom that a man, hacking another player, will refrain from reste cost \$533.62; the air brake repredoing so. There are plenty of gentlemanly players who would not report to five in number-cost \$50 50; the three but at the same time there are other \$84; the chandeliers, \$50.72, and items dren in a better condition in life than who would use every means in their of screws, which might not appear to that with which they started, as it Dower to prevent a score. If things keep he an important one, \$51.88. also prevents the rise of the laborer. mention the paper.

I on at this rate the game will require the attention of the legislators and will come under the ban of the law as much as prize tighting. Clean, honest sport of This is the season when the careful any description is welcome and whole some, but any game which gives men wealth in preparation for coming baz wars opportunities to act meanly ought to be watched carefully.

Athletic development ought to go with mental development, and, with this end in view, the pupils of the Catholic schools ought to have an association ed state all the summer it suddenly similar to that which has been organ-dawned upon the Road Department that ized among the boys of the other schools ized among the boys of the other schools -the Canadian School Athletic Association. I was present at the annual games of this association last week and they were certainly successful, if not more so. Surely our boys are just as foud of athletic sports as any other boys and if they are they ought to be encouraged. The old proverb, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is still applicable. * * *

One of the great faults of the piano has always been its inability to sustain ciple, which has been invented in Germany. The strings are stretched across the sounding board as in the ordinary I was informed authoritatively the piano, but the entire hammer mechanism committed in the city during that time automatically attracts and releases the wire, thus producing vibrations without the metallic stroke that accompanies the sound in the common type. The restinctively asks: "What are the parents sult upon the tones is described as reof these boys doing? Are they looking markable. The high notes resemble after their children?" lower notes suggest the music of the 'cello, or the organ. The instrument responds readily to every variation in power and in expression prompted by the performer, and a note can be sounded for several minutes without any perceptible foot she may be very proud of it, but she variation in quality. variation in quality.

* * * But few of those who have occasion to travel think of the cost of the cars in which they go whirling from place to place. Here are some of the figures of the cost of constructing such a car. The wheels and axles represent a cost of who has an opportunity of striking or \$382.35; the trucks upon which the car sents \$131.75; the seat fixtures—twenty-

For the building of the car 2,480 feet of poplar wood, 3,434 of ash, 1,100 of white pine, 2 350 of 'yellow pine, 450 of hickory, 400 of cherry, 700 of Michigan pine, 500 of oak and 439 of maple veneer were required. To build the car lons of varnish, 45 pounds of glue and nearly 3 000 pounds of iron, exclusive of 800 pounds of iron castings. For the furnishing of the car there were required 69 yards of scarlet plush, 44 yards of green plush. 61 yards of sheeting and 243 pounds of hair. The aprings on the car seats cost \$43 17. The basket racks cost \$77 35, the anth levers \$42, the bronze window lifts \$24.40 and the gold leaf for the embellishment of the woodwork \$1458 For the window fasteners \$15.47 worth of material was required, two stoves cost \$77.56, and the tin used on the roof of the car \$11 41. The labor in the construction of the car represented a cost of \$1,263 94, bringing up the expenditure to more than \$4.400.

A unique utilization of railway car vibrations is reported from a packinghouse centre in Kansas. The roadbed of the local trolley line is not of the best, and it occurred to a milkman, who had been pretty well banked about by the lively oscillations of the car on which he was riding, that there was enough power going to waste to work a set of capacious churns. He tried the experiment and found that it worked to a charm. Now, the owners of cows in the vicinity of packing houses in the city set their churns on the front end of a car. One round trip is almost more than enough to do the work, and the motorman takes buttermilk in payment for the mechanical agitation imparted to the cream. This is probably the first time that the motions of railway cars have been turn ed to any useful purpose. Their ill effects are well known to physicians. A serious case of paralysis of the lower limbs was recently developed in a brakeman as the result of the constant jolting and the incessant awaying and juring motion of the cars on which his duties lay. He had to go to a he spital, where he remained for some months. Finally, his physician resorted to electricity in sundry forms -- from a battery and induction coil and an electrostatic machine. The electrical massage toned up the limbs and proved an actual specific for the ailment produced by the mechanical vibrations on the truin, and the manhas gone back to work.

"Oh. lor, who would have thought of such a thing?" "Such audacity."
"Terrible!" "Another R mish plot discovered in time," "The Catholic plans were frustrated," "The ever watchful A.P.A on the war path again." All of which exclamations were educate lated upon reading the following despatch from Washington in a Philartel phia exchange :- "The American Protective Association will oppose the appointment of Attorney General McKenns to the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Assoriate Justice Field, on the ground that McKenna it a Roman Catholic. President Mcklindey has been notified of the interwion of this organization.

After two nominations had been reected by the Senate Presidet Cleveland appointed Senutor White, of Louisbana, to be Associate Justice, and he was very promptly confirmed. It was only after his confirmation that the A.P.A. leaders ascertained that he was a Cathelic. They

What President McKinley will do cannot be ascertained. It is known that the Attorney General is slated for the Supreme Court vacancy and that he expects the appointment. Those who know President McKinley believe that he will make the proposed appointment regardless of the protests of the organization which seeks to inject religious issues into the body politic."

So the A. P. A. is still alive? Well, who would have thought it. The mem bers have evidently just recovered from the summer's heat and are making a spaemodic kick before going into winter quarters. It is very doubtful if President McKinley will listen to the reptile's protest as it will be remembered that when the same association protested against the appointment of Mr. McKenna to the Attorney-Generalship, Mr McKinley ignored it, and he will surely ignore it again.

All fools are not yet dead. The following clipped from the Philadelphia Times explains the wise remark:

"The iron trade of Pittsburg and region are uniting to secure the erection of a monument to Tubal Cain. They propose to place the statue somewhere near the headquarters of the Ohio river; to make it ever so much larger than the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty; to illuminate it with electricity and to thus honor the first workman in metals, as they find

him in the Book of Genesis." I would respectfully suggest that the ironmasters erect a monument to Prince Incifer, as he was certainly the first to operate a blast furnace on a large

scale. The Times writer adds: "If the Pittsburg men really wish to pay a tribute to someone who has benefited them, why not choose someone whose connection with their trade is closer and more sasured, and whose influence is a potential factor to-day? The inventor of the steam engine, the man whose name be-longs to the Whitworth hammer more than to himself; the fellow who first launched a boat with an iron hull, or who made the production of steel as easy and as sure as the lusing of iron ore. When Pittsburg gets her Tubal Cain on

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, is a strong advocate of total abstinence. In a recent lecture on the liquor question he

made the following statement:—
"One reason why I am a total abstainer is because I believe it is one of the greatest and most philanthropic works of the age. The greatest evil of the American people is alcohol. In this country drink prevents ninety men out

Alcohol, whisky and beer are the great invincible enemics of woman. Woman has fewer chances than man, and I believe they take her heart from her, take self respect from her children, fill the home with the seeds of anger, discontent there were required in addition 13 gal- and wretchedness, when they might be full of happiness, light and cheer. 'Homes would be bowers of love if we could keep the smell of whisky and beer from them. I associate beer and whisky because I believe beer here to be gener ally adulterated, and I regard adultera-tion of either food or drink as a crime of hell."

> The German Emperor has discover d that his subjects are not sufficiently religious and has ordered that all the Lutheran churches in his domain are to be opened every day. It is to be hoped that the morals of the Germans will be improved by this action. Goodness knows, there is lots of room for improve

A BAD SHOWING IN NEW YORK.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in this city reports that during the year ending October 1 it took cognizance of 8,112 offenses, of which 1892 were misdemennors, 397 felonics and 5,823 other sal jects for investigation. As a result of the cil reset the Society, 1 569 made children and 200 to males were committed to institutions, 86 committed for crime, and 750 mis ors and 308 adults convicted of various often ses; 3.046 children were returned home. and applications for 208 children to appear on the stage were granted. Of the children coming under the jurisdiction of the Society during the year 3,633 were Protestants, 11 555 Cathelies and 5770 Hebrews. The Carbolic cheldren in distress, therefore, outcomber of the Protest and the Jawish combined. Fors makes a bad showing terms.

IN MIMORIAM, CARDINAL MICHISCHY. The twelith anniversery Messeter conrepose of the soul of the late Cardinal McClosk y was celebrated in St. Patrick's Catheered, hist week, by Arenter's que-Corrigan. There was a large congregation, the assistant priest rengal ell v. Michael J. Levalle,

AN ANALYS FOR A MITOLES HELE. The German Catholies in convention adopted the tollowing declaration which mar no commended to Catholics in other parts of the country : "We deploye the existence of so miny noprincipled and sensational newspapers, which, instead of opposing public vice, encourage the same by the indee at description of the most shameful sets. We applaid the zoal and Loyalty of the Catholic organs of this State, and bid them to continue in the light for what is good and just. At the same time we wish to call upon our Cath lie brothern to support our Catholic press by their subscriptions and by helping to obtain business advertisements, and we agree to encourage suc a basiness enterprises which interest themselves in our Catholic press.

THE MINISTERS ARE IN IT.

The ministers are working tooth and nail, tongue and lung, to elect Seth Lowfor mayor of Greater New York. List Suredry their pulpits ring the changes ing; it does not extend to an ac, or means to carry on the beneficial wife of the government, nor even to an act of traces the Course's let us aid him by our prayin great snape. I discounty and the government, not every the P and as a more chief in the Methodist pulpit. In tag, it personned by the P and as a processing Rev. Dr. Charles L.G. deli, priorite tender of Should be order of the priorite tender. pegor of the Hanson Place M. E. Church. have cared the election of Low as Mayor of Greater New York, as did R v. Lewis Il. Foote, paster of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Dr. A. J. Lynan, of the South Congregational Caurch. Why cannot these men ab st din from bringing politics into a house supposed to be used solely for the worship of God. Equally one of place was the sermon of the Rev. Dr. D. Jordan on 'The Boarding House Problem."

IT WILL BE A GRAND AFFAIR.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Father William J. Hill, rector of St. Paul's Church, Court and Congress streets, is being celebrated. Next Thursday will be the day proper of the jubilee. At eleven o'clock Solemn Mass will be celebrated by Dr. Hill and the sermon preached by Bishop Watterson, of Columbus. O., whom Dr. Hill succeeded as President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emitsburg, Md. In the evening, at half past seven, Solemn Vespers will be sung; Bishop Allen, of Mobile, Ala, preaching. The services this day will be enhanced by the pres ence of Bishop McDonnell, Archbishop Martinelli, the apostolic delegate, Bishop Watterson and Allen, and several hundred visiting clergy, friends of Dr. Hill. * * *

A CANADIAN PRELATE IN NEW YORK. Most Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax, Nova Scotia, delivered a lecture on John Cabot, the discoverer of the American Continent, before the existed during our entire history, is it Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, not a little silly "to fear where there is on Friday evening, in the Association Hall, Fulton and Bond streets. His Grace is one of the literary men in Canada, and was, during the past year, president of the Royal Canadian Insti tute of Arts and Sciences. As an author he holds a high place among Eoglish men of letters; he is equally distinguished as a lecturer.

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IMPORTANT LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

An Answer to the Exemies of the Church.

Catholics, Says His G ace, Will March At the First Binst of the Hogie in Befonce of the Republic,

New York, Oct. 24.—H. & Grace Archbishop Corrigan has addressed a letter to every parish priest of the archdiocese. with instructions to read it to their flicks. It is on the subject of "Peter's Pence," but makes reference to certain circulars emanating from the A.P A.'s of New York, charging the Church with interference in the politics of the country and therefore a menace to the Republic. All the Newest and Latest Milliery Novelties His Grace writes :-

The reasons for this appeal have been s) often explained that it is a mecessary to state them anew, but I avail of this occasion to allude to some misap, rehensions or misrepresentations regarding the office of the Sovereign Pontiff, which are continually repeated to our discredit in periods of possing excitoment or on the eve of popular elections, In this way circulars have been in sidiously distributed containing wild statements, such as the following: "Polici odbelesiasticism, wira in sampling winims over the me de men, reaching every nation of the contion duet, including the mental variation of variations be allowed to be mine the great retablic, wy so perlity depends upon monvillad sivil eighty.

Tals medist sentence contains the ace fellowing brobe हो। कहा

First - The Governie Cannot no forms ed in his Labattild mant, extends its sweeping elementover over him mach in Learning the net of voting.

Second - The Catholic Courth is a he ger to the Resublic.

Third- I've perpendity of cortr e in courrons depends on Individed sovereignty.

In view of the first proposition, it will not be without interest to be all what he Church really teaches beginning the Papal intellibraty. Nothing can be clearer than the definition of the Vati e in Conneil. "The Roman Postiff, when no speaks or outlooker that is to say, when in the ex reise of his effice of paster and tescher of all Conistians, he, in virine of his sugreme of tority, delines that a doctrine on faith and monds is to be held by the whose viction, by the assistance of God, promised to little in the person of blessed Peter, has that infallibility with water it was the will of our divine R do mer that His C. urch should be pursished in defining a doc trine on bath and morals and that." there's re, these definitions of the Roca co the congent of the Courch, are irrefered

According to this decree the Poort intallibre with a ne speaks or othering that is as universal teacher, defining some paint of faith or morals to be held ; by the whole Church, Islabibility therefore is restricted to an act of teach. nes to vete a porticular bad to his action, by he very nature, as a mere act of all thermy, would not be untelded by the mantle of infallibility. Again, should he, by any possibility, direct Cathones, to support, for instance, one or the other of the several candidates now in the field for the May radty of the Greater New York, his action would evidently not be an act of teaching regarding "faith and merale," much less an act tending to bind the universal Church. Faith and morals are the object of the Church's teaching office, not science, nor history, nor politics. The Church, it is true, and the Roman Pontiff, as successor of St. Peter, have received from our Lord power to decide questions of faith, and to offer sure and uncerring guidance in the field of morals. But while the Church and the Pope are supreme judges of faith and morals, the light of conscience is our guide in individual acts. The gift of intallibility is vouchsafed for the good of the Church at

CATHOLICS WILL RISE AT THE FIRST SOUND OF THE BUGLE.

