

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

On New Year's Day the Lord Mayor of Dublin entertained His Grace the Archbishop and a large number of guests, in the Oak room at the Mansion House, to a luncheon. At its close the Lord Mayor proposed the health of His Grace, in a brief speech during the course of which he said that on every school, hospital or charitable institution they could read evidence of the value of the assistance which His Grace had always given to those institutions. In those hospitals and schools they would always hear the Archbishop's name mentioned with veneration and respect, and justly so. He said, His Grace also fulfilled another high function, and as a Churchman, he had left his mark on the ecclesiastical edifices of this diocese, and particularly of the city of Dublin.

His Grace the Archbishop said in reply:

We are on the eve of a change that, without any exaggeration, may be described as a great constitutional change. Not merely in Dublin, but throughout Ireland, and experiment is about being made which, without any exaggeration may be described as a gigantic one. In this case, as in all cases where such experiments are about to be tried, where human affairs present the field within which they are to be worked out, the result for some little time may possibly be—and indeed can hardly but be—a certain amount of instability and uncertainty in the management of the affairs of the city, some want of definiteness of purpose, some uncertainty of aim. These things are inevitable. The art of government, whether in large things or in small, can be gained only by experience. And it is an art not to be mastered in a day or in a year. The utmost that we can hope for is that such drawbacks in the beginning may be as few as possible, and the less there is of such drawbacks in the working of the new system the higher the credit of our people will stand. For my part, my Lord Mayor, I do not doubt that, before a very long time has passed, our fellow citizens who are now to be called upon in such numbers to exercise for the first time the full rights of citizenship, in Dublin, will have settled down to a calm and orderly and well-considered exercise of the new rights of government that are about being placed in their hands. When that time has come men will look back with wonder upon that period of our municipal history through which we have now I may say, passed and through which the people of Ireland have passed; men will marvel that such a state of things could have lasted so long, that there were so many thousands of our fellow citizens who, in the theory of the institution, stood upon a footing of equality with all their fellow subjects of the crown, who were in the full enjoyment of the right to influence by their votes not only the public affairs of their country, but the larger and world-wide interests of the British Empire itself, whose exercise of that right at election after election had come to be looked upon as an ordinary matter of course, but who, nevertheless, were denied the right of exercising the smallest influence as voters upon all local municipal affairs of the city in which they live. Well, with the new state of things that is now coming into existence the old corporation, the old Municipal Council will, in one sense, pass away, but passes away only in the new order of things in a reconstituted form. I venture to think that the verdict of the citizens and the verdict of the public will be that—although, of course there may have been certain acts and certain incidents in its career in which all will not concur—I daresay indeed there is no member of the council itself who has not some time or other found himself in a minority, but taking the career of the now expiring council as a whole I believe that the verdict of our fellow citizens and of the public will be that the balance to the credit of that council is a very large and a very substantial one.

The first important step in the electoral struggle under the new Local Government Act, says the Munster News, has been taken by the nominations of candidates, and we have before us the names of the men who are prepared to do battle for the principles they, as would-be representatives may hold with regard to the proper administration of the trust which they ask the citizens to repose in them. The work in connection with the nominations was got through by the officials without any unnecessary bustle or confusion, and with little or no display of excitement on the part of the populace.

A glance at the full list of nominations which will be found in another column, will show that the labor interests in the city have been provided with candidates in abundance, and if

only a moiety of these be returned, that portion of the community will be very well cared for, indeed, in regard to its civic interests. No less than 35 labor candidates have been put forward, and out of those nominated it will be easy for the working classes to pick a number of the most energetic and best qualified as representatives. Not even the most extreme Laborite in the city, of course, imagines that the whole of the 35 workingmen's candidates will find municipal salvation. If we may offer a suggestion on the matter, we think that the efforts of the workers should be mainly concentrated on those wards where the probabilities of success for their men are greatest. The expenditure of money and time is a misdirected and fruitless effort to monopolize the entire municipal representation to the exclusion of all other classes and sections, will be a heavy tax on those who engage in the work, besides having the probable effect of alienating the sympathy and support which is now being accorded to the efforts of the workers to raise their status and increase their influence in social and civil affairs.

