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VOL. XLVII. No. 21.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The School Beard Elections and Their

wr. Herbert Gladstone on the Home Eule Question—The Anglican Establishment Vigorously Criticis d-Th Apostate Priest in the Provinces-Conspicuous Bravery of Catholic saldiers.

LONDON, 27th November, 1897-The triannial excitement, consequent upon the gebool Board elections, is over, and the great heart of Metropolitan London is relieved, as are those of the lesser but vet all important constituencies. The Catholics do not apper to have suffered any material disappointment from the result, and while it can hardly be said that with them it is a case of "How happy could I be with either, were tother dear charmer away," it is yet clear that the Denominationalists, with whom they have so far thrown in their lot, have not been, in all cases, as true to them as they should have been, and that the Progressives, as in Leeds for instance, having declared that they were determined to grant them fairer play than they had received from the Church party, are not to be regarded as antagonistic to their interests.

In Manchester and Salford the Catholics have done honour to themselves by electing educationists of whom they may feel proud. In Liverpool the result was affected by the fact that they simed at too much. They could have elected five candidates, but, injudiciously, put forward six, with the result that they only carried three. In other towns, such as Gateshead and Wolverhampton, the Catholics came out with credit. The result, as a whole, indicates that the majority of the voters are determined to safeguard the interests of the voluntary schools, while it has fallen very short of the expectations of the anti-Denominationalists, who find that the voice of the people has not been raised for them. To quote the words of the London Times: "It is clear that the country. as a whole, is in favor of religious teaching in public elementary schools

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., when recently addressing the Manchester Reform Club, whose guest he was on the occasion, made some important remarks on the Home Rule question, which show that he is keenly alive to its all important bearing on the future of Ireland's history and to the fact that it "is not dead but sleepeth," and will again rise to meet renewed support which will carry it to victory. He thus declared his position in respect to it: If Ireland went back he was prepared to go back, but personally he thought nothing would satisfy Ireland but Home Rule. Whether the country liked it or not, sooner or later Parliament would have to give Home Rule to Ireland, and so long as Ireland demanded it he was ready to back up the demand. Some were impatient because the Liberal leaders did not say more about Home Rule; others were impatient, and said they had enough of Home Rule, and wished to get it out of the way. If he might be allowed to offer a word of advice to those friends he would say, "Be easy in your minds; wait, the time has not come for driving ahead at the question of Home Rule; let us see what comes out of the process of killing Home Rule by kindness." If Home Rule could be killed by kindness Liberals would be re lieved of a very great difficulty and a very great responsibility (hear, hear). If it could be so killed, two things were certain. First, the Government would have finally demonstrated the failure of the alternative policy of Home Rule; they had deliberately told the country that their policy was the alternative of Home Rule; they had a fair field, and if their policy succeeded they would have joy, and Ireland would have joy, and if it did not, and Ireland said, "You have trusted us so far; you have given us powers in our localities for the management of our own affairs, and demanded that England should go further, England would have to accede to her request. Not only would the failure of the alternative policy be demonstrated, but the Government would have put a leverage in the hands of Ireland, which, as far as he could see, would be irresistible in forcing on the English Government of the day the demand for Home Rule (hear, hear). Therefore, the course of the Liberal Party at the present time was perfectly clear. He believed that Irish Nationalists in general understood their position, and did not wish to force. their hands in the matter. Mr. Redmond might not understand it, but the major ity of the leaders of the Irish people did, and they might continue to let this

THE MODE OF LIFE OF ANGLICAN MINISTERS. A movement is taking place amongst the Anglican body which is strangely inconsistent with its attecedents. The feeling is now spreading that more of the spiritual and less of the worldly is A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

pense.

to the matter: "The reform must begin at home—that is, in the palace and the parsonage. We should like to see s few more celibate bishops, and they should be men of apostolical poverty. Let them live in their palaces if they like, but while they have a part of the house furnished for the reception of guests, their own private spartments should be as rude and bare of furniture as a cottage, and their tables should show a simplicity of fare which only the poor could emulate. In the modern episcopal entourage there are too many flunkeys, too many horses and carriages, too many good dinners, too much luxury. Then in the parsonage we should like to see a proportionate reduction of expenditure. Celibacy on the part of the clergy ought not to be made essential, but should be encouraged" This is all very well, but when the Review quotes the late Archbishop of Canterbury as declaring that he was never a poor man until he became a Bishop, we must express our dissent. We have a great respect for Dr. Benson and his successor, Dr. Temple, excellent men according to their lights, but to consider £15,000 a year as synonymous with poverty is too much. It is a conception of holy poverty that would hardly commend itself to a Francis of Assisi. The Review hopes to live to see the day when the reproach shall be wiped away from the Church of England that none but a rich man can afford to accept a bishopric or a small benefice. It will not then be possible for the poet of the future to write a ka Tom Moore:

Pounds, shillings and pence, my lord Bishop, "Tis that makes devotion intense.
And they who a zealot would fish up
Must bait with pounds, shillings and pence.

CATHOLIC SOLDIERS.

Amongst those whose lives have been sacrificed in the Indian frontier troubles was Lieutenant A. H McIntyre, of the Northamptonshire regiment, who fell while commanding a detachment of which a large number were killed. Lieutenant McIntyre was a Catholic and a prominent young officer. Amongst others who have been winning distinction at the front is Lieutenant Costello. of the Indian staff corps, who was granted the Victoria cross for his conspicuous bravery. He was educated at Stonyhurst College. Colonel General Deans, also a Stonyhurst boy, was lately knighted by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Col. Deane is one the staff of the Lord Lieutenant. Captain J. Lane-Harrington, another Stonyhurst boy, has been winning distinction with the Italian army in Abyasinia, and for services rendered was offered a decoration which, however, he was unable to accept. The Italian Consul, through the English Government, will present him with a gold watch. He has received the decoration of the Star of Ethiopia from Menelik III. for his services in

A BRACE OF APOSTATE PRIESIN

who have been stumping the provinces, in the employ and interest of certain bigoted fanatics, have been dealt with in a very summary manner, and their inflammatory appeals to passion and prejudice have received a very practical check. The Rock, the most rabid sheet published in the interests of the ultra-Protestant class of England, tries to throw the blame on the "Guild of Ran-som," a powerful Catholic organization, but the natural instincts of the Catholics | to sell. They have taken a deed for land of England and ot all right minded citizens needed no stimulus to make LI., and have ninety days in which to them rise in revolt against these fire remove the bodies from Union Cemetery. brands, whose only aim is to sow discord among people of different persua-sions who, if left to themselves, have every wish to live in peace and harmony with one another. The people of Man-chester, Sheffield and St. Helens have practically expelled these disturbers who, having long since been silenced by their former ecclesiastical superiors, have again been silenced by public opinion. ilt was said of old that a man's worst enemies are those of his own household, and the most rabid enemies of the Church are her unfaithful and unfilial sons and daughters.

YURK LETTER,

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The death of Mrs. Eleanors O'Donnell Iselin, which oc curred on Saturday last, has caused wide-spread regret in Catholic circles. Mrs. Iselin was a devout Catholic, being related to John Carroll, first Archbishop of the United States. She gave liberally in support of the Church, but her gifts to other denominations were also numerous. Four years ago she built St. Gabriel's Church at New Rochelle, at a cost of \$150,000. 'In December, 1895, at the celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Iselin's golden wedding, Mrs. Iselin gave a mem-orial window to this church representing the espousal of Joseph and Mary. The Iselin family has also made many gifts to the parish, and last summer gave a building valued at \$150,000 to be used as a school for the children of the parish. question remain for the time in sus Mrs. Iselin's son, Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, transferred Laland Castle, his property in Residence Park, to the church recently for a nominal consideration, to be used as an academy by the Ursuline nuns.

> MACKAY'S EXPENSIVE TOMB. Among the show places of New York

Mackay, wife of the millionaire, selected the design herself, which is the work of John R. Lowe, a sculptor of note, of Louisville, Ky. In the altar is a reproduction in marble of a madonna painting over 100 years old, which was also selected by Mrs. Mackay while travelling in Europe. It is probable that the mausoleum will be finished by January the

BISHOP POTTER ASSERTING HIS AUTHORITY.

Bishop Potter, of the Anglican Church of New York, is asserting his authority. He has refused to permit the parish of St. Stephen's to occupy the Chapel of the Transfiguration, although on the death of its rector, Rev. Dr. George H. Houghtop, they had purchased it for \$80,000 Then again he has vetoed the removal of the mission of the Chapel of the Comforter from Greenwich street to the West side at No. 10 Horatic street. This last action of the Bishop's was caused by the opposition of other parishes.

A SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.

A sad case of destitution has been reported to the authorities. The Daly family, consisting of father, mother and three small children, came from Ireland a month ago. The father died shortly after his arrival here and Mrs. Daly and children went to live with her brother, who, although only earning eight dollars a week and with a wife and family to support, shared his fortunes with her. Mrs. Daly made a struggle to help along, but broke down, and not wishing to deprive her brother's family of food starved herself. She was sent to the Harlem Hospital and the children to Bellevue Hospital.

TELEPHONE COMPANY'S ENGROACHMENTS.

Mr. John S. Kennedy recently took a quick way to put a stop to the encroachments of a telephone company who wanted to affix wires on the walls of his property. He drove the linemen away twice and finally secured a perpetual injunction against the company, which has placed his position beyond dispute.

NEW ALTARS.

* *

On Sunday, 19th December, the Church of St. Augustine, Brooklyn, N.Y., will see the dedication of three new altars, the gift of wealthy parishioners. The cost of the main altar is \$30,000, that of each of those on either side is \$5,000 To what better purpose can well-to-do Catholics apply a portion of their sur-plus means than by thus beautifying the House of God, who has favored them above others.

A BIG CEMETERY JOB.

goods merchant, has bought the Union Williamsburg, and it will be divided into building lots. The cemetery is bounded by Putnam avenue, Palmetto street, Knickerbocker avenue and Irving avenue, Williamsburg, and 30,000 bodies have been buried there. It was estab lished fifty years ago and interments were made until 1893, when the Legislature passed a law prohibiting further interments. Trouble in the church society over the cemetery property culminated in court proceedings, and the trustees of the cemetery were recently empowered in Cedar Grove Cemetery, near Flushing,

COMBINING AGAINST DEPARTMENTAL STORES

The New York retail drug stores are organizing against the departmental stores. It is proposed to bring influence to bear in the Legislature to cause it to pass a bill prohibiting the sale of all drugs and medicines by these establishments. The organizers of the present movement advocate the amendment of the pharmacy act so as to rigidly limit the sale of all drugs and medicines to licensed pharmacists, and to make it unlawful to expose medicines in a store not owned by a licensed pharmacist.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

A correspondent from Rome mentions an interesting ceremony which took place at the Vatican, on Sunday, 14th of November last. On that occasion the Cardinal Vicar of Rome, at the head of a number of delegates from the chief cities of the kingdom, and of members of the Dominican and Franciscan Orders, was admitted to public audience with His Holiness. The object of the gathering was to present the Pope with a precious Ostensorium and protest against the insults and injuries to our Saviour in the Blessed Sacrament. The Ostensorium stands nearly 4 feet high and weighs 50 pounds. It is a work of extraordinary beauty, representing the artistic structure over the tomb of St. Peter in the Vatican. The gold and silver of which it is composed were worked by Signor Bellosio of Milan, and the enamel and precious stones are from the firm of Geross of the same city. The dedication is a Latin epigraph dictated by Monsignor Nocelli. The Holy Father was greatly struck with the beauty of the gift, and expressed his profound satisfaction to Father Albuyzi and to the other members of the delegarequired in the liver of the worldly is "Among the show places of New York and to the other members of the delegation, their ministry, is millionaire John W. Macksy's prodition, with whom he remained long in and the Church Review, a leading group tomb near the ninth avenue en conversation, and to whom, as a mark of the delegation of the other members of the delegation, with whom he remained long in conversation, and to whom, as a mark of the conversation, and to whom, as a mark of the delegation of the other members of the delegation, with whom he remained long in conversation, and to whom, as a mark of the conversation, with whom he remained long in conversation, and to the other members of the delegation, with whom he remained long in conversation, and to whom, as a mark of the conversation, and to whom, as a mark of the conversation of the other members of the delegation.

RELIGIOUS SECULAR PRESS

A Vigorous Appeal From the First to American Catholics to Awake Frem Their Lethargy.

A Spirited Declaration in Recard to the Methods of Protestantians in the United States-A B buke Administered to a Washington Preacher by an American S cular Journal

Under the caption of "No Government Religion," the Catholic Columbian 88V8 :--

"It is high time for Catholic citizens to put saide lethargy and timidity in the vindication of their rights. We are not here on sufferance or by snybody's permission. We are in a country discovered by Catholics, first explored by Catholics, first settled by Catholics, and which without the aid of Catholics would not have schieved its independence: wherein Catholics were the first to proclaim and to practice religious liberty where Catholics are now more numerous than the members of any other denomination. Yet in all public insti tutions-courts, schools, libraries, prisons, asylums, etc.,

PROTESTANTISM IS INTRENCHED AS IF I WERE THE ESTABLISHED RELIGION

of nation and State Protestant chaplains are paid to preach their hereaies. the Protestant version of the Bible is histories-books written by Protestant authors and teaching the Protestant side of disputed questions of historyare employed from primary grade to university, etc., etc. And all this is done in the name of "non-sectarianism," as if "non sectarianism" were either no religion at all or the recognized religion of the Government. This

SWINDLE OF "NON-SECTARIANISM"

must stop. Either public affairs must be scrutinized from beginning to end or every religion must, in proportion to the number of its adherents, receive its due share of Government recognition and support. Side by side as chaplains of Congress, State Legislatures and public institutions with the paid Protestant minister should be the paid Catholic priest, the paid Jewish rabbi, etc. wherever there is a chapel for the Protestants erected at Government ex-Henry Batterman, the Brooklyn dry pense, as at West Point, there must be a Catholic chapel erected at Govern-Cemetery property from the Trinity ment expense; with the Protestant ver Methodist Protestant Church Society of sion of the Scriptures in courts and sion of the Scriptures in courts and schools should be the Catholic Bible, the Hebrew Talmud, etc.; from public libraries, schools and universities all "histories," biographies, etc. that are not acceptable to all the people should be cast out, because the taxes of the whole people should not be utilized to disseminate falsehoods or

SPREAD SECTARIAN CALUMNIES.

There is no reason why "non-sectarian" Protestantism should fasten itself on the body politic. Its presence there is an injustice to every other creed. It is moreover a violation of the American principle of the separation of Church and State. Either no religion in public affairs or all religions! No favoritism No Government religion! No " nonsectarian" humbug! No union of Church and State!

ANOTHER ASPECT.

The New York Sun, referring to a recent sermon, delivered by Rev Dr. Johnson, in the presence of President McKinley, at a Thanksgiving service, at Washington, says :— It was, to say the least, a violation of

good taste on the part of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Washington, whose church the President attended on Thanksgiving Day, to inject into his sermon a special reference to Roman Catholics as officeseekers or office-holders. In the first place, the time was most inappropriate, and, secondly, the presence of the Chief Executive of the nation should have restrained the reverend gentleman from singling out a large number of his fellow-citizens as subjects for indirect, if not direct attack. The President represents the whole people of the United States, and in matters of religious belief or unbelief it is his duty to make no distinction between them, either collectively or individually. No one recognizes that fact more clearly than does President McKinley, and a lecture on the subject was very much like an affront by him who delivered it. Dr. Johnson seems to think he was exhibiting great magnanimity in declar-

CATHOLICS ARE ENTITLED TO PUBLIC OFFICE and honors the same as other citizens. In reality he was only making an exhibition of qualities the opposite to magnanimity. The expression of such sentiments carries with it the implication that the distinction might be made without overstepping the strict line of Revolution Roman Catholics have done their share in the work of founding, defending and perpetuating the Republic They have not been behind the members of any other Ohurch in their devotion to Times. of any other Church in their devotion to Times.

the Constitution; and, standing on an equality with them before the law, they are as much entitled to

THE MONORS AND REWARDS OF PUBLIC LIPE

as are the members of the other denominations. It is not a matter of favor; it is a question of right. Two Catholic nations, one directly and the other indirectly, helped the colonies to Great Ferror Displayed by the Parish: achieve independence; and it is a noteworthy fact that when the Congress of the Confederation decreed the second national Thanksgiving Day, on December 30, 1878, it enumerated among the reasons for praise and gratitude the goodness of the Almighty in " disposing the heart of a powerful monarch to enter into an alliance with us." That alliance with Catholic France settled, 11 it were ever in doubt because of the recreant Torvism of the time, the fate of British rule in the colonies Down with all religious tests! That is the American principle. As to candidates for office, the only questions asked should be the great Jeffersonian questions: "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution ?"

NOTES ON CATHOLIC EVENTS.

The town of Youghal, on the acuth east coast of Ireland, was recently the scene of much rejoicing in connection with the galden jubilee celebration of Brother Harold, the Superior of the Christian Brothers Schools, who had spent twenty-five out of his fifty years of religious life teaching the boys of that quaint old town at the mouth of er dwelt in forcible and elequent the Blackwater. During this time he terms upon the dreadful conses had made himself intensely popular used in the taking of oaths, Protestant | with the people of all classes, and became one of the central figures of the county. His name was a household word and was looked on as a synonym for Christian and manly perfection, and all gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to testify to the respect and affection, not only for Brother Harold shall be forever happy in heaven; if, personally, but for the great Order of which he was so prominent a member. hell. Dear Christian men and women, A Grand Mass was celebrated, at which pray earnestly to Almighty God to overhundreds of your men, students and past students, received Holy Communion for his intentions, and a solemn Te Deum fore its Judge without friend or protecwas chanted. Crowds of visitors paid tion to account for all the sinful omistheir respects to the good Brother during the day and in the afternoon he was presented with an address, accompanied the kingdom prepared for you from the by a gift of a handsome altar for his oratory. The address breathes a beautifully Catholic spirit, and is an edifying example of the religious training and devil and his angels." On Wednesday moral culture which go hand in hand with the high order of secular education livered. The sanctuary was beautifully that characterize the teachings of the Christian Brothers.

THE ROBARY IN POLAND.

The Sacred Heart Review says :-The devotion to the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, so dear to the heart of our Holy Father, needed no impetus in Poland. There is not a parish church in the land where the Rosary is not said at the beginning of every service on Sundays and holydays. It might be called a national devotion. In the Dominican church in Cracow

there is a miraculous Madonna, and every year great crowds of pilgrims go to visit her snrine, and join in what is known as the Rosery procession. On the first Sunday of October the Madonna is carried in triumph through the streets and squares of this ancient capital, in whose cathedral lie the tombs of all the famous Polish kings. It is a solemn and impressive scene, with a charm of its own. The archaic beauty of the venerable monuments, which make Cracow a city unique in its way, the countless banners, whose ancient embroideries gleam softly in the light of the setting sun, the peaceful atmosphere of the autumn afternoon, and above all the volume of sound, as the chorus with its thousands of voices repeats in unison the Angelical salutation, all these influences combine to make the weary spectator forget his fatigue, and yield himself wholly to the inspiring ide of prayer. The Ave Marias are repeated slowly, and before the Virgin of the Rosary is borne home to her altar the fifteen mysteries have been told. The prince bishop of Cracow leads the procession, and every man who follows him tells his beads as he goes.

A DESERVED REWARD.

The Gissler sisters, four young ladies living in Rome, and well known for their musical accomplishments, which were always freely placed at the disposa of Catholic charities, were recently left \$15,000 each by a gentleman who had been for some time an invalid. They played frequently for him during his illness and were otherwise kind to him, and he showed his gratitude in these substantial little legacies. The young ladies were especial favorites in Catnolic circles and their means being limited their good fortune pleases many.

'Excuse me,' said a man, 'if I seem to justice, but that he in his generosity is be a little impertment, but my curiosity not in favor of it. From the days of the has got so much the best of me that I

OUR GREENFIELD OBSERVER.

A Special Mission Conducted by Rev. Father McPhail, C.SS R., of Montreal, at St. Catherine's Church.

ioners-The Att ndance at Each of the Services Surpassed All Similar Unders takings in the Pasi.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

On Sunday, the 21st Nov., a general Mission was opened in St. Catherine's Church, Greenfield, Ont., by the Rev. Father McPhail, one of the Redemptorata Fathers, of St. Ann's Parish, Mon-

In explaining the first exercises of the Mission, the Rev. Father promised peace, joy and consolation to all, and asked each and every one of the congregation, to make the Way of the Cross every day during the week, to avoid all worldly amusements and distractions, to attend all the acrmons, in case of neglecting any they would run the risk of not hearing those truths which in a great measure might depend on the grace of their perseverance. And indeed it must answer been most cheering to the scalous pastor. Father McDonald, to witness such an exthusiastic attendance especially of young men, every morning and night, at the exercises.

