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NOTICE.

by given that at the
of the Legislature of
Quebec, Miss Johanne
Annie Watters, Miss
Helen Gillespie and
Webb, all of the City
Montreal, will pre
ing to be incorporated
and philanthropic
der the name of "St.
id."

December, 1908.

RANGER, ST.
AIN & GUERIN,
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Gaelic Notes.

The founding of Irish scholarships—or "Hibernian" scholarships—as they will be known officially—available at the Catholic University in Washington, is the first step of the kind taken by our people in this country. It is one of the most important and significant. It marks the return of the Gael to nation-building, to a settled intellectual policy, to thinking and planning and matching his mental gifts against all comers; for the dissemination of truth and the rescue of the race from the inferior position which adverse circumstances and a conspiracy now of slander and again of silence had made it appear to occupy. The race, of course, was not without fault, or blame for this condition. We do not mean to discount the real work for Ireland of any man or movement in saying that much of the struggle of recent years was simply a vehement protest against conditions, either organized or wild attempts to overthrow them. We were neither building or sowing seed, and though our numbers were increasing—we are speaking now of the whole race—we were losing ground, not merely because of the draining of the homeland, nor of the assimilating process to which he was subjected in other lands, but through the abandonment of intellectual methods, by which the mental force of the Gael became a negligible quality. Vehement protests and denunciations were not enough; nor were they efficacious for every Ancient Order of Hibernians or other Irish society man, and every vehement phrase in denunciation of England, there were ten times the number of persons with greatly more than ten times the audience, in school, pulpit, magazine, novel and history, for the most part sincerely and honestly, perhaps, paying tribute to England, the mother of parliamentary institutions, of trial by jury, of the just administration of equitable laws, of the security of life and property, of civilization, in itself, in fact, and what not. Besides this there was always the more or less organized movement to glorify England—beggotten of wonderful if unscrupulous patriotism—and the conspiracies of slander and of silence. Spasmodic protest and denunciation, no matter how vigorous, and sometimes exaggerated and untruthful, or at least inaccurate as to facts of history, by the few to small audiences will make little headway against a movement of such wide extent and mental force. The son of the member of the A.O.H. or other Irish body when he went to school or college, often found himself non-plussed by the diverging views and the different statements of the same fact. And also for his allegiance to his race if he found many things handed down to him which were not facts. The facts of our history are so formidable and eloquent in unadorned array, that it is as needless as it is injurious to make statements that are not true against England or in favor of Ireland.

But while our methods, if we could call them such, were crude, disjointed and often otherwise questionable, the dull-witted, stupid blockhead of a Saxon took care of the schools and such places, and was busy writing histories. We have several times during the course of many years, called attention to the fact that there was not in this broad land, with all our "twenty millions," an Irish educational institution, an Irish fellowship or scholarship, an Irish school of music, art, or anything else save, of course, the Gaelic societies and the Chair of Gaelic founded by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the new Catholic University. This condition, as we pointed out, was a scathing reflection upon the wealthy Irish, and besides a flat contradiction of our claims as to what we would not do in Ireland if only the British government would not hinder us.

The founding of the Gaelic Chair was of great moral assistance to the movement at home and it served to rehabilitate the Irish name amongst Continental scholars, to whom our neglect of our language appeared as undeniable evidence of national degeneracy and decay. But it cannot be said that the Chair was efficacious for any other purpose, and the reason is not far to seek. Its foundation was due to a few indomitable Gaels, and not to a spontaneous or popular demand. Consequently, as an unattended Chair could not continue to have a beneficial moral effect, and as the many were still indifferent, the foundation of these Hibernian scholarships was an absolute necessity. And as it too has emanated from the minds of a few Gaels and not from the demands of the many, the importance of the movement needs to be emphasized and the privileges of the scholarships widely advertised.