A brief report of the results of the elections will be found elsewhere in this issue which show that 24 of the nominees of the Labor Party were victorious.

BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

Prince Max of Saxony who renounced his chances to the throne to become a priest has fallen dangerously ill of typhoid fever at Dresden while visiting relatives.

Brother Aeneas Farren Tatian died on Thursday of last week, at the home of the Christian Brothers, No. 261 Jay street, Brooklyn. He was 69 years old, the oldest member of the Order in America.

Brother Tatian was born in County Donegal, Ireland. He came to this country in the early forties, and received his education in the parochial schools of New York.

When twenty-five years old he entered the training school of the Christian Brothers of Montreal.

In 1866 Brother Tatian went to New York, and was made principal of St. Gabriel's Grammar School, in East Thirty-sixth street. In 1877, he was appointed Director of St. James's Academy, in Brooklyn.

The report comes from Indianapolis, that Bishop Chatard, is stricken with paralysis and his recovery is regarded as uncertain. His brother Dr. Ferdinand Chatard, of Baltimore, has been called.

Bishop Chatard was born in Baltimore in 1834. He was graduated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., in 1853. He studied medicine and practised in Baltimore, but in 1857 determined to enter the clergy of the Catholic Church.

He attended the Urban College, at Rome. His efforts during the Vatican Council were recognized by Pope Pius IX., who presented to him a gold medal. In 1878, Dr. Chatard visited America to raise funds to sustain the American College and was successful. While he was in this country Bishop Maurice De St. Palais, Bishop of the diocese of Vincennes, now Indianapolis, died. When the Rev. Dr. Chatard returned to Rome he was appointed to succeed Bishop De St. Palais. The same year he was consecrated and began his residence in this city. Subsequently the See was changed from Vincennes to Indianapolis.

E. C. Simmons, ex-Mayor of Kenosha, has offered to build and present to Kenosha, Wis., a library building and to purchase 25,000 volumes for the new institution. He will also construct a park in which to place the library, which he will build as a memorial to his son, Gilbert M. Simmons. The gift will involve an outlay of over \$100,000. Is it not time for some of our Montreal millionaires to emulate this example shown by public spirited Americans?

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, is reported to have said last week that the Newfoundland French shore question will be amicably settled within six months or that there will be war. He also said that he firmly believed that a settlement will be arrived at, and that as a result there would be a tremendous boom for the colony.

Mrs. Tan Jioh Kim, late of Singapore, is buried in a \$20,000 coffin. It was decorated with silk, gold and precious stones, and was the most costly coffin ever constructed in the Straits Settlement.

Jacob Knight, executor of the estate of Sylvester Knight, sold Mr. Knight's seat on the New York Exchange to A. B. Graves yesterday for \$31,500, the highest price paid for a seat in a good many years. When Mr.

Knight died, on Nov. 13, 1896, seats were selling at about \$16,000. His executor decided to hold on to the seat for a while, and it cost since then in dues, gratuity fees and interest about \$3,000. The seat was originally bought for \$5,000 in June, 1875.

France has paid its last pension to Napoleons I's soldiers. In 1869 a law was passed granting \$50 a year to all non-commissioned officers and privates who had served ten years in the armies of the First Republic or of the First Empire and had received a wound. For the first year the payments amounted to \$600,000; last year the sum was \$50, and the last recipient is now dead at the age of 105 years.

His Grace Mgr. J. T. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, will preside at the imposing ceremony of the investiture of Monseigneur the Archbishop of Quebec with the pallium on Sunday, the 22nd instant, at the Basilica of Quebec.

The Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of the first National Bank of Belmont vs. First National Bank of Barnesville, applied the rule that a drawee bank is bound to know the signature of its depositor with the effect of denying the right of a bank which has paid a forged check to obtain repayment from the party to whom it paid the money.

