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yol. XLIX. No. 19.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

On Sunday, Mr. Ernest Laurent's picture. "The First Mass in Montreal," which was presented by the French Government to Mgr. Bruchesi. for his Cathedral, was duly unveiled and the occasion was marked by imposing ceremonials, splendid singing and two admirable addresses. Rev. Father Turgeon, S.J., Rector of St. Mary's College, delivered the sermon. The preacher took for his text the words: 'Be mindful of the glorious past." He began by referring to the happy idea on the part of the French Government to preent this appropriate and magnificent tableaux to the Montreal Cathedral, It is a mother offering her daughter a souvenir of their most glorious days. Then turning to the picture itself, he detailed in glowing language the subject which had so fired the artist with a sublime inspiration.

It was the Rev. Father Vimont. a

Jesuit, who celebrated the arst Mass in Montreal. Around him are seen de Maisonneuve, the founder: Mance, who established the Hotel Diou: Mme, de la Poltrie, whose zen! did so much for the young colon, ; about forty others who comprised the whole Catholic population of the place. It was a wonderful as-Semblage; the Church, the State the pastor, the faithful, the great and the lowly mixing together in the act of adoration whereby they called down the blessings of God on the new colony, The preacher then quoted the words—prophetic words— pronounced by Pere Vimont, after the Gospel, on that subline occasion, He said:

What you here behold, gentlemen, is only a grain of mustard seed; but it is cast by such pious hands by those so filled with and religion, that heaven must have grand designs upon it since such its struments have been chosen for this work; yes, I have no doubt but that this little seed will produce a grand tree, that wonderful progress will some day be made here, and that it shall multiply and be scattered outli Starting from these words, spoken by the pioneer missionary over two and a half centuries ago. the preacher traced the growth of the great tree of Catholicity, from that rude and humble altar, down to the God to bless France." magnificent Cathedral in which this artistic representation of the memorable scene is suspended. Needless to say that the sermon was historically, as well as otherwise, a masterpiece of eloquence.

After the Mass, and before proceeding to the blessing and unveiling of the picture, Mgr. Bruchesi, spoke as follows:

"My Brethren, - It belongs right to a brother of the Rev. Pere Vimont, to deliver the sermon on the occasion. I might say the feast which unites us here; and to comment npon the prophecy pronounced by that zealous missionary, in 1642, at the Pointe a Callieres.

'After that eloquent address 1 have only a word to add. In a few moments I shall unveil the picture presented to the Cathedral Church of Montreal, by the touching generosity of the Government of the French Repunlic. You will see therein a mast terpiece.

The artist Mr. Ernest Laurent, grand prize of Rome, put ,nto the work his whole artistic, Catholic and French soul. He worked at I know with love and religious sentiment For us it shall be a precious souvenir and a grand lesson. Does not cur past, so glorious and so pure, spring again into life before our eyes? \cs. at the foot of an altar Ville-Marie came into existence. Poor little ultar, raised by the pious hands of Mile. Mance and Mme. de la Peltrie, ad-orned with garlands and the first flowers of the field, that had budded in the month of the Holy Virgin, how can we think of thee without a feeling of tenderness?

"My brethern, it is a long distance from the humble cross towards which Pero Vimont raised his suppliant hands, in performing the sacred mysteries, to the dome of our magnificent Cathedral. But the Lord has done all those things; may His name be ever blessed!

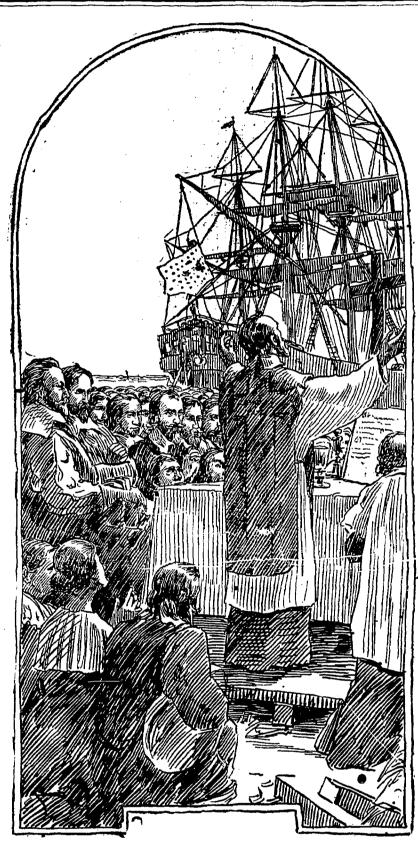
"Beside this painting, which represents the first eucharistic sacrifice of the Man-God upon our soil, I would wish to see another that would recall the admirable sacrifice of our early martyrs. We await it from some generous donor whom God will raise up.

"To-day I desire to publicly express my deep gratitude towards the French Government; and in blessing the faithful of my own city and diacese, may I be permitted to beg of

The magnificent painting, now blessed and unveiled, is placed in the transcpt on the Gospel side. It is laid against the wall and carries its own framework of green tollage strewn with golden fleurs de lys.

ly tunnel the Quirinal, an incursion | Cardinal Wiseman and the students of automobile, or motor, carriages, which will ply for hire on the Between all these modern improvements, so ill-suited to the narrow streets of the Eternal City, the poor vetturini, or cabmen, will find themselves presently without occupation .- Padro Bernardo dell Jomo, the head of the Benedictine-distercians, and Abbot of Santa Croce Gorusalemme, has just died in Rome. R.I.P .- A sad occurrence took place episcopal rings of precious sapphire. in connection with the recent English and brilliants.-A solemn Te Detin pilgrimage to Rome, when an old was sang in the Church of San Sillady of nearly 82 years of age, who vestro, in-Capite on Tuesday evening had come to Rome with the pilgrims last on the conclusion of the Engespecially to see the Holy Father, lish pilgrimage. The Most Rev. Archwas taken ill and died on the very hishop Stonor gave Benediction of day of the pilgrim's audience with the Blessed Sacrament, and the func-

of the English College during their villegiatura at Monte Porizo will be replaced in the Jubilee Year by metal cross, which will be publicly blessed and inaugurated under the auspices of the Catholic associations of the rural districts.-The Pope las just shown an especial mark of Pontifical favor to Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard, Archbishop of Aix, by sending the Archbishop one of his own beautiful His Holiness.—The memorable wood-en cross erected on the heights of hymn, "Faith of Our Fathers," by Tusculum so many years ago by the pilgrims.



"THE FIRST MASS IN MONIREAL."

### ECHOES FROM ROME <del>++++++++++++++++++</del>

The Vatican events that were most | and within the last few days noteworthy during the last days of prelate's state has become critical. October, and many of which are still on the tapis, have been thus summarized by a careful and trustwor-

thy correspondent:

In View of the approaching Consistory, the date for which, however has not yet been fixed by the Pope, the treaties with the respective Govcriments of Germany and France are being pushed rapidly forward by the Papal Secretariate of State for the nomination of a Cardinal Archbishop to replace Cardinal Schonborn, and Archbishop for the vacant see of with pleasure that we read this par-Cologne, and two new French Bishops. It is definitely stated that the new Archbishop of Prague (Monsignor Skebensky) will be certain to receive Cardinularial honors, possibly not at the next Consistory, but before very long. The see of Cologue has been vacant since last May, when Krementz) died. In the course of things his suffragan Bishop would have succeeded to the archbishopric, but he also died a few months ago, so it was necessary to seek another successor. The Holy Father's choice has fallen on Monsignor Simar (Bishop of Paderhorn. hear that various changes in Vatican diplomacy are imminent, among others that of the nomination of Monsignor Rinaldini,, who occupies the post of Nuncio at Brussels, to the very important Nunciature of Madrid, now held by Cardinal Francica Nava di Bontife. Monsignor Granito

Cardinal-Archbishop (Cardinal natural di Belmonte, who was for a considerable time at the Paris Nunciature. and Charge d'Affaires in the interim between the death of Mgr. Clari and will then succeed to the position of most cordial reception tendered Nuncio to Brussels. The late Ingeris detained in Italy still by his late indisposition, but at present the distinguished prelate is completely convalescent, and has left Rome for a short stay, in the country house of the Roman Seminary, after which he will probably leave immediately on his diplomatic mission to the Court of Russia, One of the most important members of the Roman Curia, who holds the important position of Auditor to His Holiness (Mgr. Augusto Guidi), lies dangerously ill, and there is little or no prespect of his recovery. In the hopes of better-ing his condition, which has been for some little time unsatisfactory, the Holy Father offered Mgr. Guidi the hospitality of the Papal summer palaco at Castel Gandolfe, on the shores of the Lake Albano, but the pure beneficial, has produed no improvemont in the health of the invalid, intersect the streets, and will short-

This intelligence causes great sorrow to the Sovereign Pontiff, who, in the death of Mgr. Guidi, would lose a faithful friend and a devoted servant of the Church.

We in Canada feel a special interest in Mgr. Merry Del Val, whose charming personality and exceptional abilities were recognized by all Canadians, when that high ecclesivetical dignitary represented the Pope

in this country. It is consequently

agraph of news:

"An appintment has just been made by the Holy Father to his Secret Participating Chamberlain, the Very Rev. Mgr. Merry Del Val, son of the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See. The distinguished young prelate, who enjoys the esteem and respect of all who have the honor of knowing him, is one of the most important members of the Pontifical Court, and held in the highest estimation by the Holy Father, who has watched his promising career from its commencement. His new duties in his appointment as President, or Rector, of the College of Noble Ecclesiastics will take Mgr. Merry Del Val from the Vatican to the college in Piazza della Minerva, where his

Here are a number of important events recorded in a few lines. some of them more extended reference will be found in some of our ar-

official residence will be.'

ticles of this week: A large Swiss pilgrimage will arrive in Rome for the beginning of the the appointment of Mgr Lorenaelli. Year of Jubilee .- The news of the the new Apostolic Delegate to Cannuncio to the Hague (Mgr. Tarmassi) ada on his arrival at Quebec, was received, with the great satisfaction in Rome.-The Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, Senor Raffaelle Meiry del Val, was received in private audience by the Holy Father on the 27th inst., together with his wife and daughter .- A course of spiritual exercises are being preached in the Leonine Institute at Anagni, so richly endowed by His Holiness. Sixtynine priests are following the course given by two Jesuit Fathers, who received a special blessing from the Holy Father before beginning their work.—The Very Rev. Mgr. Stanley has returned to Rome. On Wednesday last the Pope gave a private audience to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Vatican, who has just returned from his autumn leave of absence.-We are promised before mountain air, which is usually so long in Rome, hesides electric traincars without number, which literally

#### NOTES FROM

and belfry,

morning of last week by a visit from His Excellency the Apostolic Delethe chapel.

Delegate, in behalf of the Archbishops and Bishops assembled during the jubilee celebration of His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa, Cardinal Rampolla replied stating His Holiness' pleasure at receiving their filial homages, and that he sent his Benediction to the honored Archbishop, and all who surrounded him on that oc-

casion.

A Progressive Euchre Party under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliany of St. Patrick's Asylum, will take place before Advent. This is intended to be followed by other entertainments during the winter.

His Grace the Archbishop dedicated the new church in the mission of briand, late Bishop of Burlington,

The work on the new Dominican | Quinnville, recently detached from Seminary is progressing. The revertible parish of St. Francis de Sales. end Friars are also about to gom- Gatineau Proint, situated between plete St. Jean Baptiste Church, by there and East Templeton, It comthe erection of the tower and spire prises over forty Irish families who previously had attended Mass at East Templeton or Courley, It is a The Monastery of the Precious heat little edifice, and is tastefully Blood was honored on Thursday farnished, Rev. Father Nertard of Coutley, will attend the new mission.

gate, who also celebrated Mass in | In the absence of the Rev. Father Ryan, of Renfrew, the Rev. Father McEachern of Mount St. Patrick, at- ! In reply to a cablegram sent to His tended Renfrew on Sunday of last tack on the congregation of the re-Holiness the Pope by the Apostolic week.

> The venerable mother of Very Rev. Canon Campeau was visited by the latter last week. She is in her 88th | cal press. Their principal work is in

The health of Very Rev. Capen Bouillion requiring a change, he has gone on a trip to the United States.

The Sisters of Mercy on the Richmond Road are about to make seveeral alterations and improvements to their house.

Archbishop Duhamel returned to the city last week after attending the funeral of the late Mgr. de Goes-

The eleventh annual tea of the The parishioners of St. Patrick's should turn out in force on Monday evening, on the occasion of the concert in aid of the Catholic Sailor. Club, which will take place in St. Patrick's Hall, Alexander Street. A programme of vocal and instrumental music in which well known local talent will take part has been prepared for the occasion. Give the organizers a bumper house, as St. Patrick's Parish should send the largest contribution to the institution.

Montreal Free Library will be held this afternoon, between 4 and 6.30. at Beaman's Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine Street. Elsewhere in this issue we publish a very interesting communication showing the great work which the library has done since its foundation. This function which is always enjoyable affords all friends of Catholic literature an opportunity to assist a most deserving organization. The various parishes should be well represented.

## HIS HOLINESS AND IRELAND.

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names of the pilgrims, however, in- salutary imitation! dicate that it was principally composed of Irish; and the Pope must have been made aware of this fact. for in his address he made special mention of Ireland. It was the Rev. Father Bannin, Rector of St. Peter's, London, who led the pilgrimage. They were received at noon, in the Safa Clementina of the Variean. They combered about 150, and about 150 of the English Colony in Rome - yere admitted to witness the recession. The pilgrims were presented by Mgr. Stonor, Titular Archbishop of Tre-bisond, and they offered His Holiness the many gifts which they had brought with them. Mgr. Merry 101 Val then read in English the following translation of what the Pope wished to say:

"Our pleasure is great in seeing a band of English Catholies around us. This is the third pilgrimage which, during our Pontificate, has come to us from the ancient land of saints.

"The proximate recurrence of the great jubilee, proclaimed as to hope the coming year, leads us to hope great jubilee, proclaimed by us for that we will soon see a fourth. even cherish the confidence of seeing it conducted by that generous nobleman, the Duke of Norfolk, a real honor to the English patricians, whose nobility shines fairer in the light of with such zeal and munideence of their faith; and the story of that works.

'The homage of fikal affection which you now render to us, beloved children, after having veterated the tomb of the Prince of the Atostles, is most dear to us.

"Coming to Rome, to the feet of the Vicar of Christ, you make a sola emm act of public faith, and you give and subsequent ostracisms to which likewise a most noble example of suc, its possessors were subjected. For cere attachment to the Apostorie Sec. with the docility which, without ligious obligations of Catholics in preconceived ideas, without impassis general, the Irish love and venerate oned judgments or rash appreciations, the aged and glorious successor of Sc is owing full and entire to Him & has Peter.

The reception of what is known as holds the supreme magisterium, and the English Pilgrimage by the Pope, the Divine mandate to rule and govis always a most interesting event, ern the Church. Would to Heaven and never more so than this year. The that your example may be fruitful of

"Many amongst you belong to Catholic freland. Oh! how noble are thotraditions of that blessed Island! How many continuous proofs of devotion and generosity come to us from her sons! We rejoice to see the children of the one and the other country here united before the common Father, in kindly brotherhood under the standard of the same faith. To the one and to the other we demonstrate equally our satisfaction and our approval. To the one and tothe other we recommend obedience to: your pastors, and perseverance in. well doing.

'And as a pledge of our paterna! affection to you all here present, to your distant families, relations, and friends, we most heartily impart the Apostolic Benediction."

There is something very significant in this recommendation of the Holy Father made to the Catholics of both countries-England and Ireland. It is evident that the Pontin distinguishes between the two countries. especially when dwelling upon the history of our feith in both lands. It is wonderful how deeply Leo XIII. has ever sympathized with the Irish people. Possibly no man living has a better and more exact appreciation the Catholic faith, professed by him of all that the Irish have suffered for grand old country has not been a mere hurried study of the crudita-Vicar of Christ. He appears to have gone to the very depths of Ireland's history, and to have followed carefully the record of long centuries, during which the Faith was preserved despite the most terrible persecutions this, even apart from the mere ve-

While we are prairing the Governs, admitted but subject to certain even While we are praying the Government of the French Republic for its ditions on the part of the generous gift to Montreal's Carberians strike at once at the vower of the strike at once at the vower of concile such an action with the sys- is argued that those who make these tematic persecution of the Catholic vows and act up to them are not an Church-in her priests, bishops, consta position to perform the duties of gregations, and associations -- perpe-, free men and responsible citates. trated by the same power. Last Hence by this hair-splitting system week a continental correspondent of of argument religious Congregations an English paper drew a most appalling picture of the fanaticism now reigning in high places in France. The writer treats of convent inspections, or religious orders, of the clergy and the people, and of kindred

Amongst other things the correspondent says :

subjects. It will be highly instruc-

tive for may of our friends to read

the following extracts.

"Fresh Vexatory measures, apart from fiscal laws, are in store for religious communities in France, M. Millerand's recent circular on the subject of closer inspection of religious houses means this. Though it may not be in itself an evil that convents and religious establishments such as orphanages and "ouvroirs" be subjected to close inspection from without, yet this flat of M. Millerand's, taken in conjunction with that Minister's notorious anticlericalism. forebodes mischief to military interests here. The fresh inspectors will be chosen, no doubt from the rankest anti-clericals of their class. Armed with the full powers of the law, they will be at liberty to ranback religious henses and to worry at pleasure the inmates. Their task will be all the easier since the words equality and liberty bave no meaning in France when the interests of religious communities are in question. The campaign has opened by an at-These religious for the past few weeks have been the object of violent abuse from the whole anti-clericonnection with an immense orphanage. They shelter homeless girls teach them to work, prepare them to earn an honest livelihood in the world, and, in many cases, save them from a life of sin on the streets. Their action in France has already extended over a period of fifty years. They have at their head the Very Rev. Pere Dore, of the Congregation of the Eudistes, whose name is in itself a guarantee."

nced not add to this the lengthy comments of the writer; the reading of the above will of itself suggest them. Here is another phase of this persec-

ution : "The Right of Association in France.—Catholics are to be denied this right in France, while Protestants, Jews and Freemasons are allowed it. The proposed law on the by M. Waldeck Rousseau on the opening of the session shows the latest attempt to fetter and cripple Cathed law the right of association is the way."

ral Church, we are at a loss to as poverty, chastity, and obedience. It are at once put outside the law.