The Catholic hierarchy has now been established in this country over a hundred years. In all that period can a single syllable be adduced emanating from the Roman Pontiff for the purpose of directing our ballots? In these hundred years has a single Pontifical utter ance ex cathedra been made be ring in the remotest degree on the question of our politice? It such a fact has never no fear?" Is there anything more supremely ridiculous than the bugaboo that the Church is reaching out to control "every rational or intentional act,

including the casting of a ballot?" The second fallacy in the remarkable document beforens is the statement that the Catholic Church is a danger to the

republic. There is nothing surely in the form of our government which the Church reprobates. Her infallible head, in his incyclical on civil power, expressly teaches that no form of rule is open to the Church's disapproval provided it be just and for common good. The oldest Republics in the world were established under Catholic auspices. The blood of Catholics reddened every battlefield in the struggle for American independence, as it flowed freely in every subsequent national conflict. Should another war break out (which may God avert) Catholics will be found to march to their country's defence at the first blast of the bugle. It is at least a century too late to question our patriotism or our civil allegiance.

Danger to the Republic can never come from the Catholics while they re-

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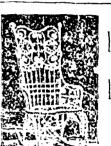
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ole figure to constituent nutrornes, and in the words of St. A greating, inc. I sates "Circuity toward all and makes to none."

THE objects off and the late bracks With the indignation born of logic and history, we reped to ending emarger that the Camer of Canst cannot live in harmony with the American republic Only by distorting and perverting the plain language of the Vatiean decree can it be made to wem that the Viene of Christ interpress with the exercise of individual liberty. Fortunately, in the Pound of themselves, and not through is made against on school the civilized world ray learned to admire a disevere as the tried or the laboring choosy; are the changaon of the down trodden shave in duriest Africa ; as the petron and I veriof hastery, of arrestand letters; ar the pacification of nations, as in light from heaven . I thus strengthen his hands by offering also the material

Religious News Items.

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Judge Townsend, at New Haven, Conn., englained the will of the late Rev. Father Daggan of Waterbury, who left \$20,0005 for a Catholic protectory for boys and for a public library. Facher Daggan s relatives contested the will.

Rev. Father Vincent Huber, OSB., until recently president of St. Vincent's College, Pa., has accepted temporary direction of the Priests' Eucharistic League in the United States. Father Bede Maler, OSB, the former director general, had been compelled to resign on account of failing health. Father Vincent's address is St. Meinrad, Ind.

The bell of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Maskegon, Mich., fell a distance of 50 feet from its location in the tower of the church last week, and nearly killed George Wynne, a boy who was engaged in ringing it. Wynne got out of the way just in time, the descending bell striking the floor where he had atond as few seconds before. The bell weighed nearly a ton, and its fall was caused by the breaking of the iron bar supporting it. The interior of the tower is a sad wreck.

On Sanday, the 3rd inst., Very Rev. Father Louis Saullier, O.M.I., passed away at the Maison Generale of the Oblates in Paris. For some years after his ordination in 1850 he was employed in giving missions, being attached to the house of the Oblates at Nancy. For a time in 1863 he exercised the functions of Vice-Provincial in one of the French provinces, and in 1864 he was Superior of the house of the Oblates in Bordeaux and Pro-Director of the Sisters of the Holy Family. At the General Chapter of his society held in 1867 he was elected... to the important post of First Assistant. of the Superior General, and he held it until the death of Father Fabre in 1892, when he was elected Vicar General pending the holding of the next General Chapter. He was elected Superior-General on the 11th of May, 1893. Hie. death deprives the Congregation of the-Oblates of Mary Immaculate of a most. successful administrator and the Church. of a hely and learned priest. He died in his 72nd year, having been born on. the 26th March, 1826. His birthplacewas Meymac, in the diocese of Tu lies France.—R.I.P.

Our readers are assured that any communication addressed to Mrs. Woods, whose advertisement appears on the main faithful to their religion, which, eixth page of this week's issue, will rein the language of St. Paul, teaches ceive a prompt reply.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

WIDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 27 1897

WHY CHURCH PROPERTY SHOULD NOT BE TAXED.

It would be well if those of our Cathclic sidermen who are faithful to the teachings of their Church, and loyal to its principles, kept a close watch on the proceedings of the Charter Revision Committee, which in a few weeks will | year 1816. meet to consider the draft of our new work upon the document; and their striking evidence. special labors will soon be finished.

There is too much reason to fear that when the draft comes before the Council | golden wedding, at a reception tendered for final adoption it will contain a clause. similar to that which the aldermen addresses were presented by not less passed last; ear, framed for the purpose | than four of the nuns who had themof including in the taxable property of selves been over fifty years in the Orderthe city "every piece of land now ex. Still those good nuns, among whom empt from taxation, the buildings con- longevity has become proverbial, not of the people has been gained. structed thereon being excepted."

It is to be regretted that the majority of our Catholic aldermen seem to favor the adoption of a clause embodying this principle; for it is a principle which no Catholic can consistently defend. To authorize the tax gatherer to lay his secular hands upon property hitherto sacred to the Church, and devoted to religious, educational and charitable pur poses, would be little short of an impious sacrilege. And it would open the door to the perpetration of a worse sacrifice stil!-namely, the taxation of the churches themselves. For the distinction between the Church's land and the buildings erected upon it is a merely arbitrary one. The land is as much the Church's property as the edifice that stands upon it; and once the principle of taxing one kind of church property is admitted the logical step of taxing another kind of church property is very easy to take. The principle covers the taxing of all kinds of ecclesiastical prop-

The Catholic aldermen who are in favor of taxing the property of the Church have one argument, and only one, to bring forward in support of the stand they take in regard to this question.. It is this—that, as all the religious, educational, and charitable institutions in the city enjoy the benefit of police and fire protection, they should, in fairness. contribute towards the payment of the expenses of the city which provides them with that protection.

On the face of it, there is much plauno return at present for the police and fire protection which they receive? The obvious reply is that, considering the question from a purely utilitarian point of view, they confer upon the city benefits which far outweigh those that the city gives them. Would Montreal be the fluenced by the salutary precepts of religion in the conduct of their daily lives? And would that sacred influence be pro- torney. ductive of such beneficent results if the citizens had not been previously pre-

is in duty bound to see that no man, woman or child within its boundaries shall suffer for lack of food or shelter. If the city were obliged to do its duty to wards the poor, the indigent sick, and would have to expend annually a much 'arger sum of money than it can collect by taxing the property of the inititutions named.

These considerations the TRUE WITNESS earnestly urges upon the attention of the Catholic members of the City Council.

LONGEVITY IN RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

The article on Roy, Sister Saints Urrule, published in another column of thie issue, naturally brings to mind the charge often male that it is almost a suicidal act on the part of young men and women to shut themselves up in monasteries and cloisters, there to lead a life of penance and abnegation which must necessarily result in premature death. Far from bearing out such an assertion, the facts, in all ages and in every clime, go to prove the contrary, and without leaving this province, or even city, numerous examples can be quoted to instance the general principle that longevity seems to be a special privilege for members of religious orders. Leaving aside the large number of secular priests in Canada who celebrate the 50th anniversary of their priesthood, and speaking only of the men and wo men who live under a regular rule, in religious communities or orders, the following facts go to establish the truth of our assertions. In that very convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame, where Sister Ste. Ursule passed all her life not less than 75 nuns have celebrated the 50th achiversary of their profession, since the Order was founded, while 29 have reached the diamond wedding of 60 years, and three have been at le to renew their vows after 70 years.

It was only a few norths ago that the renerable Father Point died in this city. He belonged to the Jesuit Order and had been ordained priest as far back as the

Our readers will also remember the city charter. The three lawyers to whom | celebration of the Golden Jabilee of the has been entrusted the task of drawing | saintly Fathers Dowd and Toupin, of the up a new city charter are now hard at | Order of St. Sulpice, as another very

> When, some twenty-five years ago, the regretted Bishop Bourget celebrated his him by the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, only live in close confinement and never go outside the walls of their monastery, but they pass their life attending the sick in the different wards of their institution.

> Even the most rigid form of monastic life seems to be conducive to longevity, and when, a few weeks ago, the doors of the Trappist Monastery at Oka were thrown open to the public for several days, the thousands of zisitors noted the many grey-bearded monks who passed through the vast corridors as shadows. Those men, nevertheless, live on vegetables only, sleep but a few hours and go through very hard manual labor.

Teaching is generally considered one of the professions most injurious to health, still a visit to any of our male or female orders of teachers will reveal the fact that every one of them has a goodly number of very aged members placed on the superannuation list.

The above instances mentioned currențe colamo simply go to show what interesting features of longevity in local monastic life could be disclosed by a careful study of the question.

THE New York Credit Men's Association has issued a circular to members of the organization, which says that the investigating committee has adopted plans to have any fraud on our members investigated and the evidence worked up into proper shape and then presented to the District Attorney, if the case warrants prosecution. This committee, being for the purpose of punishing fraudulent sibility in this argument. But is it debtors and not for collecting debts, will, well-founded? Do the institutions of course, only look to making a crimthreatened with taxation render the city inal case and not to compromising claims. It is proposed that when a member suspects that he has been deirauded he will notify the Secretary at once, who will then enquire whether or not other members in the same line of business are interested, and the whole matter will be carefully investigated by great law abiding city which it is to day the committee and its attorney. This if the masses of its citizens were not in. attorney is to be ready at any moment to investigate all the evidence and lay the whole matter before the District At-

THERE is considerable speculation as pared for its reception by the Christian to who will be appointed Chief Engineer education given in our schools? As to of the Montreal Fire Brigade in the our charitable institutions, they are per place of the late Captain Nolau. We ling to some amicable arrangement with

cognizes the truth that the State, whether | creeds. It is but proper to remark that | mans, taking advantage of the break in in its national or its urban expression, the office belongs to the Irish Catholics. the British trade, are pushing their own The late Captain Nolan was of that faith rapidly to the front. In other words, and nationality, and it is but our right that his successor should be the same. There can be no excuse on the score of there being no fit candidate with these those who are unable through physical necessary qualifications, as it is well infirmity to earn their livelihood, it known that on the list of engineers of the brigade figures the name of a good, sound Irish Catholic, one who in his ten years of service has proven bimself to be a trustworthy and capable officer. We look to Ald. Kinsella and Connaughton to see that the rights of our people are not intringed, and it is to be hoped that they will show more national feeling in the present instance than they did when the gentlemen were appointed to revise the city charter. In matters of this kind it is only by constant vigilance that we can maintain our righte.

> WE can hardly say that the Montreal Street Railway Company has ever in recent years been suspected of being a nonpaying institution, but the immense, increased profits, as shown by their last published statement, are certainly surprising and auggestive. What a number of people must ride to and from work who formerly waiked! The change, of course, is beneficial to the Raiiway Company, and saves the sidewalks and one's boots, but, without being at all pessimistic, may we not think that the ultimate result will not prove of advantage to the physical condition of Montrealers? The cars are very convenient when one is in a hurry or tired, and pleasant as the means of a cheap evening's outing in the summer time, but on the other hand, most people in the ordinary course of husiness do not get sufficient exercise to develop their muscles, and, as years roll by, the street cars and their continued use will make this fact more apparent. Laziness is a bad thing, and, like all other badhabits, very easily acquired but difficult to shake off. Ke would advise all who can to walk when they can conveniently do so, and to take the cars when they must. Do not worry, the Street Railway Company will still continue to pay dividends.

> REPORTS from all the States of the Republic as well as from all the Provinces of Canada show that the Convention of the Aucient Order of Hibernians for 1898 promises to be an epoch in the history of this great Society, which will place it in a position second to none in the ranks of national fraternal associations. Recruits are coming into the ranks in large numbers, and, what is the methods and purposes of Hibernianism. From this interest an increased standing has been reached in each community, a stronger hold upon the thought

> Some two weeks ago there was a meeting of Orangemen at Ballygawley, Ulster. It was a regular fraternal symposium. There were the usual speeches, but one brother went so far as to advise the other lodge relatives to carry a revolver, a good rifle and lots of ammunition. It appears this second Capt. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, was returning home from the lodge the same evening with a goodly number of companions and creating a slight disturbance, when two policemen appeared on the scene. From the statements of the local newspapers it would appear that these valorous Orange knights were good sprinters.

> VICTOR EMMANUEL, the robber king, and his horde of Free Masons and intidels, rode into power on the shoulders of a deluded and mistaken populace. The sons of this same populace now propose to drive the sons of these land pirates from the high positions they have usurped. They are finding the pinch of increased taxation and sooner than pay it they will fight. There has been already firing in the streets of Romes and the people have met the bullets of the carbineers with the stones of the streets, and have not come off second best either.

> Mr. James Cochrane, the newly elected president; of the Liberal Association of Montreal, proposes the erection of a Club-house for the use of the "Rouge" organization. In Mr. Cochrane the local liberals have a good chief officer, and if the idea of a permanent home for the adherents of that party will ever be carried out, the prospects of its consummation are brightest while the present occupant of the presidential chair, with his progressive ideas and well known enter prise, is at their head.

> RICHARD CROKER, the great Boss of Tammany, has been denounced by the Irish citizens of New York. It is charged that while on his memorable trip to Europe he was hand and glove with the Prince of Wales.