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

The Tribune of Jan. 18th says: "The local societies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Chicago, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, will hold their annual dinners on the night of Feb. 3, and only one toast master will be required to preside over the five different gatherings. The five halls will be connected by long distance telephones, so as to make it possible for each society to participate in the other's enjoyment. Speeches from Governor Roosevelt of New York, Thomas A. Edison, and others will be heard in each of the halls. At each plate besides the glasses and knives and forks, will be placed a telephone receiver, and immediately after the punch has been served, the diners, by holding the instrument to their ears, will listen to after-dinner speeches hundreds of miles away.

It was the Northwestern, or Chicago Society of the Institute, which conceived the idea of connecting by long-distance telephone the five different societies, and of inviting to be present such men as Gov. Roosevelt, Mr. Edison, Mayor Quincy, of Boston, Gov. Wolcott, and others. The Northwestern Society's banquet place will be the central point and its president or vice-president will be the toast-master of the unique entertainment. At the President's elbow will be the transmitter, for the purpose of calling on and introducing the long distance speakers. Some of the long-distance speakers will not be present personally at any of the dinners, and the telephone people will arrange for the connection at whatever place the speaker happens to be when called upon for his speech.

PRISON REFORM.

In his message to the New York State Legislature, Gov. Roosevelt called attention to the state prisons, in so far as to remind his hearers that Auburn prison had been built in 1817, Sing Sing in 1825, and Clinton, though at a later date, yet upon the same general plan; and to say that "it would almost seem that the time had come when the cells of those institutions should be renovated and put in a more sanitary and healthful condition." Taking this as his text, a member of the Prison Association said:

"No one can look into this matter without being moved and convinced, and from time to time public officials and committees of the Legislature have, after investigation, spoken most admirably and urged most warmly, but before their recommendations could take effect other matters more vital to the legislature intervened, and first obscure and then efface the subject. So long ago as 1883 a committee of the Legislature examined and was moved to speak in this sympathetic and eloquent manner:

"During the last one hundred years criminal laws and penal institutions have undergone a great amelioration. The enlightened public sentiment today is shocked at laws and forms of punishment which a century since awakened no recoil in the people's mind. The time has come when even the criminal classes, or that portion of them who are confined in our prisons, are held to be human beings, entitled to consideration as such; and there is a rising and general demand that our penal institutions shall be administered in harmony with the benign, humanitarian spirit of an advancing civilization. The State seems not yet to have discovered the

fact that society is better protected against a criminal by transforming him into an honest law-abiding citizen, an industrious and useful member of the community, than it can be by confining him within prison walls, and justice is best satisfied, not by vindictive punishment but by inducing men to become just. Herein, as we believe, lies the true philosophy of all prison management. It should aim at the reformation of criminals, and subordinate to this all other considerations. The state has indicated its partial apprehension of this truth in the establishment of a reformatory prison in Elmira, but our state prisons are still conducted upon the old but unfortunately not obsolete, theory of retributive justice."

RANDOM PARAGRAPHS OF INTEREST.

Civic Economy.

(From the Galveston Daily News.) The retrenchment wave has struck Ennis. The council has passed a resolution reducing the Mayor's salary from \$25 a month to \$2.50 a month, Aldermen from \$7.50 to \$2.50, street overseer from \$50 to \$35. The office of Secretary was abolished and his duties are to be performed by the assessor and collector. The day policeman is taken off, and all pound fees will go hereafter to the city.

Students in Higher Educational Establishments.

Albany, Jan. 16.—The State Board of Regents has prepared statistics showing that in New York colleges, universities, professional technical and other special schools, 29,801 students were reported in 1898, as compared with 66,342 in New York secondary schools. The students in the higher educational institutions were classified as follows:

Colleges for men, 3,489; colleges for women, 2,705; colleges for men and women, 2,807; law, 2,218; medicine, 3,582; pharmacy, 635; dentistry, 438; eye and ear, 11; veterinary, 90; theology, 820; education, 1,237; music, 765; other special lines, 10,977. —New York Sun.

Small Pox in Rochester.