> AN ATHEIST'S ARGUMENT. -- M Viviani, director of the "Lanterne" draws a line between associations and congregations, and he does so with all the cynicism and want or logic which attacks of religion in France are now displaying, Read this quotation and the succeeding commentary :

"There are three things," says M. Viviani, "which distinguish assonations from Congregations; these are the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. An association is a grouping together of human beings for the defence of common interests, wasse guiding rule depends upon the "tws of their country and who are expected to bring initiative and energy to bear on their efforts without sacringing their liberty. A congregation acts on a different principle and pursues a negative object. The triple yow of poverty, chastity, and obediesce, continues our authority, "is in itself opposed to all ideas of associations. The vow of chastity strikes at the root of family life, the vow of edience leads to submission to the Pope, a foreign potentate, and the yow of poverty leads to idleness and non-production." It is easy to see to what conclusion such arguments as there would lead. One would be that if celibacy be unlawful in the members of an association it should also be unlawful for citizens at large. It is easy to see, too, that the projected law about to be presented by M. Waldeck Rousseau is framed with the object of not giving the religious Congregations a shred of law whereon to entrench themselves. On the opening of the session the Chamber will also be called upon to consider the question of the expulsion of the Jesuits.

A BISHOP'S PROTEST- -- In his pastoral letter to his clergy on the jubilee of the Anno Santo, Mgr. Iso-, ard, Bishop of Annecy, protests' against the systematic disregard of RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION .- We the rights of French Catholics by successive Governments in France during the last twenty years. He says that in questions of administration, great and small, those in onice from the lowest to the highest, when dealing with Catholics, adopt an maactly opposite line of conduct to the one they would adopt if dealing with non-Catholics. "There is," he says... "no kind of outrage or blaspheny liberty of association about to be that has not been proffered against laid before the chamber of Deputies our holy faith. Until within the last few months those in power contented thomselves with tolorating and tacitly approving of attacks upon olic action in France. In the project- ligion. Now it is the chiefs who lend

lighted with the communication from Miss Hart's prolific and versatile pen which appeared in our last issue. Accompanying that letter were a few selections, either concerning Rev. J. 43. Dollard, or from his pen, which space would not permit us to reproduce. This week, however, we give these poems as evidences of the merit and style of one whom we can justly rank as an Irish-Canadian. The first of these selections consists of a tribute paid by William O'Brien to Father Dollard and the poem which gave birth to such flattering remarks. In runs thus:

In the opening number of the new Trish Journal, the Irish People, edit-ed by William O'Brien, appears a Afar the shining Suir leaps Ardfinpoem by Rev. Father Pollard, of Toronto. The oditor makes the following reference to it:

mon), who contributed the lines "The Cry of the Exiles" to our opening And fancy teems with olden dreams, number, is the best living representative of the lyric gift which gave its touch of sacred fire to the Young Ireland ballads. The following is the poem referred

THE CRY OF THE EXILE.

Hear ye the cry of the exile from over the ocean waves, Hear ye the cry from prairie and plain, the cry from a million

gravos From lands where shines the South'- | See great Cuculain; "Lord of Fights" ron Cross, where mad Niagara

fields where'er was fought fight

From Ramilies to Dendermond, Boston to Mary's Height. alear ye the cry of the exiled dead. In magic spell and legend old, that their mandate is "Unite."

Hear ye the cry of the living, the exiles' cry that rings From where Missouri wanders and

far La Plata springs Frem dear Australian Bushland | \* The brown Smooth Hill .- In Counwhere never a warblersings.

This is the cry of the Exiles. "We've made our beds afar

Our bones shall lie 'neath alien sky across the broad earth's bar But our hearts are true to Ireland as pole to the Boreal star.'

Here is the cry of the Exile, -- "Our souls are sad to see Her ranks all bent and broken, her

chiefs that sundered be, Unite, let the banded people proclaim they shall be free. Heed ye the voice of the exiles from

Clear unto Malin Head, Heed yo the voice of the living, heed ye the voice of the dead. He that not heeds is a traitor, look ye, his hands are red.

See while ye rant and squabble the Land's best life blood flows With anguished heart and broken the peasant to exile goes, Bleeding and bound lies Erin, scorn and jest of her foes

He is a traitor to Ireland who now shrinks back from the fight Deal him the doom he merits, true men, up in your might, Cease in God's name to quarrel, Brothers be one-Unite!

Heed ye the voice of the Exiles, the cry of the quick and the dead. He that not heeds is a traiter, look, and his hands are red, The blood of a murdered nation, the wrath of God on his head.

-J. B. Dollard, Sliav-na-mon.

Another is the latest poem penned by Father J. B. Dollard, It is one that will appeal to all lovers of Irish literature, of fairy and of legendary lore. All familiar with the scenes described must appreciate the exactness of the poem in that respect:

CNOC-MAOL-DHOUN. \*

(Rev. James B. Dollard, "Sliav-na-Mon," in The Gael. Ah! sweet is Avondhuv that flows by lordly Cappoquin sighing low the south winds My keenest wee that never, blow across the Vale of Glin, God's blessings on our Irish land, as

well in field and town, But give me strength and let me He will case my bitter sorrow, stand on Cnoc-Maol-Dhoun.

Hundreds of our readers were de- Now fairy hands are finding me and friendly sprites are they, fairy hands are binding me, "we'll bear you up" they say;

Come up where starry heatherflow'rs and golden gorse encrown The monarch of all fairy-mounds, our

Cnoc-Maol-Dhoun.

yield me to their mage spell, its power is not gain-said, We leave at once the lowly dell, and seek the mountain's head. I feel the breeze of ocean now, I smell the fracich brown,

And cooled the fever of my brow on Cnoc-Maol-Dhoun.

an's woodlands o'er, the thundrous billow sweeps thine echoing wall Ardmore; "Rev. Father Dollard (Sliev-na- On sunny hill and misty vale my vision ranges down,

on Unoc-Maol-Dhoun.

On yonder plain, in war-array, I see the hosts of Finn, And mighty chiefs of ancient day,-I hear their arms' din; Famed Oisin of the Yellow Locks

and Conan of Renown, Their shadows rise before mine eyes, on Choc-Maol-Dhoun.

Conall and the Red Branch Knights, -and Maev, to con-

his spear a flame of lire. A moment through the shifting mist sad Deirdre's face is shown. Hark ye the cry from a thousand Kind fairles grant the sight ye list, on Cnoc-Maol-Dhoun.

> Ah! poor in sordid wealth of gold, but rich is Erin still cling to heath and hill,

> Dearer than gold a thousand fold, God's beauties rare that crown, The streams that flow thy heights below old Cnoc-Maol-Dhoun.

ty Waterford, Ireland.

A third selection, and one which has gone far and wide, is entitled "When the West Wind Blows." Comment on these lines is superfluous; sufficient to say that we are proud to know that Canada has become the home of such a gifted Irish singer, and that the Catholic Church numbers the bard amongst her sacerdotal children. We can only repeat that it was a happy error which awakened so much interest in a subject so intimately connected with the Irish race in Canada. The poem is as follows:

WHEN THE WEST WIND BLOWS.

I'm leavin' of Kilronan, An' I'm goin' ten mile away, To the back o' Nephen Mountain, Where the gentle rivers play, I must leave the wicked ocean That has caused my woe of woes, For its crein' wave When the West Wind Blows,

Tis the torture of a mother, When her treasured ones are lost, And she sees the bitter waters, Where their cold limbs are tossed. Oh, black the hour they sailed away The angry clouds arose, An' their bed is cold an' troubled, Where the West Wind Blows,

I heard the Banshee wailin' An' woke in heavy fright, I said, "My Neil and Moran, Oh, go not out to-night. For I heard the Banshee wailin' Where the haunted hazel grows, An' 'tis weary sound her moanin' When the West Wind Blows.

My gold-haired Moran kissed me (Oh bleeding heart so sore) 'Tis home we'll come at mornin' With a brimmin' boat galore; Tis home we'll come at mornin' When the full tide flows." Ah! his words are with me ever. When the West Wind Blows.

I'm leavin' of Kilronan, An' the ocean's wicked waves, I may kneel o'er their graves, But I'll pray to God, Our Father, He will grant their souls repose, While the West Wind Blows.

## Notes of Irish News.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

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at the disappearance of Mr. James dropped dead. Deceased, who was a Furlong, National school teacher, Rathgarogue, About a week ago Mr. Furlong, after a teachers' meeting started home from New Ross, Lut has not been since seen or heard of.

The Gorey Guardians unanimously appointed Dr. T. P. O'Carroll medical officer for the Killenagh and Wells dispensary district. Dr. o Carroll belongs to an old family in the district, and the appointment is a most popular one.

passed away in the Rev. Francia Lynch, who died at his Dublin residence at the ripe old age of 85. Faththe Cistorcians at Melleray, later he became an Oblato; and up to some years ago was chaplain to a noble English family. He was loved by the poor and revered by all.

Much uncasiness is felt in New Ross | hedn. While | serving customers | he native of Newry, was a universal favorite,

> While retiring to rest, Mr. R. A. Cowan, postmaster, Newtownbarry, was seized with a fit. A lamp he was carrying exploded, and he was burned so terribly that he died almost immediately. He was an extremely popular official.

One of the largest funerals seen in the County Dublin for many years was that of Mr. Edward McCormick, 'A zealous and devoted Irish priest of Lispopple, Swords. The deceased gentleman was widely known and respected, and for one half of a century was connected with the various er Lynch nearly 50 years ago joined public works of the locality in which he resided.

At the ripe old age of 93 Mrs. Hanora Lyons passed away at Cociclieve, Traleo. She was the mother of Mr. Thomas Lyons, a prominent A tragically sudden death was that | member of the Tralee Commissioners,

man, and of the Rev. Daniel I wons, Pope," is much consulted by theolo-After forty-four years' service in the

Provincial Bank, Mr. John Giltner is about to retire from the Drogheda branch. The citizens, headed by the Mayor, are organizing a presentation as a token of respect and esteem. Irishmen are paying dearly with

their blood for the Chamberlain war. Among those who fell in the Mafesale athlete and cyclist, Mr. Nicho'as Walsh.

Another victim was James Fitzpatrick, who hailed from Ballysingen. County Limerick. He was killed in sharpshooters at Glencoe.

Several large subscriptions wards the Thurles '98 Memorial have been received by Mr. J. H. Ryan, honorable secretary, including one of £10 from the distinguished Archbishop of Philadelphia, who claims Thurles as his native place.

The vacancy created in the Thurles Board of Guardians by the death of Mr. Wm. Bourke, has been filled by co-option of Mr. Manning, well-known and popular Thurles Nationalist.

Clonmel has lost a prominent figure in its public life by the death of Mr. Edward Cantwell, J. P., who no less than eight times. Mr. Cantwell's connection with the Corporaer feared to put his principles into

At the April elections, Kiliarney distinguished itself by returning Lord Castlerosse, an uncompromising Tory to the Kerry County Council, over the head of such a sterling Nationalist as Mr. D. M. Moriarty, Lord Castlerosse has had his career in the council cut short, he being no longer qualified to act owing to disfranchisement.

While proceeding to a field to cut grass, Patrick Crue, residing near Lisnakeen, was shot in the back of the neck. He had a gun with him at the time, and it is not known whether the occurrence was accidental or otherwise.

The Cavan County Council is to be congratulated on the unanimous election of Mr. Patrien McManus, a sturdy and fearless Nationalist, to its chairmanship. Mr. McManus will honor his responsible office, to which he brings high talents and ripe experiance.

Until recently the excellent stone ing the splendid quality of the mater- his death can never be discovered.

ial, decided to manufacture curbing, a learned priest whose work, "Chris flagging, and paving sets out of it, tianity and the Infallibility of the The stone is so suitable for these purpose that an expert has expressed the opinion that the material in the Multyfarnham quarries is superior to the Wolsh setts presently used in the streets of Dublin, being accually hander, of a flinty character, and possessing no trace of lime. In price they are also cheaper than the Welsh setts. By request, samples of the stone have been left, with the engineer of the Dublin corporation, and should they stand the test which wall be imposed and prove satisfactory king sortic was a well-known Kin- they will get the preference to the imported materials.

Sligo is doing its own part in forwarding the revival of the Irish lan-guage. The local Gaelic League is the hail of bullets from the Boer about re-opening its classes, and has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Rev. J. Hynes, B.D., Summerhill College, a brilliant Gaelic scholar, who will conduct the course of studies.

> A Scotch paper contains a flatter-ing notice of Miss M. T. Gallagher, who recently after a distinguished course, passed her professional examination in Zoology and Botany. She is the daughter of Mr. Patrick Gallagher, supervisor of Inland Revanue at Tralee, and niece to Mr. Joseph Gallagher. Drumkeerin.

The little children at the Ballindine National Schools held sports on Lord Oranmore's grounds. A green flag was; used to denote the starting was Mayor of the ancient borough point, and the fact created the ire of Lord Oranmore's bailiff, who, rushing in and beating and tossing the tion extended over forty years. He children about, demanded the flag's was a staunch Nationalist who nev- removal. Mr. Morris, the teacher, pluckily refused, and rather than see the children further maltreated, stopped the sports and took his charges

> Sligo treats his tenants was disclosed at Westport Guardians by an eviction notice on the part of that noble man against a poor tenant, Michael Gavin Tonlogee. Gavin held land in the act. company with others and lately his cattle were seized for the rent of all tor and vicar-general for six years, parties. They realized £20, far more discharging his duties in a manner than the rent due for the land, on alike acceptable to bishop, prieriz which even snipe could not exist, and people. At the end of that time Within twelve months two of Gavin's the diocese of Burlington, in the state children died, and his wife has been of Vermont, was established, and confined in the lunatic asylum. He Father De Goesbriand made its first is now to be evicted.

> unfortunate evicted tenant, applied then considered the far West to to the Ballinrobe Guardians for outdoor relief. Har application was received with kindness and consideratiset about to adapt kinsen to the tion, the chairman remarking, "If it takes £2,000 to relieve you we will do it."

James Woods, farmer, Killeen, near Annagh, left his home to feed his cattle. Some time later he was missof the Multyfarnham quarries, Coun- ed, and on search being made his ty Westmoath, was almost exclusived body was found in a bog-hole, a porly used for window sills, but lately tion of his clothing being found on the proprietor. Mr. Wright, recognis- the bank. Exactly how he came to

## IRISH POSTULANTS FOR AMERICA.

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In one of our Irish exchanges we found a description of the departureof a number of Irish Postulants for the field of their future mission in Texas. We had intended giving a summary of the article; but on reflection, we find it so touchingly beautiful, so admirable in every acceptation of the term, that we have concluded to give it in its entiretyand we feel that our readers will be grateful to us for so doing. It is as

"Nigh 1,300 years ago there was witnessed outside of Derry's walls a scene that has been re-enacted in Ireland year after year, century after century. There was then seen a frail barque carrying away from the dear old land a noble band of missionaries to far-off Iona. That was among the first departures of our people in their apostolic career to teach the nations. The last was witnessed on October 15, at Queenstown, when Sister Benedict with her twenty-nine young postulants embarked on that beautifully equipped ship the Etruria of the Cunard line, for New York, en

route to San Antonio, Texas. "Sister Benedict, who is a native of the county Carlow, belongs to the Order of Divine Providence, which is one of the great teaching Orders in the United States, and which has a large community, with about forty branch houses in Texas and Louisiana, all being subject to the notherhouse in San Antonio. This Order has under its management large academies or boarding schools, pension schools, parochial and public schools The genial, energetic, and enterpris-ing Mother Florence, the Mother-General of the Order in America is eager to make new foundations, and hence the need of more Sisters. Commissioned by her Mother-General and blessed by her Bishop, Dr. Forrest, Sister Benedict came back to Ireland last July in search of postulants for her Order. Though conscious of her heavy responsibility, she gladly came to the Emerald Isle from the Lone Star State, and re-visited the scenes of her thrice-happy childhood, and beheld again the once familiar faces of the loved ones at home, and knelt over the grass-grown graves of friends now no more. She travelled through the most of Ircland seeking postulants, and received overywhere the greatest kindness, courtesy and hospitality from our Irish priests and sisters. She wishes to thank in a special way the St. John of God, the Brigidine, the Mercy the St. Louis, and the Presentation Sisters for their hospitality to her whilst travelling, and also for affording her every facility and assistance to secure suitable postulants. "The result of her visit was that

she secured twenty-nine devoted, holy, and self-sacrificing young ladof Mr. J. Fetzsimmons, draper, Drog- of which body he was twice chair- all the energies of their souls and the ordinary Irish emigrant's heart,

bodies to promote the glory of God and spread and foster our holy religion under the American flag. These young ladies hall from different Irish Counties-from Carlow, Kilkenny, Galway, Fermanagh, Clare, Kerry, and Leitrim.

"The scene that has been so often witnessed in Ireland was seen as these young ladies bade a last action to their loved ones at home- the scene of the departure of the Irish youth from fond and loving parents, from affectionate brothers and sisters, from home and fatherland. To witnessit isto have it indelibly impressed on the memory and deeply engraved on the heart. It is full of real pathos. It would warm the coldest heart to affection, and bedew the hardest face with a gentle tear, to see the Irish mother bid a last farewell to the child of her bosom. Unlike the case of the ordinary Irish emigrant, it was not want nor the fear of want that made these dear girls voluntary exiles. No; it was the charity of Christ which urged them to go and music: spend and re-spend themselves for their brethern, to labor in America, where such an abundant harvest of souls might be secured for God only led their innocent and happy souls as they arrived at Queenstown, because they realized that then at length they were about to do something great for God, something that the Recording Angel would write in in text. letters of gold in the Book of Life. Oh, could the transport last!

Joy so seldom weaves a chain Like this to-night that oh! 'tis pain To break its links so soon.

But the morrow came when they were to take their last glimpse of Erin, as a sickly sun strove to shine through the broken, fleeting clouds. They were towed to the Etruria. As soon as there came a lull in the bustlo of the boarding operations they grew pensive and sad. The softened remembrances of home and friends and of happy childhood in holy Ireland gradually dispelled the heartbeaming smile that hitherto lit up their screne and happy faces. The gargway falls-the last connection with the land of their birth was broken; the Etruria is under weigh ; and above the paddle's splash and the seaman's hurried step and the hissing rush of the Atlantic's waves, there might be heard the gentle wail of the Irish emigrant, the half-suppresssob that told of commendable effection for the old folks at home. With tear-bedimmed eyes they bade a loving adieu to the shores of poor Ireland, and their sadness soon turned to joyas theylooked towards the New holy, and self-sacrificing young lad-ies, who freely volunteered to devote sadness and despair that oppresses

hopes of true missionaries they land of their adoption.