The rules governing the institution and awarding the scholarships appear to us from a cursory glance to be sensible and carefully thought out as far as they go. No doubt after the scheme goes into practical operation many definitions and additional rules will be found necessary. Same may question the wisdom of limiting applicants for scholarships to members or children of members of the Order and Auxiliary. The object of this provision appears to have been to oblige aspirants for the scholarships to join the Order if they were not already members. It certainly should be the privilege of the Order to share in the benefit of these scholarships, but at first glance it seems to us it would have been wise to have thrown them open to all comers. Many students who for one reason or another may not be members and whose fathers and mothers may not be members, or find it convenient or practicable to become so at the time might be those who

would use the scholarships to the greatest advantage of themselves and the movement, and the fact that such a limitation exists may operate to hamper the scheme at the outset. It would cost no more to open the competitions, and of their announcement would create a real and widespread interest in the Catholic schools at the beginning, the good result sought would at once be in a fair way of attainment. It would, of course be reasonable to impose the limitation in question after a stated time, when the scheme had got wide publicity and had already drawn general competition and shown good results. However, this is a detail upon which there may be intelligent differences of opinion and which in any event can be altered later if found necessary.

Some other provisions appear to require some explanatory notes, and it does not seem clear to us that due provision has been made for students in Catholic boarding colleges situated outside their home states. We assume it is intended that these shall compete in their home States and not in the State in which the college is situated.

Needless to say we welcome the scheme as a whole, and, as already intimated, we look upon it as one of the most important which has been devised in this country for bringing the Gael into his own again. Our esteemed contemporary, the "Irish" Times of Dublin, has developed some symptoms of late that are possibly alarming, but certainly amusing. It actually subscribed to the Irish Language Fund, from what reason or motives it would have been far from us to inquire, were it not that the times has assumed the "White man's burden" of benevolent interest in the new Dublin University, notwithstanding that it persists in calling the new institution the Roman Catholic University. As such the Times can have no possible interest in it except as a friendly, uninvited adviser. Well it has shown that interest by the expression of a fearful doubt of the wisdom of making Irish an essential subject of matriculation. It goes further and dolorously asserts as a fact that to so include Irish "would discourage in these keen and practical days hundreds of young Irish people from entering the new University of Dublin," and would place that institution "under an overwhelming disability in its competition with Trinity College and the other universities of the United Kingdom." As we have written at length recently on the obvious duty of the new university to make Irish obligatory and of the educational advantages it will reap therefrom over Trinity and the rest, we are not going to discuss the matter all over again with the Times, but in passing we might recall the expressed opinion of the Commissioners of Education that Irish was of educational advantage because the children took to it with enthusiasm, the correctness of which opinion is borne out by the fact that the intermediate schools which secure the most passes in Irish generally excel in all other studies as well. What we would like to know is why, if this be the solemn and fearful conviction of the Times, it sent a contribution to the Irish Language Fund? This is not merely seeming inconsistency, it is a grave and a grievous matter where not only the wisdom but the righteousness and rectitude of a prophet are involved. The sole purpose of the Language Fund is to promote the Irish language and everything conducive thereto. A subscription to that fund is a public and unequivocal act of agreement with and endorsement and encouragement of that object. Thus the pious Times deliberately gives assistance to the promotion of a study that in these "keen and practical days" will entail "an overwhelming disability" upon the votaries. As well might an American Prohibitionist not only patronize a saloon, but send in a voluntary contribution to a brewery. No explanation would avail to save this Prohibitionist from expulsion from his party.

Perhaps the garrison will expel the "Irish" Times from its ranks, and alas for the Times it can be convicted out of its own columns! The only retreat we see remaining is the plea that the published words of abjuration were in the way of atonement for the subscription, but atonement must be thorough, sincere, admitted and unequivocal. The Times might perhaps aver that it sent a tract with the subscription, but such a private act would not atone for a public scandal. Well, let the Times get out the best way it can, we shall not waste any more time trying to help it, and mayhap we secretly enjoy its dilemma.

ROSY CHEEKED BABIES.

