

ION OF OUR OF PITY. assist and pro- Homeless Boys Ohio. Maternal tents year. The edicts are very application, each grants a Can- heads with 500 also induc- e Boys' Home, street, Cincin-

Our Boys and Girls.

WHAT ST. JOSEPH DID.— Some years ago a young girl well-known to the writer of this article, was out of employment. She was destitute of means of support and needed to find work in order to obtain food and shelter.

She had friends who were willing to keep her until she secured a position; but she knew they could ill afford the burden of her support. She was forced to accept their hospitali- ty for a time and in every way possible she aided in the work of the household.

She began the devotion of the "Thirty Days' Prayer" to St. Joseph. Each day she visited the church nearby, and kneeling before our Lord in the Tabernacle, begged St. Joseph to obtain for our Lord some employment whereby she might earn her living.

Day after day went by and no work. Her faith never faltered. When she was not doing something for her good friends, she prepared her clothes as if to leave them soon, and frequently would mention things that would need attention when she was gone.

The thirtieth day arrived and no position. She received Holy Communion the morning of the thirtieth day and again the morning of the thirty-first. During the forenoon of the thirty-first, a gentleman came to the house and offered her a position much better than any she had hoped to obtain.

THE JEWS' TEST.— We were down in the Ghetto of the old river- city, I and the humble Jew glazier, Nathan Abrahamson. I always thought of the Apostles when I looked at Nathan's gentle Semitic face, with his long curling beard, its clear olive tints and its gleaming, dark, soft eyes, full of indescribable pathos—the "sufferance" that was "the badge of all his race."

NO. 3.— Meets first Wednesday of No. 1863 Notre St. McGill Officers: President; T. Mc- Donnell; Secy., J. Devine; Treas., J. F. Quins; St. Catharines, financial ad- viser; J. Whitty; M. Casey.

NO. 4.— Meets first Wednesday of No. 1635 Ontario St. Financial ad- viser; J. Whitty; M. Casey.

NO. 5.— Meets first Wednesday of No. 1635 Ontario St. Financial ad- viser; J. Whitty; M. Casey.

NO. 6.— Meets first Wednesday of No. 1635 Ontario St. Financial ad- viser; J. Whitty; M. Casey.

NO. 7.— Meets first Wednesday of No. 1635 Ontario St. Financial ad- viser; J. Whitty; M. Casey.

NO. 8.— Meets first Wednesday of No. 1635 Ontario St. Financial ad- viser; J. Whitty; M. Casey.

NO. 9.— Meets first Wednesday of No. 1635 Ontario St. Financial ad- viser; J. Whitty; M. Casey.

NO. 10.— Meets first Wednesday of No. 1635 Ontario St. Financial ad- viser; J. Whitty; M. Casey.

NO. 11.— Meets first Wednesday of No. 1635 Ontario St. Financial ad- viser; J. Whitty; M. Casey.

NO. 12.— Meets first Wednesday of No. 1635 Ontario St. Financial ad- viser; J. Whitty; M. Casey.

stance, we find in de Montcalm's Journal, p. 494 of the first volume of the history of New York, that de La Paire (Power) is the officer sent by Montcalm to revise the articles of capitulation of Fort Oswego.

What else prompted de Montcalm but de la Paire's knowledge of Eng- lish, and the natural desire on de Montcalm's part to gratify his Irish soldiers by allowing an Irish officer to receive the sword of the com- manders of Shirley's and Pepperel's regiments, twice beaten by the brigade? Again, when the capitulation of Montreal was about to take place, the 6th article submitted by de Vaudreuil (Smith's history, vol. I, p. 363) ran thus:

"The subjects of His Britannic Ma- jesty, soldiers, militia or sea- men, who shall have deserted or left the service of their sovereign, or carried arms in North America, shall be pardoned."

That article was refused by Gen- eral Amherst. Smith informs us that de Vaudreuil sent de Bodgenville, and Captain de Lac, of the Queen's Regiment, to General Amherst, three several times but without success to obtain a mo- dification of the articles on this direction, was made by de Lewis who sent de la Paire, with a letter to Amherst, but all to no purpose.

De Lewis was so enraged at this says Garneau, that he was deterred from making any further orders only from withdrawing to St. Hel- len's Island, and there defending himself to the last extremity with the remnant of the French troops.

What other portion of the French army, says the historian, was thus threatened with summary ven- geance for high treason, could have been interested in that article? Who but Colonel Power, Captain Lake, and their Irish com- panions, and reason to fear the consequences?

The incident, too, of de Vaudreuil and de Lewis having been required by Haldimand to affirm on their hon- ors, that the colors of the French regiments had been destroyed when they came here, and this as a reason for not returning them—makes it probable that the troops who did not give up their colors must have been actuated by some such motive as the fear of discovery.

Garneau, in his history, says that only 2,500 men, women and children embarked for France; he is mistaken; those who left the colony then num- bered 1,740 only. Garneau adds— "The traitors had been sent off at once the cruel avengers of the war the paucity of embarkations sent from France, and the great nu- merical superiority of the victors."

With all due respect for Mr. Gar- neau's opinion, it proves nothing of the sort. All who were willing to go were sent in English not French, vessels, and de Lewis in a despatch to the French minister, gives the true reason of the number being so few.