The last to bid Sister Bonddict dearest to them for their Divine Mas- | Foncion, Carogh."

for the joyful hope inspired by their tor's sake, and turning towards the bountiful Master's promise of the con Atlantic, they behold the uning inthundredfold reward soon drove away ing through the clouds, flashing with their transient grief. Consoires that a new-born joy on the waves, wclthey have chosen the better part, coming them, as it were, and cheerwith the calm courage and buogant ing them outward and onward to the

away into the dim horizon. Thus and her devoted party a fond farethey left all that was nearest and well was her brother, the Rev. John

## THE LATE MGR. DE GOESBRIAND

Egit Visitory

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the Right Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, Bishop of Burlington, and the oldest Bishop in the United States, closed his long and highly meritorious life. Owing to failing health, since 1892, he had not actively participated in the work of the diocese-coadjutor having been appointed. The only cause of death assigned was "old it is now kept a sacred possession. In 1892, in accordance with the of Bishop De Gossbriand's remarkable career: "Right Rev. Louis De Goesbriand,

D. D., was born in the picturesque village—known as St. Urhain, on August 4, 1816. Like most boys who afterward achieved distinction in life he was of a studious disposition, As soon as he reached a suitable ago he was sent to Quimper and Pont Croix to study the classics. Later on, after the priesthood had been determined upon as his vocation, the young man was sent to the seminary at Quimpton, and also to the Seminary of he spont in these institutions, al- at St. Mary's Cathedral, Burlington. though filled with importance to himself, were comparatively uneventful from a biographical standpoint. He was ordained to the priesthood A typical instance of how Lord in 1840 in Paris. He was then but 24 years old, but carrying out long cherished idea, he resolved to devote himself to the American missions. The resolve was the probable to

"He remained in Cleveland as rec-Bishop. He was solem by consectored Oct. 30, 1853. It was an abropt Mrs. Anne Higgins, widow, and an change from the West, or what was hop was equal to the emergency. He ways of the people and so gathering up the scattered threads of ids dog. Then he set about building up the diocese—doing it in a systematic manner.

On July 17, 1890, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priosthood was celebrated in Burlingthe man who had by his sacrifices and loving disposition won the sympathy, respect and love of all who came in contact with him.

coremonies, and from others he received large and valuable gifts.

the Catholic faith came under consid- and T. Schafer, of St. Albans. eration. His next visit to the Pope The funeral oration was then dewas made in June, 1893, when he had a conference with Pope Leo XIII Bradley, bishop of Maochester, N.H., has never fallen to any other Bishop venerable prelate.

On Friday, November 3, at the Pro- | in America. He was on his way to vidence Asylum, in his episcopal city Jerusalem, and while in audience with the Pope was promised one of the links of the true chain of St. Peter, which is one of the most sacred of all the possessions of the Pope.

Upon his return from Jerusalem the link was presented to him and

Bishop's request, and on account of his failing strength, Rev. J. S. Michaud, was on June 29, appointed co-adjutor bishop, since which time, little spot in France—half city, half as stated above, Bishop De Goesbriand had done little active work in the diocese.

His last public appearance was at the time of the international convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters, held in Burlington, in June last, when he assisted in the services at St. Mary's Cathedral, and reviewed the great parade from the porch of the episcopal residence.

The funeral of Bishop De Goesbri-St. Sulpice in Paris. The years that and took place on Tuesday morning The body laid all night in state on a catafalque in the main aisle in front of the altar, and was yiewed by thousands. The lefty columns were wound with crape, and festoons of sombre hue hung from gallery to posts.

In the congregation sat hundreds of the diocese, every one of whom was known personally by the late Bishop. Several city officials, life-long acquaintances of the deceased, were present. The pall bearers were Dr. P. E. Sweeney, Thomas Arbuckle, J. B. Scully and P. H. Corley, and the bearers of honor Revs. J. C. Mc-Laughlin of Waterbury, A. J. Barron of Bennington, J. M. Coathuel of Burlington, J. Fauder of Winooski, Jerome Gelot of Underbill and John Gelot of Fairhaven.

The services opened with the "way down East." But the new Bis requiem chant, followed by other lauds and matins for the dead. Then came the Pontifical High Mass for the soul of the departed, The officers of the Mass were:

Clebrant, Right Rev. John S. Michaud, Bishop of Burlington, assisted by Archbishops Williams of Boston, Duhamel of Ottawa and Bruchesi of Montreal, and Bishop Harkins of Providence, R. I.; assistant ton. At that time prominent people priest, Rev. J. M. Cloarce, of Burof all faiths gathered to do honor to lington; deacon, Rev. T. J. Gaffney of Rutland; sub-deacon, Rev. J. A. Boissonault of St. Johnsbury; acolytes, Rev. N. Lachance of Fairfield, and Rev. D. Dorion of Richford; ven-At that time he received a message from the Pope at Rome, blessing the ford; light hearer, Rev. John Shannon, of Middlebury; book-barrer, Rev. T. Aubin of Swanton; mitre learer, In 1858 Bishop De Goesbriand was Rev. J. A. Lynch, of St. Johnsbury; in attendance at the session of the torch bearers, Revs. P. J. Long of council in Rome, when a Proctor, Charles Pontbriand of Highnumber of important questions in gate, William Plandon of Readshore

and was honored in a manner that who paid an eloquent tribute to the

MUSIC UNDER THE BAN.

We made frequent reference in past issues, of the Commission appointed by the Church authorities of Cincinnati, to decide what music was suitable for Catholic services. It will be a matter of surprise to those specially interested and acquainted with our Church music, to learn that the Commission has placed under the ban many Masses that are exceedingly popular, as well as scores of selections that have become familiar to almost all Catholics on this Continent. Here is some of the rejected

By Joseph Haydn-Mass No. 2, kyrie, credo, defective in text and benedictus, too long; Mass No 3, kyrie, credo, defective in text and benedicthat the reapers are so few. Joy fil- tus, too long; Mass No. 7, credo, garbling of word; Mass No. 8, gloria credo, defective in text and benedictus, too frivolous.

By Marzo-Mass in F, gloria, sanctus, inserting words; credo, defective By Millard-Mass in G. agnus dei,

defective in text; Mass in B flat, credo, defective in text. By Mozart-Mass No. 5, credo, garbled; Mass No. 7; Mass No. 8, kyrie, gloria, credo, defective in text;

Mass No. 9, kyrie, gloria, credo, defective in text; Mass No. 10, kyric, defective in text; gloria, crede, words garbled; Mass No. 11, kyrie, gloria credo, defectivo in text; Mass No. 12; Mass No. 14, kyrie, defective in text. By Peters-Mass in D, gloria, defective in text.

By A. H. Rosewig-Mass. in G, gloria, credo, sanctus, agnus dei, defective in text. By F. X. Schmidt,-Mass in E flat

kyrie, gloria, defective in text. By Stearn-Guardian Angel Mass, gloria, benedictus, agnus dei; Festeval Mass, kyrie, gloria, agnus dei, defective in text.

By Weber-Mass in E flat, gloria agnusdei, defective in text; creo, inserting words,

School children playing in the base mont under the Immaculate Concortion Church, Chicago, last week, found a large quantity of gold coin under a pile of dirt which they were carrying out of the basement. In all \$7,000 in \$5,\$10 and \$20 clons were found. The money, according to those in a position to know, was buried under the church in 1878 during the money panic by Father Patrick T. Butler, the present rector of the Church, who is the oldest priest in point of service in this part of the

The baby's coming is often looked forward to as a time of dread and danger. Many women are physically unfit to become mothers. They are sick and weak



in a womanly way and may well look with fear toward the time of maternity. Intelligent preparation for this time is most essential. An athlete "trains" for months before his trial. Most women do not "train" at all and yet their trial is to be fifty times as severe as the

During the period of gestation every woman should use every means to strengthen the organs that are to be tried. They should be kept in perfect health. The faintest symptom of disorder or disease should be promptly eliminated.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is designed to do this very thing-has been doing it for over thirty years. It is the one sure medicine for all female complaints, It is the only medicine that may be absolutely depended upon to practically abolish the pain and danger of childbirth. It is the only preparation of its kind that is the invention of a regularly graduated physician—a skilled and experienced specialist in the cure

of diseases of women,
Mrs. Emerson Allen, of Dorset, Ontario Co.,
Ont., writes: "I was in very poor health for a
long time, dating from the birth of my little girl.
I tried different doctors and different medicines.
I took four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription'
and seem to be perfectly well again."

## MENEELY BELL COMPANY

TROY, N.Y., and

177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK City. Manufacture Superior Church Bells.

## WEAPONS.

the present Transvaal war, that the "Daily Chronicle," quotes extensively from M. Bloch's work on "War," and insists on the increasing deadliness of modern weapons. Be the object what it may, there is a fund of very interesting information in the article, a synopsis of which we take from an exchange and reproduce for the benefit of our own readers. The

summary is this:

"Readers of M. Bloch's great book on war will scarcely be surprised at lossextent the being in-the Transwhich flicted on both sides in the Transvaal war (says the "Daily Chronicle"). In a few days' fighting we have lost some seventy officers killed and wounded, and more than four hundred men, and this out of a force numbering not more than eight thouwould be staggering if we did not remember the immense development of the destructive element in our fighting machinery. What does M. Bloch say on this point? "In 1870 Shrapnel fire in 1870 only scattered ing about 70 lb thirty years ago the number of officers killed would have burst into forty-two wounded was 23 per cent. and fragments. To-day, when it is charged with peroxiline, it breaks up into 1,200 pieces, each of which is hurled with much greater velocity than the larger lumps which were scattered by a gunpowder explosion."

"Or take the effect of modern rifle with the increased energy and accuracy of the projectile, and the greater number of cartridges at the marksman's disposal, the losses inflicted by this arm will be five times as great as in 1870. Modern covered bullets trous slaughter?" are effective even in piercing metal, and the small calibre bullet will penetrate earth to the thickness of 781/2

It may be as a species of excuse | first two, but even in the third rank. ion the reverses sustained by the M. Bloch recalls the effects of the in several instances during shooting at Nirschan during the miners' strike, when ten shots only were fired, but seven men were killed and twenty-five wounded. No doubt this is an extreme case, for the shots were fired at a crowd, but it illustrates the deadly penetrating qualities of modern rifle fire. The improvement in artillery is even more romarkable. The French gun of 1891, for instance, is twenty times more effective than that of 1870. Then again the tendencies of modern strategy make for greater sacrifices life, The authorities are agreed that

the war of the future will consist in

the main of a series of battles for the

possession of fortified posions. So,

at any rate, it has been in Natal, and M. Bloch points out that losses suffered in attacking these positions 'will constantly grow side by side with improvements in arms. sand men engaged. These figures The extent to which life is sacrificed must depend a good deal on the way the forces are led and handled. But what if the officers are mown down at the beginning of hostilities in the deadly fashion that has marked an ordinary shell when it burst the fighting in Natal? There is nothbroke into from nineteen to thirty ing novel in this excessive and dispieces. To-day, it bursts into 240. proportionate loss of officers. In the Chilian war the number of men killthirty-seven death-dealing missiles. | ed and wounded was 13 per cent. Now it scatters 240. A bomb weigh- and 60 per cent. respectively, while per cent. In the Franco-German war the officers lost twice as heavily killed and three times as heavily in wounded as the men in the anks. Grant that officers are bound to expose themselves more than their men to the deadly aim of modern marksfire. M. Bloch reckons that what manship, and it follows that their losses will be higher than those of the rank and file. And with their best and bravest leaders struck down how are men to light with confidence

What a change since the days Waterloo, when Shiel-in his ous speech in reply to Lord Lyninches, or pierce a tree and strike men sholtering behind it. 'In olden times the second rank considered it- a most deadly science." All those self protected from danger by the great engagements of the early ninefirst; the coward took refuge behind teenth century were child's pley--as a companion. The modern bullet may far as death rates are concernednot only penetrate soldiers in the compared to our modern battles

or to save themselves from disas-

## POWER OF A MISSION.

Semaine Religiouse' last week, in God, daily, and several times daily announced, in the most simple frank, which Rev. Father M. Bernard, O.C. energetic and comprehensible manner. it is touching, the wonderful power, mysterious, but undeniable force that or influence of a Catholic mission, acts upon souls under circumstances He opens with an announcement of exceptional character, when the which is both important and consol- abundance of blessings seems to be ing; he states that in a few weeks a multiplied by a thousand times. grand mission will be given simult- Again, that power consists to a aneously in all the parishes of great extent in the force of the good Montreal It is thus Mgr. Bruchess example set. He here dwells upon desires to mark the closing of this the effects of the confessional, the tarth can usually be confessional. hearts should arise to the throne of sight of numbers flocking to that revised edition of Doctor the Lord of Ages, a cry of repentance sacred tribunal, and he appeals to all Sproule's treatise on that will secure mercy, and, that the who have charge or control of oth- this infimity. It gives dawn of the new century should hailed by prayers that must be all ployees or dependants to profit by ers Will be cent you the more agreeable to God in as the graces of that period. Then the FREE. Mail this with the more agreeable to God in as the graces of that period. Then the free Mail this with much as they shall be unanimous. He power of the mission is to be found your ad of St. Dominick, St. Francis, St. Ig- pious souls through their prayers, natius, St. Alphousus, and the Ob- their exhortations, or their sacrificlates of Mary | Immuculate exerting es. But the most marvellous power their energy and zeal to accomplish of the mission comes from the Sacred their portion of this grace-compelling Heart of Our Lord, and he closed work. Thus it is that the learned with an eloquent appeal that when

<del>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*</del> Beautiful are those pages in "La | finds in the strength of the Word of R., details, in language as graphic as That power lies also in the hidden, century. He desires that from all conversions operated by the mere CURED Get the latest ors to make it easy for their one inew hone to then pictures the imissionary sons, in the apostolate exercised by all

### THE CELTIC LANGUAGE.

writer approaches his subject- the the mission ends, all may sing a Te

of missions. That power he Deum of gratitude for its benefits.

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the most important movements of 700 Gaelic only), and the Isle the lovers of the grand old tongue of our forefathers. The following concerning a sketch map, issued by gress, in which he deals with the present distribution of the living Celtic languages will prove instruc-

"From this it would appear that about three and a quarter millions Gaelic-speaking Irish in the United speak one or the other of the Celtic States.
languages, Britany comes first with The details as regards Scotland languages. Brittany comes first with The details as regards Scotland 1,322,000 (679,700 speak Urocon show that contrary to general belief only), Wales with 910,000 (508,600 Gaelic speakers may be found in only), make it a good third, Scot- North and West."

In this day when the revival of | land is fourth on the list, her pro-Gaelic literature has become one of portion being given as 250,000 (42,the times, every item bearing upon | Man brings up the rear with from the subject has a deep interest for two to three thousand Manx Gaetic speakers.

"The compiler would have grattly enhanced his admirable may by the ige secretary of the Pan-Celtic Con- addition of an approximate estimate of the considerable Gaelic-speaking Scots resident in Nova Scotia and throughout Canada; also in New Zealand, Australia, and elsewhere. as well as the numerous population of

Weish only), is an excellent record, large numbers all over the country, and Treland's 680,000 (38,000 Gaeler although they predominate in the

### DEATH OF A NUN IN CUBA.

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Father Craft describing the funeral the bugler sounded 'taps.' She was of Rev. Mother Mary Anthony, as much beloved by the soldiers whom Pinar del Rio, Cuba. She was buried and Spaniards.' October 17th by United States soldiers. Father Craft writes:

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, of New | as for a soldier. The firing party fir-York, has received a letter from ed three volleys over the grave, and sistant general of the Congregation she had nursed back to health at of American Indian Sisters. She died the sacrifica of her own life, and on Sunday, October 15th, while at- American soldiers mingled their tears tending services in the chapel at and prayers with those of Cubans

Mother Anthony was a grandaughter of Chief Spotted Tail and grand-"I read the burial service, the same | niece of Chief Red Cloud.

### LADY ABERDEEN IN NEW YORK.

<del>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*</del>

Although not exactly an item of deen in the development of Irish innews, from Ireland still the follow- dustries. ing clipping is of considerable inter-

With the Countess of Abordeen, who sailed for England, Saturday Novemest to Inish-people, both at home and ber 4, on the Campania, the Irish abroad, It deals with the continued Indistries Association has become a exertions of the Countess of Aber- fact. Lady Aberdeen came to New

York with Mrs. Peter White tomake arrangements for an Irish fair to be held at the Walderf-Asteria next spring under the auspices of her organization.

This association was formed in 1886, to boom the manufactures of Ireland. One of Lady Aberdeen's projects has been to open deputs for the sale of wares made in Ireland. Special attention has been paid to women's work. Mrs. Peter White is in charge of one of the deputs in Chicago. Speaking of her work, the countess said recently:

"Now is the opportunity for the

Irish workers. The skill of Irish tingers is universally recognized; the excellence of Irish goods is being admitted. So now is the time to go in and win, and, therefore, whatever let no effort be the industry, spared to produce the very best, to take advantage of all instruction attainable, and to get the best signs and to go on, ever doing better and better work, and doing every detail perfectly, and sending it off to the market perfectly clean and perfeetly packed. And so the reputation of Irish industries will become higher and higher and we shall be prouner and prouder of having anything to do with them."

A man talks about own ng his lus-

ines. But, as a matter of fact his business owns, han, His whole life, is regulated by the demands of the business. The time at which he rises, his breakfast hour, the time given to meals, are all determined by business obligations. He rushes through lunch because he "can't spare the time from business" to eat leisurely. He won't take a rest because he is needed at th estore or office, He is infact an absolute slave to business. The results which follow this slavery are to be seen on every hand. Men dyspeptic, irritable, nervous with drawn faces, and hollow eyes, sit at the desk or stand behind the counter until they collapse in a fit of sickness, or are taken away by heart failure. Those who cannot escape the oxactions of business will find friend in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Disovery. It strengthens the stomach increases the action of the bloodmaking glands, increasing the vitality and physical vigor. It makes men strong and prevents those business business break downs which so often terminate fatally.

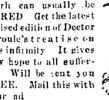
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PROVINCE OF QUIBEC, SUPERIOR COURT No. 5.9

Dame Marie Anathalie Bachaud, of the parish of Saint Bruno, in the d strict of Mentreal, wife commune cubicus by marriage convact of Wilfrid Senecal, farmer of the same place, and duly authorized a ester on Justice, Plaintiff;

The said Wilfrid Senecal, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been this day instituted in this case. GLOBENSKY & LAWARRE. Montreal, 17th October, 1899.