> Exclusif iron and steel manufacturers are playing a very foolish part in not com-

they are saying nothing but sawing wood. In their sleeves they are quietly laughing at the assinine stupidity of

Ir would seem to be beyond doubt that the recent disastrous conflagration which almost swept Windsor, N S., out of existence was the work of incendiarists. It would be d fficult to devise a punishment severe enough to inflict upon the menif we may call them such-whose fiendish act has brought misery into thousands of hearts.

THE Scottish harvest appears to be as good as the one in Ireland is bad. They have good potatoes, good hay, and a good grain crop. Everything assists to make it a good year for the Scottish farmer, and what with the Agricultural Rating Act still running, the farmer and the laird will have half their rates paid for them by Act of Parliament.

It has been a street rumor for a few days back that Sir Francis Smith, of Toronto, is to be a director on the board of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. If this be a fact, as we have every reason to believe, the R. & O. N. has been fortunate in thus securing one of the brightest commercial minds in the Dominica as one of its advisers.

THE Toronto Globe is raising quite a rumpus because Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, has declared that Catholics should not attend services in Protestant churches. Our Queen City contemporary should not get excited. This advice has been promulgated years ago, and the worthy Archbishop's utterance is merely a reiteration of what has often been said before.

RAILWAY disasters have been quite frequent recently, and lives have been lost in great numbers. They prove be gond a doubt that, despite all the ingenuity of man, accidents will happen. and we should be prepared for them. They also emphasize the fact that the rear cars of a train are the safest to travel in.

WE would more particularly call the attention of our readers to the letter from our Irish correspondent this week. Its review of the present state of wealth and taxation in the grand old land is a terrible arraignment of England's policy. also most encouraging, outside the Order It may be dry reading to some, but to a deep interest has been awakened in the true lover of his country it will afford abundant food for reflection.

> It seems there is no necessity for excitement just yet over the proposed to him afterwards. If people would only changes in the Civic Charter. The law- reflect that a tramp is or was a man once yers will not be in a position to lay the draft before the Council in time tor the | restore the tramp to society than by any meeting of the Legislature. On the whole, a little sober second thought on the part of these learned gentlemen will do no harm.

THE opening up of the Drummond County Railway was quite an event, and, from all accounts, gave our esteemed friend the Daily Witness a chance for a graphic article on the temperance question, which, strangely, it failed to grasp-We sincerely hope there was nothing internally wrong with its representative.

A story comes from Havana that an Englishman, and a newspaper correspondent at that, named Hughes, has been persecuted and virtually allowed to starve to death on the streets of that city. This may make another knot in the already complicated Cuban trouble.

THE pilgrimage of Irish Americans to Ireland, to assist at the commemoration services in connection with the celebration of the '98 centennial, will sail on July 4. The executive committee, at a recent meeting held at New York, unanimously decided upon this date.

Miss Willard's Toronto address con ained some salient points, but it was largely sensational and unwomanly. Woman's mission is to do good, and she can do it most effectively in a quiet

The reigning fashion at present among prospective Benedicts seems to be the plug hat. Last Sunday was apparently selected as an opportune time for these aspirants to inaugurate the custom.

THE population of the British Empire is placed at 208,000,000. Canada does not form one-fortieth of this, and yet she is an important member of the Empire. There are not very many of us, but we are made of good material.

As the boys say, Ottawa College didn't do a thing to Montreal last Saturday at Montreal birth, and loyal in disposition, we might be really glad.

RANDOM NOTES.

"Municipal Ownership" is one of the burning topics of the to-day political economist. It would seem that there is a general idea that in this particular branch of social science England is far in advance of the United States, but this is not a fact. So far as can be ascertained both are on a par in this respect and that the great example set by England is not borne out by the facts of the case. In this as in many other questions of public dispute a few individual instances are made to do duty for a whole army of argument. Up to 1894 there was quite a fever of excitement in favor of this idea and Glasgow and Birmingham were cited as startling examples of the success of this municipal accialistic idea. It is possible that in these two cities the acme of success may have been obtained, but it is nevertheless true that the municipalities of England, ruled generally by hard-headed men of business, look askance at the movement and prefer letting matters remain in statu quo. London's supply of water depends on private corporations, as well as Bristol, Newcastle-on-Type and Norwich. In the United Kingdom, according to the latest statistics, there are 203 gasworks owned by municipalities as against 429 owned by private concerns. London, Liverpool, Dublin, Newcastle and a large number of other important cities have not yet municipalized their gasworks. The results of investigation into municipally owned electric lighting plant, tram and electric motor systems in the United Kingdom does not show very much in favor of this new proposition in social economy.

TREATMENT OF TRAMPS.

The tramp family is a peculiar one, and, to my mind, one which is not treated with that consideration its position in our social conditions deserve. Now. there are various kinds of tramps, but all the same they are men, human beings, with instincts like our own and with feelings which, however latent in some of these unfortunate, still bring with the capacity to suffer pain and sorrow. People say there should be no tramps. The people who say this are generally well fed, oily looking speci-mens of mankind who, having turned into themselves all their milk of human kindness, have none to spare for their fellows. "How to climinate the tram," is the title of a paper by a learned Chicago professor, one Dr. Bayard Holmes, and professor like, he starts right away to dissect the genus tramp, separate him into classes, put him under the microscope, and having thus scientifically handled him with X rays and what not, calmly leaves him where he was before. We do not like to be rude, but we have too much of this scientific clap-trap. A friend of ours was approached by a beggar not so long ago and asked for a half dime. The friend gave him a lecture on the error of his ways only to be met with the reply: "Talk is cheap but it takes money to buy food." That is the trouble, too much talk. Let the hand help the man; talk and that it is ill preaching to an empty stomach, then more could be done to other process. There are many things in Dr. Holmes' paper which it would be well to study, but first of all let the stu-dent practice charity. Let the tramp be dirty, intoxicated or in any other low condition, if he addresses you civilly answer him in the same fashion. If, although under the influence of fire-water, he asks you for money for food and you can spare five cents give it to him How do you know but that he really wants it for that purpose. A man can always get liquor where he cannot get food.

Mr. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, whose death was reported last week, delivered an address some time ago before the students of the Cornell University, and in speaking of journalism, said:

"There is one point more, with which I will close. The value of the free press is not now sufficiently appreciated in this country. It is only some particular circumstance, some unusual occurrence, that can make it rise clearly before the eyes of us all. I don't know that I can state it with sufficient distinctness, but in my judgment the highest function of the press is that at last it forms the barrier which stands befinal tween the people and any gross wrong that may be attempted by a dominant party or by a ruling public favorite. If such a circumstance should ever happen, and God grant that it may not, the mission of the press, lifting its voice in defense of the constitution and in defense of the spirit of liberty, will be recognized, and the free press will be appreciated as the defender of the public welfare, of the constitution, and of liberty

If Catholic readers would substitute the word "Catholic" for that of "free" wherever it occurs in the above extract from the late Mr. Dana's remarks, they would then perhaps to fully alive to the necessity of maintaining at any cost the Catholic press.

An English law paper is indignan that Cardinal Vaughan should act as arbitrator in the dispute between employed and employers in connection with the Engineers strike. It talks of a Jesuitical plot and all that kind of rubbish. The silly critic is being overwhelmed with ridicule, and thus has furnished the weapon with which he is being punished.

Step by step, to use a Plimmerized exression, the Anglican Church of Great Britain is being gradually Romanized. football; 35 to 6. If we were not of The latest adaptation is in London; For years the Catholic judges and Catholic members of the Bar have attended Mess:

On the first day of the legal year at the Sardinian Oliapel in Lincoln Inna Fields, just behind the Law Courts: 'A similar custom is observed in Paris, and now in duties which the city itself should per cations for the vacant position from nowater duties which the city itself should per cations for the vacant position from nowater duties which the city itself should per cations for the vacant position from nowater duties which the city itself should per cations for the vacant position from nowater duties which the city itself should per cations for the vacant position from nowater duties which the city itself should per cations for the vacant position from nowater distillustrated in this part of building the Position of direct matters and their striking employes. As matters of the worthy of note that not less than just be distillustrated in this part of building the Positions for the vacant matters. As imiliar of the vacant matters of the vacant matters of the vacant matters of the vacant matters of the vacant matters. The results were the vacant matters of the vacant ma

are to attend Westminster Abbey in state on that day also, and it is added that members or Bar officers of the Courts, and other persons connected with the law, are expected to be present in their official costumes.

Queen Victoria, it would appear from letters written to the late Lord Tennyson and afterwards published in his memoirs by his son, has always been a strong opponent of Home Rule for Ireland. Her Majesty has never cared for Ireland apart from the fact that it was the heat recruiting ground for the army, and in point of fact it is probable that her feelings were simply the outcome of the political idea that by making the Irish unhappy at home was the best method to drive them to fight under her banners. It is well known that the Jew D'Israeli hated the Catholic Church and the Irish Catholics particularly with a bitter and unrelenting hate. It was bred in the bone, for his father was equally an enemy of our faith. In the only book that the elder D'Israeli published which has acquired a firm hold among the Englishes classics, we refer to his Curiosities of Literature, the pages which deal with the Catholic Church bristle with bigotry and malice.

D'Israeli the younger was the close adviser of the Queen even when the voice of the English people had declared him unworthy of their confidence. It is not therefore to be wondered at that with his specious reasoning and sophistical arguments he should have instilled into the mind of the Queen the poist n of his own hatred to Ireland.

President Thomas L. James, of the Lincoln National Bank in New York, speaking of priests and other ministers in regard to their ability to transact business, says: "We have among our depositors a large number of clergymen, and I am free to say that they are about the best business men that I have ever known. You ordinarily call a man who is intelligent, methodical and prompt, a good business man. Our ministerial depositors are more than methodical and prompt. They are clever and sharp especially in the keeping of accounts. I do not wish to make any exceptions in my general characterization of clergymen as good business men, but I will say that the Roman Catholic clergymen -those that I have met-are remarkably able business men. They seem to be especially trained that way. The averge clergyman of any denomination, however, can hold his own with the average business man. A clergyman of the present day cannot afford to be slipshod or negligent in worldly affairs.

T. V. Powderly, the whilom leader of the Knights of Labor, and now Commissioner General of immigration, has declared that he draws the line at Anarchists. "It shall be my aim," he writes to a friend, "to keep out every unworthy person and to cause Europe to take charge of her own Anarchists."

It is said that the Scotch are great travellers, but here is a little eight yearold Irish girl, May Hasty, of Irishtown, Co. Mayo, who has made a trip all alone from her home to Sheepshead Bay without chaperon or guardian. Of course there were kind-hearted women fellow passengers who helped the little one on her long voyage to the New World.

Sir Nicholas O'Connor, English Am bassador to Russia, is an Irishman and a Catholic. He is now on long leave of absence. The representative of England at the Russian Court must be a man of the highest diplomatic attainments. Russian diplomacy cannot be kept track of by representatives of mediocre intelligence. When John Bull wants any thing good he goes to Ireland for it.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSO-CIATION.

The musical and dramatic sections of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benevolent Association, assisted by some of Montreal's favorite amateur talent, intend giving an entertainment on Monday (Hallow'en), Nov. 1st, in their hall, on Dupre street. The dramatic section will produce Pilgrim's oneact comedy, "The Limerick Boy," with the following members in the cast:— Paddy Miles, Mr. J. J. McLean; Dr. Coates, Mr. M. J. Power; Reuben, Mr. J. E. Slattery; Job. Mr. G. Morgan; Mrs. Fidget, Mr. T. J. Grant; Jane Fidget, Mr. J. Foley. "The Limerick Boy" is spoken of as a comedy very much above the average, and will certainly afford the members taking part an op-portunity of displaying their versatile abilities. Of the musical part of the programme, the names of the following ladies and gentlemen is an assurance that their respective parts will be rendered, as on all tormer occasions, in a most satisfactory manner: - Miss M. Talbot, Miss Lang, Miss Grant, Mr. Lang, Mr. G. F. Jones, Messrs. Lyons and McCrae and Mr. Kennedy. It is to be hoped that the enterprise of the Young Irishmen's Association will be appreciated and their entertainment will be a grand

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

On Sunday next, Oct. 31st, Mr. William Sullivan, the well-known violinist, will play Beethoven' "Romanzo," Opus 40, at Grand Mass, with organ accompaniment by Mr. P. J. Shea, organist of the church.

The attention of our readers is called to the generous and bona fide offer, made by the Co-operative Funeral Expense Society, to the readers of the TRUE WITNESS, whose advertisement appears in our columns. The financial standing of the company, as well as the gentlemen identified with the enterprise, is a guarantee that every engagement entered into will be carried out in a most satis-factory manner. The successful man-agement of the Co-operative Funeral

MOTHER ST. URSULE

Calebrates the Seventieth Year of Membership in the Order of the Congragation of Notre Dame.

in Interesting Sketch of Her Career-The fir at strid a of Progress Made By the Institution During Her Asses ciation With It-Series of Congratulatery Address a Presented to the Yezerable Nun.

Among the many memorable events connected with the foundation and hietory of the Sisters of the Congregation of honor of the venerable Mother Sainte Ursule will hold a prominent place Seventy years ago, the now octogenarian Sister pronounced her religious vows, and on Tuesday last, 19th inst., this notable anniversary was celebrated with all possible solemnity.

Such an extraordinary event left the good Sisters at a loss to know what programme should be adopted, for none of the present generation could remember a precedent to be used as a guide. However, the love, respect and esteem of the whole community for the veteran member of the Order, who has been their model for nearly three-quarters of a century, soon solved the problem, and the celebration was equal to the occasion.

In the morning a solemn Mass was chanted in the old convent chapel, Very Rev. Canon Racicot, Vicar General and Administrator of the diocese, officiating. Besides several priests, there were present representatives from all the establishments of the Order in the city and vicinity, and canticles and hymns appropriste to the occasion were rendered with devotional effect by the choir of the Community.