Rochester, Jan. 15.—Yesterday afternoon Dr. Goler, Health Officer, put the Hotel Imperial and its forty guests under quarantine and announced that no one could enter or leave the house for two weeks. Two cases of small-pox were located in the hotel and a number of additional cases were traced to the same source.

Child Choked by a Toy Balloon.

Leonora Bell, the eleven-year-old daughter of W. S. Bell, who keeps a butter and egg store at 1821 Second avenue, New York, was choked to death a few days ago by a toy rubber balloon. The girl, with a number of other children, was playing in front of her father's store at 5 o'clock. They all had toy balloons and were trying to see who could make a balloon swell up the most without bursting.

In order to do this successfully, it is necessary to make the rubber part of the balloon elastic, and the children have learned that the best way to do it is to put the balloon in the mouth and moisten the rubber.

In doing this the Bell girl partly swallowed the balloon. It stuck in her throat. She ran into her father's store and stammered out that she was choking. Her father tried to get the toy out with his finger, but could not. He then picked up the child in his arms and ran across the street to a drug store, where emetics were given to the child without effect. By the time a Presbyterian hospital ambulance arrived the girl was dead. —New York Sun.

Harbor Commissioners Visit to the States.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 16.—A party of Montreal officials, including Mayor Raymond Prefontaine, the members of the Board of Harbor Commissioners John Kennedy, the Harbor Engineer, and P. W. St. George the City Engineer, arrived here to-day and inspected this harbor and the Norfolk Navy Yard. They will next visit Newport News, Washington, and Buffalo, N. Y., for the purpose of ascertaining the best method of spending from three million to seven million dollars in the construction of wharves, terminal facilities, and elevators at Montreal.—Exchange.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The members of divisions 710 and 16, A.O.H., of Lynn, entertained the State president, the Hon. Edward J. Slattery, in Clapp's Hall, Lynn, on Tuesday. Mr. Slattery made a long address on Hibernian work. Mr. McGurdy of Worcester, state secretary of the Hibernian sick and accident associations also spoke.

A resolution protesting against the course of Justin McCarthy, Jr., in this country, was unanimously adopted. There were 600 present. At the close of the address a luncheon was given.

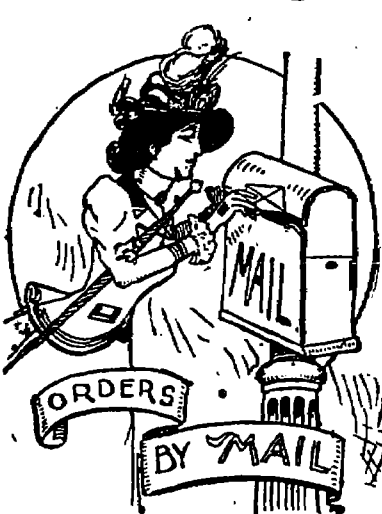
The **S. CARSLY CO., Limited.**

Notre Dame Street.

Montreal's Greatest Store.

Jan. 21, 1899.

January Cheap Sale.



Shopping by Mail.

Out-of-Town customers can shop very easily by mail if they only care to use the advantages of our mail order system. They get the benefit of the best buying experience and the best money's worth. No matter where you live you should know this store, most people are learning every day how simple and economical shopping by mail is.

If you can't come in person write for anything you want, a post card will bring you samples and information.

The Illustrated Winter Catalogue containing one hundred and seventy-six pages mailed free to any address in the world.

EXTENDING THE GREAT

Sale of Ladies' Whitewear.

The LADIES' WHITEWEAR SALE will be the chief attraction at the Big Store this week. The stocks have been increased—bigger and better than a week ago. The taste and neatness displayed in the make-up of these dainty garments is apparent; the serviceableness of the materials and the careful finishing are at once transparent. Rare and low prices on thoroughly good goods.

COREST COVERS.

Ladies' White Cambric Corset Covers, Sc. Ladies' White Cambric Corset Covers' trimmed embroidery, all sizes, sale price, 19c. Ladies' White Corset Covers, V-shaped front, embroidery trimmed, sale price 24c.