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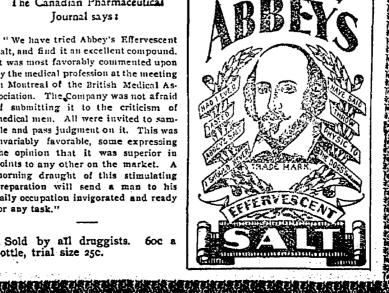
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### EPICOPAL APPROBATION.

of the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY...... NOVEMBER 18. 1899.

There are few men more accustomed to criticism of all kinds than is the editor of a Catholic paper. He too often finds that the fable of the man and the donkey applies to his daily life. As a rule we pass over in silence all criticisms of this organ. no matter whence they come. Thereis nothing to be gained by seeking to convince men who, through lack of a thorough knowledge of circumstances, or through a vain impression of their own omniscience, perpetually attempt to map out policies. for a newspaper, or methods for the editor. The other day a gentleman, for whose opinions on certain subjects we have the highest respect, underiook to demonstrate to us that we are not sufficiently radical, nor sufficiently aggressive. It was evident to us that this gentleman gave expression to views that are entertained by a great many others. Yet, such kind people never reflect that there is a serious responsibility on the shoulder of an editor, and that the readers of the paper in no way share that load. It is an easy matter for the editor to start a small fire : but he is subsequently incapable of checking the conflagration should it assume menacing proportions. There is ofton more judgment exercised in leaving things unsaid than in saving others. The readers may find a certain delight in perusing fiery and too often ill-studied articles; but the writer of such articles is actually speaking to thousands of his fellowcitizens, and he morally bears a serious responsibility for the efforts produced by his words. It is easy for an irresponsible individual to pen a red-hot letter, and to ask that it be inserted -irrespective of what its consequences may be; but the editor must weigh and measure his every utterance, because he is obliged to write in harmony with the principles religious and national of the organ under his control. This much being premised, we will now briefly deal with the subject immediately before

As far as the "True Witness" is concerned we do not claim to be, nor do we wish to be either radical or aggressive. This organ has been established for the special purpose of defending the rights and asserting the just claims of the Irish-Catholic element in Canada. Consequently upon all subjects that touch upon our nationality or our faith, we are uncompromisingly certain in our pronouncements. To be radical, means to go to the root and to uproof that root if necessary, Ii to be radical means to be ready to go to the root of every evil, every wrong, every injustice affecting either our Church's teachings or our national rights-decidedly we are radical. But we are not prepared to uproot either the humblest plant of Catholic doctrine or morals, discipline or tradition, nor the most tiny germ of Irish privileges or right's. Rather are we prepared to combat all and every radical tendency that has for its object the effacing of aught that we have been taught to hold sacred, venerable, and holy.

Agressive, means to be ready constantly to attack those who occury | cently adopted by Protestant Churcha camp other than our own. We are not aggressive in the sense that we by such names as "Temperance Sun-

EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY, Pretext, fly in the face of those who would differ from us on questions religious, national, or otherwise. To be consistently aggressive you must be capable of assuming the defensive as well as the offensive, of

> temporizing at the proper moment as well as of becoming uncompromising when occasion demands. On all principles of Catholicty we are unsparingly and uncompromisingly aggressive; on all opportune occasions when the interests of our fellow countrymen are at stake we are as aggressive as it is possible—within the limits of reason and justice-for any public organ to be. But we are not prepared to wage an eternal warfare against our non-Catholic fellow-citizens, nor to unceasingly attack those who happen not to see exactly as we do on all matters affecting our rare. We fully realize that if we desire that others should respect our honest convictions we must begin respecting theirs. We must be propared to grant every fair concession which we demand from others for ourselves.

Chance over the columns of paper for two months past, and you will find that on the question of the Irish people's turn in the mayoralty representation, we have been radically aggressive, and aggressively radical. Yet, what has been the response? We have cried out from the housetops; we have argued from every conceivable standpoint; we have urged with a persistency that was only equalled by its boldness; we have striven in every key and every tone to awaken in our fellow-countrymen and co-religionists a spirit of active participation in the struggle that marks the emulation of the vacious elements of our citizens; but, from the would be radical and aggressive gentlemen what has been the respose? -silence, inactivity, indifference! And it is the same in every other issue of any national or religious importance. The critic calls for an aggressive

paper, and when he has an organ that faces every question with a spirit that knows no compromise, instead of being prepared to put into practice that which we preach, he lunks quietly in the shade of his own insignificance, and shirks the contest to which the clarion voice of his own mouth piece has summoned him. The critic comments unfavorably as an excuse for his own lack of spirit and absence of clergy. He dictates to others bold lines of policy, which he would not dare adopt were he at the same time obliged to shoulder the responsibility. Once for all we would say to such inexperienced gentlemen that we will be radical, or anti-radical, aggressive or non-aggressive, just as our calm and serious judgment tells us that our course is calculated to benefit the Irish race and the Irish cause-at home or abroad-and just as our Catholic teachings and principles indicate that our action is destined to help the sacred cause of our imperishable faith and our unerring Church.

### CITIZEN SUNDAY.

One of the new fads—if we can apply that somewhat vulgar term to anything religious—is the system recs in England of calling the Sundays unceasingly, and upon the slightest day," "National Church Sunday,"

"Education Sunday," and so on, according to the subjects to be considered on these days. There is one howover which certainly awakens deep interest, and it is called 'Citizen Sunday." This is the Sabbath upon which the congregations are especially instructed in their duties as citizens. Needless to say that this subject brings out many admirable addresses from sincere and zealousmen. differ radically from them, on certain questions social, moral and otherwise, we cannot but be in har- Roman Catholics and the Roman Camony with them. In the sermon recently given on "Citizen Sunday," by the Rev. Canon Barnett, there are well merit reproduction.

For example his text was: "We are all members one of anoth-

er." Here is a statement true in theory, but too often ignored in practice. Were we to realize that each of us is a unit in the great aggregate known as a community, and that each one has certain obligations imposed on him by the mere fact of belonging to a general body, there might be more zeal shown in all matters pertaining to citizenship. Again he says: "Religion is the great need of the individual, the city, the State." What an admirable text for a treatise on citizenship. We can readily understand how religion is a necessity for the individual, but it is not so generally understood that in the city and in the State, that is to say in municipal and in political government religion is a requisite of worship that put us to shame? Isn't success of progress and of happiness. Then he tells us that, "We must recognize our duties before we can claim our rights." Nothing could be she not find favor in God's eyes? more admirable than these words. There was a paragraph in the Chrisfor they lay down one of the fundamental principles of good citizenship, made me blush when I read it. It We are always clamoring for our stated that in New York city the Carights; but scarcely ever do we con- tholics have church property to the sider our obligations. It is a strict! value of more than \$11,000,000, a Principle of political economy, that greatersum than the value of all oththe one who neglects the duties (m-) er church property except that owned posed upon him by the State can- by the Episcopal Church, These are not claim the protection, the privil- | the people who fill their cauches eges, or the rights which the constitution of that state affords him.

Without going any further in our

we might profit by a few moments of serious reflection upon this one thome. Here we are-Irish Catholicsnumbering over forty thousand in this community. We are constantly complaining that we do not enjoy all our rights, nor do we obtain that fair share of privileges which proportionately belongs to each section of the population. It scarcely ever flashes upon us that we do not commence by recognizing and then fulfilling our duties towards the State from which we demand those concessions. We need not enter very fully into details or examples in order instance, we complain of lack of due representation, yet we are not unanimous in our action, we do not always perform that first duty of a citizen, the casting of our votes, we neglect to take active interest in the selection of candidates, and we drift into political indifference. At the present moment we are in the face of a striking illustration; we complain that there is a menace to our future rights in the fact that we are deprived of our term in the mayoralty; still we stand, with arms fold, ed, and makenot a single move to insure the perpetuation of our rights. Those of us who are electors leave it to the few who might be possible candidates to enter the arena and commence the struggle; those of us who are possible candidates shrink back from the duty of the hour, and seek to shift its burden on to other shoulders. The result is that the duty being neglected, the right becomes forfeited; and once we voluntarily forfeit the right we cannot reasonably expect to have it restored. This lesson should be well studied.

### AS OTHERS SEE US.

Some people wrongly imagine that it is absolutely necessary to blacken every one who happens to disagree with them on any important subject, just as if that would bring out in stronger relief their own supposed whiteness. Amongst Christians we gonerally find the very un-Christian practice of holding up to the public all the orrors of others, while entirely ignoring, and often denying their good qualities, or the portions of truth which they may possesses. In this regard there is no institution in the world as intolerant of error as is the Catholic Church; yet there ig no body in existence more tolerant of those who have the misfortune to have fallen into such error. The Church distinguishes between the sin and the sinner; between the beresy and the heretic; between the principle and the individual. And so should it be. While the Catholic Church has an abhorrence of Protestantism, she is all charity for Protostants. It is the Truth within her which makes the former repugnant; it is the spirit of Christianity within her which makes

fectionate solicitude. Nor is this always misunderstood by our separate brethern. At times we find striking evidences of how fully the grande or of Catholic practice is-appreciated, while the grandeur of Catholic doc-

trine may not be fully under tood. No better example could we find thun in the following remarks of a New York Methodist Bishop, who recently preached a sormon on the sub-While on matters of faith we may ject of Christian tolerance. The Bishop said: "I have a great deal of respect for

tholic Church, and the feeling incomes stronger as I grow older. 1 do not think we can afford to critimany fresh and pointed sayings which cise Catholics until we display at least equal zeal in the service of the Master. Who are they whose feet go clattering by our houses shese cold winter mornings before daylight? Who are they who fill their churches to worship God while we are in our own beds? Who throng our streets, prayer-books in hands, with reverent faces, aye, and with perhaps as reverend hearts as any of you here? They are zealous, faithful Catholics, who believe in the truth of their Church, and feel that through it alone they can worship the God whom they fear and love.

"To what church do those self-sacrificing communities belong that toll from morning until night for the good of God's people? Who are those who come here from foreign lands. poor and strange, with nothing but a spade, and have erected temples of the poor servant girl, who lays a tithe of her earnings on the alter of God, sincere in her belief, and will tian Advocate the other day which three or four times every Sunday with different congregations. These are the people who sixty years at o analysis of Canon Barnett's sermon, had but three churches in New York and are now filling all our Protestant cities and towns. What right have we to complain that this is so? Why should we abuse them because their churches crown the noblest eminences in the land? Let us possess ourselves of those virtues and qualities which they have in a stronger degree their and those added to what we already possess will put us in a position where we may have a right

to criticise their actions." Hore we have the case of a broadminded, honest, and sincere Christian who has been educated and who has lived in an anti-Catholic atmosphere. yet who conquers his natural judices, and sees and feels the effects of the good qualities apparent in the possible that this Methodist prelate in his religious errors; but we are surely permitted to believe that his sincerity of heart and positive ignorance of the Truth will plead for him in the hour of need. We naturally conclude thus: since he has so freely admitted and so openly asserted the praiseworthiness of Catholic practices, it stands to reason that were he to have an opportunity of knowing the exactness of Catholic teachings he would be just as ready to accept them and to proclaim them, We do not say that this special men is ever likely to become a Catholic, because we believe that-apart from some sudden and extraordinary grace apart from striking down by the beams of Truth, even as St. Paul was stricken down on the road to Damascus-he is not likely to ever come sufficiently within the circle of the Church's influence and to have occasion to study her doctrine and the logic of her teachings; but we do assert, that were such a man to have the happiness of an opportunity to know more intimately the Church of Christ, he is of the character that could not resist the truth, and that would accept it, no matter what the consequences. It is for such men that most special prayers should go up

### GLADSTONE'S KELIGION.

to God's throne.

The "Church News" publishes the following paragraph:

"A rumor has just arisen that Mr. Gladstone died a Catholic; but, as the only foundation for it is the statement that an altar, a crucifix, lighted candles, and a portrait of Cardinal Newman were in his room when he died, the rumor may be dismissed, as it is not uncommon for Anglicans to use many articles like those required in Catholic ceremon-

While we would sincerely rojoice were we to know that the Grand Old Man had become in reality a member of the True Church before closing his carthly career, still we the latter becomes objects of her uf- place no confidence in any rumors of choicest selections.

this kind. They are like the periodical hints that Queon Victoria is a Catholic, but that to preserve the crown she is nominally a Protestant. It has even been said that her yearly trip, every spring, to the continont, is for the purpose of performing her Easter duty. A little reflection will show that she could not be a Catholic without renouncing all error, practically as well as otherwise; and if the law obliged her to be Protestant in order to rotain the crows, she should either violate the law, or else abandon the crown, if she were to actually become a Catholic. It is evident that the silly people who set such rumors afloat know absolutely nothing about the spirit of the Church.

#### IS THE CATHOLIC

We have a just admiration for Am-

FAITH A BAR?

erican institutions; we fully appraciate the liberty that exists in the great Republic; we thoroughly understand why citizens of the United States should be ever bousting of their unlimited freedom. It is patriotic in the American to feel proud of his country, and it is natural that he should love to proclaim the hospitality, the equal rights, the democratic justice so loudly proclaimed abroad. But when we come to analyze the question and to sift the situation we are unhappily forced to acknowledge that there is more 'spread-eagleism", than sincerity in these declarations of freedom. In a free country, no religion, no race, no class are ostracized. It had frequently been asked us if there were any clause in the American constitution (as there is in the British one; that deprived a Catholic of the power to ever become President of the there a law, or be there none to that or indeed capital punishment. effect; it is certain that neither the Democratic party nor the Republican one would hazard its chances by seiecting a Catholic candidate; to do . so would simply mean defeat. Not! only is a Catholic debarred from such high offices; but the husband of a tatholic, or the brother of a Catholic, or the man, who is in any way connected with a Catholic need not expect to ever rise to the more elevated plane of official line in the United States.

There is, perhaps, no organ-Catholic, or non-Catholic-which is more exact in its appreciations of questions of this kind than is "The Sacred Heart Review," and in its last issue we find the following very significant article:

"Some of our daily contemporaries, which realize what a shameful thing it is that such a statement should be true, are endeavoring so deny the choosing his wife Admiral Dewey has destroyed his chances of ever being adherents of our faith. It is quite elected President. That assertion is true, nevertheless. Neither one of our may continue to live and finally die two great parties, judging both by their past records, would have the manliness or the courage to nominate Admiral Dewey next summer in case he marries Mrs. Hazen before then. The Republican party turned General Sherman down as a presidential candidate because his wife was a Catholic. The Democratic party did the same, in 1896, with Richard P. Bland; and we do not believe that the one or the other would be a bit more manly, unprojudiced or couragcous next year in case the hero of Manila Bay entered the presidential lists as a candidate. Here is something which is a far greater disgrace to the United States than the Dreyfus affair, even if we accept as certain the complete innocence of the captain, was to France. For even if Dreyfus were innocent-which has never been proven - the verdict against him would be an injustice done to one man. Yet here, by the proscription by both our leading political parties as a presidential candidate of any man who, although not a Catholic himself, marries a Catholic, or has a Catholic relative, are insult and injustice of the gravest sort done to 12,000,000 American people! And still the papers that howled themselves hoarse over a doubtful wrong,-if, indeed, any wrong was done at all in the caseto a single individual over in France, have not a word to say in condemnation of this monstrous injustice and proscription in their own land, unless it be to attempt to deay them by statements which every American knows to be untrue."

> Tuesday evening, 21st inst., the great lecturer, Rev. Father Henning, rector of St. Patrick's Quebec, will deliver a lecture in St. Ann's Hall, on the "Papacy in History." Rev. Father Henning is well known to Montrealers, where his lectures on the "Infallibility of the Pope," and on the "Black Snake in Ireland," are still fresh in the memory of all .\_\_ Grand treat in store. On the same evening the Dramatic Section of the St. Ann's Young Men's will produce a play of Shakespeare, "The Merchant of Venice,"- and the famous Orpheus Quartette will give

### BISHOP HOWLEY AT BELL ISLAND.

From the St. John's Newfoundland "Daily Review," we take a communicated report of a most eloquent, appropriate and deeply instructive sermon preached by Mgr. Howley, the occasion of the blessing of a bell for the church of Rev. Father Mc-Grath, the energetic pastor of Bell Island. We cannot pass over such a discourse without giving it in full as reported.

On the day of the blessing of the bell, after the Gospel at High Mass, Bishop Howley ascended the pulpit, and:

"He said it was most appropriate that their pastor had chosen this occasion of the first episcopal visitation of this year to have his new bell consecrated. This beautiful land from time immemorial, had borne the title of "The Bell Island," the name being given on account of a natural phenomenon on the coast most strikingly resembling a huge bell, and the name is thus found on the oldest existing maps of Newfoundland. He told the people to guard jealously this historical name, and not allow it to be changed, now especially that their little island is becoming famous in the world.

'The use of bells is nearly as old as the history of the world itself. We read of thom in the Old Testament in the days of Moses and Abraham, In the early centuries of the Christian Church, they were not in use because the Christians were persecuted and could not have even churches or steeples much less bells. They had to celebrate the Sacred Mysteries in the Catacombs, and in sand pits in the bowels of the earth. At the present day the Christians under Turkish rule are not allowed to use bells. They are only permitted to use pieces of board which, being struck with an iron hammer, yield a dull sound, This instrument, called by the Greeks -simandrion-the Bishop had seem them used in the Monastery of Mar-Saba in the valley of Kedron. This is the lowest form of persecution, and it was adopted in the dark penal days towards our ancestors in Treland. For many centuries the erection or tolling of a bell in Ireland was a Republic. We could not answer the treasonable offence, punishable by quostion; but we do know, that, be transportation, or life-imprisonment,

'His Lordship had seen in Ireland the first bell erected since the Reformation in a Catholic Church, and was erected by his own grand uncle, the Rev. Dr. Howley, in the little chapel of Clerihan. This venerable clergyman not wishing to implicate any person, used to ring this boll himself independent of law.

"The bell, as they had seen, was blessed and consecrated with a very solemn ritual. In fact, it bore striking resemblance to the christening of a child. It was washed inside out with holy water. It was fumed with blessed incense, and it was anointed, both inside and out with several signs of the cross, made with the holy oil and Chrism, and it was given a name. This present beli is called after the Archangel Galriel the angel of Annunciation, because in future years it should send forth at noon-tide the joyful chimes of the "Angelus," which would be heard over the length and breadth of the isle and far out upon the bosom of the ocean. Thus their little church would in future be under the dual patronage of Saint Michael and St. Gabriel. When they would hear the bell ring out in the early hours of the morning, they would remember that the priest was about to commence the Most Holy sacrifice of the Mass, and if not able to attend, on account of their work, they would fly in spirit to this Holy Place and make an offering of their hearts to God in His sacred Templo. At midday and at sun-set it would sound forth the anthem of the Angelus, reminding them of the Great Mystery of the Incarnation.