On Monday evening, after the recitation of the Holy Rosary, the Rev. Father ascended the altar steps and took for his subject "Death." The Reverend preachquences of the death of a sinner. In soul stirring tones the sad picture of death in a family was related, loving children gathered around the bedride of an affectionate father or loving mother, their little hands clasped in prayer, supplicating God to spare that life so dear to them for a little longer, but death strikes the fatal blow. If at the hour of death we are in the state of grace, we however, we are then in mortal sin. we shall be doomed to the endless pains of come sin and be ever ready to die.

On Tuesday the Rev. speaker preached on Judgment, when the soul stands besions of its life. Jesus Christ will judge the just first. He will say to them: "Come, ye blessed of My Father, possess into everlasting fire prepared for the evening a most pathetic sermon was a illuminated, and the whole ceremony was very impressive.

On Thursday evening a special sermon was delivered to the young, and long before the hour the church was thronged with attentive listeners, anxiously waiting to hear the practical words of advice, and fervently determined to embrace a newer mode of action. During the course of the reverend speaker's lengthy remarks, he dwelt on the many dangers: that contropted them. He condemned in a spirited manner the practice of long company keeping. He said it was the duty of all Christians who wished to save their immortal souls to avoid all proximate occasions of sin, to shun all bad companies, all bad books, publicballs and dances, and all worldly amusements which would in any way endanger their purity or render them an occasion of sin to themselves or others. He warned the young men in a forcible manner against drunkenness and gambling. The drunkard, he said, is a curse to his family and his religion, and leads to

every kind of sin and even to crime. On Saturday evening a lengthy sermon was delivered on the Blessed Virgin, at the conclusion of which the congrega-

tion recited the Act of Consecration.

On Sunday the grand close of the Mission took place, the Rev. Father preaching a powerful sermon. He took or his text: "He that will not hear the Church let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican." (Matt., xviii, 17). During the course of his last remarks he asked every man, woman and child in the congregation to pray and pray always to avoid all the proximate occusions of sin, and to frequent the Sacraments, to which they all responded in one voice "I will." then gave his blessing and the Papal Benediction which was followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and the Mission was brought to a close by his solemn words of farewell which sank deep into the hearts of all.

BIG INSURANCE POLICY.

New York, December 8.—Before Geo. W. Vanderbilt, the youngest son of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, sailed for Europe and the Orient to day, he took out a life insurance policy calling for \$1,000,000. This is the largest policy ever written by one company. The policy is what is known as a twenty payment life contract, and as a twenty payment life contract. provides for a premium of about \$85 000.

After Mr. Vanderbilt has paid that sum yearly for twenty years, the payments of cease and the principal becomes due at 1 his death.

Hatley has a wonderfully well stored

He ought to have he never takes anything out of it.—Chicago Journal.

The following verses, from the pen of pupil in the South Boston Oatholic ol, and published in the Sacred Heart Review, are worthy repronotion :--

HE LIKEN OF THE CHRISTIAN CHILO

Why this heavenly music, in the angel band so mild? It is because on this bright day Is born a Christian child; A sweet little treasure of heaven From God's bright home doth part It comes to brighten this weary world And gladden a mother's heart.

Beheld it at the sacred fount, The blessed water flows; The radiance of this precious soul Before all heaven glows. And God's heart is filled with love O'er his work so bright and fair, And with a father's tenderness Brings it to Mary's care.

Oh mother Mary, love this soul Because I love it well, And you, on angel guardian, Pray that it may with me dwell; And you, oh court of heaven, Oh messengers of my love, You, too, help this little soul To gain its nome above.

All heaven bows to God's request: His love is undefiled: They know that for this little soul Their God was crucified; They vow allegiance to their God To do their very best, To help to gain for this sweet soul A bright, eternal rest.

Oh little soul so wondrous, So beautiful and so fair, Thank your good God in your heart For His sweet, loving care; Remember those kind guardians, Those spirits just and true, While God in all His mercy Has called to watch o'er you.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

DUBLIN. November 28.-Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., delivered an interesting and instructive lecture in the Round Room of the Rotunda this week, taking for his subject "Wexford in '98." After an eloquent peroration, Mr. Redmond plunged into his theme. He said that there was scarcely a family in the County Wexford that could not boast of a father, grandfather, or some near relative having died fighting for the country's liberty. There was another reason why the subject of his lecture should be appropriate at the present time. They were upon the eve of the centenary of '98, and more than that, in that very week they were to celebrate the anniversary of a deed of heroism unsurpassed even by what occurred in '98, and which was consummated thirty years ago on the scaffold in Manchester. Dealing with the subject of his lecture he said outside Ireland the popular theory in regard to the insurrection of 198 was that it was a Popish rebellion. marked by cruelty and barbarity on the part of the people. That was a thoroughly fallacious theory—a fact which he proved by stating that out of the 162 aders of the movemen 106 were Pro testants and only 56 Catholics. (Ap plause) He then proceded to deal with the history of the movement and the spread of the United Irishmen. These societies were at first legal societies, until they were declared illegal by the Government of the day and suppressed, and that marked a new departure of the movement, the great object of the Gov ernment being to drive the people into a premature rebellion. No pains were apared to put that object into effect, For various reasons the insurrection throughout Ireland failed, and brave hearts were everywhere sacrificed.

THERE WAS ONE SPOT NEGLECTED,

and that was the County Wexford. There the preparations were the least, and the struggle the most severe. The conspiracy seemed to have taken but little root in Wexford, for in the list ol places to be relieved by Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wexford did not appear. The people were peaceful and industrious, they submitted to the cruelties and barbarities of the Yeomanry while they could, but at last they were driven into insurrection. The first man to raise the standard of revolt was Father John Murphy. He was essentially a man of peace. From the first he exercised his influence to restrain his people; but at last, seeing the people driven from their homes, which were given to the flames of the Yeomanry, he called on them, as they had followed him in peace to follow him now in war, and told them to defend with their lives their liberties and their homes. His appeal was promptly answered, and soon he found himself at the head of a body of men entirely undisciplined, and almost entirely unarmed, but full of courage and enthusiasm. He described in a graphic manner Father Murphy's success over the Yeomanry, and his East, Frederick street, Berkley street, storming and capture of Enniscorthy. When the Irish troops got possession of that town, not a single outrage was committed by them upon person or property. Not a single man was put to the sword. and it should ever remain to their lasting honour that in their day of triumph they did not imitate the example which had been set them by the civilized sol-diery of England. On the day following the capture of Enniscorthy Father Murphy stationed his troops on Vinegar Hill, and having obtained various recruits, he decided on marching on Wexford. He described how the English generals, observing the success of the Irish peasant troops, sent a flag of truce to them as they approached Wexford, and while hostilities were suspended they secretly withdrew their troops from sent per Mr. J. P. O'Brien, O.G.B.U. five the town, setting fire to it as they deserted it. The Irish troops then rushed ing the inscription "In fond rememon Wexford and took it, and here again brance of my uncle, Michael O'Brien and

Continue town in the compassion of the English troops, and the success which spain attended the Albert they had taken New Boss for the first time in the campaign the Irish troops gave may to excesses. The English on the other side of the compassion of the English on the other side of the compassion of the English on the other side of the compassion of river, seeing what had occurred, bided their time, and as night fell they attacked the town, meeting with but feeble resistance in a place which a few hours before had been won with such desperate valor. It was now lost to Ireland through intemperance. Who could say how many losses Ireland had suffered since from the same cause? He describea the butcheries in cold blood which characterized the success of the English yeomanry. The Irish prisoners were butchered in cold blood and the inhabitants of the town were burnt, so that no one was left spared, except those who wore the British uniform. From the day of the battle of Ross the fortune of the Irish army seemed to change, and, at last they succumbed to superior generalship and superior force. He de scribed the utter defeat of the Irish army and the execution of the leaders. He refuted the charges of barbarity which had been levelled against the Irish army by English historians, and said these barbarities were nearly all on the side of the English soldiery. Thus ended the war of Wexford County, and it was estimated that 20,000 of the people of Wexford perished in the encounter, and 10,000 of the English troops. It took as many men to vanquish one frish county as Wellington had at Waterloo to defeat Napoleon. By his lecture he hoped he had done some-

TO VINDICATE THE MEMORY OF THE MEN whom it was fashionable, even at the present day, for certain classes of Irishmen to calumituae. Almost 100 years had now passed since these men had suffered and died. The last survivor had long since been gathered to his fathers. Next year the Irish race would be called upon to celebrate the so called failure of '98, but the memorial they would raise would be one not of a lost cause, but of a cause which would never die. Other rights yet remained to be won- Ireland's right to nationhood and her right to separate national existence. They believed that the Irish would, ultimately. triumph as firmly as they believed in the existence of God, and it was safe to prophecy that, after ages of darkness, when the dawn of liberty at last broke over the land, the Irish people in the midst of their triumphs would kneel by the graves of their martyred dead, and acknowledge, with hearts of gratitude, the sufferings and heroism which had rendered immortal and invincible the cause of Irish nationality.

Manifesto to the People of Ireland.

The Executive of the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance has issued a manifesto to the people on the subject of early Saturday closing and of Sunday closing of licensed places. It bases its appeal to have these restrictive measures adopted on the following figures:—On 6th May, 1876 a resolution n favor of entire Sunday closing for all Ireland was carried in the House of Commons against the Government of the lay by a majority of 57 In 1877, a Select Committee of the House of Commons reported in favor of entire Sunday closing for all Ireland. In 1878, the Irish Sunday Closing Act—which provided for entire Sunday closing in Ireland, except in the cities of Belfast, Cork, Limerick and Waterford, was passed as a tentative measure for four years. In 1882, when the Act was about to expire, a house to house canvas in the five exempted cities was made, with the following result. The inquiry put was:—Are you in favor of the entire closing of public houses, beer shops, taverns and spirit groceries on Sunday? To which the following replies were received :- Dublin-Yes. 34,606; no, 8117; majority, 26,429. Belfast-Yes, 23 958; no, 2,912; majority, 21,046. Cork—Yes. 9 605; no, 1,670; majority, 7 735. Limerick—Yes 5 600; no, 550; majority, 5 050. Waterford—Yes, 3 495; no, 290; majority, 3,205. From every point of view the closing of public houses on Sundays had been successful in promoting sobriety, peace and prosperity.

The manifesto is signed by M. J. Dunn, B. L., Samuel McComas, Abraham Shackleton, Henry Wigham, A. J. Nicolla and J. B. Moriarity.

Ambulance Service for Longshoremen.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has written the Dublin District Labor Council on the subject of Ambulance Service for quay workers. The Council has been anxious to have this matter attended to and has succeeded in interesting the Municipal Council in the movement. His Grace is with the labormen in this much needed work and there is every prospect that it will speedily be accomplished.

The Anniversary of the Mauchester Martyrs. The Anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs was celebrated with peculiar impressiveness this week in Dublin. The procession to Glassnevin was one of the most imposing in the history of Dublin. The route taken by the procession-O'Connell street, Rutland square, Berkley road, Phibsboro road, and Finglas road-was thronged with spectators. The procession reached the cemetery at 2.15 and marched to the plot dedicated to the Manchester Martyrs upon which several beautiful wreaths were placed. The grave of Anne Devlin, Emmet's faithful servant, was next visited, and wreaths were also placed upon her grave. Wreaths were also placed by the "Old Guard Benevolent Union" upon the graves of M. Barrett, Charles McCarthy, Daniel Roddin, John O'Mahony, Terence Bellew McManus, Stephen O'Donoghue, T. Byrne, J. Gaffney, R. Stowell, Denis Duggan, George Brown. Peter Doyle, Christopher Dowling, John McCartan, Edward Duffy, "Leo" Casey, "Amnesty" Nolan. The Magner family, of Youghal, beautiful floral wreaths with a card bearthey conducted themselves with admir his companions." Mr. P. White, of Birr, able restraint. He described the attack sent mementoes; Miss Smyth Stepaside. on New Boss, which was then a strongly wreaths of natural flowers; Mrs. Annie blood.

white no verse to serve an Mccarly a grave; kine Rosaled s lies 10 D um Band sent three Dean Hill wreaths; M. William Fiddle M.P. also sent a beautiful wreath. Mr. John O'Clohiasy, soted as mamhal.

PATRICK ERARNEY'S GRAVE.

One of the most sympathetic actions in the celebration was the placing of a floral cross on the grave of Patrick Kearney. Mr. Brophy, who has done so much to rescue the memory of Kearney from oblivion, was assisted in his task by Mr. P. Gregan, T. C., and the St. Peter's Brass Band, Phibsboro. It may not be generally known that Patrick Kearney was one of those who took a prominent part in the rescue of James Stephens, and also was in command at the time of General O'Neil's attack on Canada out of which he emerged with honor. Although not approving of Can ada as the proper point of attack, nevertheless, as an Irishman, he felt it his duty to go into the fight.

An Irish Priest on Henry George The inaugural address of the '97-98 session of the Limerick Catholic Institute was delivered yesterday evening by the Rev. Dr. Riordan. He chose for his subject Henry George, the great social reformer, who died so recently and under such tragic circumstances in New York. After a succinct review of the late reformer's works Dr. Riordan concluded as follows:-" If, according to Mr. George, an individual has no right to set a boundary to land which he calls his own, by what right therefore has the State, which is only a number of persons in common, to set a boundary upon the kingdom and call it their own to the exclusion of everybody else? By what right, according to this argument, had the Irish people to object to the English invasion, or an invasion of the Japanese for that matter. Mr. George thought that the State had a right to what is called in political economy, the 'un-earned increment' of the land—that is, if a man's speculations in any portion of land turned out successful, and he made money from such causes as the extension of town life and others. But, if that was so, why should not, according to this mode of reasoning, the Government recompense a man who had made a similar speculation, which had turned out disastrously, and by which he had ost money. For the State to do so, the

Mr. Maurice Healy and '98.

speculation of every kind."

lecturer thought, would be only putting

s premium upon foolish investment and

Mr. Maurice Healy, M. P., at a recent meeting in Cork in connection with the celebration of the '98 centenary, told those assembled that if his position of membership of Parliament were to cut him off from sympathy with the great mass of Irish Nationalists he would cut of his right hand before he would estrange himself from his fellow-countrymen Some worked one way for Ireland, some another; but all looked back with joy and pride to the men of '98, who laid down their lives for their country. Cork was the first landing place where Ire land's expatriated sons would be able to view the old country, and he hoped they would not have to complain of niggard hospitality.

Juneral of the Late Mr. John Hooper, Ex-M.P.

The funeral of the late Mr. John Hooper, editor of the Evening Telegraph, formerly M.P. for East Cork, took place on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, to Cathedral, Marlborough street, to which the remains had been removed from his late residence at 22 Belvidere place, on the previous evening. Requiem Mass was celebrated at nine o'clock in the presence of a large congregation of mourners, by the Rev. Daniel Downing, Adm., who was assisted by the Rev. Chas. Ridgeway, C.C; Rev. Matthew McEntee, C.C.; Rev. Joseph O'Keefe, C.C; Rev. P. Dunne, C.C., and Rev. T. Hunt, C.C. Absolution having been given, the clergymen present, preceded by acolytes and cross bearers, formed a procession through the nave of the Cathedral, after whom the coffin was borne to the hearse in waiting. The attendance at the funeral was extremely large and representative. There was a large number of journalists amongst the mourners, many of whom either graduated under the kindly tutorship of the deceased or were his colleagues, and whose intimate acquaintance with him during a long span of his career endeared him in their esteem.

A NEW CHURCH

TO THE MEMORY OF ST. BRIDGET IN THE PARISH OF FAUGHART, IRE.

There is a great church in course of erection in the parish of Faughart, Ireland. It is in honor of St. Brigid, the great saint who is only second to St. Patrick in the hearts and love of the Irish lace. The success of the undertaking is in a great degree due to the indefatigable and untiring zeal of Rev. Father Segraul, the parish priest of Faughart. To-day, when the spirit of toleration is spread over all Ireland, there can exist no longer any ex-cuse for the neglect of the mem-ories of the great Irish saints whose prayers and heroic lives have through all the ages strengthened our people to suffer and preserved them steadfast in the faith. Cardinal Logue is taking a deep interest in this labor of love. The result is that already great progress has been made with the erection of a handsome church. Funds are now urgently needed to continue the work. Over £3,000 are yet required. The amount is small. It must be remembered, too, that this is not merely a parochial work. It is a work of national interest. The saint to be honored is the patroness of the country. The place is her birth-place, and Irish people the world over should assist in the good work.

'Many children at school,' said a student of children. appear to be stupid when they are only badly nourished. They may have plenty to eat without a sufficient amount of nourishment. Study thinking helps the circulation of the will be opportunities for comparing the fied condition and can easily be caught blood.

As He Stands In American Politics

The Property of March 1988 (1988) (1984) The Property of the State of

Stirring Address by the Right Rev. Dr. Consty.

The Right Rev. Thomas J. Consty, D.D. delivered an interesting and impressive address before the Carroll Institute, Washington, recently, taking as his subject, "Catholic Young Men, Their Duties in American Public Life." In the course of his remarks he said:—

"The Catholic young man who understands the spirit of America should be the best American citizen, because of the faith he possesses and practices. What does our courtry tell us Americanism is to be? It is something more than the mere privilege of living in a land of freedom, something higher than the privilege of seeking for wealth or political position. It is a deep-rooted sense of love for liberty in the individual man, for the love of liberty itself, safeguarded by the law of the land, that the individual may enjoy it in its fulness in his life. Americanism is the embodiment of personal liberty-liberty to serve the God that made us and liberty to serve the brother that stands by our side. Every American life in its character should exemplify these principles. The political expression of this two fold liberty forms our structure of government, and makes America stand for the best political expression of human rights. Americanism is something real and tangible. It is law with liberty and liberty with law. It is the generous unselfishness and determination to help one another to make the world better for our being in it, and to offer to God better service, because men are freer to serve Him as they will."

WHAT THE AMERICAN IDEA IS.

"Every nation has its nation idea. As Providence has selected different individuals for special work among men, so it seems to have selected nations for special work among nations. The Hebrews had the nation idea in the idea of faith, and to them were given the tradi-tions of religion, that they might preserve it for the nations to come. Rome had its nation idea in conquest and government, and through Rome the world saw the great expansion of centralized power which found its expression in Roman law. Greece found in art the expression of a nation idea, and the world of art owes much of its inspiration and artistic beauty to the cultured thought of ancient Greece. The Ameri. can nation idea is liberty, the liberty of the individual man because he is man. Other nations at different times in the world's history enjoyed comparative liberty, but it was generally the liberty of the few and the slavery of the many. Freedom and citizenship came as the gift of the State, or of the Senate, or of the guild, or from the aristocracy. America was the first nation to fully realize that manhood was the source of citizenship, as manhood was the source of liberty, and by this there was expressed politically for the first time the high Christian thought of liberty, for He who came an outcast to the great city of which He was supposed to be one day the King. He who had come as an outcast that He might live for men, and that He might die for men and redeem them, the Saviour of the world taught for the first time the true thought of from other men."

AMERICAN PUBLIC LIFE. American public life exists, as all pub lic life exists, for the greatest good, for the greatest number, for the greatest good to each individal. I realize that this is an ideal statement; but we are considering ideals, we are aiming at the perfection of citizenship. What does the Catholic young man bring to this citizenship? He brings a love for liberty which he inherits by virtue of his faith. He brings a love to America, which he has been taught to believe to be the best political expression of the Christian sense of liberty. He brings a life trained according to the principles of the Church of Christ, which obliges him to live both publicly and privately according to the principles of the Gospel. He aproaches American citizenship possessing in his life the faith and love of God. He comes well equipped for the duties of citizenship, because his moral life is in the training of the Church which received from Christ the commission to preach to all nations for all time the Gospel of the true idea of life.

THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN IN POLITICS.

The Catholic young man, well trained in his religion and practicing its precepts, has no doubts concerning life and its duties. He has wonderful aids in reaching the highest and best citizenship and consequently bringing as he does in his life the traditions of the great Church of Christ, whose faithful disciple he is, he should be in his American citizenship the strongest and truest citizen. other than a tower of strength to the citizenship of America In the day of trial his love of God will prompt sacrifices for country, and in the day of glory his goodness will add to his nation's greatness. The Catholic young man who is Catholic in the true sense is a strength and a hope to American public

NATIONAL PRISON REFORM ASSO-CIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The present week will see the opening of a convention the importance of which, from a social reform standpoint, cannot be too highly estimated. It is which has been the pride of us all. I the annual meeting of the National have a heaven born presentment that Prison Reform Association of the United States and its meeting place this year is in Austin, Tex. At its sessions will be discussee the various subjects sufficient amount of nourishment. Study which are now chiefly occupying stu-will not burt a healthy child. Good hard dents of prison conditions, and there

sons in the United States will addres he congress. The number will include not only outside students of the subject on also many superint and only and wardens of prisons who add to their theories a practical working knowledge of the possibilities and difficulties of the improvements suggested.