After breakfast, the Rev. Vicas General presented his respects to the Venerable Sater in the presence of the whole Community. He referred in feeling terms to her life long services in the education of young girls, and after congratulating ner for having attained such a good old age, expressed the hope that Providence would preserve her for many more years to the love and affection of her younger

For the afternoon, two special entertainments took place. One was of a strictly private nature, only the members of the Order being present, and consisted in the presentation of addresses by the nuns and novices, the render ng of vocal and instrumental music, specially prepared for the occasion, and familiar talk over sweet reminiscences of the past.

Snortly afterwards another seance was given by the pupils of several of the city educational establishments, including Villa Maria, Mount St. Mary's, St Pat rick's Academy, Bourgeois Academy, Notre Dame Academy, and a select programe was gone through, the young pupils feeling happy to join with their teachers in doing honor to the venerable

During the rest of the afternoon, Sister Ste. Uranie received a large number of visitors, including delegates from all the rengicus orders, members of the clergy, former pupils, as many as three generations being represented in some instances, and also a large number of prominent citizens. A few biographical notes on this famous Sister will no doubt be of interest to the readers of the TRUB WITNESS.

Sister Ste. Ursule was born in Quebec in 1809 and is now in the 89th year of her age. Her family name was Mary Gibson, and her father and mother came from Scotland. Like many other British subjects, Mr. Gibson had decided, some years after the conquest, to come and settle in the new British possession and invest some capital in Canadian trade. He was a merchant, and upon arriving in Quebec, had leased from the Sisters of the Congregation a portion of the premises occupied by them as an educational establishment in the lower town. The relations between the merchant's family and his Sister neighbors were not only friendly, but soon developed into mutual deep affection, and although Mr. and Mrs. Gibson were both Protestants, their respect for and confidence in the nuns knew no limit. This feeling became to intense that, a few years later, when on her death-bed, Mrs Gibson declared it to be her express wish that her three having consented to accept the charge, the three children were taken into the convent, young Mary being then only four years old. The three little girls were soon after sent to receive their edution at the head Convent in Montreal, and, as might be expected, the pure Christian atmosphere in which they lived soon rendered them worthy to enter the bosom of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. More than that, Divine Providence had special reserves on the three young sisters, for, after completing their education, the two eldest entered the Hotel Dieu Convent, where they died some years ago, after finishing a most useful and saintly career, while the youngest, Mary, never left her dear home in the Congregation of Notre Dame where she pronounced her final yows as a nun in 1207 vows as a nun, in 1827.

Although Mother Ste. Ursule's career as a nun covers a period of 70 years only, still the peculiar circumstances which brought her to the convent at the early age of four brings out the unprecedented fact that eighty-four years of her life have been passed in the nunnery.

During the first twenty-five years of

her life as a nun, Sister Ste. Ursule was employed as teacher in different establishments of the Order throughout the country. From the year 1852 to 1864, she acted as local superiores in different missions. In 1864, she was elected Bu-

was appointed one of the provincial This responsible position she held until last spring, making regular visits to different missions as far away as the Maritime Provinces, Since May last, the convent authorities have deemed it advisable not to give any epecial charge to the venerable Sister, notwithstanding her desire, so as to give her an opportunity to take a well-deserved rest. However, Sister Ste. Ursule will not remain idle and she is presently busily engaged writing out her memoirs, which will be most interesting and useful for the future generation.

Such has been the career of this extraordinary woman, who, for so many years, devoted her life and energy to the raining of several generations of Chrisian mothers. By her long career Mother Ste. Ursule forms the third link between the present generation and the illustrious Mother Bourgeoys.foundress of the Order, for another old nun who was Notre Dame, the recent celebration in still alive when Sister Ste. Uraule enter ed the convent had herself seen and known some of the Sisters who had been contemporaries of Sister Bourgeois her-

self. The literary merits of Sister Ste. Ursule are an open secret for all those who know her, and an American Bishop with whom she corresponded some years ago had no hesitation to declare that he preferred her epistolary style to even that of Madame de Lévigné herself. It is needless to add that the good Sister is equally proficient in both languages.

The writer of this article recently had the privilege of an interview with the venerable nun, and notwithstanding all that had been said to him, he must admit his surprise and astonishment in finding so much health, vigor and energy, both mentally and physically, in a person so far advanced in years and having turnished such a laborious career. Her general appearance at once betrays her Scotch origin, and her fine complexion and still rosy cheeks would indicate a well preserved woman of about 60 years. Her hearing and eyesight are periect and her limbs are troubled with no pain whatever. Her conversation is bright gad her memory is perfect. To all questions put to her, she replied with extreme kindness, drawing a line. however, when the answer might possibly make a point in her favor, and on such topics information must necessarily be sought elsewhere. It was most inter esting to hear her speak of old Mentreal of 80 years ago as compared with our present metropolis. She worshipped in deavors to interest all Catholics in its the old church of Notre Dame and was work and its aims. History is not a present at the laving of the cornerstone of the present church, and man, woman or child, and the when she arrived from Quebec the Sisters still occupied the premises built by Sister Bourgeois her self. When Mother Ste. Ursule made her vows, the Sisters of the Congregation were about eighty in number, and they are now 1,100. With the exception of a very few schools kept by ladies, the Sisters of the Congregation had, in those days, the full charge of the education of all the Catholic girls in the city. The general training was then purely elementary, but Sister Ste. Uraule says that it was sound, and the girls had a good course of grammar. The good Sister witnessed and took part in the gradual introduction of accessory forms of edu-Mother Ste. Ursule takes pride in the silver cross that hangs on her breast and says acceprophesies heard in earlier years

which has now been in use for a period ir in one of the most enthusiastic and of 140 years. It comes from a former clear headed of students of history, has Sister Ste. Ursule, who trained the opened my eyes to the value of such period of 70 years.

Since the foundation of the Order, three of the Sisters have covered the extraordinary period of 70 years of profession, but while the two others barely reached that term, the indications are that the wishes of the community that good Mother Ste. Ursule may see the 20th century may be realized, Ad multos annos!

The Burial of the Dead.

The burial of the dead with religious ceremony is universal and Christian. Those who have been dear to us, and to whom we are indebted in many ways deserve our respect and our remembrance, and when the moment of final separation comes, and all that is mortal is to be carried to its last resting place, we consider it our duty to have it done in as becoming a manner as possible. In our days the most humble, the most modest, have within their power the means to surround the last ceremony with nomp and aplendor, without incurring debt, without asking favors. Among the numerous benefit societies in our midst, there is one unique in its way and that deserves more than a passing young daughters should be placed under the exclusive charge of the Sisters of the Congregation. This wish also met with the views of the father, and the Sisters sure you against death, but it can at least insure you are spectable burial after death neral Expense Society. It cannot insure and for a very small yearly payment, based on the insurance plan. Death is no respecter of persons, and it generates ally comes when we are least prepared to meet the expenses it incurs, and the consequences are that we get into debt and then begins the hardship. Now comes in the assistance we want and have been looking for, and The Co-operative Funeral Expense Society furnishes that in the most splendid manner, and for such a small yearly payment that no one is too poor to take advantage of it, and bear in mind there is no distinction, for poor and rich have the same treatment. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000, and when we consider the wealthy and influential names on its stock sheet, it is another proof of its sound basis and that everything will be carried out in a most satisfactory and business-like manner. The central office of the company is at 1725 St. Catherine street. Scientific embalming a spe-cialty. Bodies prepared and shipped away and all classes of funerals outside of our subscribers done at reasonable rates to utilize our large and expensive

equipment. ST. ANN'S CLOSING CONCERT.

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OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The Aftermath of the Holiday Season.

The American Historical Society And Its Plans for the Year - Sooks That May Be Expected - The Work of Catholic Writers.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

FHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1897, More than half the delight of a cummer vacation comes from the talking over of the "good times," and more than having something to impart that is quite new to our every day associates. It is well for the different members of a liverance in time of trouble is always a family-if they are of age and capable new miracle that rebukes doubt and of taking care of themselves-to take their holiday pleasures for a short time in different places. Comparing notes and relating little incidents that occurred when they were apart will help to brighten many quiet and sometimes weary hours of the winter. Winter has not yet shown its chill and sombre countenance, but many of us have not waited for his coming to open our budget. Already those who could not get away are well up in the delightful and innocent gossip of the Summer Schools, and it is the usual thing to hear that the fortunate visitors to the shores of Lake Champlain "never had such a perfectly delightful time." People of the most opposite tastes and of various degrees of intellectual culture appear to agree for once, and, in truth, everything that crops out in the course of conversation emphasizes the pleasant side of the question. It must indeed have been de-

The American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia has begun a new year of pleasant and editying meetings of a somewhat social nature with a short course of lectures, neither too deep nor too dense for appreciation by the members. The Society is thoroughly in earnest and never loses heart in its enstudy beyond the ability of any fact that we are, each and all of us, responsible for the true story of our own times being handed down to those who shall follow us, ought to be duly and thoroughly impressed upon every one whom we may influence. A knowledge of the past is really of far more importance than it usually appears to the active and ambitious man or woman of the present only. "What has been may be," and, indeed, far oftener the correct running of that sentence is found in the words: "What has here, shall be." These who have studied history and thought of its lights and susdows as they have been brought out, is no unreliable propnet of the future, well knowing that "history doth but re-neat itself." The wonderful fulfilment of present one and was herself a nun for a judices. In the face of unbelief and preparied of 70 years. against him, that man spoke out in warning, spite of all it cost him. Those who heard him have come to speak to each other of his words with awe, so they have gradually come to be the actual truth with the passage of years. Yet, it was only his knowledge of the past that revealed to him whither the events of his day were tending. Widen and deepen the study of history, and carefully pass on to the next generation all

> "Of making books there is no end" we have long known. There are whispers full of meaning all around us, but the time to speak out has not yet come. The little folks are to be pleasantly provided for, at least, for Marion Brunowe has a new volume in the hands of Benziger, and all the little folks like her books Indeed, they do not quite outgrow that liking when they leave off being little folks. Dr. Egan, too, -who has been a good friend to the boys,—is to add a sequel to "Jasper Thorne," I hear, and very glad I am to hear it. Of books for the older members of the family cannot speak with certainty this week. For my own reading I have had to pursue a new line upon which depended certain work I was doing, and which has given me several new thoughts. With all due deference to those who teach us and advise us as to the best kind of reading for our own spiritual growth, it seems to me we do not hear as much as we might about the founders of the more recently organized religious orders. And, yet, there is no reading I have ever done that

that you know of your own.

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ton, Ontario. Remember

of the Good Shepherd, of Angers, in France—Mother Mary, of St. Euphrasis Pelletier. She belongs to our own century, and her story to wonderful in its faith, and its self-sacrifice and its success. What she did appeals to each of us with encouragement and with reproach, for we might imitate and we do not. Then, there is the life of Maten Baret. of the S.cred H art, and the story of the founding of the Sisters of Mercy, and their lovely "Annals," with many more, known only, as a general thing, to the daughters who are following in their footsteps in their believed orders. The older saints still and ferever teach us what to toink and what to reel, but these holy we men and mighty and holy men half the benefit we receive from change who are nearer to our daily life spur us of air and scene may be credited to the on to do what we can in the time that invigorating and healthy excitement of is ruled by the same conditions. And they teach us over and over again that

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

ST. GABRIEL WARD.

the arm of the Lord is not shortened,'

for their success is all His, and their de-

Mr. D nis Tausey Constats to be the Standard Bearer of the Euglish-Meaking Catholica.

Perseverance seems to be a trait of character among the electors of St. Gabriel Ward, at least in the ranks of the majority of the English speaking Catholics, as the result of the series of meetings held during the past three weeks is that Mr. Denis Tausey, who has already had many years of experience in connection with civic matters, has finally consented to be a candidate for the district at the approaching municipal elections.

At the second meeting, held about a week ago, Mr. Tansey was selected as the standard-bearer of the English-speaking Catholics and a deputation was appointed to convey to him the decision of the meeting. When the deputation waited on Mr. Tansey he asked for a few days to consider the matter. At the expiration of the delay he addressed a letter to the chairman of the delegation expressing deep regret that owing to a recent prolonged attack of illness he could not incur the risks associated with an elec-

toral campaign during the winter season, The chairman was not satisfied with the reply, and set to work to increase the number of electors forming the deputation. On Monday evening last nearly one hundred electors proceeded to the residence of Mr. Tansey, and after giving him the assurance of their hearty co-operation, as well as promising to re-lieve him of the onerous task of conducting the campaign, he consented to accept the candidature.

On the occasion of the last election in which Mr. Tansey was the opponent of Ald. Turner he was only defeated by seven votes.

There is quite a change of sentiment among the electors since that time, and residents who are familiar with the district have no hesitation in stating that Mr. Tansey will be returned with a reapretable majority.

Secular Schools.

Very Rev. Father Peter Hickey, O.S.F., in a recent sermon in Stratford, England, spoke on the subject of non-Catholic schools. Among other things he said:-

W have made our choice and chosen our standard. We have taken upon ourselves the obligation as Christians to follow our Divine Master, to fight and make war against everything that is opposed to our standard, which is the cross.