"At times it will peal forth for them the solemn toll of the funeral dirge; at times the glad note of nuptial joy, according to the old Latin "Funera pango, Nupria clasgo," at times it will call the clergy and people to worship; at times it will sound a paean of triumph :

"Populum voco; congrego clerum pestem repello: laudo Deum ver-

His Lordship then translated for the people some of the beautiful Latin prayors of the Pontificate Romanum. in which God is called upon to grant that the people may at the sound of the bell feel the fervor of devotion enkindled in their breasts. That at the sound of its sweet melviy, "The rage of the thunder may be modified, the blasts of the wind tempered and moderated; that the powers of evil may be discomfited, and that wicked spirits hearing it may be driven far

away," etc. "In conclusion His Lordship all ofed to the discovery of the wondrous mineral deposits lately brought to light on the ,sland, which had attracted the attention of the world. and which would bring an influx of wealth and riches among them; but he warned them against the dangers of too much money. He told them that the soil of the earth is the lest and truest heritage left to man by God. If their island were a mass of gold instead of iron, it would not of itself be of any value to them. Neither on gold or precious gems can man live, but on the fruits of the earth,"

Next Sunday the members of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society will receive Holy Communion in a body at S o'clock Mass for the repose of the souls of their deceased members. At 7 p.m., they will proceed in a body headed by the Cadet's Band to the church, where a special sermon for young men will be preached.

His Grace the Archbishop will issue next Sunday a pastoral on the general mission. It is to be read at

High Mass in all the churches. The Rev. Fathers who will conduct the mission in St. Ann's are: Rev. Fathers Hogan, Feency, Loewkamp, and Gannon.

held on Tuesday, the 14th inst., in the Lexington Assembly Rooms, New York, and was attended by delegates from almost every Branch of the League in America. Owing to some misunderstanding in forwarding the crodentials, they were only received by the local branch on Friday, when it was too late to select a representative. Negotiations, however, are pending to have the local organization affiliated with the Gaelic League of America.

DIVISION NO. 2, A. O. H. held a large meeting in St. Gabriel's Hall on Friday evening, President Lynch presiding. Several new candidates were initiated, and a large amount of important Division work transacted. Three Delegates were elected to represent the Division at the convention of the Irish Societies in St. Ann's Hall on Thursday evening to consider the proposition of the removal of the Emigrants' Monument. from Point St. Charles.

THE CHURCH PARADE of the A. O. H., will take place on Sunday aiternoon, and the route is, as was published in last week's "True Witto St. Anthony's Church, where the sermon for the occasion will be preached by the Rev. 7. honnelly, P.P.

DIVISION NO. 8 held another large meeting on last Friday evening, President H. J. Hummel in the chair. Six new members were initiated, and nine propositions received. Bros. Hummel, Stanton and Clarke, were selected to represent the Division at the forthcoming convention of the Irish Societies in St. Ann's Hall, County President Rawley, was present and delivered a few remarks.

THE KNIGHTS AT WORK.--- The sword exercise of the Hiberman Knights, on Sunday afternoon was very interesting, about thirty of the uniformed members being present. The drill lasted fully two hours after which the members met and selected Lieutenant McCracken and privates W. J. Malloy, and P. Burney to represent them at the meeting in St. Ann's Hall on Thursday night.

MANCHESTER MARTYRS.— I had the pleasure of attending a rahea sal of the "Irish Exile," a stirring and patriotic drama which will be produced by the Dramatic Section of the on the 23rd instant. The play abbe well staged. The Dramatic section are working hard, and their efforts to produce a drama worthy of the solemn anniversary which the Irish people of this city are asked to com-memorate, speaks volumes for the enterprise of this patriotic associu-

DIVISION NO. 8 .- The weekly meeting of Division No. 8 on Wednesday evening was well attended. President Lavellee opened the meeting in Irish. Several new members were initiated, after which a short address was delivered by County President Rawley. A large attendance of visiting members was present.

DIVISION NO. 3, A. O. H., held its regular semi-monthly meeting on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance. member was initiated, and several applications received. Three delegates were selected to represent the Division at the convention of the Irish Societies in connection with the removal of the Emigrants' Monument from Point St. Charles. Other important business was transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

ST. GABRIEL DEBATING CLUB.-The St. Gabriel's Literary and De-bating Club, which is composed of the St. Gabriel's '98 Club, will hold its first public meeting in St. Gabriel's Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 22nd inst. The programme is a good one. It will include songs, reci-

"Resolved that the enforcement of compulsory education by the State is unjustifiable." A pleasant time promised those attending, and everyone is welcome.

THE CAZOOTHA'S TRIUMPH. --Rev. Father O'Meara's new enter-prise, "The Cazootha," in St. Gabriel's this week, was a splendid success. The ladies of the parish are jubilant over the attendance for the past four nights. On Monday night a banquet under the auspices of the

GAELIC SOCIETY .- A convention | ladies was held, at which over 700 of the Gaelic League of America was sait down. On Tuesday evening a held on Tuesday, the 14th inst., in promenade concert was given, as which the gentlemen of St. Patrick's choir, assisted by local calont, rendered a select programme of misse. This was also a grand success. (m

of the last mentioned good old Irish game doing some hard thumping on the tables. Thursday night was a splendid affair, taking in the pron-cipal features of the other three evenings. The flower, eigar and other booths under the direction of the ladies were largely patronized.

Peter Hall, corner of Panet and St.

-The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. B. Society was held Sunday afternoon, Novembor 12th. The meeting opened with religious exercises in the church conducted by the Rev. Director Rev. Father Hallissey, who in the course of his remarks drew attention to the coming mission, and the vast amount of good the members could do during such a season of grace. After the instructions the members adjourned to the hall, where the business meeting was held. Mr. J. Walsh 1st Vice-President presided, and there was a very large attendance. Two new members were admitted to the Benefit Branch. The question of the removal of the Emigrants' memorial at Point St. Charles was discussed, and J. Walsh, J. H. Kelly and W. P. Doyle, were appointed delegates to represent the of the Society, All friends are invited A good programme of music, song and speech has been prepared in which some of our best local talent will take part. The entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock.

busy month amongst the members of the C. M. B. A., Grand Coducil of Quobec. The officers on whose shoulders will lay the responsibility of steering, for the next term, this good old ship of Catholic Insurance will be nominated during the month, Inconsequence the greatest interest and activity prevails amongst the members. On last Wednesday evening two of the local Branches held meetings. Branch No. 10, which nominated its officers, and Branch No. 4, St. Jean Baptiste Parish, will hold a special meeting towards the end of the month when the officers will be selected.

A WORD TO SOCIETIES .- I have

again this week received a report of a meeting of one of our Catholic Sosieties, with a request to give it space in my corner, but as it had already appeared in the columns of the secular press. I must emphatically refuse to do so. The "True Witness" wants all the Irish Catholic Society news in the district and will try tations and readings; the subject to and secure it for its readers. But bo debated, in which all the Demitthink they benefit their organization by giving it to the secular press, they are wrong. I have endeavored in the past, to do ample justice to every Catholic society, and will try to do so in the future. But once and for all I say, no society news, published in the secular press, will find space in my corner. We aim to make the "True Witness" a journal repres-entative of the Irish people and in our efforts we know we have the sympathy of every good and true man in our Catholic societies.

CONNAUGHT RANGER.

Wednesday evening a Europe and "45" party was held. The admirers

ST. MARY'S CONFERENCE, St. Vincent de Paul Society, will hold a concert on Monday evening in St. Rose Streets. This organization should be warmly supported in its undertaking as it provides the necessaries of life for many a poor home during the severe winter menths. Give them a crowded house.

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

society at the meeting to be held in St. Ann's Hall. The annual religious | best lives of those uncanonized ones, temperance celebration of the Society will take place in St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday evening, November 19th, Members of St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's T. A. B. Societies will attend in full regalia. A special sermon will be preached by the Rev. S. Hallissey, reverend director, who during his short time in the parish, has proved himself an ardent worker in the cause. A special musical serv- Bowden, Perreyoe. A. O. H., in the Monument National ice will be rendered under the able direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler. On ounds with exciting scenes and will Tuesday evening, November 21, an open meeting and complimentary con-cort will be held under the auspices

C. M. B. A. ANNUALS .- This is a

### MONTREAL FREE LIBRARY +++++++++++++++++

To the Editor of the "True Witness." | jectors in their efforts during these Catholic. It has grown and developed. But the demand for books has become so great that it is fast becoming imposssible to meet it adequately with present resources. New books must be supplied. Duplicates of most of those who heard of the lib-

eleven years. How many things have Sir,—To the English-speaking Cath- come to their knowledge, which olic element of this city belongs the have consoled them for their sacrifichonor of having established the es. For one thing, they have seen first FREE, CATHOLIC, CIRCULAT- their example imitated amongst their ING LIBRARY, I believe I may say French Catholic brethren and in varithe first, free circulating library in ous other quarters. Do those who are the country. It has been founded and asked to contribute a half dollar, maintained in face of a very "sea of perhaps, in the year, realize what troubles." It has now a circulation vast good they are helping to do. of some 20,000 yearly. It has many For a Catholic library is truly an thousands of readers in all parts of apostolic work. Nover was there a the city, of varying creeds and nationalities, though, of course, chiefly pen is mightier than the sword." was more manifest than now. Pernicious literature floods the country. newspapers and magazines exercise an often baleful influence. The Sovereign Pontiff, the Bishops of the Catholic world have said it upon many old favorites must be provided, occasions that good reading is the Printing, lighting, and a score of great apostleship of the day. Beminor expenses must be mot. Do sides this, it makes for the mental improvement, especially of the young, rary consider at what a sacrifice it and is a truly, patriotic work in has been maintained? Only an intim- that sense. It brings pleasure of the ate conviction of its great usefulness best kind into many a joyless home, lerton and Mrs. Dorsey, and Mrs.

tion of Montreal is rising at last to the needs of the time. A splendid High School has been creeted, side by side with a Catholic English College. Education has made prodigious strides, but it is not too much to say, that our English Catholic Free-Library is an educator. Boys and girls cannot read if books are not provided and cannot improve themselves without the means. Now, it is the English speaking Catholics' own fault, if they have not a splendid library, which will be their pride in days to come. The nucleus has been made. Let them give their help and it will grow and develop marvellously, and with but a trifling aid from each. To give an idea of what already on the shelves, I will take the headings of some of the departments, as well as the names of some of the authors. As regards the last, some are excluded altogether, while some works of some authors are all that can be safely included in the catalogue, The censorship is of course. most rigorous in the children's department, but is sufficiently exhaustive in all departments to prevent the introduction of what is bad. The department of Scripture comes first, popular editions of the Bible, with some very valuable and ancient ones in Celtic and Arabic. SCRIPTURAL HELPS contains such books as Father Vaughan's charming "Divine Armory of Scripture"; Father Brennan's explanation of the Gospels; Father MacDevitt's

Introduction to the Scriptures; Father Bridge's Ritual of the New Testa-THE LIFE OF OUR LORD forms another department, in which all those exquisite writings of Father Coloridge have distinct prominence

amongst many others.
CHURCH HISTORY has two or three of the great standard works of general Church history, and volumesby such specialists as Gilmary Shea, on the Church of the United States; Dodd on English Church History, and H. Newman on the Church of the Fa-

HAGIOLOGY offers the lives of nearly all the saints, the most modern edition of such lives being added yearly. Akin to this is

CATHOLIC BIOGRAPHY with the who have illustrated church annals. DEVOTIONS contains numberless works of the best authorities on the devotions dear to the heart of Cath-

ASCETICISM is a rich collection, containing works of Liguori, Francis de Sales, Alphins! Rodriguez, Ignatius, Faber, Manning, Wiseman, Landriot, Roothan, Ramiere, Dalgaons,

EDUCATION is a comprehensive department. Fenelon is side by side with Samuel Smiles, Rev. G. Deshon with Sir John Lubbock, Herbert Spencer with Rev. G. Conway, William Matthews and Dr. Holland with Dupanloup, Maurico Francis Egan, Brother Azarias, Lambing, O'-Connor and O'Neil.

DOCTRINE AND POLEMICS both show an array of learning, impanloup, Newman, Milner, Spaulding, Gibbons and Wilberforce, Hecker and Alfred Young, James Kent Stone and Faa di Bruno, Rivington and Galway, Bowden and Ryder and Edmund Hill. Philosophy has Brownson and Balmes and Hecker and Rickatly, and Ruskin, and Mallock and Schle-

with astronomy, engineering, surveys, geography, chemistry, physics, geology, palaeontology, mineralogy, and natural history, have each their own number of expert works. In the latter department care is taken to provide some simple and instructive

works for the little folk.
GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS HISTORY is one of the most complete depactments, where most truly both sides of the question may be studied. Robertson, Gibbon, Greene, Lingard, Magnall, Abbott, Macaulay, Dom Gasquet, Fredet, Christie, Rol-John Gasquet, Freder, Christy, Mac-lin, Parkman, Cobbett, Knight, Mac-Geogheghan, McGee, Gavan Duffy, Justin McCarthy, de Tocqueville, Shea, Bancroft, Dwight, A. M. Sulli-van, Morrell, Petrie, O'Cury, Maguire, Kinglake, Coffin, Frost, Bour-

inot, Lemoine.
In general biography, enough cite such authors as Lord Campbell, Carlyle, Kingsley, Irving, McLeod, Samuel Johnson, Imbert de St. Armand, Belknap, Allon, mnight, Meline BarryBarry, O'Meara, Augusta Drane, (Mother Raphael Frances)

Henry Morgan.
VOYAGES AND TRAVELS, are abundant and varied. I will mention the names of two travellers here, Robert Louis Stevenson and Charles Warren Stoddard.

LITERATURE, shows specimens of Addison, Bacon, Emerson, Lamb. Macaulay, Disraeli, Brownson, Sydney Smith, Dana, Stoddard, O'Malley, Numerton, Mrs. Sherwood, Ruskin. Schlegel, G. W. Curtis, Agnes Refflin, Hazzlitt. M. F. Egan, Azarias Pallen, Giles, Holmes, Ticknor, Lang. Sala, Stanley, Howitt. This department includes many delightful memories and autobiographies.

USDFUL ARTS AND TRADES is the heading of another department, immediately followed by the FINE ARTS, wherein are to be found, Ruskin and Flayman, Mrs. Jamieson, Dr. Lardner, Eliza Allen Starr, and a host of lesser names.

CYCLOPEDIAS, DICTIONARIES. PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS come under another head.

POETRY contains the principal English classics, with translations of course of Dante, Calderon, etc., besides the chief American song writers and an exceedingly good representation of our Catholic poots, such as Aubrey do Vere, Boylo O'Reilly, Mc-Gee, Egan, Jeffrey Roche, Louise Im-

ogen Guiney, Katherine Tynan Hinkson, Mrs. Meynell, Father Ryan, Father Russell, Newman and Faher. Fiction is necessarily the largest department. It is the rule here to

include every Catholic author. soon as a new work is advertised it is put on the list, for that is one way of helping Catholic literature. All the old favorites are there, Mrs. Craven, and Lady Georgiana Fulindeed could have sustained its arro- It feeds the mind and uplifts the Sadlier, with Christian Reid, Egan,

soul. The English speaking popula- Leckey, Griffin, Crawford, Julia Kavanagh, Justin McCarthy, Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, Father Barry, Frances Kershau, Miles Gerald Keon, Wischau, Mullholland, Talbot Smith, R. M. Johnston, Lady Herbert, Kathleen O'Meara, G. L. Dorsey, Father Finn, the Stewart Sisters, Alice Cochrat, Mary Caddell, M. A. Tincker, Jules Verne, Chiner, France Cathlero, M. Verne, Guiney, Fernan Catellero, M. G. Francis, Mrs. Cashel, Bamin, Hoey Schmidt, Bresciani, Mary Catherine Crowley, Celia Hardin, Bugg, F. G. Grey, Maric Molly Elliot Seawell; and a host of others.

However the department of fiction

is not confined to Catholic aurnors

But all unobjectionable works by standard contemporary authors are included, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Cooper, Hawthorne, George Elliot, Bulwer Lytton, Lever, Carleton, Stevonson, Howells, Jane Austin, Edgeworth, Poe, Kingsley, Cervantes, Defoe, Goldsmith, Black, Henry James, Conan Doyle, Baring-Gould, Stockton Kipling, Holmes, Balestur, Ian Mac-Laren, Barrie Oliphant, Crockett, R. M. Johnston, Egbert Craddock, Nelson Page, Mary Wilkins, Joel Chandler Harris, Harding Davis, Grace Aquilas, Julian Sturgis, Constance Fenemore Woolson, Burton Harrison, Molesworth, Ewing Alcott, Barr, Lathrop, Henty, Burnett, Roe, Capt. King. Wm. H. Frost, Strange, Winter, Aldrich, Lyall, Miss Mulock, Lew Wallace, Austey, Ballantyne, Kingston. Mayne Reed, Marryatt, Oliver Optie, Baldrewood, J. K. Jerome, K. Douglas Wiggin, Egerton Castle, Lil-lie, Katherine Macquoid, Weyman, Anthony Hope, Trolloppe, Clark Rus-sell, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Helen Hunt Jackson, Brot Harte, Samuel Warren, Mrs. Gaskell, Octave Thanet Hopkinson Smith, Fothengill. Maxwell Gray, R. N. Cary, David Lyall, Mark Twain, Herman Melville, Dr. Holland, Catherwood Noble, Thornemiller, Clementina Black, Winston Churchhill, Beatrice Hanaden, Caroline Ticknor, H. Janvier, Marion Harland, with, of course many others. As will be observed some names are rigorously excluded from the catalogue and we are very far from including all the works of all the authors here given. Some would be quite unsuitable for the particular aims of this library, others grossly objectionable. On this point the rule is inexorable. Whatever violates Christian morality, whatever inculcates unbelief, is rigorously banished. Otherwise as wide a latitude as possible is permitted with some discrimination in the giving out of books. Thus, the puerile exhibtions of an unenlightened bigotry, which often disfigures the most brilliam of modern fiction, are not taken seriously in excluding books, except such bigotry descends to positive scurity or where it puts in a false light some great historical personage or event.