PRISON LABOR TO BE CONSIDERED.

One of the most timely topics to be deliberated on will be what to: do with convicts when productive labor is prohibited. This has long been a vexed question, affecting not only honest labor, but capital as well. Another matter on The parole system will also be investigated. It would not be a bad idea if the Dominion Government were to send special commissioners to this convention, as, no doubt, out of the mass of theory presented they would carry away suggestions of great value to Canada in the disposal of its criminal population.

NOTES FROM COLORADO.

The Recent Exhibition — Some Notable Catholic Institutions.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The recent festival of Mountain and Plain attracted many visitors to Denver. the chief city of Colorado. The beautiful exhibits of gold, silver, iron and coal, en. abled one to form some idea of the mineral wealth of the Rockies. The cowboy, too, was a prominent feature of the parade.
On the plains of Colorado the buffalo had been replaced by herds of cattle, horses and sheep. The fruit of Grand Junction. Rocky Ford, Canon City, and other places, was a very interesting exhibit. Aside from the industries of the country, the traveller is delighted with the beautiful Rocky Mountain scenery. The healthseeker finds here pure mountain air at any altitude from five to eleven thousand feet. Take, for instance,

THE PIKE'S PEAK REGION.

This famous mountain is over fourteen thousand feet high. Its summit may be reached by walking, which taxes the power of the strongest, on horseback, by carriage, and, most convenient of all, by the Manitou and Pike's Peak Cog Rail-

road. On the summit the view is superb The cities of Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek are plainly visible. The vast expanse of prairie, with its numerous herds, its grass and flowers, is a feast for the eye. Those who ascend during the night witness the glorious rising of the great orb of day as it bursts upwards bright and majestic. The range of Rockies extends far as the eye can reach, many of the peaks being crowned with snowy diadems. At an altitude of eleven the usand feet, i.e., the timber line, nearly all vegetation ceases. Below this line the dark pine woods, oak shrubbery, sage brush, and the many varieties of beautiful flowers, make a truly enchanting scene. Seven thousand feet below lies Manitou, a beautiful little town far-famed as a resort. Its

SPARKLING MINERAL WATERS is, to use a common expression, nature's

the finest in the State and were frequent uman liberty: That it was in man ed by the Indians long before the pale bimself, and not to be received as a gift face came westward. This is an ideal place to rest and recuperate. The accommodations are good, notably the Montcaline Sanitarium. This institution is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy and is first class in every particular. The drives around this locality are very interesting by reason of the many places of interest. Some of the most beautiful are William's Canon, the Cave of the Winds, grand caverns, and the Garden of the Gods. A description of these might be in order, but would require too much space. Colorado Springs is about seven miles out on the

> This city has no mineral springs, but in early days took its name from the Manitou Springs. It is an attractive city and health resort. The streets and lawns are well kept, and the dwellings are beautiful. Among

ITS INSTITUTIONS

are the Printer's Home, the Deaf and Dumb Institute, St. Francis Hospital. Loretto Academy and the famous Glockner Sanitarium. This latter is conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Cripple Creek, a neighboring city and famous mining camp, has a population of over 20,000. Seven years ago it was a cattle ranch, and no one suspected that at the very grass roots high-grade ore lay in abundance. It is interesting to visit this mining region. There are many large and well developed mines and the mountain sides are covered with prospectors, digging, perhaps vainly, but buoyant with hopes of future wealth.

A detailed description of Colorado not No man who loves God and practices being the object of this article, we will the teachings of God's Church can be rest satisfied with the short account here given.

> When Miss Frances E. Willard was 50 years old the women of the country raised \$3,000 as a gift for her. Now, when the women of Chicago need some \$300,000 to secure control of the Temple property, she starts the fund with a contribution of her own, giving back the money once given her. It was a graceful and grateful thing to do. In resigning her rights to the memorial testimonial she says: "This sum of \$3,000 has been in the bank ever since it came into my possession. and I have concluded that I cannot better show my love to the women who gave it, than to put it into the fund for the enterprise the Temple is to be saved to our cause."

> The natives of the South Sea islands use the wood of a tree to catch fish. It only has to be put in the water and soon the fish come to the surface in a stupe-

Sister Cusson's 50 Years of a Religious

A Happy Anniversary Among the Grey Nuns.

The Northwest Review, in its last issue to hand, has an interesting sketch of the life of the Reverend Sister Cecilia Cueson, the first Grey Nun in the history of the Order to celebrate a Golden Jubilee, having spent 50 years in a religious the order paper is corporal punishment. This has been prohibited in almost all of the eastern state prisons, but is still and was held on Anniversary Sunday, when all the nuns are in the habit of solemnly renewing their vows. Cecilia Cusson was born on the 21st of February, 1821. Having spent her childhood and youth in the practice of piety and the fulfilment of household duties, she experienced at the age of two and twenty a distinct drawing toward the religious life. But, as none of the sisterhoods then existing in Montreal, not even the Grey Nuns' houses in eastern Canada, attracted her, she determined, after two years of waiting, to devote herself to the Red River missions. Thus it happened that she formed one of that memorable party in which were Rev. Father Aubert, O.M.I., and Rev. Brother Taché, O.M.I. Starting in birch-bark canoes from Lachine in Lower Canada on the 24th of June, 1845, they reached St. Boniface on the 24th of August. This was the last time the Catholic missionaries followed the all-canoe route. After that date, they preferred to come through St. Paul.

Sister Cusson donned the holy habit shortly after her arrival and made her profession as a Grey Nun on the 21st of November, 1847. For the love of God she eagerly underwent all the privations of a country then devoid of all the comforts of life. The humblest and most painful duties she always chose above all others. Her life has truly been hidden with Christ in God. A lively faith illuminated all the actions of her life. while tender and solid piety comforted and sustained her daily ministrations to the needy members of the flock. May this dear and devoted spouse of Christ long continue to edify her sisters in religion.

The hospitable master and mistress of a house invite an evening company, and spread their table with a lavish provision of meats and drinks. On that table the lady of the house, at the dictate of a sinful fashion, places several choice brands of wine, and on a sideboard stands a bowl of inviting punch-In that company is a young man who is tempted to take his first glass, which, unhappily, does not prove to be his last glass. Among the guests is also a husband who has promised the wife of his early love that he will never again yield to his awful appetite and turn their home into a hell. That punch bowl is too much for him; he drinks, and goes reeling home with the shame-stricken wife, to awake next morning in the agonies of remorse. According to the good old Jewish law, 'if a fire breaks out and catches in thorns, so that stacks of corn are consumed, he that kindleth the fire shall surely make restitution.' Who kindled the fire in that mansion where is, to use a common expression, nature's a false hospitality put the bottle to a own apothecary shop. These springs are neighbor's lips? The master and the ministers of the mansion; and a poor 'restitution' can they make for a ruined home and broken hearts!-Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

> A single pair of herrings if allowed to multiply undisturbed for twenty years would at the end of that time not only supply the world with food, but would have become inconveniently numerous.

> If the whole ocean were dried up all the rivers in the world would have to pour their water into its basin for 40,000 years before it would again be full.



Disease weaves its web around people a little at a time. They are not dangerously ill all at once. The beginnings of illness are mere trifles. First a little indigestion, perhaps; or headaches; or an occasional bilious turn. It is hard to realize how you are being tangeled up in the strands of sickness. ing tangled up in the strands of sickness until you are fairly caught.

Nearly all serious illnesses begin with some stomach or liver trouble, or with a costive condition of the bowels. These functions have got to be put in good condi-tion before there can be any recovery from any disease no matter what is name or na-ture, and it is because Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts directly upon the liver and digestive organs that it has such a marvelous effect upon all diseases of mal-

It gives the digestive system power to assimilate nourishment and make good blood; it drives out bilious poisons; it creates the red, vitalizing, life-giving ele-ments in the circulation; and builds up the weak and wasted places in every corner of

Taken in conjunction with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, it relieves obstinate constipation and keeps the bowels in a per-

fectly natural condition.

Mrs. Ella Howell, of Derby, Perry Co., Ind., writes: "In the year of 1894 I was taken with stomach trouble—nervous dyspepsia. There was a coldness in my stomach, and a weight which seemed like a rock. Everything that I ate gave me great pain; I had a bearing down sensation; was swelled across my stomach; had a ridge ground my right side, and in a short time I was bloated. I was treated by three of our best physicians but got no relief. Then Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was recommended to me and I got it, and commenced the use of it. I began to see a change for the better. I was so weak I could not walk across the room without assistance. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of the 'Pleasant Pellets.' I began to improve very fast after the use of a few bottles. The physicians who attended me said my disease was leading into consumption. I had quite a cough, and the home physician gave me up to due. I thank God that my cure is permanent." fectly natural condition.

Catholic Nurse Hospital Graduato

DISENGAGED ACCOUCHEMENTS. Tel. 1779. The Rapid Growth Faud Altered Appear auce of Montreat. Well-Known Writer Becords His Im-

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] Nearly eighteen years had passed since I last set foot in Montreal, and when I arrived the other day from Ottawa, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and noticed the splendid depot and buildings erected by that great corporation in Dalbousie street, together with the palatial station on Windsor Square, I could hardly recognize the spots that I knew familiarly in earlier years; and while I could discern a general expansion and renewed activity in the upbuilding and beautifying of the great

city, I could not refrain from the con-

clusion that much of its recent growth

and increased commercial presperity are

due to the enterprise and enormous

wealth of the promoters of the famous

pressions After Such a Long

Absence.

railroad above named. It could not, in the nature of things, be otherwise, for this vast public highway is conducted on the very best commercial and business principles, and, besides making Montreal better known abroad as being the headquarters of its great railway system, it adds to the city's mercantile status by the continual inflow of trade and passengers brought

within its gates. I noticed were the splendidly widened thoroughfares-these commercial arteries that give mercantile life and vigor to the prosperous and increasing city. When I saw the metropolis before many of its business streets were narrow and congested and ill-fitted to accommodate the great stream of commerce destined to pour into them, and when I saw their much altered capacity the other day. I strove to make a mental estimate of the millions of money it must have taken to produce the needed change and of the courage and dexterity of the corporate authorities and city officials who pushed on the work to completion.

As I walked through the various streets I was struck by the magnificent proportions of the new buildings on St. James and Notre Dame streets, and following on, towards the Bonaventure Station, Isaw an evidence of the push and energy of the great Grand Trunk Railway System in the erection of its superb station and depot at that point. In that location I noticed a fine erection, namely, the Queen's Hotel, and on my taking an inside view of the place, I concluded that it has the capacity to house and make hundreds of guests comfortable. Of the vast Windsor Hotel, on Dominion Square, a word need hardly be said, because it has already gained fame and is known to the travelling public from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The old hostlery on St. James street-the St. Lawrence Hall-may well be put in the same category. Hurrying around, I soon entered St. Catharine street, and herein

THE GREATEST SURPRISE OF MY TOUR

through the city, for in the brief space of 18 years it has been transformed from a quiet residential place into a veritable bee-hive of commercial industry, where in business concerns of all kinds find the Colonial House and Messrs. John is not so of our fold, and as decade fol-Murphy & Co. caught my attention, for they surpass in size and beauty of con-attraction. But here I had to represent struction. But here I had to pause and refer back to the old and far famed firm of S. Careley & Co., who have stood their ground in the old location, and who have absorbed all the premises and property around them, making, perhaps, the largest business in Canada confined to retail dealing. But I was anxious to take a fresh look at Sherbrooke street, that place of well known princely mansions, wherein wealth and good taste have combined to construct homes in which kings might deign to live. I had a vague recollection, from years ago, of many elegant abodes there, but since then many new ones have been added, and they carry with them all the splendour that modern invention formation, attracted my notice above all its surroundings. It is the home of Mr. A. F. Gault, one of Montreal's merchant princes and millionaires, who is also familiarly called "Canada's Cotton King." I did not see the inside of the house, but I am sure that it is in perfect keeping with the outside. The palatial home of the Hon. Senator Drummond was also pointed out to me, as well as scores of others sheltering an equal number of wealthy and well-known citizens. But why stop to particularize? Let the whole street be classed as one of magnificent residences in which the

MERCHANTS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN find well-earned shelters in their mature and declining years. When speaking of the abode of the Hon. Senator already named, I might well have said a word of the commodious dewelling of another Hon. Senator, Sir Wm. H. Hingston, the eminent surgeon and medical man, for his house stands upon the opposite corner from that of Senator Drummond's, The locality is well adapted to enhance the value of the individual homes, for it is near the Mountain, where the view is most picturesque and where nature itself has done most to supplement the beautiful creations of man. I cannot have abodes that are truly exquisive from the first dynasty or earner, but the great thoroughlare mainly spoken from the first dynasty or earner, of a of is compact from end to end with such then to prove the past existence of a niaces as might delight man's heart kopper before the bronze age.

city's deserving

provided all within the peace, harmony provided all within be peace, harmony MAUD CONNE AT CHICAGO. not to be obtained on this side of the

This sketch represents what I saw of THE EXTERIOR OF THINGS

on my first day of scrutiny, but before the sun had set I sought relief from all distracting things, and turned my footsteps towards the great Cathedral on Notre Dame street. I had seen it before, but on this present visit it seemed to have gathered new charms and impressiveness, and under its southing influences I soon forgot the scenes of the earlier hours. The contrast was kind and beneficial, as all without was bustle, hurry and turmoil, while, within, the sacred precinct was calm, peaceful and inspiring. Silent men and women were there on bended knees, engaged in solemn prayer, and everywhere about the word "silence" was displayed, and if footsteps moved at all it was with a gentleness that made no noise But the very solemnity of the great Church would deter even a savage from noisy conduct. Before leaving, I made my way to what is called the chapel, or annex, which is remarkable for its richness of adornment, the cost running up to the hundreds of thousands. This perfect gem fairly transfixes the senses, and you feel loth to leave its presence after your spirit becomes impregnated with its fascinating beauty.

But I must stop short here, for the

present at least, as my allotted space is used up, but a theme so pleasant may be again resumed.

WM. ELLISON.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

A Recent Celebration at Hartford, Conn.

The next objects of improvement that The Objects of the Organization Defined by Rev. Dr. Maher-Loyalty, Intropidity and Unstained Hnor Its Watch

> The Knights of Columbus, a Branch of which has been recently organized in Montreal, is an organization which has many flourishing branches or commanderies in the neighboring republic. At a recent annual service for deceased members, held by the Hartford Knights, in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Hartford, Conn., and at which His Lordship Bishop Tierney assisted, nearly three thousand of the faithful were present. Rev. Dr. Maher, who was the preacher, in the course of his eloquent references to the Order, is reported to have said :-

"You are the lineal descendants of the

crusaders of the eleventh century. "The spirit of Christian chivalry loyalty, intrepidity and honor, upholding the cross of Christ and doing the work of Christ-this is your magnificent charge. Have you lived up to it in the past? Will you live up to it in the future? God grant it!

"When your constitution was framed the aim was that you might be chevaliers of honor, knight followers of Christ and loyal to the cross of Christ. What does that mean? The knights of old had a sworn pledge to stand for the right; for the honor of the women, the purity of the maiden and the honor of

the Church. "Did ever a knight swear loyalty to the maiden at home any more strongly than you swear loyalty to your mother church? The spirit of the church of stalwart Irishmen who thronged the their main effort, yet they succeeded in God is the spirit of Christ. This spirit huge hall.

never grows old. Now as to intrepidity. Miss Gor The day has not yet come when you have to fight for your faith. You must be ready at any moment, however, to sustain your faith in face of all opposition. fitting abodes. I cannot pretend to describe each of the handsome establishments in that busy locality, but the going to pieces. Thank God we are beauty and extent of such concerns as safe. Our back is still unbroken. It cross at their shoulder, bearing it on to the ends of the earth.

"After loyalty and intrepidity we expect one more quality—unstained honor. When we find a true, sincere, honest soul the church can do anything or make anything of it. If we have material which is dwarfed the church has a very hard time building on this foundation.

GOOD LUCK CONTINUES.

The first capital prize of the Society of Arts of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame street, has come out twice in two weeks. This time (drawing of Dec. 1st.) Mr. Nasaire Lavallee grocer, 29 Emery street, can bestow and all that superabundant riches can procure. One of the newer erections, built in Old Country castle style, huge in size and substantial in formation, attracted my notice that the procure of the newer style, huge in size and substantial in formation, attracted my notice that the the the procure of the style of the s at first, he thought he had won but an approximation prize, and it was only after two days that he ascertained, by mere chance, that the first capital prize belonged to him. Once more we advise ticket holders to read over the lists of drawing very carefully.

> We are glad to announce that Mr. R. J. Latimer has resumed business as manufacturers' agent and commission merchant. His place of business is 144 and 146 McGill street, where past customers will be welcomed to see his stock of all new goods. Mr. Latimer is well known all over the country and we trust he will receive a generous support from all his old customers.

A New York father of triplets an nounces the fact in an advertisement in the newspapers there, and the result is that his house is filled with a variety of handsome gifts appropriate to the interesting event.

In some parts of Australia, when a man marries, each of the bride's relatives strikes him with a stout stick, by way of welcome into the family.

say that even Sherbrooke street has a Berthelot, the French chemist, finds monopoly of desirable homes for all the that the copper objects found at Negadah avenues converging towards Mount Royal and Abydos, ir Egypt, are of pure copper, have abodes that are truly exquisite, not bronze, They are believed to date

Speaks of the Devotion of Irish Exiles,

The Great Aims of the Promoters of the Commemoration Pestivals for the '98 Centenary-Au Earnest Plea for Unity.

There was a grand demonstration in Central Music Hall, Chicago, on Tuesday of last week, to welcome Miss Maud Gonne, "the Joan d'Arc" of Erin, and her soul stirring words on behalf of the have broken her chains and awakened Sand which is ever dear to the Irishman her once more from the death-like trance and the descendants of Irishmen. The in which she lies at the feet of Engmeeting had for its primary object the commemoration of the execution of the three Manchester martyrs, but the occasion was seized for hearing the elo- United Irishmen and this great heroic quent and fair pleader for the cause of Ireland. Mayor Harrison presided and study the events of '9S, the more I think with him were the Hon. J. F. Eagan | we should be encouraged to go on in the Hon. M. V. Gannon. In passing, the path which these men trod, to keep proposed arbitration treaty with Eng. their lives and examples before us. If land was vigorously denounced. Miss they failed in their great undertaking it

sons of Ireland never forget their sad diocese of Quebec, and was made a mother; no, not even here in this great free republic who has taken them to her her heart and adopted them as her children, and where they breathe the lifegiving air of liberty. It is proof of the wonderful, magical charm of that isle of old enchantment, that melsucholy isle which lies dreaming in the arms of foam bearded Atlantic; her weird power of attraction draws her children's hearts to her no matter where they may be the wide world over; and in spite of her humiliation; in spite of her sorrows, perhaps on account of them, we love her more dearly and more ardently than n en love the greatest and most powerful nations of the earth, and we will never rest till we land."

PHENTHEUR WEINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THE MEMORY OF '98.

"A century has passed since the leader, Wolfe Tone, so nearly succeeded in freeing our country. The more we



MISS MAUD GONNE.

Gonne was introduced by the chairman | was through a series of unfortunate and and was met with a whirlwind of appurely accidental circumstances. But plause from the assembled thousands of though the United Irishmen failed in

Miss Gonne, sa the memory of the noble men who have be free." fought and bled to retrieve her wrongs, she brings the blood to the cheeks of her audience and makes every one of her hearers anxious and e ger to be up and doing for the cause of the oppressed. Never before in the history of Irish national affairs in America has a public speaker made such a grand impression. Miss Gonne, during the course of her

able address, said :-ACTIVE CO-OPERATION SOLICITED.

"I cannot describe to you the feelings of immense emotion which come over me as I stand here in this vast assembly of my fellow countrymen so far away from the old land. When I left home my friends told me, "You are not going to a strange country." And, indeed, they spoke truly. Since I landed in America my countrymen have not allowed me for a single moment to feel myself among strangers. The welcome they have given me touches me deeply, the more that it is not for myself they welcome me. It is because I come to speak to them of the great cause they from the other countries in Europe and love; because I come to ask their active representatives of the press of the world, love; because I come to ask their active help and co operation in the great work which is before us, of carrying out in a honor and to take part with us in the manner worthy of the occasion the immense national pilgrimage which will demonstrations in honor of the '98th visit all those glorious battle fields of

beautiful in the world than the untiring our Ireland in a position of dignity before and unceasing devotion of the Irish the world." the ruin of our beautiful land, forced to once more dawn for our sacred island go to foreign countries to earn the right and the dazzling light of Freedom once to live denied to them at home, these more shine upon her."