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seemed fuller of practical lessons for us | and the sign meets our gaze at every of to day than the life of the foundress of turning of the day. When we come to the Congregation of Our Lady of Charity church our first impulse is to look at the church our first impulse is to look at the tabernacle where we know dwells the Master whom we have chosen to follow. We come in from the busy world outside -a world which strives by every artifice to draw you away, and to spoil your soul for higher service. Coming into the house of God, do we leave the sinful world without? When you look at the tabernacle you see the crucifix. That crucifix is not set there as an empty sign. It is there as a model. It is there that you may regulate your lives according to it The Church, wishing to keep Jesus before the eyes of the faithful, se-

where His boundless love and His ARDENT DESIRE FOR SUEFERING are made manifest. She places it there

lected that closing scene of His life

high on the altar of our meditation in order that we may ask ourselves whether our lives bear any likeness to that of our Master, for we cannot serve two masters. The life which the crucitix displays is one on which mortification and suffering are plainly stamped. He fived a life of pain and suffering, and He fionshed that life with the crowning mortification of a cruel death. Now, where is the mortideation in our lives. Are we not striving with all our might to make our lives as easy as possible? Do we put ourselves to any inconvenience whatever to follow that example, which as ever to follow that example, which as Christians, we are bound to follow? Naturally man's weakness leads him to seek present pleasures without thinking of the consequences that await sin. But because the law of the Church and the voice of conscience warn him, he is delivered from walking on openly to destruction. It is then that

THE LUKEWARM CHRISTIAN MAKES A COMPROMISE

by striving to serve the world and God, Some there are, but their number is small, who have placed themselves on the right side. They keep up a constant battle with temptation, and if they should be overcome for the moment they repent by a sincere confession, and be gin to fight again. But, on the other hand, there are not a few who have gone over completely into the hands of the g enemy. They were builtized, their souls were stamped with the stamp of Christians, but they neglected prayer, they neglected the excraments of the Church, and they went over, body and roul, to the enemy. Others there are who were sent over - who were driven over. They, too, were baptized, their souls were clothed in sanctifying grace, but their

PARENTS FORGOT THEIR DUTHS

as Catholics, and sent them to non-Catholic and Board Schools, where they were not only not taught their duties to God, but were taught to ridicule the Church and holy things, every scrap of religious feeling and instinct was dried up within their little souls, and now they have denied their faith and boant of it. But there is another kind of Christian who does not belong to either of these. He is the Catholic who goes to Mass, who abstains perhaps on Friday, but, at the same time, is not fighting as a Christian ought to fight. He is serving the world, and gives way to the works which are the fruits of living a life according to the flesh. If he enjoys peace, as seemingly he does, it is the peace gained by slavery-not the peace the result of victory.

NUNNFUNE22

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Society Meetings.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month. at 8 P. W. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

M. SHARKEY, President, 1333 Notre Dame St. J. H. PEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Sceretary, 325 St. Urbain St.

C. M. B A. of Quebec,

C.M.B.A. of Quebec, Branch I,

Moets in Seminary Hall, 1717 Notre Dame street, on the second and fourth Monday of each month, at 8 r M. J. LAPPIN. President: F.C. LAWLOR. Secretary, 93 Shaw street, to whom all communications should be andressed. Delegates to Advisory Board:—J. Lappin. J. Meek, W. J. Innes.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Patrick's Gourt, No. 95, C.O.F.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottswa street, every first and third Monday, at S P.M. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FORBER. Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON, 66 Eleator street.

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IST. PATRICK'S T.A. & B. SOCIETY Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., the second Sunday of each month, at 4:30 P. M. REV. J. A. McCALLEN, S.S., Rev. President, JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President: W. P. DOYLE, Scoretzry, 254 St. Martin street, to whom all communications should be addressed. The Committee of Management meets the first Tuesday of each month at 8 P. M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. John Walsh, J. H. Peeley and William Rawley. JUBILEE SMOKE CONSUMER.

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It appears that the authorities of the Reformatory School, on D.Mon.tigny treet, have placed an order with Mr. Charles Moisan, inventor and patentee of the celebrated Jubilee Smoke Consumer, to have all the boilers of this important institution fitted with his Jubilee Smoke Consumer.

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DIED.

an word and example.

SLOAN-In this city, on October 24th instant, Brotaet McCaffery, wire of John Slozo, native of bunty Fermanagh, Ireland. (The funeral took place from her late residence, 171 Dalhousic street, on Tuesday morning, the 26th instant, at So'clock, to Cote der Neiger Cemetery.) Irish papers please

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207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET,

THE ANNUAL COMPLAINT.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. Again there's sound of scrubbing, Again the floors are bare, And soap and whitewash odors Are floating through the air. There's trouble in the kitchen, Confusion in the hall, For women are housecleaning-They do it every fall.

A chunk of soap and bucket Are surking on the stairs. And woe to weary hubby Who's taken unawares. There's paint in rash profusion, But it is never seen Until the clothes are showing Big stains of brown or green.

Tacks here and there are scattered, And words we can't repeat Are heard when they are sticking In some poor victim's feet. The furniture is shifted To unaccustomed place, And in the dusk it bruises

On clotheslines heavy carpets In dusty silence hang-Put there for worried bubby To pull and turn and bang. In vain he makes excuses, Complaints of pain in head, For they must all be dusted Before he goes to bed.

The unsuspecting face.

There's little time for cooking, And hungry wights must wait In spite of all their protests Against a meal so late.

And should we ask the reason Of anger 'mong the men, We get this explanation-"They're cleaning house again!"

The Fashions.

Now that the trees are beginning to shed their leaves it is time to think again, and it is made of Persian lamb of comfortable garments for autumin wear, tweeds and Meltons, warm serges, and fancy woollens with cloth-like tex ture and silky little designs thrown up and catching the light as only true silk can. As to the modes of making, they are varied indeed. The trimmed skirt apicads this variety all over the gown, whereas last season it was confined to the bodice. We are, however, free from the elaborate skirt trimmings we had begun to dread when once the severity of that part of the costume began to disappear And, above all, the polonaise has stayed away. Here is a matter for gratitude, That awful polonaise! Some of us can study it in photographs of friends and relatives taken early in the eighties, when "draping" the folds of the wretched thing caused many a bitter feud between dressmaker and customer. Failures were so numerous! And as to ruches and frills and bands of braid Fashion has dealt kindly with us and kept all such in strictest moderation. It is true, there are skirts composed of flounces from waist to ankle, but these are few and far between. In spring there may be a fresh invasion of trimmings and frillings, but at the present moment we may be thankful for our immunities, and let the future with its possibilities

bide its time. Tartan capes are all the vogue in Paris, and the prettiest of them fasten in at the waist at the back with a dainty little buckle, which serves as the point of de-parture for a girdle of the tartan which, passing round the waist, fastens in front, keeping the jacket part of the cape close to the figure, protecting it in the most efficient manner. Plain capes are covered with braiding, and though this is often produced by machinery, it has a very handsome and rich effect.

There is a perfect rage for feathers, not only on hats and toques and in boas, but in the structure of capes and collarettes. Long, single feathers are so arranged in perpendicular fashion as to form a cape, the stems starting from the neck, where they are pressed closely together and sewn firmly on a strong foundation. Thence they spread out, growing wider as they descend, and making a covering both warm and light. The stiffness of the stems is too skillully managed to be any hindrance to comfort. The points of them are sewn into a band of stout linen, which forms the under part of a collar, the upper portion of which rises and spreads outward, being filled in with featuer tips.

Pheasants' feathers, too long neglected, are among the novelties of the hour. The lovely colors of them must be seen to be appreciated, after having been thoroughly cleansed and dressed. The original wearers would scarcely recognise them. They are cut and clipped and sewn in long lengths for trimming coats, zouaves, and capes. Burnished until they reflect every ray of light, they form a really beautiful adornment, and one that involves no cruel barbarity, such as is inseparable from wearing ospreys and

Beaver colored velvet hate are much worn. The color goes with almost every thing, and admits of the introduction of the bright tints now so universally adopted in millinery. One of these hats has the velvet covered brim turned sharply up at the left side with a cluster of shaded gold and orange chrysanthemums. A toque composed of the same material has a crown of gold satin thickly besprinkled with jet and orange sequins. A cock's comb frilling of orange velvet trims it at the left side, being held upright by a large paste buckle, the stones in which glitter like real diamonds. For wearing with a crimson cloth cape covered with black braiding there is a crimson velvet toque trimmed with eight or nine black feathers, and quite half a dezen jet buckles beautif fully cut and responsive to every ray of

Fashion is more liberal this season than ever before in the variety of wraps which she offers for our approval. Apparently there is something to suit every style of figure, every lancy; and certainly the problem of selecting a becoming wrap ought to be a simple one with auch a diversity from which to choose its called by confectioners, is useful to There are long and short coats, dolmans, the cook. Any dest handed person can

pelerines, Russian blouse jackets without end, and all sorts and conditions of capes of any length between a shoulder cape and the one which reaches to the finger tips as the arm rests at the side.

Manufacturers report that in the sale of fur garments and fur trimmings already there has been transacted an initial business equal to the entire trade of many former years.

The Roman plaid and stripe craze has reached even the region of neck trimming, and stock collars, flaring bows, rosettes, and scarfs in gorgeous colorings appear among the fancies in the madeup goods departments of all city stores.

The new beautiful tint of Venetian red, like the Neapolitan and royal dyes in blue, is found only in expensive materials that cannot be imitated with any success in inferior textiles

The fur blouse which will usurp the place of both bodice and wrap is one of the leading novelties of the season. There are likewise fancy blouses for very youthful wearers, made of Scotch tar tans and plain vivid reds of many different shades, but somewhat toned in effect by their velvet trimming.

Narrow velvet ribbon still occupies a conspicuous position in the elaboration of many winter gowns On imported mode's for promenade wear, alternate bands of narrow fur and an equal width in velvet ribbon form a rich garniture from the bem to the knees.

A smart little French jacket, made of Neapolitan blue ladies' cloth, is trimmed about the waist with arching rows of black velvet ribbons, put on to simulate a deep corselet. The facings of the very high collars and revers are of Persian patterned brocatelle, closely resembling shaded silk embroideries wrought upon a dark red background. These are bound with the blue cloth, and overlaid with a row of the narrow velvet ribbon. The cutis are finished to match.

Chatelaines with many trinkets, including a purse made of gold rings like chain armor dangling at the side, are in fashion again.

The old fashroned pelerine is in vogue and sable. One very handsome one of lamb, with a high flaring collar, has very long ends decorated lavish; with marten tails. The outlines of the figure and waist are defined in front, and altogether it is a vast improvement, on the

Hair hone cloth is a new material for facing skirts, lining revers, and all other purposes where a little stiffness is re-

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The mourning-like garb so long worn by maids and waitresses is being displaced by pure white gowns. Certainly a fresh white gown, a sheer muslin apron with the folds still in it, and a becoming cap are more appropriate for a wellheated and brilliantly lighted diningroom than the sable, nun like uniform, and such a costume is much more comfortable for the wearer.

Beautiful baskets of quaint shapes, filled with flowers, are decorations now much used for the centre of dining tables. They are without handles, and from among the blossoms in the centre springs a triple ribbon bow gracefully wired. To add to the charm of this decoration little rosettes with ends made of narrower ribbon are often placed so as to peep out here and there from the basket itself.

Many of the hot delicacies that appe upon our menus are best when served in the same dishes that they are cooked in. For this purpose graceful open-work silver frames may be found holding little brown glazed pottery dishes, thus making what would otherwise be an unsightly receptacle a thing of beauty worthy of a prominent place at a handsome table.

Physicians usually snear at the reputed merits of beef tea as an article of invalid diet, and declare that by no ordinary method of manufacturing it is any particular nutriment derived. Beef juice is another matter, and that may be extracted according to the following directions: Have a juicy piece of beef cut one and a half inches thick from the tender part of the round or the rump, taking away all the fat. Heat a fryingpan and rub it lightly with a bit of the fat, just enough to keep the meat from sticking, but leaving, of course, no fat in the pan. Lay the beef on the hot pan, adding a little salt and cutting into it as it heats. Press with a knife and turn over and over, but do not let it cook much. Then take from the fire and press thoroughly in a lemon squeezer.

It is certainly injurious to the teeth to subject them to an extreme of temperature, and, although most persons eat of frozen foods and drink iced water freely, it has become a question whether hot water-so often recommended for dyspeptics as an ante breakfast beveragemay not hurt the teeth. It can, at any rate, do no harm to take it through a tube or a straw.

Lemon and orange jelly are pretty and toothsome served together. Although some cooks make these dishes so stiff with gelatine that they are leathery, it is usually considered really nicer to see a quivering, unformed mass of jelly rather than a moulded form in any device, if the latter calls for that unappetizing thickness of the materials em-

Beautiful portières are made of rich, dark moss green corduroy, with a lining of the old-fashioned green-and black calico, recently revived as cotton print. It is quaint in design and coloring, and has a high, satiny finish that gives it a much handsomer look than is really its due. The possessor of one pair of such curtains herself is unable to decide which side is prettier, the corduroy or

A hot bath is usually rather decried as provocative of colds and other evils. Every one knows of cases of severe illness occurring from exposure to the outer air soon after such ablutions. And yet nothing is more refreshing, as nothing is more harmless, if properly taken. This means that one should use the hot bath, as one does that of very cold water, merely as a plunge, followed by quickand thorough rubbings and massage.

Occasionally the art of "piping," as it

make very pretty ornaments with icing by the aid of no other tools than a small bag of stout paper, such as grocers use. If, in addition to this, a few tubes are employed, and if the worker has any taste whatever in that particular direction, something quite elaborate and intricate may be evolved.

It is possible to have fringed doilies in presentable condition, but napkins and tablecloths that are hemmed are most satisfactory for frequent usage and many washings. A new comb, with coarse teeth, is best to keep the tringe in order, but no care will long pr serve anything so delicate. Therefore, those who admire the pretty fringed table-linen in its first estate should consider its perishable qualities.