Long as this article seems, many more pages might be written on the methods and aims of the library, its struggles, the evidences which it has had of the good accomplished. Golden words might be said of the rary staff, who give their labors. But thisisbuta detail of the great scheme of the work which has been carried on so unostentatiously and quietly. appealing but little to the public. It only asks even now a fuller recognition and encouragement, with substantial aid from those who can,

If they will but turn aside, in the midst of their many good works, all deserving, to say of the library. is something which makes for the moral, intellectual, and religious instruction of the English speaking people as well as for their pleasure A. T. S.

### NOVEMBER'S DREAM.

I gaze from where Mount Royal's height Looks westward far away,

To you bright verge behind whose edge, Descends the closing day. Serene and sombre stretches far November's naked scene,

The majesty of silence rolls

The deepening space between.

Low at my seet the city's dead Look up from marbles white, To ashen skies that darker grow, As quickening comes the night, — O! Golden West! Hope's gate un

flung! I gaze with wistful sight, And fain across the plains chase Thy fast, receding light.

Across the plains,-the years sooth-

I'd backward fly once more, Beyond thy beckening flood of gold, To Fancy's distant shore. Ah! sweet would be the greeting

there. If old friends led the way-November's chill would quickly chango To Spring's exulting May.

You rift of light to grander day Would burst with glad surprise, You lowering sun would sink to blaze.

From Youth's perennial skies .-But lo ! 'tis past-the light ! the gold!

Hope's gates are tightly drawn, November's day has run its course, November's dream is gone. -CONNOR CREGAN

Before, the young men desirous of

joining this Order had to cross to

Belgium,

The Superior General of the Redemptorists has established a novitiato at Hochelaga, near this city.

The Nuns of St. Agnes' School, St. Antoine Street, will hold one of their delightful entertainments on the 23rd inst. The proceeds will go to the St. Anthony's Young Men's Society.

Read Mansfield's advertisement in in special lines which cannot be roal. Mention the "True Witness' in making a purchase

# THE FAMOUS TISSOT PICTURES

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ADMISSION 25 cents. - - - CHILDREN, 15 cents. SPECIAL RATES FOR SCHOOLS ON APPLICATION.

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SHIP FEVER VICTIMS' MEMO | Hackett appreciated most heartily

As we go to press a meeting of representatives of Irish National Societies is being held at St. Ann's acquitted themselves of their self-Hall, to consider an offer from the imposed task of entertaining their Grand Trunk Railway in connection friends and have proven thomselvee with the removal of the memorial worthy of their wide reputation for which marks the resting place of the hospitality and good-fellowship. remains of the unfortunate victims

C.M.B.A., BRANCH 26.

On Monday night, the 13th inst., Branch 26 celebrated the 10th auniversary of its foundation by a grand At Home and Social in Beamen's Conservatory Hall. The event was an unqualified success, and reflected great credit on the membership of the Branch and its large circle of friends. These entertainments are always looked forward to, by the intimes of the C. M. B. A., with pleasant anticipations, and this year, those who attended last Monday's reception had their expectations of a good time realized to their heart's content.

There were some 67 couples present and, as the younger clement whiled away the hours in gliding over the waxen surface in a series of old and new dances, the Chancellors, chaperones and others were entertained with progressive ouchre.

The evening's programme commenced with a Grand March and Promenade led off by Mr. Geo. Carpenter, Grand Deputy, and Mrs. Carpenter, who were followed by Mrs. D. J. McGillis, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Eagan, Mr. and Mrs. P. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McGillis, Mr. and Mrs. James Callahan, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Costigan, Mr. and Mrs. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. B. Tansey, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Tansey, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Feeley, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Shorthall and many others. The procession being completed by a host of bright young folks.

Mr. J. J. Costigan in a few well chosen remarks, welcomed the guests and the dancing was begun and continued until "the wee" sma" hours." the only interruption being for refreshments. The music was furnished by Casey's

String Orchestra and was very favorably commented on by all especially after the Cotillion, which was indulged in by nearly all the euchro players, for, unable to resist the strains of the old time favorites. they left their cards and joined in the grand chain.

A recharche supper was served by Bro. W. J. Shea. The gentlemen's cuchre prize which was a handsome mirror, was won by P. J. McDonough, who scored cleven straight games, and the ladies' a valuable clock, was carried off by Mrs. R. J. Dolan.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Hackett had been expected but, owing to great pressure of business, the this week's issue. He offers bargains Grand President sent a letter of regret in which he convoyed to the equalled in any shoe store in Mont- Branch, his best wishes for a pleasant and profitable evening, and assured them that both he and Mrs.

their kind invitation.

The members of Branch 26, have once more to be congratulated on the manner in which they have

D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil may be taken with most beneficial results by those who are run down or suffering from after effects of La Grippe. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

**+++++++++++++++++** 

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, Felt and Cloth.

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2027 Notre Dame Street, (CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.) 

Ancient Order of Hibernians.



ANNUAL CHURCH PARADE. In Commemoration of the Manchester Martyrs.

Officers and Members of the various Divisions, and HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS, are requested to rect at Hibernian Knights Hall. 2042 Notre Dame street, on Sunday, 19th instant, at 2 p. M., to form in line and proceed to St. Anthony's Church where Religious Service will be held. W. RAWLEY, JAS. McIVER, County President. County Secretary.

St. Mary's Irish Conference of St. Vincent de Paul Society

DNCERT

IN AID OF THE POOR, MUNDAY, Nov. 20th, 1899. ST. PETER'S HALL. corner of Panet and St. Rose Streets.

Tickets 10c. Doors open 7.3): Convert at 8.
D. MURNEY, Scoretary.

. A TRUE STORY ..

By REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S J. +--+--+--

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CHAPTER XX.

ONCE MORE IN THE RUE DE LA COLOMBE.

On Good Friday Mrs. Montmoulin and her daughter were released from detention, as the Prosecutor deemed it unwise, seeing how little ground there was for suspicion, to prefer a charge against them, for inquiry had in fact been advantageous rather .than disadvantageous to them. "The prisoner," he said to the magistrate who made the examination of the case, 'must have concealed the stolen money somewhere in the old building, or perhaps buried it in the garden. Either he has told his mother already where it is hidden, or he will do so at the last interview before his execution. Let the old woman and her daughter be strictly watched, and believe me, before very long you will have the evidence of their complicity, which is now wanting, marked out before you as plain as it can be."

The period of detention, combined with anxiety about her children, and heart-rendering suspense concerring her brother's fate, had quite under-mined Mrs. Jardinier's health. Her hair had become gray, and grief traced deep lines on her kind and comely countenance. As to her aged mother, she was so broken down as to appear almost decrepit. On hearing that she was to be set at liberty she could only throw her arms around her daughter's neck and between her sobs ejaculate the words: "My son—your brother—condemned to death!"

"O mother," the daughter replied, "he is less to be pitied than we are. All will soon be over for him, but for all the remainder of our lives we shall be branded with the mark of his shame .- What is to become of us?''

"How can you think of us," the mother answered, "it will be with us as God pleases. But he, a Priest, condemned to death as a murderes!" "He will die innocent. But how are we to get along with this disgrace attaching to us? How am I to keep

and educate my poor children?"
The Governor and other prison officials who witnessed this scene were evidently touched, though they were pretty well hardened to tears lamentations. The Governor endeavored to console the unhappy women by informing them that the prisoner bore himself with serene, almost cheerful resignation. 'And after all.' he continued, "the guillotine is by no means a painful death, not nearly so much as many a natural death. How one sees poor creatures writhing in agony on their beds, until to deliver them from their sufferings. Now with the guillotine it is one, two, three; a man is strapped on the plank, and before he has time to think about it all is over. Hullo, what have I said? the old lady fainted; bring some water quick and a glass of wine."

When Mrs. Montmoulin had recovered, she still felt so weak that a cab had to be fetched to take her and her daughter to their home in the Rue de la Colombe. On the way they stopped at the house of the kind baker, who had been so charitable as to take the children un, to inform their good friends of their release from prison. The children were and Mrs. Lenoir invited their mother to come in and wait their return. But she declined, saying that her aged mother was so un-well, that they had better go home at once, and asking her to soud the children as soon as they came back With heartfelt thanks for the great kindness that had been shown them the two women went their way to the home they had left a month before, the key of which had been given them when they left the prison.

When they got there all looked desolate enough. Mrs. Jardinier toule her mother lie down on the couch h. sitting-room, while she opened the windows and took down the shutters, so as to let light and air once more into the rooms. Then she hastened into the kitchen to light the fire, in order to make a cup of tea for her mother.-But when she looked around there was nothing of all she wanted. In the shop the police had turned everything upside down. In the money-box there were a few shillings, and the poor woman did not know what to do. Now for the first time she realized the full extent of the calamity which had come upon them through their brother's misfortune. They would lose all their friends, all their customers, for who would frequent the society or come to the shop of the sister of a priest who had been executed? Sho would be ashamed to look anyone in the face. She wanted all manner of provisions -a little wine for her mother. but she could not resolve to show herself out of doors. People would point their finger of scorn at her m the street. And then the money she had on hand was barely sufficient for present needs. Who would in inture let the sister of a felon have the necessaries of life on credit? Overcome by a sense of her misery, the poor woman sat down on a chair in the shop, and covering her face with her hands wept bitterly.

Her mother heard her in the adjacent room, and calling her, attempted to comfort and encourage her. "We must bear the cross with Francis, my dear child," she said. "Remember this is Good Friday; Easter will come in its turn." "There will be no Easter for us

on earth," her daughter answered

amid her sobs. "Who knows but there may?" rejoined-the mother. "And if not, think how short time is compared with eternity. What if here on earth we have to bear the cross and shame with our Lord and His saints, all

will soon be over!' "I would sooner have died with him. It would have been easier than to bear the misery and disgrace that his death brings upon us and our innocent children. It is more than I have strength to endure!" and her tears burst forth afresh.

She had dried her eyes and set to work again, when the door opened, and in came Mrs. Lenoir bringing the two children, and a large, well-filled basket. "There children," she said, as she set the basket down, "go and comfort your mother and grandmother, and if I can be of any service you just come round and tell me." Then she turned to the two women, and expressed hor sympathy in a few kind words. Before bidding them goodbye she promised to come again that evening or next morning, and bring a bottle of old Bordeaux, which she said was the medicine Mrs. Mont-moulin most needed. "Do not thank me," she concluded. "It has been such apleasure to have the children with me, that I feel myself the obliged party.'

So saying the good little woman slipped away, thinking her friends would rather be alone just then, and also because she could scarcely restrain her feelings on seeing the sad plight they were in. For meeting the children again under such circumstances was almost more pain to them than pleasure.

"O, mother, how old you have got!" Julia exclaimed. "You look almost as old as grandmother, your hair is quite gray, And grandmother's hair has turned perfectly white," "I wonder my hair has not turned

white," Charles gravely remarked They say anxiety changes its color. and I have been in the greatest anxiety about uncle and all of you the whole time."

The two women could not help smiling at this, and the boy's mother said he was now relieved of a great part of his anxiety. Then sha busied herself, with Julia's help in gotting the dinner. In the basket Mrs. Lenoir had brought they found everything that was wanted. children ate the simple meal with great appetite, but their mother could hardly swallow a morsel. For many years sho had struggled to keep herself, and it went hard with her to be beholden to the charity of a baker's wife. During dinner Charles gave an account of his visit to the President of the Court of Justice, sent to ask if her grandmother was and announced his intention of pay- well enough to receive him, the old ing him another visit, to beg him not to have his uncle executed. But his mother told him he must not think of taking such a liberty; besides the Judge could not alter a

sentence that was once passed. By this time it had become known in the neighborhood that the mother and sister of the condemned priest had been released from detention and had returned home. They appear to have had no part in the crime, said some. Others shook their heads and said nothing had been proved against them, but one could hardly believe good of the mother and sister of a priest who had been found guilty of murder and robbery. Many however felt for them the profoundest compassion. But all were curious to see the neighbors after their return, and hear what they had to say about the execution.

Thus under one pretext or another all found their way to the modest house in the Rue de la Colombe. Some expressed their sympathy with the clergyman who was unjustly condemned, or with the relatives who had to suffer on his account through no fault of their own. But whilst they spoke thus, their cold and contemptuous looks belied their words, and showed the true feelings that actuated them. Others repeated what they had heard this one or that say about the unfortunate priest and his relatives, while they professed to be themselves convinced of his innocence, and only wanted to know if it was quite certain that he would be executed.

One can imagine what Mrs. Jardinier, felt when questioned on

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painful subject by these heartless people. At length she could stand it. no longer, and withdrew to the room where her mother was lying down to rest, leaving her little girl to serve the customers and satisfy their curiosity. But soon she found it necossary to protect herself from their ill-timed intrusion, so she put up the shutters, and fastened a paper out-side with the words: "This shop will be closed for a few days," denying hersolf to all visitors on the plea of her mother's indisposition. "Our position here is intolerable." she said to herself. "I can remain here no longer, we must leave Aix. Yot what can I do? We must either beg or starve. Have compassion on us in our trouble, O merciful Father of the widow and orphan!" Towards evening two visitors

came, against whom the door could not be shut. The first was Mrs. Lenoir. No one wholooked at her could doubt that her sympathy was unfeigned, and she expressed it by deeds as well as by words. She took in the situation at once, and understood how soverely her friends were tried. She asked Mrs. Jardinier if she did not think it would be well for her to leave Aix for a time, until this unhappy affair had blown over. There were some relatives of hers living in Lambesc, who were good Catholics, and who she was sure would be pleased to help Mrs. Jardinier, if she could open a little business there ; and she herself and her husband would willingly lend her a few bounds on very low interest. without any interest at all. She would very much like to take the children to live with her permanently, as she had got very fond of them but she thought it would be better for them to leave Aix for at least a few weeks.

Mrs. Jardinier thanked the :good baker's wife most gratefully, both for her past kindness, and the generous offer of help for the future; she said she should only be too glad to escape from her present surroundings. but she feared what had happened would be known in Lambesc and indeed overywhere, and she would be shunned in consequence. Under these circumstances she could not venture to accept the loan, as she saw no probability of being able to repay

"There is nothing for me," said, "but to earn my bread by the labor of my hands. Mother is so broken down by grief, that she caunot carry the cross much longer. But the children-I know that I cannot support them if I have to go into service and yet I do not know how I shall bear being separated from them.

The two friends were still in consultation when the door bell rang and almost directly Charles came in to say Father Regent was there. Mrs. Lenoir took leave at once, begging that her proposal might ne thought over, and the reverend gentleman was shown into the little room.

He inquired first in the kindest manner after Mrs. Montmoulin, and on hearing how very much she the blow, he said: "I expected that it would be so. And for you too, this trial is a very heavy burden. should not have intruded on you in your affliction were it not that hoped to be of some comfort to you, if only by assuring you of my heartfelt sympathy."

He then asked if he could see Mrs. Montmoulin, and on Julia's being lady came down, leaning on her grandaughter's arm, for she said she could not trouble so honored a visitor to climb the steep stairs to her little room. Father Regent began by telling her that he and all his clerical brethern were fully and entirely convinced of her son's innocence, nor had the Archbishop the least doubt on the subject. They all took the deepest interest in the fate of the unfortunate prisoner, and also in what concerned his mother and sister personally. For himself, he said, he was persuaded that Father Montmoulin was not only innocent of the crime laid to his charge, he had not the slightest doubt that he 'was unable to clear himself because the obligations of his sucred office scaled his lips. How it was, he could only cenjecture, as he knew nothing for certain, but he could confidently assert that if his friend -her son- were put to death through this unjust sentence, he would die a martyr's death and the crown of martyrdom would be awarded to him. Though his fellow-men might regard into as a murderer, the day would surely come when earthly shame would be changed into heavenly glory, and a cruel death would open to him the gates of eternal life.

Then the pious priest spoke to them of Him who for our sake was unjustly condemned and put to a cruel and ignominious death, a death of expiation which they commemorated on that very day in common with the whole Church. His words inspired by faith and charity, fellike soothing balm on their wounded hearts; with tears in their eyes they thanked him for the solace he had afforded them, and they promised to bear the suffering and share that must be their portion patiently in imitation of their crucified Lord.

After this Father Regent spoke of the future, and Mrs. Jardinier tele him how dark a project it offered "I thought," he replied, "that after what had occurred it would be impossible for you to remain in Aix. But do not be down-hearted. I spoke to the good old priest of La Grange about you, and he said I was to ask you if you would like to go to him as his housekeeper; and as his presbytery is large, he would allow your mother to occupy a small room in it. I think it would be the very thing for you; talk it over, you need not decide to-day. As for the children, you must make up your mind to part with them, almost all parents must, when they send their children to school. I hope to get Jdlia taken free by the Sisters of St. Joseph at Arles, a good oducation will be given her there, suitable to her station. And my little friend Charles, of whom his teachers give an excellent report, would doubtless be delighted to go to the Missionary training college at Marsoilles. He is too young but at a word from the Archbishop an exception will be made in his favor. What do you say to this propos-

What could the two women say, but that they were truly grateful to the kind priest. The children too. when they were called were delighted with the prospect. Julia said she would go anywhere, so long as she could go out of Aix, for she was ashamed to be seen out of doors. Charles said he should be a missionary very soon, and being at Marseilles, he told his mother, he would be able to embark on one of the ships going out to the West Indies, whenever his Superior considered him to be sufficiently prepared.

Just as Father Regent rose toleave Mr. Meunier, the solicitor, came in. He begged the kind priest to stay a few moments longer, as he was very desirous to hear what he thought about a matter which he had to lay before the two ladies.

The matter was this: Mr. Mcunier stated that after consulting Father Montmoulin, and asking the of mion of some of his colleagues, he had decided against appealing to a higher court, as it would probably he useand would involve great exless. pense. Father Montmoulin had negatived the proposal most emphatically. If the appeal were granted, he said, I should have to appear again in Court, and that I have no wish to do. It is high time that nothing more should be said or written about this scandal with which I am connected. A fresh trial, if an adverse sentence were given, as is most probable, would only give the affair greater publicity and greater importance. I will not speak of the torture that a second trial would inflict on me. I would rather die than appeal against the verdict; circumstances render it a matter of impossibility to prove my innocence. Some weight may perhaps be attached to my assertion when on the scaffold. "That" Mr. Mounier continued, "is what our poor friend said, and I really think he is right. I asked him if he would not petition for a pardon, we could get many signatures here and in the neighborhood. He would not hear of this, but I have come to hear what you say to it, and I consider myself very fortunate to have found Father Regent here, as I should certainly have gone to ask his opinion."

Father Regent said he should like to hear first what Mrs. Montmoulin thought about the suggestion. After a moment's reflection, she said: "If the pardon were granted, what would be done with my son ?"