THE SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE | uated from it in 1863. He was ordained ARCHBISHOP JANSSENS.

A successor to the late Archbishop Janssens was appointed on Saturday last by His Holiness the Pope, in the person of Archbishop Chapelle of Santa Fe, N. name of Archbishop Keane was prominently spoken of for this appointment, but it is understood he declined. Arch-bishop Chapelle was born in France in Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and grad episcopat was originally a part of the

raising on high the national ideal. the privilege of hearing her, is a forceful, and of '67, and to them we owe it to day, enthusiastic and eloquent speaker. She | that in epite of the discouragement and speaks from her heart and so excels in the parliamentary demoralization of the pathos that she can draw tears from her | past dreadful years, the youth and manaudience at will. Then when she waxes nood of Ireland are as firm to day as ever strong over the battles of Ireland and tney were in their unitying resolution to THERE MUST BE NO DISSENSIONS AMONG US.

"The celebration of our great revolu tions should be made worthy of the heroes whose memories we honor, of Wolfe Tone, of Fitzgerald, the Sheares, McCracken, Emmet and the countless heroes who sacrificed their lives for the cause of freedom. There must be no confusion, no dissensions among us Our platform must be as broad as was that of the United Irishmen. For the honor of '98 and the honor and dignity of our sacred Ireland, let us put on one side, for the time at least, all our political differences, no matter how important they seem to us, and show the world a united front.

"Irishmen who are scattered over the world will come back next year to the old land. You from this great republic, you will come back by thousands, in orderly array, to help the men at home to receive our friends from France, that other great republic who has always been our friend, and the many delegates who will come next year to Ireland to '98. It is an opportunity such as we entenary. '98. It is an opportunity such as we "There is nothing more wonderful and have not had this century for placing

people to their native land. It makes | "Ido not believe that any great or one feel so proud of belonging to such a noble effort is ever wasted or thrown race. Driven out from their homes by away. Sooner or later the fruits of all tyranny and systematic misgovernment | these centuries of sacrifices and toil will of England, which has brought about be reaped and the hour of destiny will

> priest in 1865 and was engaged in missionary work in Maryland for the first five years of his pastoral life. In 1869 he accompanied Archbishop Spalding to Rome as his secretary. From 1870 to 1882 he was pastor of St. Joseph's church,

Baltimore, leaving that position to be M. It will be remembered that the come rector of St. Mathew's, Washing ton City. He counted amongst his parishioners here, General Rosecrans, General Sheridan and his family and other distinguished Catholics.

1842, his family being prominent in In 1891 he was appointed coadjutor political and scientific circles in that of Archbishop Palponiti, of Santa Fe, country. Having received a liberal education at Mende, his birth place, and years he was Vice President of the In-Enghiem in Belgium, he came to this dian Bureau. The See of New Orleans country with his uncle, entered St. is the second oldest of the American

separate diocese by Pius VI. in 1793. Its history during the intervening years from 1798 to 1897 is very interesting. Its earlier jurisdiction cover d an immense territory, but has since been divided and sub-divided till the limits of the archdiocese, though still very large, were greatly reduced. Ten of its urelates, like the present incumbent, were French or of French descent. Of the others, two were Spanish, one a Belgian, one an Italian, and the late Archbishop Jansesus was a Holl inder. The preponderance of the brench prelates is natural, since the French Cath olics of the diocese number 325 000 and require the services of 207 priests.

The Duke of Norfolk, the premier Duke of England, who has held the position of Mayor of Sheffield for the last two years, declined to enter upon a third term as chief magistrate, but has consented to be selected as an alderman. His Grace's remarks on retiring from the chair showed that he placed a high value on the position of chief magistrate and appreciated the honor conferred in his election.

A Tichborne claimant case, of a comparatively small edition, has been atlempted in the Edinburgh Court of Session, by John Fraser of Lovat Lodge. London, who claims the barony and lands of Lovat with the title of Lord Lovat. The case was dismissed with costs by Lord Low, before whom it was tried, His Lordship holding that the defendant was protected against challenge by positive proscription.

The London Monitor quotes the Montreal Star as authority for what, it says, respectfully invited to call and inspect purports to be the substance of the Pope's decision on the Manitoba School settlement, but the Vatican correspondent of the London Times gives a categorical denial of the forecast. The Monitor gives the quotation under reserve and, as it says, "for what it is worth." We give it as published:

"His Holiness is said to strongly support the undoubted right of the Catholics of Manitoba to denominational schools, which he urges them to maintain, forbidding them to send their chil dren to the secular schools. They must like Catholics everywhere, loyally supnort their own system even when the State refuses assistance, at the same time pressing their claims to the full i enjoyment of their constitutional rights, seeking by all peaceful methods to impress their non Catholic citizens with | cool of the day. the justice and fairness of their cause. The action of the Maniteba Legislature has created in that State a condition of things similar to that which exists in England. Citizens of the same Empire, we stand upon the same ground on this question as our Canadian fellow Cathlics—the right to have our children educated in schools wherein the faith which we profess is taught without let or hindrance. Even it Catholic education is to be penalized because it is Catholic, and not merely secular, and we are to be taxed, and pract: cally fined, because of our conscientious belief, we will maintain the struggle to the end, confident that God will defend the right."

Montreal seems to be shead of Rome itself in regard to the Pope's utterances and intended utterances.

The Catholic Times of London Eng. has the following reference to an English lady who is now, and has been for some months, in Montreal, and who has made many friends for herself and her mission since she has been here The reference is in the shape of a letter from Rev. E. Bans, Harrow Road, London :—

We have just received from Miss Proc ter, secretary of St. Ann's Emigration Committee, who is at present in Canada, such good news of some of our old boys whom she met there. She writes:-

We came across three hig fellows belonging to St. Vincent's home. A. K., aged 19, he is with good, nice folk. He is working at the Athabaska Furniture Factory. He looks thoroughly satisfactory, and apoke with affection of you. Next, two delightful brothers - nice, manly, open-hearted creatures, with such nice expressions. They are at the factory, permanent hands. J stayed on farming up till a year ago, but is now earning thirteen dollars a week, and G, who has been in the factory three years, is making fourteen, and will make two dollars s week more at once We were so pleased with the boys. They certainly show what St. Vincent's does. They all go to C nfession and Communion

once a month." Miss Procter is kindness itself to the children sent out to her, but she is a lady who has the courage of her convictions, and will only bind out her protegées to those who, after due inquiry, she feels

satisfied will do them justice in every way. Miss Prooter is accompanied and assisted in her "labor of love" by Miss Urquhart, a young English lady, also highly connected, who takes a deep interest in the good work. *.*

Since Prince Henry of Orleans met the Count of Turin in the duelling field, and was put hors de combat by the Italians, nothing has been heard of himtill recently. It was never thought his wound was serious, and certainly it has not dampened his love for travel and adventure. He is announced to start for the Equatorial Provinces of Abysinnia and may have something more to say of Italian cowardice when he returns or while he is there. Nous verrons!

Some good American friends have erected a beautiful marble altar to the memory of the late distinguished Archbishop Hughes of New York, in the Church of the Sacred heart at Omagh, Co. Ty rone, Ireland. It it a very hand-some and artistic work and cost over six thousand dollars. Such evidence of respect for their departed Bishop and friend is as ecitying to the world as it is creditable to the donors of the memorial

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tion and permits food to ferment and putrify in

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co 253 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

P. O. BOX 1188.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the B liter, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, TRUE WITNESS P. & P. Co , Ltd., P. O. Box 1135.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 11, 1897

REMEMBER THE POOR.

Christmas is not only a season of joy

and jubilation, it is, par excellence, the sesson of Charity. With the introductory days of Advent comes the duty of preparing for its proper celebration, and that celebration will be imperfect, and of little avail, if it be not characterized by some substantial proof of regard for one's poorer and less fortunate neighbor, if, in a word, it be not marked by a generous, a Christmas, distribution of slms. Let those whom God has blessed with abundance, or even a sufficiency, for their wants, think of the numberless homes where no fire burns, or, if it burns, burns but to mock the scene it brightens. In thousands of instances these are not the homes of the professional poor, but of those who have auccumbed to the vicissitudes of life, who are powerless to work and still more powerless to beg, and who would part with their last family relic, and would allow sickness and even death itself to intervene rather than face the cold heartless refusal of their purse-proud neighbors. To enter properly, then, into the spirit and full sujoyment of this "season of love," the first condition is to do what is in one's power to make its Christmas with all within one's reach. He who knows his neighbor is in want, and debarred from all means of sharing in any of the joys or privileges of so glorious a feast, and shuts his eyes to the fact, cannot be considered as ranking with those to whom the Herald Angels brought their Message of Peace, for it was to "Men of Good Will;" and he is not of such.

Many advance the excuse that they do not know those who are most deserving of their charity and would willingly relieve bons fide poverty, the result of misfortune, while they hesitate to do so in respect of what they term hereditary or professional. Persons, thus in doubt, will find an easy solution of the matter some consolation in the fact that, even of the different brands would be an obby referring to the Rev. Father Martin | if it should pass the Legislative Assem-Callaghan, almoner of the poor, at St. bly, there is no chance of its passing Patrick's Presbytery, as well as to the the Legislative Council. pastors of the other parishes, through whom none but the truly deserving receive either their recommendation or pprobation.

IS THE VATICAN IN DANGER?

The extent to which the Anarchist movement is progressing amongst the masses of the population of the Eternal Oity is causing some misgiving with regard to the priceless treasures contained in the Vatican. It is the folly of the present rulers of Italy, in trying to make their bankrupt country live up to the rank of a first rate power, that has brought on the present scute discontent among a people already impoverished and overtaxed. Nothing but a lightening of the burdens upon the tax-payer and a policy having for its object the cheapening of the food and necessaries of the people, will remove the discontent which finds its natural expression in Anarchism.

But there is no indication that any such policy will be adopted; and the eyes of the hungry and atheistic mob are, it is stated, turned towards the Vatican, with its vast and unique colleclation of priceless treasures, the accumution of centuries of Catholic devotion to the Holy See. For over a thousand years it has been the custom of foreign prelates and monarchs and princes visiting Rome to present costly gifts to the Vicar of Christ, not to speak of gifts of Pence. It is estimated that in 1888; when Leo XIII. celebrated his golden jubilee, the gifts he received in gold and lewels and other articles reached a value the total of which runs up into millions of dollars. The art treasures of the Vatican alone exceed many millions. Lvalue fixed by money.

resdiness to check any sdyance of the forces of disorder and robbery towards the Pope's palsoe, while the Pontifical guards and other officials have been put upon their guard. But the guardiarship of the tressures of the Vatican ought not simply to be the care of Italian troops and Pontifical soldiers; it should be the care of the whole Catholic

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

Of course it possible—tout est possible, as our French friends say—that Captain Dreylus may have been condemned for a crime of which he is innocent. But it should be borne in mind that the high. est authorities in the French army, and all of the members of the court martial by which he was tried, have declared their belief that he did commit the crime of selling important military secrets to the German War Office. The Chamber of Deputies has also by a very large majority affirmed its conviction that the charge was fully proved.

The agitation now going on in the Paris press is, it should be remembered, the result of bribes paid for the purpose by a Jewish syndicate, who naturally desire to clear, if possible, the name of one of their co religionists from the terrible stain of treachery of the worst des cription. Many of the leading news papers in the French capital are owned by Jews; and this also accounts for the vigor by which the movement for a new court-martial is being kept up.

It is not likely, however, that it will succeed; for, apart altogether from the merits of the case, the evidence in Paris as in Vienna and Berlin, of a bitter anti-Semitic feeling on account of the undue prominence attained by Jews in the financial, political and journalistic world, together with the fact that a Jewish syndicate has been organized to bribe the press, will undoubtedly hurt the scheme. The corruption fund will defeat its own ends. Its establishment was an insult to French honor and French patriotism.

AN ATTEMPT TO DISFRANCHISE OUR PRIESTS.

A bill has been brought before the Legislature, by Dr. De Grosbois, which ought to meet with the strongest oppo. sition at the hands of every Catholic member. Its aim is to disfranchise the clergymen of the whole province. Of course its provisions don't say so in so many words; but that would be the effect if it should become law. It pro vides that no one shall have a right to qualified on taxable property, that is that those who now quality on religious property shall be deprived of their votes. Such a proposal is an insult to the Catholic priesthood, the sacredness of whose office and importance of whose services in the cause of social order and intellikely to be disturbed or even challenged lectual progress, to say nothing of their for long years to come. She heads the religious ministry, eminently entitle list with 193 distilleries as against 29 in them to a voice in the direction of pub | Ireland, 9 in England and 1 in Wales, lic affairs, without any such restriction or more than five times as many as in as a property qualification. There is all these combined. A list of the names

CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS.

That the Catholic newspaper should be recognized by priests and laymen as a very powerful auxiliary to religion is a truth which is daily becoming more apaparent. The subject has been so trite that it is almost a wearisomeness to refer to it again.

Its importance, however, is so great that further references to it are justified until both priests and laymen come to in the New World. realize it in its entirety. How is it that Protestants support their press with such unfailing generosity? Because they take a personal interest in the dissemination of the different sectarian doctrines in which they believe. Nearly all their newspapers, in the United States as well as in Canada, thrive through becomingthe organs, more or less pronounced, of a particular sect. Three out of the four daily English papers in Montreal are cases in point. And only a few days ago we read in an American newspaper that a sum of fifty thousand dollars had been voted by a Unitarian gathering for the maintenance of a representative organ in Boston. As our esteemed contemporary, the Catholic Standard and Times, of Philadelphia, pointedly says in referring to this incident:

Who ever heard of a Catholic gathering, or a Catholic individual, dreaming of taking such action? All speak mag niloquently of the absolute necessity of money, which are now called Peter's such a press, the nobility of its mission, the immense responsibility of the men who should write for it, the need of judgment, boldness, polish, erudition, vigilance and indefatigable zeal for the sacred cause on the part of its editors. But when it comes to a question of ways and means, the spirit of diffidence which suddenly overtakes everybody is marvel ous to behold. Pockets are closed as if in value, Indeed they are beyond a by the automatic action of the morning glory and the sunflower, and Harpo-The Italian Government, we are glad crates, the god of silence, instantly lays

instanter to zero and let the things blow Indeed, to judge from the niggradit-ness with which the Catholic mass is supported by those whose interests it

champions, it seems excusable to doubt the sincerity of those who declare themselves to be its friends. One of the drawbacks from which the Catholic press in Canada suffers is a sort of tim- nuisances will be suppressed. idity on the part of its publishers and directors; a fondness for remaining in the background, as if they were ashamed to be connected with it. We feel sure that if they held, for example, an annual conference and exchanged views on the subject of promoting their common interests, the outcome would be the creation of a spirit of greater enterprise, an increase in the circulation and influence of their journals, and the fostering of a sentiment of fraternity which could not fail to be of great value.

To the clergy in general, too, the Catholic press has a right to look for practical assistance. We have in this this city and province an ample supply of beautiful and costly churches, which, thank God, are well filled on Sundays. But will they always be so thronged? Are not indifference and irreligion making progress amongst our young men? Is not the secular press full of dangerous doctrines and pernicious reading? Is it not the mission of the Catholic press to refute these doctrines, to counteract this pernicious reading, to keep alive the faith in the hearts and minds of our young men, to throng our churches with earnest congregations? And how can it efficiently fulfil this mission unless it enjoys the active co-operation of the

EDITORIAL NOTES.

BILLIARD parlors for women is the latest fad in Chicago. What next?

ONE of the results of the commemoration of the centenary of Edmund Burke, it is said, will be a competition annually for a Burke scholarship or a Burke medal, in the form of a lecture or essay on some given Irish theme, the competition to be open to students of every college in Ireland.

While hundreds of surrounding buildings were laid low by the recent fire, historic St. Giles, where Cromwell was married and Milton lies buried, escapedwith nothing worse than a scorching. Cromwell's memory probably owes it to vote at provincial elections who is not the fire fiend's respect for Milton's ashes that the old church is left to tell he was married.

> Bonnie Scotland holds the record in the distillery interest of the United Kingdom, and its championship is not ject lesson in Scottish history, personages and places.

> MR. HENRY AUSTIN ADAMS, who lectured so acceptably in Montreal on several occasions last winter, has been winning golden opinions from the people of Chicago, where he recently made his debut. A writer in the New World says "he never saw an audience so completely captivated as that which listened to Mr.Adams on the occasion referred to." Some who had the privilege of hearing his spirited address before the patrons of the Montreal Free Library will fully appreciate the remarks

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OGILVIE, who has just returned from the Yukon, says that in his opinion there is one hundred millions of dollars in sight in the district. This did not include what might be obtained by placer and quartz mining. The district was composed of 100,000 square miles and gold could be found all over it. The only thing necessary to have from 100,000 to 500,000 people in there was adequate transportation facilities. As to quartz mining, 12 miles up Klondike assays showed from \$100 to \$10,000 per ton.

THE Irish Catholic electors of St Mary's ward have followed the example of their co-religionists in St. Antoine ward and adopted strongly worded reso. lutions protesting against the action of the Fire Committee in appointing a Scotch-Frenchman to an office which, by every right and custom, should have been filled by an Irish Catholic. We earnestly hope that Irish Catholics will not allow their efforts to cease, and that they will follow up their action by a vigorous opposition to the three alder men who were the movers in this matter, by which the claims of the Irish Catholics were so flagrantly ignored.

which they were brought into the you.
The woman with a initiation leaves. servant to perform ther true mission while she exploits her isd. The man with a mission lets his wife earn the living for the family while he pursues his fad in some public house or lodge room. The time is coming when these

THE Marquis Lorenzo Bottini, President of the Catholic Committees in Tuscany and proprietor of the Esare, one of the leading journals, in that country, was recently admitted to audience by the Pope. His Holiness, in the course of conversation with him, was very pronounced in his views of the duty of Catholics to support the Catholic press, especially in these times, when there are so many Catholic interests to protect and promote. He was most emphatic in the expression of

WE have a treat in store for our readers next week, in the shape of a pathetic little story from the pen of Mrs. Frances Chadwick, of Ottawa, entitled "Bernard Mallory's Repentance. Mrs. Chadwick is a daughter of the famous Irish Catholic Novelist, Mrs. Sadlier, and has evidently inherited a goodly share of her mother's rare gifts. The story deals with a phase of human vanity and weakness which is but too often witnessed and which just such healthy sketches as this are most effective in checking. We thoroughly appreciate Mrs. Chadwick's interest in the TRUE WITNESS in sending us this story and are sure it will prove very interesting to our, we are happy to say, increasing circle of readers.

If there is one body of men who have perfect faith in the prosperity of Montreal that body is the Montreal City Council. Either the members think that it is a second Klondike or that the citizens and property owners have discovered the great secrets of the transmutation of metals. Below will be found only a partial statement of what the various committees require for permanent improvements in their respective departments for the year 1898. Surely the aldermen must be having a little joke at the expense of the citizens, but all the same, if it is a joke it is very ill-

timed :—	
Road Committee, 1898	\$690 000
Road Committee, 1899	240 000
Road Committee, 1900	240,000
Fire Committee	85,000
City Hall Committee	75,000
Markets Committee	44 300
Health Committee	72 000
Water Committee, 1898	499.560
Water Committee, 1899	350.258
Water Committee, 1900	349,000
Water Committee, 1901	373,400
Water Committee, 1902	382,827
Parks and Ferries Committee	2 250
Finance Committee	600,000
Light Committee	
Police Committee	*******
Mount Royal Park Committee	********

According to medical statistics the morphine habit is very much on the increase. In a work recently published in Paris it is stated that Germany, France and the United States are the countries most addicted to the habit, but that it is also widely spread in Russia, Sweden and Turkey, and that even in the extreme East it is by no means uncommon. Statistics on the subject show that of the male morphinists the medical profession supplies the largest number, 40 per cent. Men of leisure come next, with 16 per cent; linen merchants. 8 per cent; while peasants, clergymen and politicians occupy the lowest positions on the list. Women of means are the most numerous class among the females, 43 per cent; followed by wives of medical men, 10 per cent. In Germany there are entire villages whose in habitants are all addicted to the use of the drug, but the general belief that the morphine habit is more extensively ists that their language—the Czechpractised in Paris than in any other city | tongue shall be placed upon the same is contradicted. Morphinomania is said to occur with the greatest frequency between the ages of 25 and 40.