Nothing in the world is such a comfort and a joy as a healthy, hearty, rosy-cheeked, happy baby. Babies and young children can be kept in perfect health by giving them an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets, which will keep the stomach and bowels in perfect order. And when sickness comes there is no other medicine will cure the minor ills of childhood as speedily and safely as Baby's Own Tablets. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous drug. Mrs. M. Romard, Eastern Harbor, N.S., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the various ills from which little ones suffer, and find them a marvellous medicine. Thanks to the Tablets my baby now always enjoys the best of health." Sold by all medicine dealers; or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Andrew Mack
at the Academy.

An old Montreal favorite, Andrew Mack, in a new play, will be the attraction at the Academy during the week of Jan. 18. This famous comedian and singer of Irish melodies will open a week's engagement on Monday. He will be seen for the first time in Montreal following his most successful tour of the entire civilized world where he was most royally received. His new play is entitled "Sergeant Devil M'Care," and is from the pen of Cecile De Milie. The star is surrounded by a



company of capable actors and actresses, and has a goodly array of new Irish songs which will, no doubt, meet with the favor of local theatregoers.

During his tour of Europe, Mr. Mack played and sang before the crowned heads and was accorded a reception the equal of which has never been given to any other actor. He appeared in "Arrah-Na-Pogue," "Tom Moore," and other great dramatic successes. He gave three plays in Australia for a year, and then visited the various cities of

Europe. During his stay in Australia, he was feted and dined repeatedly.

The character of Victor O'Brien, in which Mr. Mack will be seen next week, affords him plenty of opportunity to display his keen wit, and also to render a few of his old and many of his new Irish songs. Mr. Mack sings his songs in such a manner that a true Irishman listening to them is carried back to his boyhood days on the Old Sod, when he listened to his mother singing the old Irish songs. His new songs are of this calibre, and, no doubt, they will meet with the same outbursts of approval as the older ones have. Among the new songs is a beautiful Irish waltz number entitled "Some-

Irish Actor at
Theatre Francais.

The Irish actor, Barney Gilmore, of Div. 21, A.O.H., Chicago, Ill., is being announced for appearance at the Theatre Francais the week beginning Monday, January 18, in a revival of his former great success, "Kidnapped in New York."

The story of this play, as the title indicates, deals with the kidnapping of a little girl and her subsequent recovery, being presented as a comedy drama, in which Mr. Gilmore as an Irish newspaper man appears to



BARNEY GILMORE.

great advantage for the display of his talent as a light Irish comedian. In the supporting company, a number of vaudeville performers are included in addition to the regular dramatic artists. Their specialties presented at intervals during the action of the play, are a pleasing feature, and Mr. Gilmore will be heard in his latest songs, "Taking the Picture of Baby," "Irish Blue Eyes," "Take Me Back to Ireland," and "Ireland, I Bid You The Top o' The Morning."

The great fur show rooms of Chas. Desjardins & Co's. establishment are the most popular in all America. Have you visited them? 485 St. Catherine street east, corner of St. Timothy.

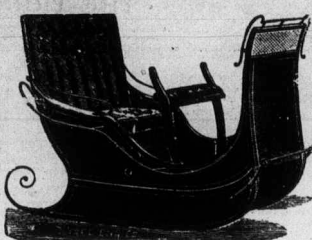
Father Drummond
Goes to Guelph, Ont.

(Winnipeg Free Press.) Educational work in western Canada has suffered a distinct loss through the removal to the east of Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., D.D., who has been closely identified with St. Boniface college the development of the provincial university, and the extension of the Catholic Church almost continuously for twenty-three years.

Father Drummond will assume charge of the parish of the Church of Our Lady at Guelph, Ont., one of the largest and finest edifices in Canada, to which he has been transferred by the Society of Jesus. He will be succeeded as parish priest of St. Ignatius, Fort Rouge, which he organized about nine months ago, and which is already beginning to flourish, by Rev. Father Coffee, S. J., of Guelph.