The solicitor shrugged his shoulders and said: "Of course he would not be executed, and if his life was spared, we might hope that some fortu- fully as directed. nate chance might render his innocthan death."

"Would be imprisoned for life? again inquired the mother.
"I hardly think that," Mr. Measier replied. "It is most likely that

his sentence would be commuted to penal servitude for life, or transport-"To see my son in a convict's dress

dragging a chain, with fetters on his wrists, doing the hardest most degrading work with a gang of the lowest convicts, and hear people pointing him out as a priest, is more than I could hear. No, it would be worse than death for my Francis I do not call that pardon, What do you say, daughter; should you like to meet your brother in the streets under such conditions?"

"No, Mother, I think as you do about it. We will not petition for a pardon, especially as Francis himself does not wish it."

"I should not wish it in his place" Father Regent said. "As I told you. I look upon his as a martyr's death. Who would refuse the crown when it is placed almost within his grasp?

From . what Father Montmoulin said to me," the solicitor rejoined "he appears to take the same view as his mother. Very well, as your Reverence approves of the refusal to appeal, we will abandon the idea. of which her son is the innovent vic-

(To be Continued.)

all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The surest way of obt ining that is by the LUBY'S Parisian In the Atrium of Vesta, where a numnewer. At all druggists, soca bottle- found sixteen years ago, as well as a

### LONDON'S POOR.

item of news, or a comment—if we may so call it-that would furnish serving Vestal appear to have gone



NEW SCALE, STYLE AA

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matter for unending study. It deals um of Vesta, one may imagine that ky does it force itself upon the sub- the Christian Church. lic attention in that awful centre The Italian Minister of Public In-

has come to be known as the housing problem. Southwark, Poplar, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's are, as respectively. to provide fresh house accommodation will soon be carried into effect. for the people of London has become a sort of "Gordian knot," with our metropolitan legislators. The London are all quickly cured by Pyny-Pector-County Council has taken the matter al. It lessens the cough almost inin hand. The pressing every-day exig-stantly, and cures readily the most encies of the brothern will not, we trust, be over-

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### RELICS OF THE FORUM.

Rome is one vast treasure house of antiquities. The Roman Forum has not avert, or postpone the sacrifice truly been the centre of the world's interest ever since the days of the Caesars. The wealth of relics and historical evidences, that the Forem has given up from its ruins would bewilder even an antiquarian. One of the most interesting facts in connec-A thing of beauty is joy forever, and of tion with the marvellous depository of ancient art, is thus related in recent number of the New Era :

"A very interesting discovery was recently made in the Roman Forum. series of inscribed pedestals for these statues, a new one has just been brought to light. It is headless, as so many of these statues are; and bears the hollow in the neck, which is common enough, whence the head The London Universe has a small had been removed. The individuals who desired to raise a statue to a deto a marble dealer's and bought a headless statue and had a head made resembling the person to be honored and this head was then placed in the statue. When the Vestal thus represented in marble died, the mourning relatives removed her head from the statue, and placed a marble likeness of the most deserving vestal in the hollow neck where the likeness of the late lamented had been placed. One of the most interesting memories connected with these statues and pedestalsisthatin inscriptions on one of the latter the name of the Vestal Virgin, who is most highly praised for every good quality has been carefully, erased. The praises and laudations are allowed to remain, so that no one can imagine that the name of the Vestal was crased because she broke her special vows. The date which is on the side of the pedestal, shows that she was thus honored in A.D., 364. About that very time Prudentius relates that even the Vedals turned to the faith of Christ, and he mentions them as forsaking the teni-

ple of Vesta and seeking peace of soul in the Church. There is very

great probability that the name of

the Vestal so carefully crased from the honorary pedestal of the year

364, was the name of one who had

become a Christian. In any one of the

statues now ranged around the Atri-

with a problem which is present in he sees the image of the Vestal who every part of the world; but especial- forsook the tample of Vesta to enter

where millions live, and where hund-struction, Signor Guido Baccelli, has reds of thousands simply vegetate. It nominated a commission to study the is thus the "Universe" states it : means of extending these excavations "To the greater portion of the peo-ple of the interopolis there is no more without burdening the public taxes. important question than that which as the law lately sanctioned for the gards population, in a state of con- purpose to extend the system pursugestion. An expenditure of £600,000 ed up till now in the Roman Forum is proposed, as well as the displace- to the other Forums of the Imperial ment of nearly 4,000 residents in un- period—those of Augustus, Caeser sanitary areas, and the provision of Trajan and Nerva. The German Inhousing accommodation for a number stitute of Archaeology, and the Comof persons much larger than those munal Council of Rome both favor turned out of house and home. How the project, and it is certain that it.

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LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUG-STITUTES. THE CENUINE BOTTLE

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

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Have your Job Printing done at this office.

Saturday, November 18, 1899

For some weeks we have been devoting a certain amount of space to the question of poultry. It is evident that while this is a comparatively new industry in Canada, it is one that is soon destined to occupy a front rank, especially as regards exportation. The general farmer feels a disinclination to break away from old customs and to make attempts of a new kind in accordance with theoretical teachings. But we find that in every case in which a man essayed the more scientific methods of poultry raising, he found by the experiment that his past experience was of small account and that his new venture became a source of pro-

During the last session of Parliament, at Ottawa, the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met, under the presidency of Mr. Bain, M.P. At the sitting hold on the 22nd June last, Mr. A.G. Gilbert, gave some Very interesting evidence. We could not better state the case than by reproducing portion of Mr. Gilbort's testimony, taken from the Parliamentary reports. We especially draw attention to the communications which that highly respected agricultural expert received from persons who scriously took a scientific interest in poultry business.

We will continue this subject in subsequent issues, and then take up some of the other important indus-

tries of the country.
"Mr. A. G. Gilbert, being requested by the committee gave the following evidence:

Mr. Chairman and Ceallemea of the Committee :- Allow me to express my pleasure in again meeting you. I intend this morning, with your permission to speak very Errefly, of Poultry development.

Experiments to show the difference in the laying of eggs in wanter by pullets and old hens.

Experimental work in correction with the fattening of cheekens and perhaps a few words, if time will permit, on artifical incubation

DEVELOPMENT OF POULTRY PRODUCTIONS.

In regard to the poultry development, I will read a few extracts from letters received from persons in different parts of the country, and I do so because two or three years ago a member of this committee requested me to give, whenever the occasion arose, instances of poultry development in any shape or form. First I will read a letter from a clergyman an Hantsport, N. S., in which he

Really stirred up by your lecture at Grand Pre and desirous of giving some of my parish boys an object year with twenty-five hens and a plods cockerel, nineteen were barred Ply-Langshams, pure, and four mongrels. rations mostly along your line, and tell stories and giggle. He is a nice kept their pen fairly clean. I give chap enough and I wouldn't say a ber, as follows:

months, 1898:

### INCOME.

2,500 eggs at 15c. per dozen (a very low price) ... .. ...\$31.25 52 chicks at 50c. per pair .. 13.00 Poultry sold .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 15.00

Without going into particulars, he makes \$59.85. The cost of food, etc., was \$26.94, making out of his first have you to say about Thomas attempt a profit of \$32.21 out of There's just about the opposite of thirty-nine hens. He says that he began to kill off his hens on the 1st July, and by the 15th September, had but six left. His best month was March with 460 eggs. "Had I been attempting business," he says, "I should have easily realized thirty cents each for my chicks and much more on my eggs by higher price for hatches. I regard the whole affair financially as the minimum of suc-

By Mr. McMillan: Q .- Does he say what he got for this eggs by the dozen?

A .- Yes, fifteen cents a dozen at one time. I do not give the particbut they are on a very low

By Mr. Wilson: Q .- He could not have had any eggs in the winter to sell.

A .-- No, sir, but perhaps it is just as well to take the calculation under the most unfavorable circumstances. By Mr. Featherston:

Q.—That is the average sales. A .- Yes, from the 1st January to 30th September, the average price was 15 cents a dozen for his eggs. The next letter is from Mr. H. Strong of Dutch Village, Halifax. He wrote me some two or three years ago and I told him how to proceed. I received the following letter from him last fall :- "I am just finishing another poultry house 15 x 45 and expect to winter about 350 or 375 hens this winter. I have a fine lot of early pullets. I am determined to make a success of this enterprise and any assistance you can give me I will appreciate very much. Although I raised so many chicks this reason I ran short for my customers and had to go to the country and buy up 200 to pull me through. I have the cream of the city trade; I have the best customers in the city. I enclose you a copy of a circular I sent out from time to time with good results. Then one customer tells another and so on, And now I am refusing orders nearly every day. But next ear I will be in a position to handle them all. I am doing away with all breeds but Silver and White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks." I advised him to breed all the chickens he possibly could, of the larger breeds, and raise a superior quality of poultry flesh. To go into the city and find

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were willing to pay a superior lifice and you see he has made a very great success of his venture.

The next is from a member of a firm in Amapolis, N.S., who are starting in the poultry business on rather an extensive scale. He says

"We have made a start in the poultry business on a somewhat extensive scale for this part of the country. We intend raising broilers and roasters for the nearby city markets and possibly for the Boston market We do not intend doing an egg business. We have erected two buildings each 50 feet by 30 feet," After describing the buildings he says; "In each pen we keep fifteen hens and one cock, using all fertile eggs for batching. In the other building we have a room 18 feet by 50 feet, along one side of which we propose having 5 four hundred egg Prairie State cubators and on the other side four 4-section floor brooders, heated by the hot water system. We also have a room for work room, store room, etc., 12 x 38 and an effice, etc., 12 x 12." He asks, "First. Do you see any reason why a plant of this kind should not be a success if aftended

"Second. Can you specify any particular system of feeding populiarly adapted to this climate that should assure a reasonably large number of fertile eggs?

"Third. Can you specify any system of raising and feeding broader chicks that is especially adapted to this climate?"

I need not tell you I jurnished him with all the information in my power, and I hope by this time the firm is in a fair way to success.

The next is from Yarmouth, N. S., and explains itself. "I am a Very poor man. I do not know how to feed scientifically and I have to take what I can get and make the best results I can" His poultry netted him in one year, including chickens sold for table use, a profit of \$27.98 out of 31 birds."

(To be continued next week.)

## RANDOM NOTES FOR BUSA HOUSEHOTDS'

ABOUT YOUNG MEN .-- In the Catholic Columbian" we find the even though he doesn't have to asfollowing instructive account of a coversation between a father and ance that he can't comfortably associmother regarding the young men of ate with his own kindred? Isn't such their acquaintance who were possible a condition to be avoided ?" suitors for the hand of their daught-

ers:
"There's Joseph \_\_\_\_," said the man; "he's a bright young fellow onough and has as good prospects as a clock can have these days, but he seems to have no ambition. He doesn't care to excel as a clerk, nor to study the ins and outs of the business, nor to have his eye open lesson, I started on 1st January, this for an opportunity outside. He just along, doing ìs given what he mouth Rock, nearly pure, two Black like a machine, and seeing ahead no further than his nose. He thinks only When outing time came they had a of to-day. He likes to get through yard ninety feet square with plenty his daily task and get out to play of grass and clover. Their quarters cards with 'the boys,' or to call on were warm, but too cramped. Their 'the girls,' and talk small talk, and you my account to the 30th Septem- word against him to any one but you, my dear, but there's nothing Account with twenty-five hens from manly about him. He's a machine, a ist January to 30th September, nine little 'society swell,' a nice figure for his tailor to show off a natty suit on, but there's nothing to him." "I must say I rather like Joe," teplied the wife; "he's so gentlemanly, so considerate, so neat."

"O, yes; he's studied the art of being agreeable, especially to women, but when it comes to a son-in-law I'd like to get a man."

'You may be right about him in the depth of his character. What Joseph. Tom is one of those aggressive, self-confident, tireless hustlers that are pretty sure to make their way in the world. He's apt to rise and the woman that marries him may expect to have a home of her own, with servants, a carriage and what not. But I'd sooner give Kate to Joseph. Why? Because in marriage what a woman should seek is happyness, and she is most likely to get that with a porson of a kindly disposition, than with one that has some of the temperament of a builtdog, let us say, even though the latter will gown her in silks and sitins and the former provide her only with lawns and sorge. There's something hard, something cruel about Tom. His wife must give in to him without a word. He would as jief neglect her as not, if she did not continue to please him, although he saw that his neglect was breaking

her heart.' "Don't be severe on him. He never

seemed cruel to me. "No, nor to any one else, who has not lived with him for years, or watched him close. Oh no, he's ton set on getting ahead to show every. one his real nature. But it's there, it's there sure. I've seen it several times beneath all his show of sang froid and cynicism. The sullen glare of his eyes when he lost that game, his fierce joy when William went down, his treatment of his brother, etc., etc., little things in themselves, but meaning much when put together when indicating the being beneath the veneer of conventionality."

"Well, there's Henry." "Yes, there's Henry, and there Henry will stay for me. He can't go out with friends, he can't attend a party, he can't think of any pleasure but he must drink. That's the one thing that he thinks is supremely cujoyable. He must drink and often he takes a little too much. He never got really drunk in his life, but he must drink. He has no stamina. He's a nice fellow, has charming manners. comes of good stock, is fairly well educated, fills a responsible pesi-

"There's Frank ---- how is hoy" "Frank's a decent fellow and i like him. But his family! Think of Kate marrying into that sot!"

At this his wife laughed courteousout the customers anxious to huy a ly, superior article and for which they "You talk like a woman," she

# MRS. CHARLES ST. JOHN.

A Well-Known Dressmaker in Providence, R. I., is Well and Strong Again, After Being So Weak that She Could Not Walk Without Help.

Four out of five women in America are not perfect women in the sense of being perfectly healthy. Nearly every one has some peculiar ailments of the menstrual organs. Just look around when you go along the street. You will see the pale, the weak, the rundown and the sallow-faced everywhere. Some of these girls and women are rich and don't have to work. Others are poor and must toil for a living. The poor are most to be pitied. They must work away with their heads, backs and sides aching. They must toil regardless of their paleness, weakness and nervousness. Day after day the drains of leucorrhœa sap away their strength and life becomes a round of misery. Women can be healthy if they wish. No doubt about it. They can be well, strong and rosy-cheeked.

Read the following as proof:—
Mrs. Charles St. John, 255 Charles St., Providence, R. I., testifies as follows: "For six years I suffered from female weakness, headache, pains in the back and in the legs. At times I was a week that I could not walk suitbut. so weak that I could not walk without help. For two months I was under special treatment in the hospital, but them. I am a dressmaker, and am well who have frequently remarked how much better I am now looking." (Signed.) Mrs. Charles St. John,

to another man because his family

objection reasonable? Who wants to

be tied to a tribe that isn't just so.

sociate with them?" Isn't it a griev-

"Maybe, but that's hard on the

"So it is, but we didn't make the hardness. That was done by the rif-

"Poor Frank, say I too," said the

husband, "having to suffer for the

shortcomings of others. But so it is

"What! A man who should be a

good Catholic and has no use for religion. That is the worst of all. He

has fine health and good looks, a

business of his own, nice family con-

nections and agreeable ways. He

dresses well. He is honest, truthful,

chaste, temperate, manly, good-humored, and so forth, but he just ig-

nores God, has no care for grace,

doesn't bother about church, hasn't

received the sacraments for years.

on Friday. No, thank you, he's the

last of all. The man who comes out

of a pious, well-bred, educated, Ca-

tholic family and is no more than a

natural man, a tip top pagan, is the

man whose children are not to be

"You are as hard to please as 1

"Just as hard, my down, and why

shouldn't I be, since the object at

stake is the welfare of our daugister

in which we have an equal interest !

Yes, I'm just as difficult to please.

but in a different way from you

Like all fond mothers your're inclus-

ed to think that there's ro young

man good enough for our Kate. I

think that there must be plenty good

enough for her, only we haven't

found them yet. But one thing's cer-

tain—poor as I am in piety myself, the last man I'd willingly give her

to, of all we've mentioned to-night,

is the Catholic who is persistently

out of the state of grace and who

AT CHURCH WEDDINGS .- Along

the front of the tabernacle of the

High Altar in the Jesuit Church at

Naples, are inscribed in golden let-

ters, the words, "Deus absconditus est hic." This short sentence is a

singularly solemn reminder of the

Real Presence of Jesus Christ in the

Blessed Sacrament. It is that Pres-

ence which makes a Catholic Church

the house of God, in the fullest sense

has lost the light of faith."

my grandchildren, if I can help it."

'Why not?" he replied. "Isn't the

isn't just nice!"

innocent party."

raff end of the family."

'Poor Frank!"

"Edward M —

said. "The idea of a man objecting all believers on all occasions the



Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women are a positive specific for all female weakness and disease. They came out as pale and as weak as I was may be depended upon to purify and in stamps, or by registered letter, when I went in there. Having seen strengthen the organs distinctly femoney order or express order to us. so many women cured by Dr. Co-inine, to soothe all inflammation, and We mail them all over the world. No derre's Red Pills, I tried them, and was to stop pains and debilitating drains. duty for you to pay. at once greatly benefited. My doctor They cure where doctors fail, and cure afterwards told me to keep on taking right at home, without abhorrent examinations and local treatment. They copy can be secured by sending your known to many women in Providence, are the only medicine in the world name and address on a postal card and that is the discovery of an experienced asking for it. Send now. All letters and skilled specialist in the treatment of the diseases of women. In all American Chemical Co., Medical

tribute of perfect reverence. The hid-

'Holiness becometh Thy house,

den God will one day judge us.

Lord, unto length of days." The holy

water which we take on entering should remind us of the duty of

ly and distracting thoughts, and the

light which burns before the altar

should warn us of our nearness to

We indulge in these remarks by way

an

which many Ca-

of giving proper point to our protest

against the deplorable levity of con-

know better, feel free to indulge at

church weddings, especially of the

kind that aspire to the dignity of "social events." If all the world

a wedding. The romance, or is it

really the marriage, has a perennial

fascination for a certain class of

people. Any disposition on the part

of the contracting parties to turn

their wedding into a mere show is

in and out, not to speak of standing

on the pews, are as much out of

conduct could be at any other rite

ment, is calmly ignored for the time

being to the scandal of outsiders and

the sorrow of the pious. Peradven-

ture we must wait for an era of

higher civilization before the abuse

can be corrected. In the meantime it

is written "Holiness becometh Thy

house, O God, unto length of days."

ASK YOUR DOCTOR.