In our last issue reference was made to the effort being made, notably by the clergy, to revive the study of the Irish language. The movement is not confined to these good gentlemen, as the following extract from the report for 1896-97 of the Queen's College, Cork, will show. In this the President, Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, Baronet, makes chair, and amongst other things, he

"The importance of Celtic from the point of view of comparative philology and of the history of early institutions is very considerable. This has been abundantly shown by the writings of O'Curry and Stakes, by D'Arbois Jubainville in the College de France, by Windisch in Leipsig, Thurnepsen in Freiburg, Zimmer in Griefswald."

** No one would dare or wish to depre-

lact is now coming out that the name on the list of casualties. Amongst the ten first braught in as seriously wounded ceive justice. was Patrick Hogan, who was quickly followed by Lance-Corporal Quinn and Private Ryan. The romance of the gallant piper, who, after both legs had been shot off, supported himself against a rock and kept on playing "The Cock of the North," till he fainted from loss of blood, may lose some of its interest for Scotchmen when it is stated that his name was not Donald McDonald Mo-Kenzie Macdougal, but plucky Patrick Milne, from Dublin town.

MONBIGNOR CONATY, whose pulpit and platform utterances command such attention and exercise so much influence in the United States, lately addressed the Alumni of St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore, selecting as his subject the duties of citizenship." Amongst other At St. Patrick's Church, Preparatory things, he said:

"The Church in America demands the highest scholarship that the Gospel may be preached to the minds and the hearts seeking truth. The priest is called in our American life to be a leader of goodness in public as well as private life. that men may be led to the true religion of Jesus Christ and thus become good Christians and good citizens. The great questions of religious, political and social life must be studied and answered. The Church cannot afford to be wrong on any public question which affects the social and moral well-being of the nation. We are priests and citizens, priests of the great American Church of Christ and citizens of this great Republic. Let us be lo al to both, and thus prove our loyalty to God and

THE steps taken by Messrs. Chaput Freres to have defrauding debtors punished in Quebec in the same way as they are punished in Ontario, are said to be bearing good fruit, the Attorney-General having announced his intention to amend the law in this direction, the Retail Grocers' Association, of which Mr. John Scanlan is president, having sent him a petition asking for the change. What is desired is not to punish the honest debtor who cannot pay his debts, but to punish the fraudujent debtor who is able but unwilling to pay what he owes.

THE Chief Justice, Lord Killowen, on opening the present sittings in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, made a feeling reference to the death of the late Mr. Baron Pollock, ending his address in these words :- "Baron Pollock died like a soldier, at his post, and there are many who will reverently and affectionately and prayerfully say, 'Requiescat in pace."

through the pressure of taxation under the present government of Italy, it is not unlikely, will receive a fatal blow. The quarry owners recently met and resolved to close all the works in connction with them, unless measures were adopted to diminish the exactions on personal property, so, at any rate, as to exclude marble and marble works.

Eighteen years ago, it is said, there were 39,000 Irishmen in the British army, while at present there are only 25,000.

THE CRISIS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

In addition to the sources of friction which have grown up of late years between Austria and Hungary, there is now added a difficulty that may result in the total rupture of the constitutional ties that at present hold the dual monarchy together. This has arisen out of the demand of the Bohemian National official footing as that of the dominant Austrian Germans.

To this the Austrian Germans, be tween whom and the Czechs there has ever existed a sort of racial feud, strenuously object; and so strong has been this opposition that not only has the Austrian Premier, who proposed to accede to the demand of the Bohemians, been obliged to withdraw the measure. but he has been forced to resign, the result being that the bill maintaining the status que between Austria and Hungary a plea for the establishment of a Celtic for another year is in danger of being

The whole trouble is due to the arrogance of the German element, who, though in an actual minority, have managed to occupy a position of ascendency for a very long period. After an eclipse of two centuries there has, since 1817, been a notable revival of the language, literature and nationality of the Czechs or Slavs of Bohemia.

The culmination of this revival was cate, or in any way to question, the the demand of the Bohemians to have nominations in the state bave been splendld courage and dash of the Gorther mother tongue officially recognities mother tongue officially recognities mother tongue officially recognities mother tongue of the Prime the mother tongue of the Prime that the decision of the Prime that the decision of the Prime that the delivered on the sacredness of the Empire to grant a recognities accordings of the Empire to grant a recognities and the decision of the Prime that the density of the Prime that the density recognities and the delivered on the sacredness of the Empire to grant a recognities and the delivered on the sacredness of the Empire to grant a recognities and the delivered on the sacredness of the Empire to grant a recognition of the Bohemians to have nominations in the sacredness of the mother tongue officially recognitions and the decision of the Prime that the demand of the Bohemians to have nominations in the sacredness of the mother tongue officially recognitions and the decision of the Prime that the demand of the Bohemians to have nominations in the sacredness of the mother tongue officially recognitions and the decision of the Prime that the demand of the Bohemians to have no mother tongue of the sacredness of the mother tongue of the sacredness of the sacredne The Italian Government, we are glad in in finger on the lips of the enthusiastic missions are abnormally on the increase. The human life and the increase. Dargai ridge; yet the idea must not be Minister of the Empire to grant a re human life; and the heigh missions are abnormally on the increase. Dargai ridge; yet the idea must not be Minister of the Empire to grant a re human life; and the heigh missions are abnormally on the increase. Dargai ridge; yet the idea must not be Minister of the Empire to grant a re human life; and the determination and minister. In point of fact, these people who think, allowed to prevail that the term quest made with a determination and minister.

class In much the same way as the Britishess page did in Quebec and as they still do in Ireland, and who seem of the Highland Irish figured largely determined to wreck the dual monarchy rather than that the Czechs should re-

It will take all the well-known tact and prudence of the Emperor Francis Joseph, to bring about a peaceable solution of the difficulty. In the meantime Irish-Canadians will watch the developments of the crisis with interest, their sympathies being of course with the Bohemian Nationalists, who have right and justice on their side.

THE RENEWAL OF THE MISSION

to the Grand Feast of Christmas.

The Married Women Concluded Their Week of Preparation—The Single Women Now Attending the Exercises in Thousands-Next Sunday Evening the Stalwarts of the Parish. Young and Old, Will Commence Their Week of Spiritual Work.

St. Patrick's Church is the centre today of one of the most successful Missions ever held in the City of Montreal. It is not actually a Mission, but a renewal of the good resolutions made during the grand Missions of last Lent, which will be remembered as long as the present generation of the parish lives.

The Fathers who are conducting the Mission are Rev. Father Delargy, C.SS R., Superior in charge; Rev. Father White, Rev. Father Lynch, Rev. Father Gannon, and Rev. Father Hespelein. These noble Redemptorists have labored with zeal, and their efforts from the commencement of the series, which opened last week, have shown that the congregation of St. Patrick's are always faith-

The Mission to married women closed on Sunday last and the attendance from the very beginning was good. The exercises for single women opened on the same evening and the church which seats so many thousands was crowded to the very doors.

It was a glorious sight to witness the crowds of young women filing into the church until the very sisles were filled with the eager worshippers. It was a matter of congratulation to Rev. Father Quinlivan and his colleagues that the Mission of last Lent received such a THE marble industry of Carrara, ready response on its renewal so many months later.

It was, indeed, an object lesson to watch, as the representative of the TRUE WITNESS did, the band of devoted women pouring out of the church, to be succeeded by their sisters in single life. The married women of St. Patrick's were fully represented. It was estimated that fully seventy-five per cent. of the mothers of the families of the parish listened day after day to the words of the Redemptorist Fathers, finally crowning the week's devotion with the happy privilege of receiving the Body of Our

The attendance of the married women has been a credit to the parish, but that of single women has been unprecedented in the history of the Parish of St. Patrick's. This branch of the Mission closes on Sunday next, and the same evening the Mission to married and single men begins.

It is to be hoped that the male members of St. Patrick's will not be behind the women of the congregation in attending these special services, which serve to keep bright in the breasts of all true Catholics the never-quenched fire of Catholic truth and piety. The example has been set by their mothers, wives and sisters, and it is for them to prove themselves worthy of them.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN

WILL TAKE THE OATH OF ACCESSION NEXT SEPTEMBER.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 8.—Wilhelmina, the Queen of the Netherlands, will take the oath of accession to the throne on Sentember 6, 1898, in the new church at

Amsterdam. Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, Queen of the Netherlands, was born on August 31, 1880. Her father was the late King William III., and her mother, the King's second wite, Princess Emma, daugnter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. The young queen succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, on November 28, 1890. Her mother was proclaimed Queen regent during the minority of the Queen, on November 20.

HERE is an item of news which might be commended to the consideration of the Editor of the Quebec Daily Telegraph : "The report of the South Carolina State Solicitor states that there were two hundred murders committed in that State in 1896, a large increase over the number perpetrated the previous year. The clergymen of all de-

lasve herer met a man who would pless, frankly and with a close condence, his ignorance of human nature. theh one seems to imagine that to do so could deprive him of the respect of those nom he considers his friends. Most sople will admit that the fifteen puzzle is too deep for them; that a child's mations are sometimes unanwerable: hat a mother in-law is a good thing to have, without knowing the reason why; and some people will even confess that they have not the least idea why a dude omies a cane with a large handle; but human nature ah, there's the rub! You may accuse a man of not knowing how many beans count five; you may tell him that he bears a strong resemb-lance to your neighbor's donkey; and you may go so far as to inform him that for a number of years you have looked non him as one who has reached the third and final stage of idiocy, and still retain his friendship; but, if he be all right on the cigar question, don't tell him he lacks knowledge of human na-ture; if you do you will find it necessary to buy your own cigars.

I, like my fellow-men, used to imagine that what I did not know about buman nature was not worth carrying around, but now, alas! I must admit with a sigh and a lump in my throat that I know very little about it. And it came about in this way. A few years ago I had a friend. There is no harm in having a friend. Lots of people have them and are not a whit the worse for it. In fact, a man can have fifty friends and still be happy, which is explained by the fact that he cannot hear what they say about him behind his back. But that is neither here nor there, and has nothing to do with human nature—it is beyond it. As I have said. I had a friend, but, It. As I have said, I had a Friend, but, unfortunately, his bump of philanthropy or benevolence or whatever they call it, was too fully developed, and made his life a daily round of misery. The misfortunes of others weighed heavily upon him. He was a philosopher and knew in his continues of the said that are the said to be said in his heart that wealth brings, or rather breeds, trouble. He had a tender heart, which was pierced as by an arrow upon sight of wealthy people. The latter did not appear to be groaning 'neath their weight of trouble, but my friend, being a student of human nature, knew per festly well that men do not wear their troubles on their faces. It was enough that they had wealth, which meant trouble, and he, good man and benevo-lent, decided to relieve them of some of

He became a civic official. He had heaps of friends. He was a very benevolent man-all benevolent men have friends-and lay awake nights planning how best to relieve his wealthy tellow citizens of their superfluous trouble. But, alsa! his efforts were not ap preciated. One day he approached a wealthy contractor. He considered that the latter had altogether too much trou-ble, so demanded that he be allowed to bear some of it; but, unfortunately, he asked for more than the contractor was willing to part with, and so had to go away without any of it. The contractor -sprewd fellow--afterwards remarked that a man need not expect to get along in this world without plenty of trouble. This was the first regulf my friend had met with, but it did not daunt him. He looked around him and discovered that various people,—gas, electric light and such like,—had lots of trouble in their endeavors to obtain certain franchises upon which they had set their hearts, so he made up his mind that he would bear some of their trouble. And he did. And the gas and electric light people got the franchises upon which their hearts had been set. Now here comes the funny part of it. The very benevolence of which he was so proud, and of which he had so often spoken on the hustings, was the cause of his downfall. The people who had elected him, and who had plumed themselves upon their knowledge of human nature, now smote him for his benevolencehis love for the dear people and their troubles; they deposed him and he fell—to building houses for the poor? He claimed that the poor could not live without houses, so he built houses for them. His benevolence had taken another turn. He understood human nature.

I met a man the other day in a very excited condition; I mean that the man was excited. His eyes were blazing, his hair was disordered and he had lost his hat. As soon as he came within speaking distance he shouted: "They've gone and done it!"

I waited till he came a little nearer, because a policeman was passing at the time, and then I saked: "What have

they done?"
"They've given it away!" he howled. I was but slightly acquainted with the man, and although I had never seen him until now in his present state, yet I decided that some of his ancestors must have been lunatics, so I made up my

mind to be cautious. "What have they given away?" I

asked, as mildly as possible.

"Why, Victoria square of course!" he replied and a look of savage (erocity crossed his face at a slow walk, and his hair bristled up just like the tail of an angry grimalkin.

I saw at once that the man must be soothed, and as I had none of Mrs. Winslow's specific in my pocket at the time (being a bacheler) I began to oudgel my wits for a remedy. At last remembered that a soft answer turneth away wrath, and I thought it may be the country of the country worth trying, so I said: "My dear sir, "You don't know what you are talkyou must be mistaken. Oalm yoursel! ing about!" he yelled. "They want it
The square has not been given away for to build offices in and they don't want

were a delightfully idiotic expression. He even took his left eye off the Grand Trunk offices, and fixed it, with the right, upon me. He looked as pleasant as a young wife when she asks her husband for fifty dollars for a new "duck of a bonnet."

Finally his gaze wandered from my face and fastened itself upon the classic stream which flowed teneath our feet, and which is known as the Lachine canal. Doubtless his mind travelled or wandered—whichever you like—to beautiful Venice, its gondolas and lovely maidens It may have, but I don't think it did. I imagine he was still thinking about the rquare, because he now began to speak of it. One can sometimes learn the bent of a man's thoughts by his words. Not always, but sometimes.

"Those Grand Trunk fellows are a sharp lot," said he. "There is no doubt about that."

"They know a good thing when they see it," he continued, "and no doubt they will get there."

Now, I had'nt the faintest idea of what he was driving at, but I agreed with him, telling him that I was fully convinced that they would get there as soon as possible. I was quite ignorant of the "aquare" business, having made a vow to let all newspapers alone until murder should have become unfashionable.

"I am sick of the whole business," said he after a few more putts at his

cigar.
"And so am I," said I, but if I had rule I do not like to agree with people, necessary. but what could I do? I was smoking one of this man's cigars, and consequently was compelled to appear weak-minded. A few more puffs and then:

"They'll get the whole city yet," he "Without a shadow of doubt," said I. Suddenly a remarkable change came

"They will certainly not get it!"
"No, sir; I'll see them in Jericho

fire !" said he.
" So will I " said I. He was again a maniac. He glared at me and ground his teeth.

"Who are you talking about, anyhow!" he roared. The Grand Trunk folks. of course," I replied, trying to look indignant.
"Well," said he, "I'd have you know that I am not. It's those confounded

"The very people I had in my mind,"
I returned, doing my best to look like
one who knew where he was at.

"Then why did you say it was the Grand Trunk?" he queried. "Oh, just a slip of the tongue," I an-

"Well, I'm glad you agree with me," said he, "for I like to meet a man who will stand up and condemn such a rasoally piece of business. Isn't it dis-

graceful?" gra eful." " And villainous!"

"And villainous!" I echoed. My cigar was not yet finished. Not

"The people are asleep!" This was more than I could agree to. But I looked at the cigar and met the man half way. People asleep at 10 a.m.! I couldn't believe it, so I said:
"Yes, night watchmen may be."

He gave me a queer look and blurted What have we to do with nightwatchmen? They have nothing to do with the question!"

"No, I dare say not," said I, "but I know one or two and they are very decent fellows."

The man looked at me with both eyes, and scowled. "Look here, my friend," said he, "it

strikes me that we are barking up differ ent trees." I looked around but could not see a tree. Then I cast a look at my cigar. It was finished. I became strong-minded.

"I would inform you, my dear sir, that I don't know what on earth you are talking about," said I, in my heaviest voice.

I knew I was a man again.

He took a penknife out of his pocket for the purpose, as I thought, of sharpening my wits. But I was mistaken. I could see that he now took me for s

harmless sort of lunatic.
"Well, I will tell you," he said. "You see the Grand Trunk want the square and the Aldermen intend to give it to them and not ask a cent for it. Do you

Of course I did and I told him so. "That company is a regular octopus,"

I didn't know what an octopus was, but I didn't say so.

"I tell you it's not equare," said he again after a pause. "It has a crooked book about it.

I told him that I had passed that way on several occasions and never noticed anything crooked about it. It was a very square square, I thought.
"I mean that it's not right," he explained. "The Grand Trunk have lots

of ground elsewhere, and I can't see

The square has not been given away for I passed it a few minutes ago?

He square has not been given away for I passed it a few minutes ago?

He square has not been given away for it build offices in and they don't want to have been and a pillainous given the street of the square has lace. He looked a me with one eye will office and the other was fixed out the Grand that offices. He was placated My work for the other hormoney. The oity

it is a pog at the lead of two digars. It thanked him and we be generous—fine like the poor. Christianity when the memory of Bishop for generous, others can't afford it. Dosne will have been a long forgotten gan to smoke.

O tobacco! thou art indeed a blessing to man, and a healer of all his ills! Here was a man whose ferocity had appalled me a moment ago, but whose countenance, thanks to the weed, now have managed to give themselves away!

In their eagerness to give coursed last summer at the University of Georgetown, and which has just come to light, causes this reflection. A moor

have managed to give themselves away!
Do you understand?"
And he walked away in his wrath while I stood on the bridge like one in a dream. And ever since I have been trying to find out what he meant he the ing to find out what he meant by the words: "They have managed to give themselves away," but it is useless. I cannot do it.

Random Notes

Culture is said to be the butter of the

How do you do, Sir Knight of

should forgive him.

When a woman says she'd just like a

title of a new song. A good thing to warble to the grocery man, perhaps he might act on the suggestion.

"If you don't get what you like, like "And so am I," said I, but if I had teen put on the rack I could not tell the spanish proverb, and we freely recommended or cause of my malady. As a mend it to the world at large. No thanks

> If the proposal to put a glass covering over the first flat of the City Hall is carried out, our City Fathers should commit to memory that old adage about glass houses and stones. It would be a mighty useful thing to remember.

Say, did any person observe if the "But I tell you they will not!" he shouted, all his midness vanishing. His cigar was finished. What was I to do? Agree with him, of course. So I been confirmed? No; well that's strange. Must be a mistake somewhere.

> Did you ever notice that about this season of the year how attentive young ladies are to various young men. Scientists have not yet been able to thoroughly explain the reason of this, but it is generally understood that the approach of the Christmas season has some bear ing on the matter.

By this time the irrepressible small boy has demonstrated that the ice between the wharves and the Guard Pier is a good thing, and is now busy cutting it with keen skates, while his elders stand on the dyke and pray for his safety, which is unnecessary for the small boy is wise enough not to break

Oh, what are we coming to? Just read this, taken from a local daily paper:

WANTED-General Servant. One that can cook. Nurse looks after chil-"It certainly is," said I, "most dis-ca eful."

dren. References required. Bedroom has e sy chairs, sofa and piano. street.

> Think of it, easy chairs, sofa and a piano, and all in one room, too. Verily, things are not as they used to be, and the servant is a dominant power.

What the Chicago Record man has to say will be appreciated by the magazine readers :

We scan the covers, turn the leaves With eager interest, but

The very thing we want to read Is on a page uncut.

And then humanity in general has another grievance.

Again the Kentucky gentleman comes to the fore. Miss Nettle Standiford is to receive \$125,000 from her father's estate when she is of age, but in the meantime her allowance is proportionately small. Recently Miss Nettie sent a petition to the Court at Louisville saying that she desired to follow an imperative Kentucky custom and give a grand ball on her "coming-out night," but, alas, the fair debutante was too poor with her slender allowance and wished the Court to order the trustees of the estate to pay her \$2,500 that she might be enabled to uphold the honor of the family. The gallant judge swallowed his Chitty and sat on his Blackstone and made the order. Now everybody concerned is happy.

Writes the Marquis de Fontenoy:

To day no reputation is safe in Paris. To day no one, even though his life be blameless and his reputation the most spotless, can feel himself secure from the attacks of the blackmailer. Once the human vultures have pitched upon him as a likely prey, they easily surround him by means of astoundingly clever forgeries, false testimony and persecutions, with such an inextricable network of conspiracy that no matter how innocent, not alone his friends, but even he himself end by becoming convinced of his guilt. When harrased and driven almost out of his senses by constant persecution, a man readily will say some word or do some act that is capable of being misinterpreted, and o course those who are preying on him are only too delighted to take advantage thereof

Bishop Doane, the leader of the United States Episcopalians, has made a re markable discovery; nothing more nor less than this: Roman Catholics place obedience to the Pope above obedience to the President of the United States, and for this reason he, apparently, considers Catholics dangerous people. Now run along like a dear, good, little bishop and attend to your own little flock and are if the Fresident does nt worry through someway or another, and, as for the Catholica well, the Catholic Church

THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

have us believe. An incident which co-curred last summer at the University of Georgetown, and which has just come to light, causes this reflection. A poor young man who had worked his way through college passed his examination and had alluring prospects of employ-ment; as soon as the graduating exercises were over a few weeks hence he went out with a party of students for a lark one night and got into mischief, as young men often do. It was not a diagraceful act, but it was a violation of one of the most serious rules of discipline, and expulsion was the penalty. The culprit was unknown except to his companions, and they being scrupulous in the observance of the code of college honor, sealed their lips. But the Jesuit Fathers, who compose the faculty, were unusually energetic in their investigations and the evidence was closing around the poor young man in a manner that made him tremble, when Robert A. B. Walsh, a sophomore from St. Louis, entered the office of the president and said: 'I did

Walsh was a quiet, well-behaved boy, popular with the faculty and with the students, and his confession created If your enemy is too big to whip, you a sensation, for he had not been sus pected. Nevertheless discipline must be enforced, and with reluctance and When a woman says she'd just like a man to tell her what she may or may not do, she means it.