Rev. Father Drummond first came to the west in 1885, when he was appointed to the head of St. Boniface College. Shortly afterwards he was appointed a member of the university council, and continued to act as such and to fill various chairs in his own college until 1890, when he was transferred to Montreal by the Jesuit Society to become rector of St. Mary's College and of the Church of the Gesù. During this five year period Dr. Drummond found time, in addition to fulfilling his heavy educational duties with success, to do much literary and platform work, and issued several volumes, among which were "True and False Ideas of Education." Failing health necessitated his return to the west, and since that time he has been closely associated with St. Boniface College and with journalism, and also with the university council, of which he has always been one of the most active and valued members.

Father Drummond is in his sixty-first year, having been born on Oct. 19, 1848, at Montreal. His father was Hon. L. T. Drummond, judge of the Court of Appeal, and one of the leading jurists of Lower Canada. His mother was a daughter of Hon. P. D. DeBartzke, one of the old French aristocracy, so distinguished for its native graces. It may be presumed, therefore, that Dr. Drummond inherited his talents and his urbanity, but these gifts have been developed by an extraordinary course of broad education for the position which he has fulfilled in western Canada so long.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Town of Maisonneuve will apply at the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to amend its charter and obtain the following powers: To change the name of The Town of Maisonneuve, to that of "The City of Maisonneuve"; power for the town to take away the snow from the sidewalks and to levy the cost of it by repatriation; enactments relating to the construction of permanent sidewalks and concerning the vote of electors who are proprietors; to amend section 47 of 61st Victoria, ch. 57, to reduce the borrowing power of the town to 20 per cent. of the valuation of assessable properties, and for other ends; enactments to borrow on municipal debentures by by-law of the Council, to execute works of a permanent character up to 20 per cent. of the assessable immovables and also to consolidate by by-law of the Council, the floating debt of the Town; to ratify the by-laws to borrow money issued by the Council; power to acquire the land for a park and a post office; enactments concerning the valuation of properties, the valuation roll and the perception roll of general and special taxes and their collection; to ratify other resolutions, contracts and by-laws made since 1907; to abrogate section 29 of 61st Victoria, ch. 57; to amend section 48 of 61st Victoria, ch. 57; enactments concerning the Recorder's Court and the powers of the Recorder; power for the Town to annex outside municipalities and procedure to that end; enactments concerning the general election of the Councilors every two years, and concerning the administration and the general welfare of the Town; to organize a Board of Control.

Montreal, L. J. S. MORIN,
Attorney for the Town of Maisonneuve.

NOTICE.

The Institutes and the Curator named to the substitution created by an act of donation of the late Maurice Gougeon to his children do hereby give notice that they will present to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, a Bill to ratify and render final between the Institutes and the substitutes a certain division of the said substitution, and to authorize each and every of the Institutes to sell by lot and by mutual consent, his or her interest in a certain property known as number one hundred and seventy-five (No. 175) of the civil plan of the parish of Montreal, already substituted by the deed above mentioned, without the necessary formalities required for the sale of substituted property and also for other purposes.

Montreal, December 21st, 1908.

BEAUDIN, LORANGER, ST.
GERMAIN & GUERIN,
Attorneys for the Institutes and the Curator to the Substitution of the late Maurice Gougeon.

Application to the Legislature.

Public notice is hereby given that the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the consolidation and revision of the law creating it, which is contained in section two, chapter four, of the revised statutes of the Province of Quebec, entitled "Physicians and Surgeons," and moreover for the purpose of changing this law, notably in that which concerns the creation of a medical board of examiners for the obtaining of the provincial license of medicine, the creation of various commissions with authorization by the Board of Governors to delegate their powers to these commissions, the repression of the illegal practice of medicine, the internal direction of its administration, the prolongation of the term of office of the governors, the annual contribution of the members of the College, the admission to the study of medicine, the privilege of more extended powers to the registrar, and in general for all purposes concerning the good working of the College.

BEAUDIN, LORANGER, ST.
GERMAIN & GUERIN,
Attorneys for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec.
Montreal, 7th of December, 1908.