He will tell you that Scott's Em-

ulsion cures poverty of the blood and

debility of the nerves. He will say

that it is the best remedy in the

Our sentiments, our thoughts, our

words lose rectitude on entering cer-

tain minds, as sticks plunged into

A physician is not always at hand.

coughs and colds by keeping a bottle

of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in the

house. Avoid substitutes; there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'

Professional experts have recently

valued Raphael's picture of the Trans-

figuration in the Vatican Art Gallery

at \$1,500,000 and the Vatican lib-

yourself against sudden

world for delicate children.

the water look bent.

25 cents and 50 cents.

loves a lover a good part of it loves

in

in the presence of the

-Providence Visitor.

tholics.

and just stops short of eating meat place at a church wedding as such

of

sary, 274 St. Denis St., Montreal.

Be very careful about getting the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills at the drug store. They are always sold at 50 cents a box—fifty pills in a box—or six boxes for \$2.50. There are many harmful imitation red pills sold by the dozen the hundred or at 25 cents. dozen, the hundred, or at 25 cents a box. Beware of them. It is not quantity that you want. It is good health you are looking for, and you will find it if you take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. A 50-cent box lasts longer than a \$1 bottle of liquid medicine, and the pills cure. It is the druggist's business to give you what you ask for, not to substitute something else for the sake of his profits.

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number of cures to its credit.
While taking these pills it is well to

follow certain health rules under re-

liable professional advice. All women

ought to get such advice by mail from our celebrated French specialists. Simply write us a letter, and full advice will

be sent you free of all charge. For per-

sonal consultation, call at our Dispen-

sary, 274 St. Denis St., Montreal.

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To the Ancient Order of Hibernians,

Division No. 1.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday, at 4 pm, and third Thursday, at 8 pm, of each month. President, Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary Mary Memahan; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lixzie Howlatt, 383 Wellington street. -:- Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H .- MVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Churchs corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 m. M. President. Michael Lynch: Recording Secretary, Thomas Dononius, 312 Hibernian street.—to whom all communications should be addressed: T. J. Halms, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colver, Treasurer, Delegates to St. Patrick's League:—J. J. Cavanagh. D. S. McCarthy, and J. Cavanagh. A.O.H. - Division No. 3.

Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill Officers: D. Gallery, President; P. T. McGoldrick, Vice-President; Wm Rawley, Rec.-Secretary, 78 Mansfield street; John Hughes, Fin Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; M. Fennell, Chairman of Standing Committee; Marchal, Mr. John Kennedy.

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## 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. Ther sgular meetings for the transaction of basiness are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. at 8 r.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

D J. McGillis. President, 156 Mance street; John M. Kennedy, Trensurer, 32 St. Philip street; Robert Warren, Financial Secretary, 22 Brunswick street; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary, 82s Visitation street.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1878. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18
Duprestreet, first Wednesday of everymonth at o'clock, r.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, F. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, M. J. POWER; allcommunications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's Leagues W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society Organized 1885.

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 r.m. Spiritual Advisor, REV. E. STRUBBE. C.S.R.: President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, J. CORORAN, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

Catholic Order of Foresters

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Moets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8p.m. Chief Ranger JAMES F. FORRES. Recording Secretary ALEX. PATTERSON, 197 Ottawastreet.

Total Abstinence Societies.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1841.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers Committee of Management meets in same half the first Tuesday of every monthat 8 P.M. REV J. A. McGALLEN, Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 24 St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; Messrs J. Walsh; M. Sharkey, J. H. Kelly.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

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Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, And always give satisfaction.

ALL THE LEADING DRUGGISTS SELL BRISTOL'S PILLS.

TAKE

They are Safe,

They are the most reliable Household Medicine known, and can be taken at any season by Adults or Children.

<del>+++++++++++++++++</del>

THE SITUATION. -As each day swithout a decisive action at Ladysmith, the probability that the Boers will risk an assault on that garrison becomes, it is thought, more imminent. The campaign seems to have reached a stage where it is necessary. for thom to deliver a telling stroke. Unless they do this their only alternative is to retire within their own lines and strengthen themselves against any impending onslaught by superior numbers. That the latter course will be followed without first making a determined attempt to oust or capture General White seems beyond reason, for the methodical isolation of General White's force indicates that the campaign has been carefully planned and the main objective definitely fixed.

Mobile as are the Boers, says the correspondent of the New York Herald, they could scarcely transfer the body of their forces, which are now concentrated about Ladysmith, to any other vulnerable point without running the risk of encountering Buller's troops, which are probably already moving northward. Moreover, any weakening of the Boer force at Ladysmith would give General White g splendid opportunity of attacking and even against overwhelming odds, [ he has shown no hesitation in ac-

cepting every opening for assuming the offensive. The Boers must know as well as the British military authorities that twenty-three transports are likely to arrive in Africa before Nov. 18. They must also realize that their time is short. Hence, news telling of an assault in force is generally expected before long.

There is a great deal of doubt regarding the capabilities of the forces at Ladysmith to withstand Boer attack, If General Buller continues to sand transports to Durban and disembark troops there General White avill have to wait only about a fortnight before he is reinforced.

Among military critics, what most dreaded is the possibility that General White may succumb to personal inclinations, which have so often influenced the actions of generals. Nearly all the authorities fail to

understand why General White did not fall back south of the Tugela, says a military newspaper, thus drawing the Boers after him into the arms of General Buller. It is charitably supposed that the Government of Natal exercised influence General White and is in no little degree responsible for his unwise efforts to hold the neck of Natal. Naturally, there is a great division of opinion on this point. One of the the Boers at this high-handed promost human contibutions to the controversy comes from Admiral Dowell who writes:

"I am a sailor and do not pretend to give an opinion on the merits of -- the case, though my own feeling is that General White has done a difficult duty well,"

In London the prevailing opinion seems to be expressed in the hope that Ladysmith is not in so great perilas last week, which arises entirely from the partially renewed confidence in General White and the lack of badnews. This applies equally to Mafeking and Kimberley and other points.

ANOTHER VIEW.—Reviewing the military situation as it stands today, the military expert of the Westminster Gazette says:

"It is hardly too much to say that the attention of the civilized world is now fixed on the situation at Ladysmith. On the developments of that situation in the immediate fu- ney Bigelow tells a story which ilture rests our hope of a speedy conclusion of the war.

"If Sir George White can maintain his position up to November 26, or perhaps a day or two longer, the danger of Natal will be ended. Should he fail to do so, he will be compelled to abandon his guns and stores and retire with heavy loss to the southward only to be brought up by broken bridges and doer fore, in position on the Tugela River.

'It is impossible to predict what may happen. In considering the situation, to put it shortly, the weak point in White's position is that our men and horses must be enduring daily an ordeal which cannot improve their fighting efficiency. Though we are told provisions are in plenty, yet there is danger that ammunition, especially ammunition for his big guns, may run short."

BRITISH LOSSES .- The following table shows the list of the casualties to British arms to date by battalions:

	к.	w.	C
Gloucesters	37	<b>339</b>	359
Irish Fusiliers		73	387
King's Rifles	23	131	: 7
Artillery		51	87
Cavalry		9	
Leicestershires	3	40	13
Dublin Fusiliers	8	44	16
Manchesters	11	57	1.
Natal Mounted Rifles	1	<u>.,</u>	
Hussars	2	9	-160
Gordon Highlanders	24	71	
Mounted Infantry	• • • •		27
Natal forces		7	
Imperial Light Horse		38	
Natal Volunteers	$^{\rm s}$	50	39
Border Mounted Rifles	2	10	
Fifth Lancers	3	7	
Medical corps	1.	• • • • •	
Devonshines	9	38	
Natal Police	5	23	36
Tonth Mounted Bat	9	28	89

THE ENGLISH ARMY. - It has and each week draws to a close been officially stated that General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., will have under his command during the present war in the Transvaal no fewer than 70,-000 British troops. This says Pearson's Weekly, is probably the largest number of men ever placed at one time under the supreme control of one leader, viewing the fighting strength of the British army (Europeans) in the great wars of comparatively modern times.

At Waterloo the Duke of Wellington had just fewer than 24,000 British troops under his command, while Lord Ragian, in the Crimea, never had more at one time than 26,000 British fighting under him. In the Indian Mutiny Lord Clyde (then Sir Colin Campbell) had but 40,000 troops, with whose assistance and the help of that portion of the Indian army which remained faithful to its allegiance he was enabled to quell the most serious outbreak

of modern times. Going a little further back to the time of the great and prolonged Peninsula war, Wellington thought be was a fortunate man if he could direct an army corps of 30,000. Murlborough at Blenheim, led an army of 16,000 strong,

Lord Wolseley was expected, in the Egyptian war of 1885, to scatter the forces of the Mahdi, a very considerable force, consisting of over 50,000 Araks, and to assume the practical dictatorship of the Soudan, with a British force of only 30,000 men, while Lord "Bobs," as the here of Candahar is playfully called, that is to say, Lord Roberts, could rely on no more than 13,000 European troops to oppose the forces of the then turbulent Ameer of Afghanistan, in the Afghan wan of 1878. Sir Redvers Buller is, therefore, an exceedingly fortunate man in finding himself at the head of a fighting army. whose numbers exceed by 2,000 the total allied forces which Wellington commanded at Waterloo.

THE NATAL CARBINEERS .- Captain Shepstone, of the Natal Carbineers, finds it much more difficult to enter the South African Republic than did his father, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, who in 1877, with twenty-five mounted police and a train of twelve wagons drawn by 200 oxen, trekked from Newcastle to Pretoria, and after a two months' sojourn there proclaimed, in the name of Queen Victoria, the Transvaal British territory. How indignation on the part of ceeding finally swelled into rebellion at Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill is well known to everybody now.

The Natal Carbineers are the oldest volunteer cavalry corps in Natal. Hence it was not inappropriate that they should bear the brunt of the desultory fighting that took place west of Ladysmith, at Bester's Station and neighborhood, in the opening days of the campaign. This corps has twice been under fire, and lost several men on both occasions, in 1873 a patrol of thirty-seven Carbineers sent against a refractory native chief lost three men in a fight at the foot of the Drakensherg Mountains, In the Zulu war, at Isandhlwana in 1879, twenty-two of their number fell in er had an attack of the old trouble, action. Most of the members of the and I can therefore strongly testify organization are, like Col. Shepstone, in the Natal civil service.

A BOER WOMAN'S WIT .-- Poultlurtrates the quickness of wit and voluminousness of costume of the ladies of the Transvaal. Not long after the "Great Trok" the well known Boer leader, Wessels, one of whose grandsons is President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, went down to Colesberg with his wife to sell produce, travelling in the usual wagon drawn by sixteen oxen. Having sold their load, they bought gunpowder with the proceeds and starte i homeward. At this particular time, on account of native wars, the importation of gunpowder into the Free State had been forbidden by the British Government.

While the Wessels party were "outspanned—that is to say, had turned their cattle out to graze for the noonday meal—they noticed a party of Cape police riding up. With admirable presence of mind the wife took down from the wagon all the bags of gunpowder and piled them as close to the camp fire as possible without producing an explosion. Then the lady calmly seated herself on top of the gunpowder and spread her skirts. "From what I have seen of skirts in the Transvaul," says Mr. Bigelow, "I can readily believe that good Mrs. Wessels was able to conceal from view on this occasion gunpowder enough to blow up the castle of Heidelberg." Then she stirred the fire and welcomed the mounted police to the chops she was assidu-

ously stirring on her gridiron. The visitors, evidently under urgent-orders searched the big wagon thoroughly, satisfied themselves that this time at least no gunpowder was smuggled, and at last, balled, rade away over the veldt. The old lady whose resource was so successful was in the habit of saying to her sons: "You are free men; see to it that you remain free."

## WAR'S AWFUL COST.

**++++++++++++** 

in actions and deaths in the regular and volunteer armies beginning May 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899, contained in the annual report of the adjutant general of the army at-Washington, shows a grand total of

A recapitulation of the casualties | enlisted men were killed and 197 officers and 2,864 enlisted men were

wounded. The death list, numbering 6,619, was made up of 224 officers and 6,-395 enlisted men. Of this total but 38 officers and 458 enlisted mon were killed, the remainder of the deaths The casualty list alone aggregatos resulting from various causes, includ-3.454, of whom 35 officers and 458 ing the following:

Wounds, 10 officers and 192 onlist-Disease, 165 officers and 5,844 en-

listed men. Accident, 6 officers and 209 men. Drownings, 2 officers and 88 men. Suicide-Two officers and 52 men. Murders or homicide-Fifty-two enlisted men.

In the regular army the total casualties in actions and deaths amounted to 4,155, and in the volunteer establishment to 5,921. In the casualty list the regulars had 127 officers and 1,856 enlisted men killed and wounded, and the volunteers 105 officers and 1,366 enlisted men, killed and wounded.

In the regular army, between April 30th, 1898, and June 30th, 1899, 917 enlisted men were discharged by sentence of general court-martial and 2,946 enlisted men deserted. Three officers of the regular army who were killed also held commissions in the volunteer forces in which they included in the above recapitulation.

## A Trying Experience

A NOVA SCOTIA FARMER SUFFERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS,

Relief They Gave Him Was Through Injections of Morphine - Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Him to

Health and Activity.

Mr. Robert Wright, of Alton, Cochester Co. N. S., is now one of the hardiest farmers in this section. But Mr. Wright was not always blessed with perfect health; as a matter of fact for some fifteen years he was a martyr to what appeared to be an incurable trouble. In conversation lately with a News reporter, Mr. Wright said :- "I am indeed grateful that the trouble which bothered me for so many years is gone, and 1 am quite willing to give you the particulars for publication. It is a good many years since my trouble first began, slight at first, but later intensely severe pains in the back. Usually the pains attacked me when working or lifting, but often when not at work at all. With every attack the pains seemed to grow worse until finally I was confined to the house, and there for five long months was bed-ridden, and much of this time could not move without help. My wife required to stay with me constantly, and became nearly exhausted, During the time I was suffering

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

An ingenious apparatus for the prevention of railroad collisions been invented by Right Rev. Mgr. Angelo Fiorini, of the Mirror Capuchins, recently made bishop of Pontremoli. It is a simple contrivance. It consists of an automatic arrange-ment, moved by electricity, which warns the driver of the approach of any other train on the same line, and at the same time places him in communication with the station masters along the line, so that he can receive alarm signals, announcements of the interruption of traffic, etc. Mgr. Fiorini has patented his invention, which will shortly be adopted on all Italian railroads, and the proceeds of which he intends to devote to charitable purposes. Pope Leo is highly pleased with this invention, which may be the means of saving many lives, and in token of his satisfaction has addressed a Brief to Mgr. Fiorini, bestowing his Apostolic Blessing on the learned Prelate.-New York Freeman's Journal.

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Consulted Four Doctors, But the Only

From the News, Truro, N. S.

thus I was attended by four different doctors. Some of them pronounced my trouble lumbago, others sciatica, but they did not cure me, nor did they give me any relief, save by the injection of morphine. For years I suffered thus, sometimes confined to bed, at other times able to go about and work, but always suffering from the pain, until about three years ago when I received a new lease of life. and a freedom from the pains that had so long tortured me. It was at this time that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were brought to my attention and I got two boxes. The effect seemed marvellous and I got six boxes more, and before they were all used I was again a healthy man and free from pain. It is about three years since I was cured, and during that time to the sterling quality of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Since they did such good work for me I have recommended them to several people for various ailments and the pills have

always been successful.

### A BISHOP'S INVENTION.

From all over Canada come letters telling us of the great benefits derived from the use of The D. & L. Menthol Plasters in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

with a watching eye.

Toothache Gum. 10 cents

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7 ST. LAWRENCE STREET. Telephone 2001.

To buy a pair of our SAMPLE RUBBER or HEAVY SOLE BOOIS. We are clearing them out at Factory cost, having bought at a discount all the samples of the largest factors in Canada. Com: at once—if you want your choice—as they are gellin ; fast.

MEN'S Rubber or Heavy Sole Willow Calf Boots, in latest shapen and colors, regular,86 and \$5, for \$4.00.

for Men, Women and Children.

### 124 St. Lawrence Street,

Corner Laganchotiere. Phone Main 849.



Is often caused by Catarrh along the Eu tachian tube that leads from the hroat to the inner ear. It blocks the passage from the cardrum to the nerve

IT CAN BE CURED.

Dr. Sproule has cured cases of 14 years standing

Some Symptoms of Catarrhal Deafness. Have you rain behind the fars?
Do your ears itch and burn?
Is there a throbbing in the ears?
Are there buzzing noises?
Is there a ringing in the ears or head?
Are there crackling sounds heard?
Are there sounds like steam escaping?
When you blow your nose do your ears crack?
Is your hearing worse when you have a cold?

Mark this list cut it out and send it to the doctor. He will diagnose your case FREE and tell you what the treatment would cost. He will not take the case if hopeless. Address, Dr. SPROULE, 7 to 13 Donne st, Boston.

CAN HEAR AGAIN. Mr. Charles Higgs, after nine years of Catarrh-l deafness and annoying noises in the ear.

writes:

My friends are asking how it is that I can hear as well as any body now. I tell them it is all owing to Dr Sproule. You can print this if you like and I will answer any letters, for I can never be grate all enough to you and I want everybody to know what you can do. Your patient Charles Higgs, De oraine, Manitoba

& CO.

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Our White Wool Blankets are fine, soft and warm, all made to car 'special order"; the sizes are tight and the value the best that can be found. Sec our Blankats at \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per pair.

Fine English and Scotch White Wool Blankets, imported direct from the makers; never better value offered; prices from \$4.50 per pair.

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All of our Eiderdown Quilts are covered with the best English Satcen, filled with the best of Down, and ventilated; all the best English makes two special Enes at \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Fine and warm Wadded Comforters. A large assortment of Red Comforters, filled with the best Corded Cotton, all large sizes. See our Comforters at \$1.50 to \$2.00.

White Flannelette Blankets, Handsome Borders; full size, from 75c per

Country orders carefully filled,

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Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Nov. 18,, 1899

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Delicate Lace Curtains put the finishing touch on the well appointed home. A specially interesting gathering of Lace and Muslin Curtains Damask and Tapestry Portieres. exquisite Draperies, original Oriental Hanging which no ru'e in art can describe their we rd beauty-all these will be here for your approval on Monday.

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Damask Portieres, in a variety of Pretty Shades, 3 yards long. Special

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Scotch Carpet Squares in all sizes suitable for drawing rooms, dining rooms, hedrooms, libraries, nucreries, etc., made with fringed ends, splendid appearance, reliable and satisfactory wear, pretty patterns, reversible, equally effective on both sides. Special prices.

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We have prepared a large stock for your inspection, and we feel sure that we can offer you as good values as you can get in Ganada.

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