Long the was expelled from the institution. He left Washington, excepted to the railway station by a large body of students, returned to his home at St. Louis and this fall entered Princeton was station. university, where he is now a member of the sophomore class. The poor young man received his diploma and went his way rejoicing, but it was noticed that he never spoke of Walsh without emo-

As the young men are no longer students at Georgetown there is no necessity of preserving the secret, and the faculty and the students are all aware that Walsh, being an under class man, and the son of wealthy parents, and having nothing at stake, voluntarily offered himself as a sacrifice to save the reputation and the prospects of his friend, who otherwise would have been turned out of the institution in disgrace. The act was done without consultation and without the knowledge of the stu dent, who was saved, and has received absolution, and Walsh can return to the university whenever he desired. He prefers to remain at Princeton, however. and the publication of the story now will not injure his reputation.

There isn't as pitiful a sight in the world as a woman who has once got the idea that tobacco smoke sticks in the lace curtains," reflected the bachelor, as he lazily watched the rings float away.

SECULAR JOURNALS,

A Timely Warning to Catholics to be Guarded in Accepting Their Statements.

His Holiness Had Not Prepared the Alleged Document in Connection with the Maziteba Schools-Mgr. Bruchesi and Other High Authorities on the Subject.

The Catholic Times of Liverpool, in referring to the recent sensational despatches which have been published by over enterprising secular journals in this country, in relation to the final declaration of His Holiness upon the Manitoba School question, has the following pertinent and timely remarks, which go to further illustrate the great necessity for Catholics to be guarded in accepting assertions to the contrary, no Papal docuthe statements emanating from such

sources:--The Manitoba schools question has been the source of much discussion this week owing to the publication in English and Canadian newspapers of what purported to be the substance of the Pope's decision in the controversy. Undoubtedly the presence in Rome of Mgr. Bruchesi. Archbishop of Montresl, had

some influence in reviving the question. It was reported a few weeks ago that the Holy Father had a document on the matter ready, and that he deferred publishing it only until he should have seen in person the Canadian dignitary, who was then on his way to Rome.

It will easily be understood that no small sonsation was afterwards caused

FRIENDS PREVAILED

A Nervous Toronto Woman Walked the Floor During the Night for Hours at a Time-She Makes a Statement.

TORONTO, ONT .- "I was troubled with nervousness. It was impossible for me to keep still and if the spells came over me during the night I had to get up and walk the floor for hours at a time. My blood was very poor and I was subject to bilious attacks. My feet would swell and I was not able to do my own housework. I treated with two of the best physicians here but only received relief for a time. I became discouraged. One day a friend called and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I laughed at the advice but I was prevailed upon and procured one bottle. Before I used it all I began to feel better. I took several bottles and also several boxes of Hood's Pills. Now I can eat and drink heartly and sleep soundly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me and also strengthened me so that I now do all my own work. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparills to all sufferers from nervousness, weakness or general debility." Mrs. H. F. PARM, Degrassi Street.

Hood's Pills our Liver Ills: easy to take,

FURS!

500,000.00 Dollars Worth.

the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal,

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Seal Jackets,

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Beautiful assortment of MUSK OX ROBES. SETS FOR COACHMEN.

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its publication in Rome the foreign slang phrase may be more expressive press had already cognizance of the than a term of polite usage, but it is alleged Encyclical which the Holy never impressive, except to impress un-Father proposed issuing. I have had favorably. the favour of conversing more than once within these last days with the Archbishop of Montreal, and have learned from him that the reports fon this matter were not founded on precise lingo of the baseball field. A girl may fact. The Archbishop's audience with cause a smile by the apt use of some the Holy Father was of the most satisfactory kind, but it brought him absolutely no information regarding the promulgation of a Pontifical decision. Furthermore he was informed from the Vatican that, in spite of all journalistic a girl, unconscious of the cause, has assertions to the contrary no Papal document had been given to the world. I may people's respect by the fact that her add that from other well informed souroes I was assured no such document has ever been prepared. More than this it would be mere conjecture for the moment

JUBILEE SMOKE CONSUMER.

OUR ATMOSPHERE WILL BE PURE AND HEALTHY.

to assert.

The public will be glad to know that there is every reason to hope the city will be purified from the effects of smoke and dangerous gases, which do so much damage to property and do materially affect even the most robust constitution. In a word, after many repeated experiments and test of our new "Fumivore," recently made in the presence of numbers of persons, it has been clearly proved that this contrivance will con-

sume any kind of smole. This smoke consumer can be attached to every kind of steam furnace and will always most effectively consume everything that now escapes by the chimney; this fact is established beyond a doubt. All those who have exposed themselves to the risk of being prosecuted for a moke nuisance could not do better than to procure one of these Jubilee Smoke Consumers in the interest of the public health as well as for their own personal advantage. It may be remarked that the contrivance is fully guaranteed not to require repairing for a number of

GIRLS WHO USE SLANG.

[From the December Ladies' Home Journal.] If the common usage of slang were confined to a particular order of girls, it

would, perhaps, serve as an indicator of character and pass unnoticed. It would, at least, not touch the sensibilities of gentlefolk. But it is not so confined. Slang is invading the very nicest of closer attention. Girls are lorgetting best remedy in the world for delicates that slang phrases and refinement are children.

ment that previous to sheolutely foreign to each other. A

It is high time that our girls should realize that they should speak the English language in their conversation, and not the dialect of the race track, nor the cause a smile by the apt use of some slang phrase. But, inwardly, those who applaud her place her at the same time in their estimation.

No girl ever won an ounce of respect by being slangy. On the contrary, many talk was dotted with slang phrases. "Oh, she is clever," said a woman not long ago of a girl who could keep a company constantly amused by her apt use of slang. "She amuses me greatly, but I should not care to invite her to my home nor have my girls know her." It is a poor popularity for a girl which has as its only basis the cap and bells of the jester. The life of the

FAVOR RECIPROCITY.

jester is never long.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON MERCHANTS PASSE BESOLUTIONS.

NEW YORK, December 8.-At a meeting of the Board of Trade Transportation in this city to-day, the committee on ocean transportation presented a report in favor of deepening the channels of New York harbor. The report was adopted.

A resolution regarding Canada was presented in response to a request from the Merchant's Association of Boston and read in full, as follows:—
"Resolved, that the New York Board

of Trade and Transportation regards with deep interest the overtures made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Government of Canada, looking to better relations between that country and the United States. The spirit of comity, equity and good feeling demand that peace and concord shall prevail between this country and our nearest neighbor. The interests of humanity. civilization, commerce and progress one the American continent, and the common welfare of these people demand that such overtures offered in good good faith shall be received with good

will." It was passed as given.

ASK YOUR DOOTOR.

circles; it is beginning to influence the He will tell you that Scott's Emulsion talk of our most carefully reared girls, ourse poverty of the blood and debility.
And this is why the habit should receive of the nerves. He will say that it is the

First Tidines of the Blandike Reached the Mar

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Ten years ago, the Chilkoot Pass rose towards its summit through the icy its awful quiet. The shadows on its ment of the endless snows. Few of a trackless waste, and of all the prayers that rose heavily freighted with Christmas love and kindliness, not one breathed a sigh towards it.

Yet, into that desolate purity and cruel beauty, a man who dreamed of home pushed wearily on Christmas Eve through the clinging snow and racking ice ridges. His companion was an spent with the struggle for life, starved Indian boy, his guide and guard, for the inborn knowledge of the Indian, to whom that land is all our own fair country is to us, stood often between him and danger. They had travelled far through the wilderness of an arctic winter, and beyond the summit of the giant domes through which the Pass winds upward to descend into a milder climate on the other side, they looked for shelter, welcome, and the sure reward of courage and faith. The man was the memory of that first Christmas going home, and warm at his heart was | which rang with "good tidings of great the ever present thought that he was not going empty handed, that not only his very own, but the wider circle of his fellow-men would profit by his struggles and endurance. The terrible blast swept down upon him, and he bent before it, but even in the bending laid his hand within his clumsy wrappings upon the letters bound upon his breast. They were safe, and the end Was near.

The Indian, who had paused to encounter the last fierce assault of the wind, now hurried forward upon the other's closer steps, and briefly spoke a warning and a suggestion. There were signs of a coming storm, and it was the time for rest. They must make a snow hut, and wait in it. The man assented. The Indian's keener sense had descried the threatening sky and the threatening wind at once, but the other's eye had been trained and quickened by experience to perceive its accuracy. He straightened his tall form and looked about him with new interest. There was a storm at hand. He knew its terrors in the Chilkoot Pass all too well. and must meet them with all the wisdom and courage at his command. A snow hut is not an architectural

triumph, but under certain circumstances it is a marvel. When the already weary and heavy hands of a man and a boy must hurriedly shape it as a shelter from keen and cruel death, its strange contradiction to every thought of comfort or shelter rises like a mocking shape upon the fancy. Behold it, then, swelling slightly above the surface of the snow crust, its arched entrance a heavy shadow of yawning night into which the two builders crept on dangs and knees. as the wild beasts slink to their dens. Once within it, the entrance closed and blockaded with heaped up snow scooped from the death cold floor, a long breath of satisfaction and relief thrilled the darkness. They were safe, and to-morrow-to morrow, warmth and food and light and men's hearty voices, in the dear home tongue.

To-morrow would be Christmas Day. As he sank upon his snow couch, close wrapped in his fur robes and heavily lined cap and mufflers, the thought came home to him with a wonderful distinctness. All the many Christmas hopes and fears, doubts and delights, of the years he had known, and had not marked amid their plenty and their unheeded comforts, seemed to rush upon him at once. He was a child, he was a boy, he was a youth, he was a man, eager and beloved—who, then, was this weary outcast from civilization. without a home, without a meal, without a light or fire on Christmas Eve? Some strange confusion seized him, and bewildered him until he spoke aloud to his Indian companion. Then, he was instantly awake, and quite himself.

The storm had come upon them. They heard its deeper roar and increasing fury, and talked long of its possible effects. But neither of them hinted to the other of a fear for themselves. Gradually, they grew drowsy and ceased to speak. The Indian slept to dream of heaven knows what, but the other? Heaven had the guidance of his dreams and heaven was kind.

It seemed to him that Christmas had never been so much in his thoughts, had never meant so much to him in any way. Its holy lessons, its tender longings, its gladsome heartiness-and there had been so much of that in his old home! they all came and went in his dreams and in the waking fancies that thronged when he awoke at times from the hunger that was gnawing him. He had eaten nothing for hours—nothing but a little flour that was all they had left of their provisions. In the darkness of the hut and the inaction of those waking hours, there flashed across his vision now and then an instant's wild despair. How had he ever dared to hope through that long yesterday that he could reach his journey's end! Yet, he had hoped; he had never once thought of anything else. Now! Now! to-morrow would be Christmas Day, and nothing ever came on Christmas Dav but joy and gladness-drifting off into those half sleeping, half-waking visions. over to the park side of the street. When it came, he would go home. And sty home, he would hear Mass. God take up his life far back in his boyhood, fered with your rights at the convent when he was a Catholic boy indeed. To I school.

the moses the sples and bitter pun-yency of the fire and the pines, mingled with the sharp originarity of the winer morning at early Mass on Christmas Day.
The Christmas offering too. He

would make it a worthy one, for had he not been brought from a far country with its gold and its jewels-pure gold, at that, fresh from the mountain stream's dark bed. He saw it sparkling once more as in that first moment, and then he alf woke again and felt in his breast for the letters! All there! No one could doubt it now. How welcome he would be to the men who knew not atmosphere, white, cold, death-like in of the gold of which there was far too little in the whole wide world, but which lay here in the streams and on the sanda epotless walls were of heaven's own making, the sounds that pierced the stillness brief sunlight and under the long endurat long intervals but the slow loosing of ing stars. But the stars scorned earthly the mountains' hold upon some frag-all! Then came other thoughts with wonderful clearness and strength as he earth's millions knew of that path across had never known them. He was alone on the mountain top with God! He knew it. He felt it. The greatness of God overpowered him. the love of God enfolded him as with a mantle of royalty. He forgot all else. He awoke fully, but the awe and the rapture were still with him, and, folding his hands, he prayed.

Days later, the Indian boy crept into the nearest trading post, alone. He was and frozen and racked with the pain of fatigue that was almost deadly. In his breast he bore the precious letters that had lain on the dead heart of the man who came through Chilkoot Pass on Christmas Day, bearing the first tidings of Klondike gold to the waiting world. But through that silent portal of ice and snow, pure as a vision of heaven's walls, the bearer had passed into the presence of that God who dared suffering and death for man, and with whom remains

The loneliest and the saddest Christmas of earth is never beyond hearing of the holy echoes of that first Christmas anthem.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

TWO WIVES.

T WAS a bright warm day in the month of October. The beds of flowers and the grass in Washington Square Park, situated in New York City, looked almost as fresh as if the year were still young. Only the occasional red and yellow leaves on the trees, and the few dead ones which the soft wind whirled about, would remind one that it was Autumn. A number of the great city's unemployed filled the benches, some reading old newspapers, others taking forty winks when the grey-coated policeman was not in sight. Now and then the quiet would be disturbed by the harsh jangle of a bicycle rider's bell. Opposite the park on Washington square. most of the old brick mansions were well closed, their barred, inhospitable looking doors showing that the owners had not yet returned from the country. There were signs of life about several of them that had ceased to be private resihad become boarding-houses.

It was just at mid-day that a young woman, and a nurse carrying a baby, came down the steps of one of these old fashioned dwellings, and stepped into a carriage which was awaiting them. From the factories and business houses south of the park, men and women, girls and boys, poured out in a stream, hurrying along the streets on their way to dinner-some to a meal of coffee and cakes, others more fortunate, to the table d'hote dinner at the casé Le Chat Noir in the French quarter.

The stolid looking coachman snapped his whip in the air and the well-groomed horses pranced down the street and turned into Fifth avenue. Just after they had made the turn, the young woman in the carriage rapped on the front window and the coachman brought his horses up suddenly. As soon as the carriage had stopped, she hurried out of it, and walking quickly, overtook a nun, who accompanied by a little girl was just crossing the street to the park. 'Sister Agnes!' she cried, excitedly,

as she came up to the nun. The sister turned about in that quiet way which is peculiar to the religious, but when she saw the young woman her eyes brightened and she exclaimed in a glad tone, 'Why, Heles, how do

you do?' 'Pretty well, thanks, Sister,' the young woman answeres, 'but what brings you down here?"

'I am not at the convent any longer' the nun replied. 'I have been stationed for the last three years over at St. Henry's Hospital.'

'Is that so!' the young woman asked in a disappointed tone. 'And to think that I have been living here more than a year and never knew you were so close

'I'm so glad to see you, Helen,' the nun said, after she had looked at her for several moments.

'And it's like heaven to meet you again, Sister.' The nun made a little deprecatory

'You know I'm married,' the young

woman said. 'Married!-and it seems only the

other day that you were a child. How long have you been married? 'More than a year. My baby is in the carriage with the nurse.'

'I'd like very much to see it,' the nun said earnestly.

The young woman beckened to the coachman, and he brought the carriage

'She is just like you, Helen, was Sister Agnes' comment when she had knows how otten he wanted to hear taken the baby's pink fingers playfully Mass in those desolate lands where his in her own. The same black eyes that late years had been spent! He would used to flash in anger if anyone inter-

THE STREET OF THE PROPERTY OF I am afraid Bister, that they flash yet, she answered as her face grow auddenly grave and her lips closed.

The nun looked at her in astonishment and then saked, What has made

you so pale?

The young woman reached over and closed the carriage door. 'I didn't think to tell you my troubles

when I first saw you, but as I used in the convent to tell you all my worries the afternoon the Catholic girls went to confession, perhaps I had better tell you this one also. She waited a moment and then said:

'Helen!' the nun exclaimed, her face growing pale and a frightened look coming into her eyes, 'What is the matter ? 'He has both ill treated and insulted

I have just left my husband.

me!' she answered, the blood mounting into her cheeks again, and her eves flashing with anger, 'and I cannot live with him any longer. We have been quarreling for six months, and last night he told me that he wished he had never married me. 'I'm tired of it,' were his last words, 'and I guess you are too.'

The nun was silent for several mo ments, wrapped in thought. Then she saked: 'Where are you going now?'

'To my mother's.' Does she know anything about your leaving your husband?'

'Not yet.'
'Won't she be displeased?' The young woman made a gesture ex-

pressing doubt. 'She certainly cannot expect that I will continue to live with a man who has insulted me-who does not love me

any longer. 'It's a terrible thing, Helen. for a woman to leave her husband,' Sister Agnes said slowly.

'It's a terrible thing, Sister, for people to live together when love has ceased between them.' You loved him when you married

him, didn't you?' Sister Agnes asked.

' And he loved you?' 'He said be did,' the young woman

answered, somewhat angrily. 'When did the trouble between you first begin ?' About six months ago.'

' And can you not imagine any reason for this change of manner towards you. 'No,'she replied. 'He began suddenly remaining out late at night, and he has

kept that practice up ever since.' The baby in the carriage commenced to cry, and the sound of its voice reached

'Is he fond of the baby?' Sister Agnes asked, looking towards the carriage.

'He is crazy about it,' the mother answered. 'If the child cries, it goes through him like a knife. He never starts out of an evening until the baby is asleep. Several evenings, when she was ill, he remained home and sat up most of the night,' 'He seems to have some real good

qualities,' the nun ventured. Yes, he is a good father, but a very unsatisfactory husband.'

The nun was silent for a moment. Children on their way home from dinner passed by, gathering the golden red autumn leaves for specimens to be used in the botany class at school! Overhead the birds chirped in the tree tops.

'I do wish, Helen, Sister Agnes said after a little, ' that you would go back bome, and try to come to an understanding with your husband."

The young woman shook her head. 'It's impossible, sister.'

Perhaps it's all a mistake you. If you were to have a quiet talk together this trouble might be acttled.'
Not now,' she answered. 'He has gone too far.'

But he is your husband-till death. 'Not when he insults me,' she said bitterly and angrily, her lips curling. Besides, Sister, you forget that I am not a Catholic. In my church divorce is permitted.'

'But, Helen!'the nun exclaimed with great feeling. 'Just think of your being

divorced woman. 'Sister Agnes's eyes grew large with sorrow. This touched the young woman for she knew it was pure love of her that prompted every word the nun uttered.
She answered a little more softly: 'It isn't the pleasantest prospect, I sup-

pose.' Sister Agnes was not ready yet to give up the battle. Suppose, Helen, you come with me

to the hospital hefore you go to your mother's house. I am on my way to see a cick pelson, and if you drive leisurely to the hospital, I would be there shortly after you. You could wait for me in the parlor.

'Wouldn't it do to call on you this afternoon?

'You'll do this much for me, Helen?' Sister Agnes said, looking at her in a pleading way. She answered that she would. A new idea took hold of the nun.

Examples strike deeper than precepts,' she murmured to herself. Then she said to the young woman: 'If you don't mind, Helen, we can go on the sick call together. We can walk there, and your carriage can meet you at the hospital.' She consented.

Together they started upon their journey along the side of the park and then through the graceful marble arch at its entrance. Leaving the park, they continued down 6th avenue for several blocks, under the gloomy pile of iron over which the elevated trains rumbled. Then they turned off into a poor-looking side street and came to a halt in front of one of the city's tenements. .

Sister Agnes and Helen made their way through a dark hallway to the rear of the house and the nun knocked on the door. A woman's voice called "Come in," and they entered. As they did a young woman, who was sitting beside a bed on which her husband lay, pale and wasted looking, turned her head on seeing the nun, rose quickly and apologized for not having gone to the door, say. ing that she supposed it was one of the

neighbors who had knocked. Sister Agnes drew up a chair to the side of the bed and beg in speaking to

KEEP your blood pure, your appe-tite good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which me. has power to keep you WELL

standing by him Helen had a draine to study the little room which with had-joining dark bedroom were the light apartments of his family, consisting of husband, wife and two children. Bhe wondered how they could exist in such poverty. As for anything like happiness she was sure they did not know the meaning of the word. From the poor furnishings of the room, her eyes roamed to the wife, who was carrying in her arms her youngest child She saw a young woman, with a girlish figure, cleanly dressed, her face a little pale, with deep dark rings under her. bright eyes, hich loss of aleep had evidently cansed.