A SCIENTIST SAVED.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

HIS MANY DUTIES CAUSED HIS HEALTH TO BREAK DOWN-DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILIS RESTORE HIM TO ACTIVITY.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

The Hartsville College, situated at Harlsville, Indiana, was founded years ago in the interest of the United Brethren Church, when the State was mostly wilderness, and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world.



A reporter recently called at this famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the President, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. To-day he was apparently in the best of health. In response to an enquiry the professor said:

"Oh, yee, I sm much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health, but my recovery was brought about in

rather a peculiar way."
"Tell me about it," said the reporter. "Well, to begin at the beginning," said the professor, "I studied too hard when at school, endeavoring to educate myself for the profession. After completing the common course I came here, and graduated from the theological course. I entered the ministry and accepted the charge of a United Brethren church at a small place in Kent County, Mich. Bring of an ambitious nature, I applied myself diligently to my work and studies. In time I noticed that my health was failing. My trouble was indigestion, and this with other troubles brought on ner-

"My physician prescribed for me for sometime, and adviced me to try a change of climate. I did as he requested and was some improved. Soon after, I came here as professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for a while my health was better. but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally, I was able to return to my duties. In the spring of 1896 I was elected president of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefitted him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them.

The first box helped me. and the second gave great relief, such as I had never experienced from the treatment of the medicine I was entirely cured. Tosimilar sufferers and over-worked people.

moment, if it ever comes, wherein I that the law may allow me the other

hour above the horizon and I already testamentary affairs, and the will ends: shiver in the winds from the cave of "Lastly, I desire to set forth that I death, how happy I shall be for this one forgive with all my heart all such perblossom of the long vine of my years! sons wh may have offended me or who Happy in knowing that in the sun and the dew it may develop into the fruit of me, and also I earnestly beg everyone to which many shall eat and be glad!grant me their entire forgiveness, beof my having given any offence or caused my employees and attendants, they may grant me their pardon and pray God for the eternal rest of my soul.'

A ROYAL WILL.

The Downger Duch as De Monta saier' Last Wiscos-Generous Gifts to Catholic Institutions.

Birch Arnold.

The will of her Royal Highness the Most Serene Infanta of Spain, Dona Maria Louisa Fernande de Borbon-y Bor bon, Dowager Duchess de Montpensier (daughter of King Ferdinand VII. of Spain), and sister of Queen Isabella II of Spain, who died at her Palace of San Telmo, in Seville, on the 1st of February last, aged 55 years, and whose personal estate in the United Kingdom is valued at £65 023, bears date the 25th February, 1802, with a codicil and second holograph will onted the 20th June, 1803. The will replied: "Take me to the courts and

Christian, and I believe in all the Mysteries and Sacraments which our Holy Mother Church believes in and acknowledges, and I declare that I shall die in that belief." The Duchess prohibited the embalming of her body, and ordered that it should be shrouded in the habit of St. Francis, barefooted and with sandals, and taken to the Royal Monastery of San Lorenzo in the Escursal, in order to be buried in the Pantheon. She ordered that her obsequies should be simple and humbl, and that the money which would otherwise have been expended upon them should be devoted to Masses for the repose of her soul. The will continues: "I order that my excouters shall remit as soon as possible to our Most Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. the sum of 5,000 peactas as a very small remembrance of her who during her life has been his most devout admirer and daughter, and I ask the said Most Holy Father of his kindness to deign to apply one Mass for the eternal rest of my soul. I also direct my executors to pay the customary alms for the pious work of the Holy Places of Jerusalem. They are to distribute 125. 000 pesetus amongst the most necessit leans more to public than to reformative measures, so long will the present poorest convents, preference being given inhumane and unsatisfactory conditions the Conciliar Seminary of Serville be in-vested in paper of the public debt, and the duration of these scholarships shall be as long as the said seminary is in existence. Afterwards the invested capital shall pass to her heirs, as also in the production of a Josef Helt.—Civil the duration of these scholarships shall the event of the Government probibiting these foundations, or attempt ing to take charge of or interfere in the same. The appointment of the parties interested studying for the ecclesiastical profession, and who hold the said scholarships, shall appertain to her children, the Comtesse de Pari and Don Alfonso de Borbon y-Borbon with the approval of the Archbishop of Seville, or the Vicar, should the seat be vacant. Having given part of the garden of the Palace of San Telmo as a park and recreation ground for the inhabitants of Seville, where she had resided for so many years, as a remembrance of her and as a token of her love, the Duchess left her palace of San Telmo and its any physician. After using six boxes of garden to the Archbishop of Seville for the medicine I was entirely cured. To the use of the Seminary. After menday I am perfectly well I feel better tioning other bequests, the will conand stronger than for years. I certainly tinues: "I hope my children will rerecommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to spect everything I have directed, but if either of them by ill advice should in the least oppose my wish, by that sole act it Oh, how I shall thank God for that shall be understood that I benefit in all know the voice of my soul has found child who respects and regards my distbose who will listen! How happy, positions." The Duchess prohibits the

FOR Has your doctor failed to cure you? Does your weakness grow worse and worse all the time? Are you longing for a means of relief from those pains which afflict you daily? I have a

"Home not fail. WEAK Treatment" for your weakness which will It is prepared with a view to the manifold not fail. WEHA It is prepared with a view to the main.

needs of the female sex, when suffering from the various phases of lungs, etc.

592167—Edward A. Potter, Toronto, Canada, tufting machine.

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

Address: MRS. E. WOODS,

578 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

even though the sun be less than an judicial authority to intervene in her may have done any act prejudicial to cause, although I have no remembrance any harm, I wish to record this request in testimony of humility, in order that in the event of my having unwittingly caused any pain to any person, including

SEE THAT LINE

It's the wash, outearly, done quickly, cleanly, white.

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SURPRISE SOAP

with power to clean with out too hard rubbing, with

out injury to fabrics.

SURPRISE is the name. don't forget it.

The Effect of Fifty Years Impri.onment.

It is not often we get such an object lesson depicting the results of the present day prison system as that which occurred a short while ago at the prison of Pankrez Bohemia. A prisoner named Josef Hell celebrated his fiftieth year's imprisonment, and when the director asked him what small treat he would like in commemoration of the went he

like in commemoration of the went he reglied: "Take me to the courts and lot me so a smoother men sentenced."

This was the effect which fifty years of imprisonment had on this convict, with the one fools name. His only desire was to see others who were about to undergo similar treatment to that which he himself had endured for so long. Such a reply would surely indicate that the maker thereof more nearly approximate. maker thereof more nearly approximated to some non hum in stage of existence than to the one of which he was estens-

ibly a member The foremost nations of the world are certainly coking an extraordinary long time to evolve a prison system which, instead of producing beings like dosef Hell, shall turn out men and women who are a thousand-fold more human who are a thousant-told more human E. Robert.
Saddier's Edition of Nugent's French and English.
English and French Dictionary with pronuncia institution. This can be done. So long as a human being is not absolutely a ulless there is always hope for him. The divine spark can always, by the right treatment, be made to burn so brigadly as to transform the whole character.

It cannot be denied that in this direct tion we are certainly travelling, but we are progressing so slowly that, to those impatient for radical reforms, we hardly seem to be moving at all. So long, however, as the prison system of the world leans more to puvitive than to reformsto the Little Sisters of the Poor in the continue to testily both to our lack of Calle Oriente and to the Sisters of the belief in the possibility of transforming Cross." The Duchess directs that the a criminal into a presentable human necessary sum for providing for the being and to the length of time it takes maintenance of three scholarships in to permeate society with ideas whose

> very distant future, make impossible Service Review, London, Eng.

DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE.

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

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week by the United States Government to Canadian Inventors. This report is prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, 185 St. James street, Montreal. 592216-John Bennet et al, Lyndhurst,

Canada, churn. 592138—William A. D. Graham, Owen Sound, Canada, pneumatic tire 591843—Byron W. Kellog, Vernonville,

Canada, sleigh-knee. 592154—Daniel B. Marsh, Blackheath

Boutet, Quebec, Canada, leather measur-

ing machine. THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA,

1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2,000. Tickets 10 cents.

A clergyman was very anxious to introduce some hymn-books into the church, and arranged with the clerk that the latter was to give out the notice im-mediately after the sermon. The cierk, however, had a notice of his own to give out with reference to the baptism of infants. At the close of the sermon he arose and announced that "all those who

have children whom they wish to have baptised, please send their names at once to the clerk." The clergy man, who was stone deaf, assumed that the clerk was giving out the hymn book notice, and immediately arese and said—"And I would say, for the henefit of those who haven't any, that they may be had at the vestry any day from three to four o'clock; the ordinary little ones at one shilling each, and epocial ones with red backs at one shilling and fourpence."

Coughs, colds, pneumonia and fevers may be prevented by keeping the blood pure and the system toned up with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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IT PITS ANY STOVE. GEO. W. REED.

AGENT. 783 & 785 CRAIG STREET There's a spot upon one corner—Blood, perhaps; who is to tell? For this poor, filthy scrap some soul May have been doomed to hell! Some hand all red with murder May have held it e'en to-day-It may be full of deadly germs, Who shall presume to say?

in lancy I can see it On its travels through the land; Now held by dainty fingers, Now in some grimy hand-Last week owned by some fallen wretch Pah: vile, dishonored thing— yet men will fight and die for it, And constitute it king!

Taugh! Torn, dishonered, soiled and rank, I cast it hence—but stay!

guess I'll grab it up again, Let it be blown away! Oh, filthy scrap, all stained with blood. I wish that I knew how I might get forty thousand such Abominations now!

He was tall, dark and to my taste, absolutely charming.

Last evening for the first time we walked in the winding alley of the park; the straight avenue which stretched itself under the windows of the house had been until now the only witness to our confidences; I loved dearly this avenue with its great oak trees placed at regular distances apart, the benches for talking quite at one's ease, the green grass all around and beyond. When one wandered off a bit the buge window panes, which seemed by the light of the setting sun great wide open eyes, all smiling at our happiness.

"Walk along the avenue with Monsieur de Valente, Angele," my mother had said to me at the beginning of our engagement. "The alleys of the park are altogether too damp."

That evening, however, my head was turned and something tugged at my heart strings-he was to leave the next day to hunt up some paper necessary to our marriage.

Eight days without seeing him! How sould I live? And he taking advantage of my trouble made me turn into the damp alley, which, by the way, in spite of its bad reputation seemed to me as dry as possible.

"My Angele, you are not going to for get me during these eight days?"

"Forget you! Ah!"
I would have lifted my eyes to take Heaven as a witness that such a thing could never happen if he had not held them tightly clasped in his own. It is not my habit to lose myself in sentimental protestations, my vivacity for bids it, and this time not more than at others did I play my nature false. "Racul, you love me do you not?

Well, then, I wish to tell you all my faults. I shall be more tranquil if you know them beforehand. You would see them sooner or later; so listen! I am very wilful. I will not yield to youyou may as well make up your mind to Then I am as quick as gunpowder. I stamp my foot, I scream, I even cry at times. Happily all this passes quickly. Besides that, I am a coquette, like all women. You will not be jealous, I hope. And then, what else ! I can't quite tell -a little gourmande at times, not wicked, not deceitful-I find nothing else. So much, then, for the moral side. As to the physical, what can I have wrong there? You must know that also. Ah one of my linger-nails is not quite the same as the others: look! but it seems to me that isn't too ugly."

And releasing my hand, I showed him little pink nail, a little squarer than the others, a very innocent eccentricity of nature. Raoul laughed and wanted to kiss it, but I drew away my hand.

I have also lost a wisdom-tooth, which is lost for ever, alas! So I can never be altogether wise. They took it out because it came too soon. Now, sir, it is your turn. Confess yourself."

Raoul, visibly embarrassed, remained

'Go on. Have a bit of courage. You may be quite easy. I shall not scold. I do not know your taults, but it is quite certain you have some. In the first place, you are near sighted, for you wear a monocle instead of an eye-glass. with which, it seems to me, you would see much better. Mamma says that glass causes you to make such fearful faces, but I don't think so. You please me as you are. However, take out the glass, so that I can see how you look

when your face isn't crooked." I had seized with a little gentle gesture the string of the monocle, when Raoul stopped my hand.

No, my little Angele, leave it there. Without it I should no longer see you. am near sighted, very near sighted, it is true; and I want to see you, Angele, for you are the joy of my eyes.

Then, before even I had time to think, he had taken me, drawn me to him and Covered my eyes and my hair with

Enough of that—if you please."

"Why naughty? Are you not my fiance—my darling little wife?"

"When I am your wife it will be quite different. Let me go. I will not remain.

different; let me go. I will not remain here; it is too dark under these trees." I had succeeded in releasing myself and holding down my hair, which, under those soft kisses, was flying in all directions as if charged with electricity. I escaped by running to the avenue. There was no longer any question of making Raoul confess; blushing vio-

lently I was thinking of quite different Datters.

gather up the reins, the horses pull to gether, the victoria sway; in a word, so bade my speaking. Mamma, however, as not to see they were taking him went quickly towards Justine. away from me.

Papa had gone with him to the station, while mamma and I breakfasted alone together. I was dismal in the ex-

Mamma ate as usual, which I couldn't understand; as for myself, I ate very little, just enough to sustain me, and even that with difficulty. Every mouthful stuck in my throat.
In the midst of the breakfast Justine

opened the door.
"Madame, Monsieur de Valente has left his glass eye in his room. Shall it be sent to him?"

Had the heavens been opened to let fall on the table the sun and the moon, I couldn't have felt a greater shock. The end of the world will perhaps be nothing to equal it. I repeated with

"His glass eye, Justine?" "Yes, mademoiselle; it is on the wash-

Mamma grew pale, but remained

"Very well, Justine; you may leave the room. We will see if it is necessary to send it to him."

I had only two alternatives either to faint away or burst into convulsive solos. I chose the latter.