LADIES' CHEMISES.

Ladies' White Cambric Chemises, sale price, 114c. Ladies' White Cambric Chemises, trimmed frills, sale price, 21c. Ladies' White Lawn Chemises, neatly trimmed with fine embroidery, sale price 29c.

NIGHT DRESSES.

Ladies' White Cambric Night Dresses, sale price, 28c. Ladies' White Cambric Night Dresses, tucked yoke, square cut neck, neatly frilled, 52c. Ladies' White Cambric Night Dresses, yoke neck, trimmed with fine embroidery, sale price, 68c.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE

Our Dress Goods Bargains.

EVERY YARD BOUGHT MEANS MONEY SAVED.

COLORED.

105 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods, consisting of Broches, Tweed Effects, Silk Finish Materials and a variety of other stylish effects; splendid double width goods in beautiful combinations of colorings, the latest French weaves, really excellent materials that you'd gladly pay 35c a yard for a month ago, but they've got orders to go and go quickly at special sale price, 19c a yard.

BLACK.

250 Yards Black Dress Goods at prices that you'll hardly realize how the goods could be woven for the money. The Dress Goods chief secured them at a decided bargain price, hence this offer. The material is a black fancy figured weave in dainty designs and brilliant black dye fast. The regular value of these materials, is at least 40c a yard. We'll cut hundreds of yards to-morrow at special sale price, 28c per yard.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St.

184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

Colonial House, -:- Montreal.

Great January Sale.

The public interest in this Great Discount Sale continues unabated, and the public are advised to study the discounts as advertised in the daily papers, and also inspect the goods offered for sale.

Always bearing in mind that these large discounts are straight reductions from the regular marked price of the goods.

20 Percent Discount

On the Following BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Black Fancy Armure, Black Fancy Jacquard, Black Fancy Silk Wool Mikado, Black Silk and Wool Matelasse, Black Fancy Bayadere, Black Fancy Damasse, Black Fancy Matelasse, Black Silk and Wool Crepen, Black Fancy Mohair, Black Fancy Baroda, Black Fancy Canvas, Black Silk and Wool Grenadine, Remnants Black Dress Goods, from 1 to 6 yards.

SPECIAL.

1 line All Wool Black Serge, 46 in. wide, 80c.
1 line All Wool French Henrietta, 44 in. wide, 85c.

To be sold at 20 percent discount and 5 percent extra for cash.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

A special table of Men's Neckwear, consisting of Bows, Four-in-Hands, Puffs, Flowing Ends and S. rines, ranging in price from 20c to 75c, less 50 p.c.
Men's Silk and Wool Mufflers, less 20 percent.
All Odd Lines in Men's Linen Gloves, 1 to 38 1/2 cent.
Men's All-Wool Tunnel Shirts, in all sizes, less 25 percent.
Boys' Cambric Shirts, Cuffs attached, less 20 percent.
Men's Walking Sticks, in Congo, Arabian Vine and Bamboo, with sterling silver mounts ranging in prices from \$1.00 and upwards less 20 percent.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

Having reduced all the Fall and Winter Hats and Bonnets to a very low point we now purpose filling up the gaps with

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.

The quantity is limited and the prices quoted will form a decided inducement.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Butterick's Patterns and Publications. We have a limited number of The Metropolitan Fashion Book in stock, which will be sold at the low price of 10 cents during the January Sale. We cannot guarantee to fill orders but it will be first come, first served, as long as they last. Mailed 5c. extra.

MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION AS USUAL.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Good Times—Healthy People.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

During the six months ending Jan. 1st last in the county outside of the cities of Pittsburg, Allegheny and McKeesport, 1,201 deaths occurred and 2,874 births took place, a majority of 1,673 births over deaths.

The Limerick Election.

A despatch from Dublin says: Under the New Irish local Government Act, John Daly, the former political prisoner, and his supporters have captured 24 out of the 40 seats comprised in the new Limerick corporation, and is almost certain to be elected Mayor.