Helen was struck by something engag-ing in the look of this young wife and mother. There seemed to be in her, as she answered the nun's questions, a brightness of temperament contrasted strangely with her surroundings. Surely the death of her busband would be a relief to her, so Helen thought The poor young woman who had just abandoned her own husband looked at the man in the bed on whose countenance were the unmistakable signs of death, and the sight did not refresh her.

Then the wife of the sick man began speaking. 'He slept splendidly last night, Sister. My mother came early in the evening and remained all night, and

she was surprised that he rested so well.' The sick man moved his head on the pillow trying to find a more comfortable position.

'Perhaps I slept better than usual,' he said with an effort, 'because I knew you were sleeping. You ought to speak to her. Sister,' he continued, addressing himself to the nun, 'about taking more rest. She is awake nearly the whole night and I am afraid her health will break down.'

'Yes,' Sister Agnes nodded, 'she will have to be more careful. We have been so busy at the hospital all this week on account of the number injured at the big fire on Sixth avenue, that I have not had much time to spare. But I expect to have more time beginning with next week and then I'll come oftener, and while I am here she will have to take more reat.'

'If anything should happen to me, she has two children to live for,' he said, and if she were to get ill, it would go hard for them.'

Helen's eyes wandered to the face of the young wife, and she noticed a twitching of the muscles, as if there was an effort being made to suppress grief. Well, we'll make her submit to reason after this,' the nun said, smiling at the wife. 'And if she won't obey us, I will call upon Father Finn and tell him that one of his parishioners is guilty of a grave act of disobedience.'

Sister Agnes rose to go, and Helen, as if awakened from a dream, also rose hastily. The wife of the sick man accompanied them out into the hallway. When she had carefully closed the door behind her, she said to the nun in a whisper, 'The doctor was here yesterday and he told me he could do no more. She broke down completely as she fin ished speaking, and shook violently with grief. Sister Agnes tried to comfort her. 'Oh, he was so good,' the young wife sobbed. 'If it's God's will, I would

rather go in his place.' 'You must try to bear up,' Sister Agnes said. 'You have been a good, faithful wife to him, and you have noth-

Helen stood by keeping back with a struggle her own sorrow from overpower

ing her, and wondering at the fidelity of this little woman's love. When the nun had sootned and er

couraged the wife of the sick man, she bade her good bye, assuring her that she could call in to see her in the morning. When they reached the street Sister

Agnes turned to Helen, saying, "she is a good little thing, isn't she. I had her in my class when I was teaching in a parochial school before I was sent to teach in the convent."

Helen made no response, and Sister Agnes looked more closely at her.

'I think I had better go back to my husband,' see said after a little pause, I am afraid I never quite understood before what marriage meant.' By this time they had arrived at the hospital. and after bidding goodbye to the nun, Helen entered her carriage, which was waiting, and ordered the coachman to drive home.

Helen was in the house but a short time when she heard the click of a key in the front door, and on stepping from her room to the hallway and looking over the banister, saw her husband enter. He stood for a moment irresolutely on the nist at the door, and then began slowly to mount the stairs.

She drew into her room again, and noticed, from the reflection of her face in the mirror, that she was very pale. She wondered why he had come home so early. The next morning he was in

the room. She turned about and faced him, to hear what he had to say. For a moment he was silent, and did not raise his eyes to meet hers. Finally he began very slowly: 'I could not content myself down town any longer, on account of the way I spoke to you last night; so I came home to make reparation. I want to apologize for what I said. I am afraid I drank more wine than was good for me in the early part of the evening. I don't offer that as an excuse,' he hastened to add, 'but merely as a mitigating circumstance. I had no right to insult you the way I did, and I hope never to forget myself again.'

'What you said did hurt me 'very much,' she answered, 'but perhaps I myself was to blame for not being more patient.'

He looked up at her in surprise. She had never spoken to him like that before. They were the first soft words he had heard from her in months. He had not expected such a reception, and a mist came over her eyes.

'I am sorry we quarrelled, and I hope we never will again,' she said.
'Oh, never!' he exclaimed with ardor. 'I have been acting like a fool of late, but I'll be better now. I thought you.' He stopped abruptly, as if he concluded

not to finish the sentence. Noticing his hesitation she said tenderly: 'You thought what?'
'I foolishly thought that you despised

Joy and Smiles Easy, quick Work--Snow white Wash. 'Despised you !' she exclaimed. 'Why, what could have put such an idea into

your head ?" Well, I imagined that you laughed at were visitors here.' She felt the blood beginning to burn

in her cheeks. She knew that she was not guiltless. For the first time she understood how sensitive a man could be, and what a little thing could upset

As for the rest it is easily told. There was no divorce sought on account of incompatibility of temper. Helen's husband sent a hundred dollar chaque to Sister Agnes for the sick man whom his wife had visited. The money was very welcome, as it paid the funeral ex-

And Helen and her husband, as the story books say, 'lived happily together ever afterwards.'

Medical men say rheumatism is the forerunner of heart disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by its action on the blood.

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Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 3 P.M. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B. Connaughton.

A.O. H.—Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernia Hall. No. 2012 Notre Dame St. Officers: B. Wall. President; D. Gallery, Vice-President; John Hughes, Financial Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Recording Secretary; W.P. Stanton, Sergesnt atarms; T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Committee. Delegates to County Board: B. Wall, D. Gallery, John Hughes, L. Brophy, Wm. Rawley, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: B. Wall, M. J. F. Qu. nn. M.P.. M. McGoldrick. Hall is open every evening (ex. ept regular meeting nights) for m moers of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading news, apers on file. A.O.H.-Division No. 3.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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

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

Applicants for membership or any one desirous Applicants for membership or any one desirous information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

M. SHARKEY, President, 1338 Notre Dame St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511-St. Lawrence St. JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St.

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A thief went into the hall of a boarding house a night or two ago, while the boarders were at supper, and gathered up all the hats that were on the table. He was making his way out with the booty when a boarder, a little behind time, walked in, and asked him what he was about. 'Oh,' said the thief, 'I'm taking the gentlemen's hats round to Leary's to get them smoothed.' 'Well, then, said the boarder, 'take mine too.' 'Certainly, sir,' replied the thief, and vanished.

A paper watch has been exhibited by a Dresden watchmaker. The paper is prepared in such a manner that the watch is said to be as serviceable as those in ordinary use.

Since the beginning of this century no fewer than fifty-two volcanic islands have arisen out of the sea. Nineteen of that number have since disappeared, and ten are now inhabited.



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ostions coming in daily.

Recorder Goff said that the impression sought to be convered in some quarters that the excursion was to be in the nature of an invasion, was not given any credence by Irish Americans, and no-body had the slightest doubt that the pilgrims would be merely the tribute to the memory of the patriots who fell in battle while struggling to free their land from the grasp of the oppressor. Advices from Ireland showed that the British Government was perfectly aware of the high character of the men who were going on the excursion, and the peaceful nature of their visit, and were making no preparations whatever to meet hostility.

VEGETABLES IN HISTORY.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE VEGE TABLE KINGDOM.

An epicure will feast on a dish of asparagus and perhaps think meanwhile that he is enjoying a delicacy which is strictly a product of the present century, but history shows us that the plant was grown in all its perfection 500 years before the birth of Christ. According to Herodotus, lettuce was in use even sarlier than asparagus, for it was cultivated at 550 B. C. Not only was it grown, but was so grown as to be had at all times of the year, and even blanched to make it white and tender. What better does the gardener of to-day?

The cucumber is one of the vegetables named in early Bible history, though some claim that melons were really meant. Both the cucumber and the melon are named, not only in different places, but the Israelites complained of the lack of "the cucumbers and the melons" when they were with Moses in the wilderness. As to the melon, the date of its first cultivation is lost in antiquity, but Pliny records its use, and as he died in A. D. 79, it probably is as old as the cucumber

Beets are on record as a highly prized vegetable over 2000 years ago, and received much notice from early writers on such subjects.

Carrots seem to have come to us from a time that is immemorial, while history proves that turnips were in use as a garden vegetable before the Christian

No one seems to have been able to trace the origin of either the pumpkin or the squash, but we read that pumpkin ples were made over three hundred years ago, after this receipe: Cut a hole in the side, take out the seeds and filaments, staff with a mixture of applea and spices and then bake till done.

A book was written of "The Radish" before the Christian era. The ancient Greeks used to offer turnips, beets and radishes in their obligations to Apollo. The first they offered in dishes of lead, the second in silver, and the third in 'vessels " of beaten gold.

Paranips were first mentioned by Pliny s being brought to Rome from the banks of the Rhine at the command of the Emperor Tiberius, for use on his table.

Beans have a history long and curious. Pliny says of them: "The pod is to be eaten with the seed," evidently speaking of what we know as "string beans." The Egyptians used the bean as a common article of food till their religious ide is concerning it caused them to desist. They believed the bean to be created of the same elements as man, and, like man, possessed of a soul which was subject to the laws of transmigration. The Egyptian priests were not allowed either to eat or look at the bean, a fact which Aristotle explains by saying that the bean was used as a common way of voting, and prohibition was laid upon the priests to prevent them from in any way meddling with the political affairs of the day. The Romans also had their superstitions concerning this vegetable, believing that the bloss ms fering to the dark spots on the wings of sociation, Buffalo, N. Y. the blossoms.

Herodotus writes that in his time (450 B. C.) there was on the great pyramid an inscription telling of the sixteen thousand talents which had been expended for onions leeks and garlic with which to feed the builders of the pyramid. One may also find the Israelites complaining of the loss of these vegetables, as well as their "cucumbers and the melon," when in the wilderness .-Chicago News

SUPERSTITIOUS AMERICANS.

Americans deny that they are superatitious. A recent tourist, on visiting Rome, noticed that few houses bore the number "13" Nearly all the buildings that should have been marked thus were denoted as "12b" or "12a," and the tourist made fun of these simple people. In Berlin the other day a dis-trict magistrate refused the petition of house from No. 18 to No. 12b. In Frank oured, prove the power of this medicine fort the owners of buildings bearing No. 18 are allowed to change the figures on application to the proper authorities, fier and it neutralizes the acid which The tourist noted all this and much causes the aches and pains of Rheumore concerning the superstitions of matism. This is why it absolutely cures

general because it is not pronounced.
Alk the agent of a nky eccaping building on what floor he has the fewest tenants; he will say the 18th. Ask a hotel clerk which room he seldom lets; he will say No. 18. And if there be one day in the month when a housewife will neither dismiss nor engage a domestic, that day is the 18th—many fight shy of Fridays. That is not mere speculation, but fact for which any enquiring mind can find proof.—N. Y. Times.

PATENT REPORT.

The following list of recently expired patents and trade marks is furnished by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and experts, head office 185 St. James street, Temple Building, Montreal. A copy of any of these may he had of the above firm for ten cents each .-

283864-Laurin L. King, Chicago, NOTE PAPER, - 50 per quire, water closet. water closet. 233893 - Josiah C. Stevens, Cambridgeport, Mass., pipe and nut wrench.

233972—Denis Brady, New Orleans, La., rain water cut-off. 234086 —Bei jemin L. Stowe, New York, assigner to J Van D. Reed, mechanism for detecting waste of water from pipes.

ington, Me., wrench. 234114-James E. Boyle, Brooklyn, N.Y., service box.

234091—Henry A. Thompson, Farm-

234131—Andrew Klair, Baltimore, M.D. assignor of one half to Thersia Wolff. same place, faucet. 234288-George Jennings and George Jennings, jr., Stangate, England, water

closet. 234034—Charles H. Lovrein, Erie, Pa. assignor to Mary A Lovrein, same place, pipe tonga.

TRADE MARKS. 30780—Standard Manufacturing Co., Allegheny, Pa., essential feature: The word "Perfecto." Used since October 1,

692810-Richard R Mitchell, Montreal, Canada, flushing valve.

592814-Andrew McCann, Chicago, Ill., check valve for sewers. 592820-John F. Normoyle et al., New York, pipe coupling.

593,008-John Bearmaker et al, Wahoo, Neb., pipe wrench. 593025-John T. Morrison, Minnespo

lis, Minn., water closet repair. 593042-Anios T. Birtch, Caryl, Neb., gas pipe and rod tongs.
593049—Lawrence Williams, Colum-

bus, Iowa City, pipe wrench.

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Hoop's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable,

PENSION LIST OF THE UNITED STATES.

The American Press are at last beginning to open their eyes to the enormous development of the pension practice. particularly of late years. The total number of Uncle Sam's pensioners is States, taking the census of 1890, and allowing for the average of increase as in former years, is a little under 70,000, 1000. In round numbers, then, I in 70 of the entire population of the country is drawing a pension from the Treasury.

The ratio of pensioners to the mala non-976,014. The population of the United The ratio of pensioners to the male population over twenty-one years of age is

cost of the service, were \$141,930,936.75, or very nearly \$142,000,000. This is equivalent to \$2 per year for every man, woman, and child in the country and to \$7 a year for every male adult. In other words, ev ry pensioner receives on the average each year \$2 each from 70 men. women and children, or \$7 each from 20 male adults. The concepsus of opinion is that the pension rolls should be published, as the first step towards purging the lists.

about 1 in 20.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY!

We give away, absolutely free of cost, for a limited time only, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, a book of 1008 large pages, profusely illustrated, bound in strong paper covers, to any one sending 31 cents in o e cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only Over 680,000 copies of this complete family Doctor Book already sold in cloth binding at regular price of were marked with infernal letters, re. \$1.50. World's Dispensary Medical As-

THE SENSATIONAL PRESS.

The sensational press is probably today the worst enemy of the higher civilization in this country. It is doing more to degrade national character, to lower national taste, and to misrepresent the country in the eyes of the Old World than any other single agency. The time cannot be far distant when an organized effort will be made in some form against this brutalization of the great masses of people by newspaper enterprises which are striving to make a profit out of the lowest instincts of the human race.—The

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The pains of rheumatism should be reminded that a cure for this disease may be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism, and to rout and conquer this disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Puriforeigners, and the fateful thirteen. But when liniments and other outward aphere in the Greater New York we find the plications fail to give permanent relief. dame dread of that number none the less Be sure to get Hood's

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of THERE PER CENT for the current half year, being at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum upon the Paid up Capital Stock of this institution, has been declared, and hat the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days inclu-By order of the Board.

W. WRIR.
President and General Manager.
Montreal, 19th October, 1897.

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News from Santa Claus

LAST NEW YEAR'S DAY.

ARCTIC CIRCLE, December, 1897. My DEAR MR. CARSLEY; -About the time you receive this letter I shall be nearly ready to start for Montreal, and shall require a still larger Grotto than last year. My new traveling machine, which I have christened "Reliance," is made specially for this trip, and is different to any sleigh or carriage ever made before, or even thought of. It is not a balloon, and it will travel over snow and ice, up or down mountains, and will go at a great rate. Will kill or outrun bears or any

other animal that gets in its way. It is the greatest traveling machine ever invented, and I would like you to get it patented for me at Ottawa as soon as I arrive at the Grotto. Please have this letter put in all the newspapers, to let the dear children know that I am coming. I shall send you a telegram just when starting, and from every telegraph station on my journey. The big White Bear and Walruses that tackled me so often other years won't be able to hurt me this trip, unless some accident happens to my new traveling machine. :. Tell those candy makers to make double what they made last year.

Give my love to all the children, and accept the same yourselt.

I remain, your faithful friend,

SANT SANTA CLAUS.

TOYS SELLING FAST.

Our TOY Department had a splendid day yesterday; not only has it the largest assortment but the prices are fully 10 to 15 per cent lower. A FEW PRICES:—Boys' Sleighs 15c, Toy Trumpets 3c, Iron Banks 5c, Iron Buggies 10c, Toy Books 1c, Building Blocks 5c, Dolls' Trunks 13c, Toy Swords 10c, Saddle Horses 22c, Majolica Tea Sets 26c, Black Box 63 Poll's Tea Sets 34c.

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Sterling Silver Articles are in great 1 abundance at Carsley's. You will see Novelties there that it is impossible to from 62c. see elsewhere. from 75c.

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Dec. 11, 1897.

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That consumption is a curable disease, Dr. Slocum has proved beyond a doubt, and there are 10w on file in his Canadian, American and European laboratories thousands of letters of gratitude from those benefited and cured in all parts of the world.

To make the wonderful merits of his discoveries known, we will send, fare, three bottles (all different) of his remedies to any reader of this paper having consumption lung or threat trouble, general decline, loss of flesh, who will send their name, express and post office address. That the reader of this paper may be convinced of the genuineness of our claims, we publish the following Canadian testimonial taken from hundreds in our

postession:— Mission City, B.C., June, 1897. "I am a man of fifty-two years of age—always beathy until last fall—took terrible pain in lung, who is, sond friend's name express and postoffice camp and could not leave my men, therefore kept writing please mention the Tauk Witness.

at my work until I could not keep around any longer, when I was brought home and the heat doctor summoned. After treatment he said that he was called in too late and that he could do no more for me I kept getting weaker all the time, and resolved to try another doctor from New Westminger. He said my lungs and heart were affected said that death might occur at any time. He prescribed for me but I kept getting weree, and I got so weak that I could scarcely lift a cup of tea, and was by this time confined to the house for three months. I then heard of your medicine and sent for samples, and at once commenced to use them as directed. The first dose did me good, and before I had completed the use of them I was out of bed. After using a further supply a short time I was able to look after twenty-five men and walk three miles morning and evening. Your medicine has certainly saved my life, and although fifty-twe years old I am stronger than ever, and now weigh 240 lbs, which is my old weight. You can use my letter in the interest of suffering humanity.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. | SUPERIOR COURT DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. | No. 2390 DAME LEA LAMARRE, Plaintiff;

WILFRID LAMARRE, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that an action in separation as to property has been taken against Wilfrid Lamstre, Trader, of the City of St. Henry, Montreal, 8th November, 1897. BEAUDIN, CARDINAL,

> LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN Attorneys of Plaintiff

Our subscribers are particularly request ed to note the advertisements in the TRUE WITHESS, and when making purchases mention the paper.

C. R. Devila Discusses Some Phases of the Condition of Affairs in the Old Land.

The Advantages to be Derived From Ammigration to the Deminion-The Daily Independent Approves of Ris Course of Action.

Mr. C. R. Devlin. Immigration Comunissioner in Ireland, has addressed another letter to the Daily Independent, Dublin, which we now give in full. In publishing the letter that journal says in an editorial paragraph.

" Mr. Devlin, in the letter which we publish from him to-day, explains very fairly his position as Emigration Commissioner for Canada in Ireland. He did not come here to urge anybody to emigrate, but if people intend emigrating, he sees no reason why the advantages offered by Canada should not be placed fully and fairly before them. Strongly as we oppose emigration we see no reason to find fault with the policy the ocean, her far reaching fertile plains, followed by Mr. Devlin. We know that and her lefty mountains—is surely desunder present conditions many of our people will emigrate; and Mr Devlin millions of happy and prosperous people. In all we do we must keep the greatness. a choice of a country if he can. Mr. of our country's future in view, for the Devlin is an honorable man, and con- true Canadian ideal is that which tends fines himself to facts in dealing with his country and its prospects. The least he of this great country. Here everybody is should expect in the country of his free to kneel before the altar of his fathers is fair play."

MR. DEVLIN'S LETTER.

Will you kindly permit me answer in your paper certain statements appearing in an editorial paragraph of Monday's Independent and dealing with my work in Ireland? First, the Toronto Mail. from which you quote, although a very important and influential journal, has not been correctly informed in this instance. What are the facts? I was sent by the Government of Canada to Ireland to open offices in Dublin. They are firmly established, and whether I remain or whether I return to Canada the offices are here and the work will be carried on.

I am satisfied with the success obtained so far. You will observe that I have not advised or sought wholesale emigration from Ireland. My object has been to point out to those decided to try their fortunes in another land the advantages which Canada offers and the magnificent results achieved by Irishmen in every walk in life in Canada. The Irishman satisfied with his lot and comfortable at home has not found in me an advocate to abandon such conditions. We have, as you are aware, immense belts such a failure as would justify abandonof fertile land to bestow. From almost Svery country in Europe thousands are proceeding to take possession of them. just now associations dear to me, a During the last few years numberless happy homes have been established. Do you blame me, an Irish Canadian, the son of an Irish father, if I exert my efforts in the direction of securing for those of my own race the advantages which are flowing to others. Do you censure me if I strive to secure for Canada those whom you cannot keep at home who are resolved for certain reasons to try a change.