Province of Quebec, District of Joliette, No. 4402. In the Superior Court. The Rawdon Lumber Co., Ltd., in Liquidation, and Geo. H. Thibault, Liquidator, petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a judgment of the Superior Court of the District of Joliette, rendered in this case on December 31st, 1908, the said liquidator was authorized to sell the following real estate and timber rights, to wit:

(a) A certain parcel of land situate and lying in the parish of St. Patrick de Rawdon, in the County of Montcalm, containing about ninety acres of land, in superficies, more or less, without guarantee as to the precise measurement, the more or less to be accepted as the profit or loss of the purchaser, of irregular shape, bounded on the north-east in part by the fabrique or glebe land and in part by the lands of Placide Magnan, on the north-west by the front road of the seventh range of the township of Rawdon, on the south-west in part by the River Ouareau, and in part by the said fabrique or glebe land, on the south-east by the road leading to the village; the said parcel of land containing a house, barn, saw-mill and other buildings, is now known as being a part of the lots numbers sixteen (16) and sixteen c (16c), the whole of lot number fifteen b (15b) and part of lot number fifteen c (15c) of the sixth range of the township of Rawdon, according to the official plan and book of reference of the cadastre of part of the said township of Rawdon.

(b) On a certain parcel of land situate and lying at the same place, containing about an acre and a half of land in superficies, more or less, touching at one end the said River Ouareau, to wit on the north-east, on the north-west side by the government road, on the south-west and south-east by Morin & Rheume, the said parcel of land is now known as being a part of lot number fifteen a (15a) of the said sixth range of the township of Rawdon, according to the said official plan and book of reference.

(c) In addition to the above and jointly with them will be sold all rights and privileges which the company has and may have in the water powers of the River Ouareau opposite the lots above described and sold. Will also be sold in connection with the above described land and water powers all the accessories, machines and instruments attached to the said buildings, with, moreover, the works on the dam for the saw-mills and the boom in the river, and all that is at the present time contained on the said lands and water powers.

(d) In addition the timber rights established by a deed in writing dated September 18th, 1906, by which a certain H. Smith, farmer, of St. Patrick de Rawdon, bound himself to deliver all the timber on the following lots: (e) In the township of Rawdon, lot No. 11 in the 10th range, 14 and 15 in the 11th range; 12 and 13 in the 11th range; H. Smith, the said company having paid one hundred dollars (\$100) on the 18th September, and one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00) on the 25th of September, 1906; one hundred dollars (\$100.00) during the year 1907 and one hundred dollars (\$100.00) during the year 1908, making altogether a sum of four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450.00) on account of a sum of seven hundred dollars (\$700.00), the amount fixed by the said contract, besides a sum of five dollars and fifty cents a foot.

(f) The timber right established by a deed in writing dated October 11th, 1906, by which a certain Camille Rivet bound himself to deliver all the timber on lot No. 54 of the 4th range, of the parish of St. Theodore de Chertsey, to be delivered according to the terms of said deed, at the price of \$5 a thousand feet.

(g) The rights in a certain parcel of land situate in the tenth range of Rawdon, containing about a hundred acres, more or less, and known as No. 18a, as established by a deed in writing passed between Thomas Smith, of the parish of St. Alphonse, district of Joliette, and the said company.

The said properties and timber rights in the above described will be offered at public auction and adjudged to the last and highest bidder, on the eighteenth day of January, 1909, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the liquidator, room 74, No. 112 St. James Street, in the city of Montreal, subject to all charges, hypothecs, privileges, claims, according to the clauses and conditions contained in the book of charges deposited in the said office of the liquidator.

Joliette, January 4th, 1909.

GEORGE H. THIBAUT,
Liquidator.

Room 79, 112 St. James street, Montreal.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court. No. 1582. Dame Betsey Sidler, of the City of Montreal, said district, wife common as to property of Mayer Lithner, furrier, of the same place, and duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, has instituted a suit against her husband for separation from bed and board.
Montreal, 14 Dec., 1908.
JEAN CHARBONNEAU,
Attorney for Plaintiff.