"Mamma, mamma, he has a glass eye? Good heavens, is it possible? How hor rible? I shall never console myself! I

shall die of grief!"

Calm yourself, my child, calm yourself. It is ridiculous to put yourself in such a state. This gentleman has deceived us; that is all. I always thought he had rather a queer expression."

Mamma had risen and I was sobbing

on her breast.
"Why did he not tell me? I, who had avowed all my own defects—the nail, the wisdom tooth and the anger all-everything! Dear me! how happy I am! And only last evening he had said, 'You are the joy of my eyes.' He should have said, 'You are the joy of my eye.' Ah, it is dreadful-dread-

"Come; quiet down; don't cry like that. I tell you it is ridiculous. Think no more about it; try to calm yourself. How unfortunate it is that things have gone so far? Only eight days before the wedding, and everything ready! Well, it is a good thing we found it out in time."

I hardly listened. One question burned

in my throat. " He has another eye to change with mamma, and this one which he has used is probably put in water to cool "

Mamma was horribly worried. I knew nothing whatever about it. I have never known any one intimately who had a glass eye and do not care to know how

She continues a little monologue all to herself: "It is pleasant. All this trousseau, marked with a V. We never will find the same initial again, and my husband will listen to no one else. He was charmed with this gentleman at first sight. The references were perfect; the Jesuit Fathers, his colonel, and every one. That is so like a man; one can never count on them. A pretty discovery indeed. I always thought there was something extraordinary about .. im; the individual never pleased me, and I was

quite right." I had raised my head; the vision of the glass eye gazing at me from the sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he depths of the washbasin still troubled who plants kindness reaps love. me profoundly. But another vision came also to my memory.

I saw again my fiancé, so good, so tender. I heard once again all our prospects for the future, all our plans made together, and suddenly it seemed to me to be last evening and a rain of kisses was falling on my hair. I had not told mamma about these kisses, but I felt that I loved Raoul with his one eye and that nothing would induce me to give him up. All my courage came back to

"Mamma, I am quite sure he lost that eve in some honorable, magnificent way; it is a wound of which he should be proud, in saving some one perhaps from a fire; in sacrificing himself, it is cer-tain—he is so good, he has such noble sentiments. I quite understand he would dislike confessing it."

"What do you say? Are you quite crazy? Do you think I am going to allow you to marry this man with such an infirmity? You, beautiful as you are and only seventeen, and with your fortune too? No, a thousand times no, my child. Do not forge yourself a romance of devotion and sacrifice; it is perfectly useless. I will never consent to your marriage with a man with one eye. Should he lose the other he would be quite blind, and how agreeable that would be!"

"But, mamma, I will be his faithful dog. I will lead him, I will take care of him and will ove him in spite of his infirmity, in spite of everything which inany evil or impure thought so much as terferes to separate us!"

I was in an extraordinary state of exaltation. My sobs began again harder than ever and did not promise soon to thrust it out, ere it is too late! Argue stop, when Justine re entered the room, her honest face showing every expression

of astonishment and stupefaction. "It isn't possible that mademoiselle it begone for ever. - Coulson Kernsban. can put herself in such a state because M. de Valente has forgotten his eye; at all events he can buy another if he needs it before this evening, and he won't throw himself in the river because

he hasn't that thing in his face." And Justine showed me, hanging delicately at the end of her fingers, Raoul's moncole that I knew so well, with its round glass encircled with tortoise shell, which seemed to me for the moment

IT DON'T PAY

To buy drinks for the boys—it don't pay to buy drinks for yourself. It will pay to quit, but the trouble has been to do this. THE A. HUTION DIXON cure will absolutely remove all desire for liquor in a couple of days, so you can quit with-cut using any self-denial and nobody need know you are taking the medicine. You'll save money and gain in health and self-respect from the start. Medicine is pleasant to taste, and produces The next day he was gone. What a good appetite, refreshing sleep, steady nerves, and does not interfere with busifightful moment this departure? when, ness duties. Full particulars sealed. THE Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's standing on the fourth of the fourth

" Is that what you call a glass eye,

Justine?" Gertainly, madame. It seems to me that's the name for it. In any case it doesn't suit Monsieur Raoul, and mademoiselle would do well to give him spectacl s when they are married. It is strange to think that men of the present day think it pretty to look with one eye—like that; it must be very difficult to keep it in place. I should n ver know how." And Justine, with a comical grimace, stretching her mouth and turning up her nose, tried to introduce the monocle underneath her right eyebrow. I could contain myself no longer. My tears and sobs turned to idiotic laughter-I was so content! so happy!

that happened. Recoil has been an excellent husband —quite as unendurable as that order of individual always is. He has worn spectacles now for a long time, and when he wishes to see anything looks with his two eyes. The monocle is buried in a bureau drawer. I keep it as a relic of tears and laughter, and shall

It is now twenty five years since all

will it to my grand children, if God gives me any. My daughters are en-gaged, and I have already told them that the alleys in the park are cold and dangerous in the evening! Each one has his turn in this world-life passes, and very soon there will be nothing left of our household but my fiance's glass eye .- From the French of Andre du Blaumont.

A COMMON EXPERIENCE.

Scene I.-Mr. Johnson is obliged to give up work, remain in the house and take care of himself on account of a dreadful scrofula sore on one of his limbs.

Scene II.-Mr. Johnson reads a testimonial which tells of scrofulous troubles cured by H.ad's Sarsaparilla. He resolves to try it, sends for a bottle and begins taking it.

Scene III -Mr. Johnson has taken six bottles of Had's Sarsavarilla. His scrofula sore is cured. He is feeling stronger, has a good appetite and is able to attend to his work. He writes a testimonial telling of his experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and recommends it to others.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

When in doubt, don't talk. Prosperity getteth friends, but advers-

ity tireth tuem.

Some people are proud of being proud, and some are proud of being humble.

Every man's character is what his thoughts are. "As a man thinketh, so

To morrow cannot furnish an opportunity for the duty you should have done to-day.

M re people should rejoice that they don't get what they deserve instead of complaining. It is only through some faults and

mistakes that most of us rise to our best and final character. The intellect is really a passive faculty

which is aroused to activity only by its appropriate object. A good deed is never lost; he who

The winter's frost must rend the burn of the nut before the fruit is seen; so adversity tempers the human heart, to discover its real worth.

The mind is the man. If that be kept pure, a man signifies somewhat. If not. what difference is there between a man and a beast, save that the man has the greater power for the largest mischief?

Between the faculty apprehending and the object apprehended there must be a certain agreement. It so, religion cannot be learned simply as though it were a branch of impersonal science. Nor has it ever made converts by means of colorless, achromatic reasoning.-William Barry, D.D.

Do your work wherever you are, and do it faithfully and well; and so contentedly that men will want you one step higher, and will call you up. When you get there work so thoroughly that they will want you still higher. The better you work the higher they will want you; higher, higher, higher,

Take courage, you who are fearful; the powerful Virgin who is the Mother of your Judge and your God is also the advocate of mankind-the skilful advo cate, who knows all the means of appeas ing the Lord; the universal advocate who sends no applicant away from her without having received some consolation.—St. Thomas of Villanova.

Foul Fancies.-In God's name, in the casts the shadow of its approaching presence on your soul, then in all the strength of your manhood, arise and not, delay not, listen not, but hurl the loathsome whisper from you as though it were some poisonous reptile, and bid

Centuries ago, people used to fear what they called the pestilence. "Black Death" was the most terrible thing in the world to them. They feared it as people now fear the Cholera and Yellow Fever. And yet there is a thing that causes more misery and more deaths than any of these. It is so common that nine-tenths of all the sickness in the world is traceable to it. It is merely that simple, common thing constipation. It makes people listless, causes dizziness, headaches, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, foul breath and distress after eating. The little help needed is furnished by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One pill is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. Once used, always in favor. If you are careless enough to let an unscrupulous druggist sell you something on which he makes more money, it's your own fault if you do not get well. Be sure and get Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

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NOTICE.

Achille Fortier, Eméry Lavigne, and Arthu Letondal, Professors of Music; Joseph M. Fortier, Manufacturer, and Godfroy Langlois, Journalist all of Montreal-give notice trat they will edition the Provincial Legislature, at its mext session, to be incorporated under the name of "La Compagnie du Conservatoire de Montreal," with the object of establishing a Theatre and a Conservatory of Music, with power to acquire immovables, to sell and mortguse them, and to issue debentures for the above objects.

Montreal, 27th September, 1897. 11-6

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Reliable men in every locality, local or travel-ling to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employ-ment. Commission or salary, \$65 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write expenses, and money at possess and started. For particulars write WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., 10-26 London, Ont., Canada.

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Is the best and the only genuine article, Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

The attention of our readers is directed to our advertisers, who are representative business men. Please tell them you saw their advertisement in the True Witness.

Many an old page owes its charm to the fact that in perusing it we seem, through the rifts of literary convention, to detect the actualities of life and nature, and for a brief space we who elect to call ourselves the living feel some heartbeat of fellowship with those whom we call the dead. It is, or it may be, an illusion. But such illusions have their value. If we have not thereby atstanding on the front steps, I had turned Dixon Cuse Co., No. 40 Park avenue, 1008 page Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's their value. If we have not thereby at their value. If we have not their value is the not their value. If we have not their value is the not their value is the not their value. If we have not their value is the not their value. If we have not their value is the not their value is the not their value. If we have not their value is the not their value is the no

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SCOTTISE UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

. , Assets Exceed . .

Investments in Canada: . . . \$1,783,487.83.

Forty Million Dollars. MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. François Xavier St. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A lady called on a friend who was not at home, and finding the piano dusty, wrote upon it "slattern." They met next day, and the lady said: "I called on you yesterday." "Yes, I saw your card on the piano," was the reply.

There is a cockney youth, who, every time he wishes to get a glimpse at his sweetheart, cries, "Fire" directly under her window. In the alarm of the moment she plunges her head out of the window and asks, "Where?" Then he poetically slaps himself on the bosom, and exclaims: "Fre. my Hangelina."

1. P. CONROY

(Late with Paddon & Nicholson)

228 Centre Street.

tore where a smart young man, who had tong been enamoured, but dare not speak, stood behind the counter, selling goods. In order to remain as long as goods. In order to remain as long as possible, she cheapened everything. At last she said, "I believe you think I am cheating you." "Ob, no," said the young man, "to me you are always fair." "Well," whispered the young lady, blushing, as she laid emphasis on the word. "I would not stay so long bargaining if you were not so dear,"

Willie: Give me a fistful of raisins mamma. Mamma: Take a fistful yourself, Willie: Ah, your fist is larger.

First Stranger: It seems to me I have seen your face before.
Se ond Stranger: Quite likely. That's where I carry it.

Mrs. Bowles: My contention is that LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLES women can do everything quite as well 95 Jurors Street, Montreal, as men. James Fox: Ob, 1 don't quite see it.

She could not be a fireman or a policeman or-or-an-auctioneer. Mrs. Bowles: Why not an auctioneer, pray?

James Fox: Well fancy a woman be-fore a crowd shouting, "Now, gentle-men, who will make me an offer?" ch. Mrs. B.: Whatever anything will do,

you must remain inside to day and look after the children. There is a beautiful level road running in my mind that ! did not travel yet.

Mr. B. (harshly): No, you did not since

you got that infernal machine. It is the Mistress: Not going to marry that sweep after all, Jane? Why, I thought it was all settled.

Jane: So it was, mum: but the fact is saw him with a clean face for the first time last night, and I can't marry him. You've no idea how ugly he is when he is washed, mum.

Fond Mother: What does it cost to Photographer: Six shillings, madam, but I make a reduction on a dozen.

Fond Mother: Don't be rude, sir; this is my first. Photographer: I mean, ma'am-She leaves the shop in a terrible tem-

Deacon Hasbeen (laying down his paper): I have just been reading that alcohol will remove grass stains from the most delicate fabric.

Mrs. Hasbeen (severely); There you go again, Jason, trying to find some excuse for tippling. Just remember that you have no grass stains in your stomach. Break it Slowly—Young Woman (to telegraph clerk): Sir, do me the favor to

wire to my sweetheart that mother is ill, but wire a bit slowly please, so as not to frighten him so badly. Parent: Who is the laz'est boy in your

class, Johnny?
Johnny—I don't know.
Parent: Then you ought to know. When all the others are industriously writing or studying their lessons, who is he that sits idly in his seat and watches the rest instead of working himself? Johnny: The teacher.

An amusing story is told about a professor. The learned gentleman has a wife and family, but, professorlike, his thoughts are always with his books. One evening his wife, who had been out for some hours, returned to find the

house remarkably quiet. She had left the children playing about, but now they were nowhere to be seen. She demanded to be told what had become of them and the professor explained that as they had made a good

deal of noise he had put them to bed without waiting for her or calling a "I hope they gave you no trouble," she said. "No," replied the professor, "with the

objected a good deal to my undressing him and putting him to bed." The wife went to inspect the cot. Why," she exclaimed, "that's little Johnny Green from next door."

exception of the one in the cot here. He

STRENGTH HAS RETURNED.

"My whole system was run down. I was so weak I could scarcely get around to do my work. I finally began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and after using five bottles I found that my strength had returned and my appetite was better. I now feel as strong as ever." MRS. KELLEY, 9 Wellington Avenue, Toronto,

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick head-

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FALSE TEETH WITHOUT PLATE GOLD and PORCKLAIN Crowns fitted on old roots.