ÍRISH PROPLE OF CANADÁ,

In full communion with their sympathies and their aspirations. Acceptance of the office which I hold has not chilled change of policy, my resignation would the donor. Jewels are generally costly, be sent to the Government of Canada at but our readers will know, without any once. Certain Irish newspapers months cause of Home Rule, which I had advocated on the floor of the Canadian Parliamen making it knew not the man against whom they were aiming their poisoned shafts. True, since my arrival have taken no part in Irish political movements for the simple reason that you have too many movements. I have winding watches from \$3 upwards, beads made of precious stones, chains, neckpresented. It would have been an easy matter, indeed, to have carried the war into the very camp of those who denounced me as an enemy of Ireland. Who are the foes, if not the men who are preaching discord and disunion, if not the men who are undoing the work of years, and retarding by their selfishness the reforms and the independence which should have been Ireland's long ago. Such men are the real enemies of Ireland; they have

DESTROYED THE PROSPECTS OF HOME BULE For the present; they have almost broken the spirit of their own people and discouraged their brethren abroad. The divided house is sure to crumble, and so are divided forces and a divided cause.

Believe me, you have real foes in your midst-foes to be destroyed and evils to be crushed-without assailing a man who has never yet given evidence of hostility to Ireland. I fear not the assaults which have been made against me and my work. It is unfair, as some Canadian papers have done, to link Mr. Healy's name with such attacks, or to say that they have been "confined to certain Healyite journals." They were also in papers decidedly opposed to Mr. Healy. It is just possible that in certain quarters some antipathy to Canada exists. Canada is part of the British Empire, and Canadians are looked upon as ultra-loyal. Canadians are loyal to Canada and the interests of their country. In 1837 and 1838 many of them rebelled against British authority, or to Pout it more correctly against the form of British tyranny and British injustice which then prevailed. In despair they sook up arms and fought for their lib-

DRUNKENNESS.

Clay home treatment no time lost from busi claims within the next four geeks, otherwise they will become public proportion of the water."

CTAGGART Leaden Out

**CTAGG

was won, and to day

CINADIAN TREE

as free as any country in the world. We make our own laws and impose our

taxes as we think proper. True, we have the projection and prestige of England's army and navy, but we contribute nothing. We have our free municipal institutions our provincial legislatures and our Federal Govern ment. We are a happy and contented people; we have a prosperous, progressive country. As substantial proof of all this, and at the same time illustrating the spirit which is breathed into the people by their spiritual directors, let me quote the words uttered a few weeks ago at St. Catharine's. Ont., by the venerable Archbishop of Toronto-"I am glad also that Dean Harris' intention and yours is not that the benefits of this institution should be confined to the Catholics alone, but that young men of every other denomination are made heartily welcome here. Influences that are good for one are good for all, and all can meet together here without distinction-religious or other wise. We should put our hand to every undertaking that is calculated to promote the life of our young country, intended, as it is, by nature, TO BECOME A GREAT AND MIGHTY POWER.

Canada-with her grand rivers rolling to to the up-building of the national life choice, but all are citizens and bound by the obligations of their free citizenship to be good Canadians. All are equal in Canada, and we must bear in mind that it is upon such equality our country has been built, and also upon such equality must our liberty and our national life rest."

As another illustration of the determination of the Canadian people to stand by their own interests, let me remind you that the Premier of Canada, when in conference with Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers, refused to countenance the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain that there should be absolute free trade between Britain and her colonies, on condition that the former placed a small ustoms tax on commodities from foreign countries, I have gone further in my reply than I intended, but my only excuse is that in the face of most bitter attacks I have been patient, and that today I beg to answer all such. Certainly I do not complain of the treatment extended by the Independent to the country whose interests I represent in Ireland. You have been fair, But let me assure you that my work has not been ment of same, or my sciourn in Ireland so unpleasant as to induce me to leave people and a country I love next to my

JEWELERY PALACE.

The time is approaching when one must think seriously of the expenses consequent upon the Christmas and New Year holiday season. Naturally every one wants to find out the best way of making the handsomest presents at I am an Irishman, and during the last | the smallest cost. To this end the best twenty years have been intimately as means our readers can adopt is to watch applied with the our pages during the season. If you wish to please those who are to be the objects of your generosity, and, of course, you do, give them a piece of jewelery a watch, a locket or something of that kind- thing which will last and conmy feelings. If it necessitated such a sequently act as a constant reminder of special reminder from us, of a house ago charged me with a betrayal of the that can justly claim to have no rival in respect to bargains. "The Jewelery Palace"—we mean Mr. T. A. Grothe's ment. The charge was false, and the store, 95} St. Lawrence street-which is a marvel of elegance and good taste in and dessert sets, water pitchers, cups of all sorts, toilet necessities, numerous novelties French and American lookets, fancy boxes etc. As our readers can judge, there is a large, choice and varied stock, and, what is most to be considered, it is all for sale at extraordinary low prices, with a guarantee for each article purchased. One visit to The Jewelery Palace will convince you of

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

AN IMPORTANT LAW WHICH TAKES EFFECT IN THE STATES ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Canadian inventors will do well to make haste if they want U.S. patents, as the following communication from Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of

patents, Temple Building, will show:—
"The patent office expects to do a rushing foreign patent business during the month which opens to-day, owing to the fact that the patent law passed at the hands of the Cleveland administration takes effect on New Year's day. Heretofore it has been customary for American manufacturers wishing to engage in the manufacture of some new articles, to have an examination of all American patents until they find some attractive device. After the present month, however, they will be able to select for manufacture any foreign patent that has not been patented in this country. These ideas and inventions they can use without payment of any kind to the inventor, insamuch as the foreign patent does not cover American rights. After January 1, no patent can be obtained in America for any invention patented in a foreign country, save where the loreign application is of very recent date. Hence the present holders of foreign patents, who desire to realize their inventions, will have to file their claims within the next four weeks, otherwise they will become public propTokowo, Dec. 7.—The Very Rey. Vicar General McCann recently presched an eloquent sermon to the members of the

C.M.B.A., in St. Patrick's Church, in the course of which he congratulated the members upon the success of the organisation. Referring to some features of the career of the Association, he said:—

I need not refer to your history, which is generally known—your unpretentions beginning, your wondrous growth and your present stability. Like the mustard seed, in the parable, you have developed into a magnificent tree, whose branches cover the land and beneath whose shade the toil-worn pilgrim can lay him down to rest, with the assurance that the fierce glare of the sun will be tempered for those who still labor on.

THE FOSTERING CARE OF OUR GREAT ARCH BISHOP.

and the good-will and interest of the various pastors, give assurance of future progress and enduring stability. Embarked in a noble cause the Church blesses you and says "God speed." The widow protected from the cold charity of the world breathes a prayer of gratitude to the Almighty and asks the Author of all good to shower down his choicest blessings on the work. The orphan grows up to learn whence came the needed help that opened up a prospect in life and lives to swell the number of those engaged in so noble an enterprise. Yes, the C.M.B.A. may say with holy Job: "The ear that heard me blessed me and the eyes that saw me gave witness to me. Because I had de livered the fatherless that had no helper and comforted the heart of the widow." I need not enlarge on this theme, nor portray the dangers, the struggles and

HARDSHIPS OF MANY A POOR FAMILY

where the strong arm of the bread winner was paralyzed in death, and no provision made for the future. It is sufficient to point to your association as a means of warding off the many ills.

This is an age of associations. The Church is pleased to see her sons linked together in beneficent societies that tell for the good of the individual and the community, that rise above the tem-poral and hold out aims that are lofty and ennobling, sime that are imbued with a Christian spirit and sanctified by religion. Such is the C.M.B.A. It is a Catholic association. I would say to you. men of the C.M.B.A., be proud of the Catholic Church. She is the great society founded by the Divine Master to guide men to their supreme destiny. the is the depository of truth; she is the guardian of revelation.

AS A CATHOLIC SOCIETY,

you must give tokens of Catholic vitality. As a body you approach the altar i at stated times. This is rightly regarded as a test of your Catholicity; be not found wanting. If your branch does not make a good showing on these occasions it is losing its distinctive character. This is your profession of faith; let it be made openly and unmistakably. It is the bright example that courts imitation, and it will not fail to produce salutary results. As a Catholic society, you should be interested in the welfare of the parish to which your branch belongs. Members are supposed to belong to the parish branch. Whatever inter est you manifest in this way will redound to the advantage of your associa-

ON TAXING DEPARTMENT STORES.

A favorite topic just now in municipal and commercial circles is how to impose taxes generally, and more par-ticularly in regard to the department stores, which are everywhere engaging feativities which commemorated the a great deal of attention from the small 13th centenary of the landing of St. Autraders. E. M. Trowern, of the Retail gustine on the English shore. Merchants' Association, at a recent meeting presented the following scheme. The idea advanced by the association was to impose a rate of per cent. on the first \$50,000 amount of business. and to add a rate of } per cent. in progression for each successive \$50,000. Thus an annual turnover of business smounting to between \$50,000 and \$100,000 would be taxed at the rate of 28 per cent. between \$105,000, and \$150,000 would be taxed \$100,000, and \$150,000, and \$15 per cent., etc., ad infinitum. At this rate, Mr. Timothy Eaton would pay on a \$663,000 assessment about \$10,000 If a tax on the worth of personality found were inaugurated, large store dealers could evade it by keeping only three or four stores in the city and the rest in the County of York. Jewelers could evade it, for they could secrete \$50,000 worth of diamonds in a vault where the assessor could not find it. Similar difficulties would be met with in fixing the assessment on other lines. It is also said that the matter will come up before the present session of the provincial legislature

If your children are well but not robust, they need Scott's Emulsion of Codliver Oil.

We are constantly in receipt of reports from parents who give their children the emulsion every fall for a month or two. It keeps them well and strong all winter. It prevents their taking cold.

Your doctor will confirm

The oil combined with the hypophosphites is a splendid food tonic.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. Scott & BOWNE Chemists, Torono, Street. The deceased was born in

AND CHARLEST PROCESS VIOLENCES CURPAIN DEPARTMENT

Full stock of New Irish Point and Swiss Curtains, in Cream or White, with Sashes to match. Nottingham, Lace Curtains, extra

wide, 4 yards long, for Bay Windows or Folding Doors.

Art Denims, Art Sateens, Art Muslins, Chintzes. Silk and Tapestry Curtains, all colors

and new designs. Derby Curtains, all colors, heavily fringed—a capital substitute for chenile, cheapest and prettiest Curtains in the

For Christmas Presents.

A fine assortment of new Japanese embroidered Silk Tidies, Table Covers, Mantel and Piano Drapes.

Curtain Poles in endless variety, particularly a fine lot fancy Brass Poles with Ends, Rings and Brackets complete, 5 feet long, worth \$2, for 95 cts.

Bannerette Rods, with Chains and Bings complete at 15c, 20c and 25c each. Grilles, Cranes, Carpet Sweepers.

DON'T FORGET to get Matting on your outside steps. Cocos Matting, all widths, Hardwood Rods, can be put down same day as ordered, if required.

MAIL ORDERS Receive Our Prompt and Careful Attention

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

St. Catherine & Mountain Sts.

DOINGS AT OTTAWA.

Annual Report of the Operations of the Catholic Truth Society.

The Election of Officers for the Ensuing Term-Other Features of News.

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—The most important event in Catholic circles has been the sixth annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society. It was held in the council hall of St. Patrick's Asylum, Mr. Joseph Pope presiding. Mr. W. C. De Brisay, the secretary, read the annual report. It called attention to the fact that during the past twelve months there had been no incursions of anti-Catholic lecturers, and therefore it had not been necessary to refute their false statements in the public press. There had been distributed and sold during the year, 2 278 publications, bringing the grand aggregate of circulation since the formation of the society up to 39,178. In continuation of the policy announced at the last annual meeting only light importations of stock amounting to some 600 publications were made, consisting largely of literature of a more sub stantial nature than heretofore procured.

cessary to discontinue the sales through the box in St. Joseph's Church. There was now on hand 6,426 publications, great and smail, as follows:—Bound books, 353. English pamphlets, 2,097. English leaflets 549. English booklets 102. American pamphlets, 781. American leaflets, 414. Home publications, 1,130. The report goes on to refer to the

The report also spoke of the charge against the society that it was not sufficiently aggressive in this because it did not care to give offence, that it neglected to spread Catholic information among Protestants. The report stated in this the society followed the example of the

English society.
The death of the late Mr. John B. Lynch was referred to in feeling terms. The treasurer's report showed a bal-

ance on hand of \$150. A discussion on the amended constitution was taken up after both foregoing reports had been unanimously adopted.

The following are the more important ones:—The establishment of parish branches independent of each other, and controlling the distribution of publications in each parish. The abolition of the old council and the substitution therefor of two representatives from each parish and the parish priest. That the annual meeting be held in

the month of November instead of as formerly in October. Mrs. Joseph Pope notwithstanding his desire to retire from the Presidency was re-elected by unanimous vote and con-

sented to retain office. The other officers are as follows :--Vice presidents, Mr. E. L. Saunders St. Patrick's parish; Mr. Joseph Mc-

Dougall, St. Bridget's parish. Secretary, Mr. W. C. De Brissay. Treasurer, Dr. John A. Macabe. Auditors, William Finlay and Michael

His Grace Archbishop Duhamel is to be asked to act as patron of the Society. Among those who assisted at the annual meeting were: Dr. MacCabe, Mr. W. C. De Brissay, Ald. Tobin, Messrs. W. L. Scott, J. P. Clarke, E. P. Stanton, J. P. Dunne, Joseph McDougal, F. Mc-Dougal, J. G. Moylan, John Gorman, E. L. Sanders, William Cairns, R. J. Sims, J. G. Kilt, E. Reardon, W. J. Ketchum, W. Walland others. The ladies present were Mrs. J. G. Moylan, Mrs. John Gorman, Mrs. Batterton, Mrs. E. A. Mara, Mrs. Gough, Mrs. Proderick and Miss. Goodwin.

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED LADY. After two weeks illness the death is announced of Miss Mary Cullen at her residence, No. 885 Friel

Observation of the second seco as St. Joseph's Church loses in her a faithful friend and Christian STERET BAILWAY MEN ORGANIZE.

The second meeting of the motormen and conductors union was held in Peter kin's hall this week. There was a good attendance. The membership is now, about one hundred. Mr. R. G. Hay was present and the work of organization was advanced a stage. Committees were selected, and the scope of the union dis. cussed. A committee was appointed to compile a constitution and by laws. The union will be based on principles similar to other labor organizations.

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. HUTTON Dixon's medicine, which is taken privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or whiskey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and be better in every way, in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties. Write in confidence for particulars. Address The DIXON CURE Co., No 40 Park avenue, Montreal.

A LIFE GUARDSMAN'S DIFFICULTY.

DIVORCED FROM HIS WIPE AND MARRIES AGAIN.

Mr. Fitzroy David Lyon, late of Her Majesty's 1st Life Guards, was divorced from his wife four years since, and was married a second time about a fortnight ago, at St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester Road. The ceremony was to have been performed at the Church of St. Mary Abbot's, but a number of well meaning Anglican ministers and laymen assembled for the purpose of formally protesting against it. The Rev. Henry Wilson was selected to be their spokesman and was commissioned to read the following:-

"I allege and declare an impediment against this marriage. The man has a canonical wife living; therefore, these persons cannot be coupled together in matrimony by God's law, and I require and charge you to surcease from this ceremony until such time as the truth of my allegation is tried." Mr. Lyon, having heard of their intentions, quietly drove his bride to the other church, and gave these good and worthy gentlemen what is, perhaps, vulgarly termed "the stip," and is now, according to the Anglican Church, the canoni-

the Architches to Enteroury who the shin the ligense it is a perfectly that the perfectly contract blessed by the ship the sh to the contrary not withstanding.

Mrs Frances E. Willard, who is living in Ghicago, says that 'among the things that wonien of the resent day require are larger shoes.'

GREAT XMAS DRESS GOODS Sale

10,000 yards Choicest All Wool Dress Goods. 500 New Dress Patterns laid out for Xmas buyers. Come early and secure a c oice bargain.

TOYS FOR THE MILLION!

Xmas Gifts for Everybody! Never before have we shown such an immense collection of holiday goods of all kinds, marked at such low figures. We have Toys of every description! Toys to amuse! Toys to instruct! Musical Toys! Mechanical Toys! Electrical Toys! Dolls innumerable and Games

without number Our stock of Xmas Books, Xmas Books lets, Art Calendars, etc., is filled to overflowing with all the latest Novelties!
In XMAS GIFTS, combining usefulness with novelty, our stock is particularly large. These take the form of Nov. elties in Metal, Ivory, Silver, Celluloid, Leather, Bronze, Wood, etc., from the most inexpensive in price to the most elaborate in design and finish, such as Manicure Sets, Travelling Companions, Dressing Cases, Writing Cases, Calendars, Ink Wells, Writing Desks, Pen Racks, Paper Racks, Cuff, Collar and Handkerchief Cases, Pen and Pin Trays, Dan and Papells, Plattices Pen Wipers, Pens and Pencils, Blotting Pads, Paper Cutters, Sealing Sets, Hat Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Bonnet Brushes, Dressing Table and Desk Ornaments. Paper Weights, Button Hooks, Stamp Boxes, Jewel Cases, Music Rolls, Stamp Albums, Scrap Books, Smoking Sets, Ash Trays, Cigar Holders, Card Cases,

Match Safes, Photo Albums, Work Boxes, etc., etc. COUNTRY ORDERS filled with care.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

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TELEPHONE No. 3835. TERMS, CASE

The TEST is COMPARISON.

Any" wind jammer," even if he don't know cotton from wool, or silk from linen, can write a flaming advertisement, claiming to "under-buy and under-sell" every house in tewn. .* That's "dead easy"; all it requires i a good lead pencil, plenty of wind, and good big profits to pay the enormous bills for advertising. But

The Test for the Buyer Is Comparison.

We ask you to compare our prices on Clothing, and if we are not the lowest in prices for equal or better qualities, we don't ask you to buy of us. But look before you buy; examine our Winter Suits and Overcoats for

MEN and BOYS.

We know we can please you and satisfy you, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that should you not be amply satisfied we return you your money without the slightest hesitation or demur.

J. C. KENNEDY & CO.,

The One-Price Clothiers,

31 ST. LAWRENCE Street.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The demand for eggs is limited and the market in consequence was quiet, but the tone was firm at the recent advance in prices. Strictly new laid stock is exceedingly scarce and prices have an upward tendency. Choice candled stock are also firmly held and selling at 18c to 19c; Montreal limed at 14c to 15c, and western limed at 12to to 13c per dosen.

Business in beans was quiet, and prices unchanged, at 80c to 90c for primes and at 95c to \$1 for choice hand picked per bushel.

The receipts of partridge continue small which meet with an active de mand at 80c for firsts and at 45c to 50c for seconds per brace.

The supply of poultry was ample, for which the demand to day was somewhat slow, but an active trade is anticipated for to morrow. Turkeys sold at 7½c to 8½c; chickens, 6½c to 7½c; ducks, 8c to 81c, and geese, 5c to 6c per lb.

The honey market was unchanged. White clover is still scarce and in demand at 12½c. Dark clover comb is selling at 10c to 10½c; bright extracted at 8c to 9c, and dark at 7c to 8c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese was quiet and there is no expectation of any immediate change. Holders now are resting on their cars, until demand picks up, and in the mean. time prices are nominal. Ideas range from 81c on finest down to 83 on eastern makes.

The improved feeling in butter is maintained, and, while no distinct increase in the volume of surrent business is noted, there is more enquiry for finest makes. Values on these are now held at 181c to 190, the outside figure representing the local jobbing basis, and, while exporters are not free bidders of the inside, they would have to pay it to secure finest. Roll dairy is jobbing

Special Discount to the Clergy, MERRILL'S CARPET- STORE;

J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE,

ARCHITECT. 153-157 Shaw st., Montreal.

Plans and Estimates furnished for all kinds of pulldings. Merchants' Telephone 1455

MONTREAL City and District Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Eight Dellars per share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after MONDAY, the runn day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

HY. BARBEAU.

Manager.

Montreal, December 1st, 1897.

The Oldest and Most Reliable MERRILL'S CARPET STORE, 1661 Notre Dame Street.

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from any cause, whether bodily ormentally, the uniformly relia-

ble popular French Tonic,

"Vin Mariani," will quickly strengthen and restore vitality. Prescribed by physicians everywhere since 30

years as the most efficacious and agreeable tonic-stimulant for the entire system— Body and Brain.

Every test proves reputation. Avoid the many substitutions.
Ash for and accept only "Vin Marian"
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MONTREAL

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