Dunin, Oct. 16.—The return of Irish axation and Irish expenditure for 1896 7 has just been published. It shows an enormous increase in the burdens which our people are called upon to bear. With this interesting table before me, I mend you herewith some of the figures: The gross revenue received from Ireland in 1896-7 was £10,190 000, as compared mand for the starting of relief works in with £10,032,115 in 1895 6, and £9,650,649 order that the bulk of the people who in 18984, the year dealt with by the Commission. There has thus taken place in the revenue collected in Ireland an increase of nearly £158 000 since the last financial year, or over £539,000 since 1893 4. Of the gross revenue, £9,123,000, was received from taxes, as compared with £9,072,527 in 1893-6. The Treasury sity of immediate measures in view of make the usual deductions and corrections to ascertain the true revenue. As has been frequently pointed out, the principles upon which these deductions are made are extremely doubtful, and the results cannot be regarded as accurate. But bearing this in mind, the Treasury figures as to taxation revenue are highly instructive for purposes of comparison. In 1893 4 Irish taxes were estimated to have produced £6,643,719. This amount had advanced to £7.074,796 in 1895 6, an increase of £431.077 in two years. The return just issued gives the estimated true tax revenue of Ireland at £7,169,000. Thus £94 204 has been added to the drain in the shape of tax+

600 in three years. THE ITEMS OF INCREASE. The receipts from Customs were

tion, making an addition of over £525,

£2,332,000, as commared with £2 292,286, an increase of £39.714. Excise produced £3 141.000, as compared with £3,143,697, a slight decrease of £2.697, due to the fact that the trade was disturbed in 1895.6 by the withdrawal of the extra sixpence of duty on whiskey in deference to the Opposition of the Irish members. Stamps produced £1,014,000, as compared with £920 812, an increase of over £93,000. But Income tax, which yielded £718 001 in 1895 6, yielded only £682,000 in 1896 7 a decrease of £36,000-a decrease contrasting strongly with the increase of over £945,000 in the British yield recorded. The net result is an estimated true tax revenue for 1896 7 of £7,169,000, as compared with £7,074,796 for the previous year, or an increase of over £94,-

WEALTH IN GREAT BRITAIN AND WHALTH IN IRELAND.

The income tax return deserves more than a passing notice. As the poundage was the same in both years the change is due entirely to the changes in British and Irish income. With an eightpenny income tax the decrease in the Irish revenue is equal to a decrease in Irish income of £1,080,000, while the British increase means an addition to British income for a single year of no less than £28,350,000. There could not be a more pointed illustration of the fiscal contrast presented by the two countries in which a system of indiscriminate taxation is maintained and defended. In Great Britain wealth is increasing by leaps and bounds, while in Ireland it is decreasing. Yet the system of taxation is so framed to press upon the poprer classes and the poorer nation that a decrease in wealth produces no relief in taxation, but, on the contrary, the common articles of popular consumption and even the necessities of rough taxation goes on in- him. creasing simultaneously with the decrease in wealth. In 1886 Mr. Gladstone estimated that a sixpenny income tax yould rield an Iriah Government 2550,000, or over £91,600 per penny. The yield last year was at the rate of only £85,250 a penny, a decrease of £6,350 per penny. Even allowing for the exemption of incomes between £150 and £160 a year granted under Sir and £160 a year granted under Sir William Harcourt's reform, the decrease indicates a considerable decline in Irigh wealth during the past disastrous dec-

PECULIAR POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

It will be observed, however, that though Irish wealth has decreased and Irish taxation increased since 1895 6, our grievances, according to the ordinary definitions of it, has been lessened. The excess taxation in 1895-6, according to the estimates of the Royal Commission Report, was £2 826 038 and according to Mesars. Sexton, Blake and Slattery's £4.714.000. There has, therefore, been effected in the excess a reduction of over £200,000 according to the one estimate, and of £164,000 according to the other. This has been effected by increasing taxation in both countries! So that if even more additions were made to our burthens we may have even less reason to complain!

NOT MORE THAN £28,000,000.

The taxable income of Ireland is now not more than £28 000,000, and is probably less. £12 000,000 of that is consumed by taxes and rates. It is clear that additions to that load of taxation, even though made in due and fair ratio to the additions made to British taxation, must absolutely destroy the possibility of lrish progress. Great Britain could more readily make out a revenue of £300,000 000 than Ireland can a revenue of £12,000,000. The more closely the question is examined in the light of what has happened since the Commission reported, the more clear does it become that Ireland's fiscal union with Great Britain and lhe maintenance of the present scale of taxation are a fatal bar to Irish Industrial recovery. But what are Ireland and her representatives going to do?

ACTION OF PUBLIC BODIES.

During the past week several public bodies have taken action in order to turn the tide of misfortune which threatens the Irish agriculturist in view of the threatened famine. The Youghal Board of Guardians have adopted the resolution of the Council of the National Federation asking that Messrs Dillon and Harrington, M.P.'s, should seek the co-operation of the Irish members in calling upon Mr. Balfour to take special

measures to cope will the threatened diarres. At Midleton Board of Guard diarres. At Midleton Board of Guard diarres. Mr. Buckley the vice challeman thallenged the statements of local Unionists, who denied that the harvest had been a had one and he maintained had been a bad one, and he maintained that in that district, which relies a good deal on the barley crop, this year's yield was very far below the average of the last two years. Under the circumstances the guardians generally expressed the hope that the landlords would not press the unfortunate tenants for rents that had not been earned. From the Oughterard guardians there comes a dehave been affected by the adverse cir cumstances of the harvest may be enabled to tide over the winter, and in Mallow, where the Unionist guardians sought to rescind a resolution calling attention to the prospect of local distress, their effort was defeated, and a further resolution was adopted impressing upon the Government the absolute neces the critical condition of the farming community. * * *

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Protestant as well as the Catholic press of Ireland are devoting consider able space to the doings of the annual Congress of the Protestant Church which was held in Nottingham early in the month. The City of Nottingham is the mecca of the Low Church party of England and has never yielded to the seduc-tive influence of the Ritualists. It would appear, however, that Evangelism from a Protestant standpoint is not very successful in this Protestant stronghold itself. The Church Times tells us that on Easter Day last year the total number of Protestant communicants was only 9,500 out of an estimated Protestant population of 230,000-that is, less than five per cent. During the same year the number of persons confirmed was 1200, of whom only 431 were males. All this is very distressing no doubt from the Ritualistic standpoint, but we fail to see how the Protestant Church Congress is going to better things.

THE IRISH EGG TRADE.

According to the views expressed at a meeting of Liverpool merchants the Irish egg trade is in a bad way. They have determined to issue a circular pointing out that the practice of storing eggs is no longer beneficial, and that if Irish shippers desire to retain the trade they must in future send their eggs in free packages. The merchants make a strong case in favor of their views, but it would be rush to come to a conclusion until the other side of the case has been heard. The carrying out of some of the alterations suggested would undoubtedly he in the interest of the former, and it remains to be seen whether they would have a corresponding advantage for the dealers at this side of the Channel.

DEATH OF AN IRISH PEER.

Lord Huntingfield, an Irish peer, of Heveningham Hall, Suffolk, died on Tuesday. He was born in 1818, educated at Eton, and succeeded to the title in 1814. He married in 1839 a daughter of Mr. Andrew Arcedeckne, of Glevering. Lord Huntingfield took little part in pub lic uffairs, but was a noted shot. The Duke of Cambridge has more than once been included in his shooting parties. He did not maintain his father's reputation as an agriculturist, but he was a good landlord. He had nine children, the eldest of whom, Mr. Joshua Charles Vanneck, born in 1842, and formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Guards, in which he served life being heavily weighted with duties, during the Suakim expedition, succeeds

BEWARDING A BRAVE IRISHMAN

On Saturday, at the premises of Mesers. H. & J. Martin, an interesting ceremonial took place, when the city engineer presented a gold watch and address to a bricklayer employed on the Dublin main drainage works, of which Messrs. Martin are contractors. Mr. Walsh swam across the Liffey in August last, and saved the life of a would be suicide. The address contained the following reference to the gallantry of the deed performed by Mr. Walsh:—"In appreciation and recognition of his manly and heroic act in swimming across the river Liffey from Arran quay on the 5th August, 1897, and saving the life of a would-be suicide."

The Dublin Nation reports the following shocking case of inhumanity: Last week Dr. Wm. Sexton, coroner

for West Clare, held an inquest at the Kildysart Union concerning the death of a woman named Bridget Leary, who died while being conveyed from her home to the workhouse owing, it is alleged, to the carelessness of the officials in not supplying a proper mode of conveyance.

A man named Donohue, in reply to

the coroner, stated—I am an inmate of the Kildysart union. I am employed as carter. I remember being told to bring the horse and car for Bridget Leary. I arrived at her house at trains of the last and the state of the last arrived at her house at trains of the last arrived at her house at twelve o'clock. I put Bridget Leary into the car. She

was weak, but was well able to talk.

A Juror—What sort of car had you? Witness—A dung cart. Had you a bed? No.

Had you a female attendant? No. And you put the woman that was so weak into a dung-cart, as if she were a dead pig? I carried out orders.

Who ordered you? The relieving officer. Was he present? No. When dil you ascertain that she was

dead? I knew she was alive till I was near the workhouse. I settled the shawl on her face, and she removed it. I did not hear her complain. The relieving officer, in reply to the coroner, said he considered the car and

straw auitable, as she could stretch at

A Juror-Why did you not send a female attendant? I did not think it The jury found that Bridget Leary met her death while being carried in a cart, and censured the officer for not bringing a proper mode of conveyance.

SCROFULA in its worst form yields to the blood cleansing power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of cases have been perfectly CURED.

Another Testimonial.



Montreal, August 25, 1897.

I made yesterday a thorough inspection of the Chs. Moisan "Jubilee Smoke Consumer," which has been fitted up in Messrs. James McCready & Co.'s boiler room. I requested the engineer in charge to burn a large quantity of smoke producing material, and I have much pleasure in stating that the four injectors consumed every particle of the smoke produced.

The Consumer acts instantaneously, as soon as the jet of steam is applied, and, from calculations I made, I believe a safe figure of the saving of fuel produced would be in the vicinity of 30 per cent.

I have no doubt but that Mr. Moisau's invention will prove very valuable to manfacturers and large consumers of coal.

(Signed) JOS. O'C. MIGNAULT, BA, CE,

Eng. Three Rivers Iron Works Co.

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and referred to in another column, may be introduced to the readers of the TRUE WITNESS, we have decided to issue one hundred policies to the first one hundred applicants who will call in person at the Society's Head Office, 1725 St. Catherine Street, with the attached coupon. The only condition exacted is that applicants shall be over five years of age and under thirty, and in good health.

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This Coupon entitles bearer, complying with the above conditions, to a Paid-up Policy, in the Co-Operative Funeral Expense Society, for ONE YEAR, on presentation at the Society's Head Office.

Policy entitles holder to Room Decoration, a Rosewood Finish or a Cloth Covered Coffin, a splendid Hearse (with two horses) from House to Church and thence to Cemetery.

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price, \$5 85. 68 Ladies' Stylish Jackets in new black Scotch cheviot, special make, double-breasted, coat collar and revers, coat back, pockets and mand with good black and grey silk, grand value at \$800. Special price, \$610

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40 Ladies' Golf Capes, well made and neatly finished, 26 inches long, cut full sweep, stylish bood. Special price, \$1.95 30 Stylish Golf Capes, new reversible linings, full cut, new style hood, extra well finished. Special price, \$3 25.

38 Elegant Golf Capes in new Scotch cheviot rough cloth, new style cut, fash. ionable hood, and in very choice colors. Special price, \$4.00.

35 Ladies' Rich Golf Capes, in new, fancy, reversible Cloth, neat designs cut full, fancy hood; 30 inches long. Spe-

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New Jacquard Opal Cloth in a full rauge of all the latest colorings with raised mo-hair patterns, stylish and serviceable, 352. New Two-toned Marathone Cloth with

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Silk and Wool Dress Robes, no two alike, up to \$25 00

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Linen Tea Clothe, extra value, 25c inches wide, 45c yard. each. 65 dcz n White Linen Tray Cleths.

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New Art Liness for Fancy Work, 36. Fine Quality Fronting Linen, clear and bright yarn, 500 yard. Unblesched Batchers' Linen, specially

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Fine Unblesched Table Damask, 58: sorted shapes, in neat patterns, 3c each. inches wide, 36c yard.

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Have admired some Coats and never had a second glance for others. Those you did admire had a certain snap about them—they were swell, swagger, smart. There was a dash and crispness in their make-up that savored of an artistic drawing. Such a Coat not only distinguishes itself, but also the man who wears it.

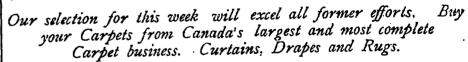
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Thomas Ligget,

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THE PRODUCE MARKETS. The demand from foreign buyers for

pickled eggs was renewed again to-day and some round lots were placed on London account at a price equal to a little over 13½c per dozen here. There was also some enquiry from Glasgow for fresh gathered stock, and some business will likely result. The demand from local buyers is fair and the market on the whole is fairly active with no change in prices to note. We quote:— Newlaid 15c to 15½c; choice candled, 12c to 13c, and culls, 10c to 10½c per doz., in round lots.

The demand for beans is somewhat limited and the market is quiet, but prices rule steady at 80c to 90c, for primes, and at 95c to \$1 for choice handpicked per bushel.

In honey trade is slow and of a job bing character. Supplies are increasing and the feeling is easy. We quote:—Clover comb, 10c to 11c; bright extract

ed, at 7 to 8 to and dark at 50 to 5 to.

The demand for partidge was good and all the offerings met with sale at 55c to 60c for firsts and at 850 to 40c for

seconds per brace.

Business in potatoes continues slow at
45c to 50c per bag, in car lots:

Brain Workers pronounce

THE IDEAL TONIC Unequaled by anything in Fortifying, Strengthening and Refreshing

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