THE STORY OF EARLY IRISH SETTLERS IN CANADA. (Continued from Page Six.)

quently with mention by de Mon- calm to the king, of the great brave- ry and eminent services of such of- ficers as de la Paire (Power), d'Herte (Hart), de Barotte (Bar- rett), de Lac (Lake), de Coni (Cooney), de Hughes (Hughes), de Flou (Flood), de D'Allet, (Daley), all names to be found in the list of officers of the brigade as given by McGeoghegan and O'Connor.

Thus, also, at pages 401 and 406, of the X. volume of the Documents relating to the History of New York, we find Mr. de Kierec (an O'Cleary) writing to the minister that he has news from Mr. de Macarti (evidently another McCarthy) commanding the French troops, in the Illinois country; and further on, at page 410 of the same volume, we have the com- mandant of Fort Duquesne, writing to this last McCarthy, relating that the English had cut off his supplies from Canada, and asking McCarthy to send him some provisions, which McCarthy immediately despatches to him from his own very scanty store.

This McCarthy, whose name all through the other French despatches is spelled as the Macarti, is at length styled by his genuine Irish name of MacCarthy, in a despatch, p. 1081 of the same volume, from de Vau- dreuil, at Montreal, shortly before the capitulation of Montreal. In that despatch de Vaudreuil informs the King that MacCarthy, commandant of Illinois, still holds out in the fort de Chartres. And MacCarthy did hold out for a year after the capitu- lation of Montreal, and only sur- rendered the fortress on an express order from the French King, and in this connection, I have much pleas- ure in informing French-Canadian historians, who, for one reason or another, have ignored the services of the brigade, that the last defend- er of the French strongholds in An- erica was defended by Irish arms, and that the last cannon discharged for French honor on this continent was fired by that Irishman, MacCar- thy.

Besides all that, there are many incidents in the history of those days that are obscure by themselves, and that can be explained on the supposition only of the presence of the brigade in Canada. For in-

under Colonel Williams, sent out by General Johnson, to ambuscade Dieskau. At the first dash Williams' force were utterly routed, and fled in confusion, towards the entrenched camp, where General William John- son was stationed with the main body 2,000 strong. The brave but rash Dieskau, without artillery of any kind, resolved at once to storm the entrenched works; and, putting himself at the head of his 320 Gren- adiers, he gave the order to assault the place; the Canadians and In- dians did not second him. Nothing daunted, Dieskau rushed up against his foe, and was met by a perfect hail of musketry and grape. An Eng- lish deserter, whose name is not dis- cribed that assault by saying in a letter to a friend: "The attack was boldly made and bravely sus- tained us." Three times those Gren- adiers dashed at the works, moved down each time by 20 pieces of can- non and by the fire of 3,000 mus- kets, until Dieskau, stricken down by the perfect hurricane of fire, was surrounded by a handful of 150 of his Grenadiers, reluctantly gave orders to the Chevalier de Montreuil to retreat with the survivors. Ac- customed as the English hitherto had been to the cowardly system of fighting the war by dodging be- hind trees to secure their precious persons, they were so dazzled and intimidated by the unusual bravery of those soldiers with the green fac- ings that General Johnson did not expect for months, and his Grenadiers, as they slowly retired, beasing away their wounds.

And those 3,000 troops of General Johnson's became so demoralized that the General did not dare to move forward for months, and his troops were eventually disbanded and replaced by another corps. That heroic little band, bearing 3,000 men entrenched within a fort- ress, you may say, and braving for months the destructive fire, and disabling of the enemy three times their own number, equal, if they do not surpass, Leonidas and his 300 Spartans at Thermopylae.

That battle of Lake George, a de- feat though it was, military pur- sance had all the consequences of a victory for the French; for it re- tarded for one year the threatened invasion of Canada.

Well did the brigade, afterwards, and under a more prudent Captain, Simeon, that feat, on the 9th August 1757, when they were recog- nized by the French deserter de Hut- tenac; they numbered only 1,350, and with the assistance of 1,200 Canadians, and 250 Indians, they performed the feat, deemed impos- sible at the time, of wading through the quaking morass, half a mile in length where they sank to the waist at every step, and dragging their ar- tillery after them, and finally, to the great astonishment of the English, planting their siege train on the weakest side, within 200 yards of the works; and on the 14th August, 1756, after a three day's siege, they captured 5 English regiments, Shirley's, and Pepperel's regiments, the two little regiments having once already gone down be- fore their headlong charge at Fon- tenoy; they captured at the same time a very large quantity of mili- tary stores and a very respectable quantity of war material, which he conveyed to the Minister, exclaim- ing:

"Never before did 3,000 men, with a scanty artillery, besiege and capture 1,800, there being 2,000 other English in the camp, the party at- tacked having all a superior fleet on Lake Ontario."

On the 14th August, 1757, the brigade assisted by a small number of French-Canadians and Indians, re- duced Fort William Henry and cap- tured 2,400 prisoners, with an im- mense quantity of war material, while de Lewis, at the head of the Cana- dians, held at bay a superior force that had been sent under Webb to raise the siege.

But the crowning glory of the brigade was on the memorable day of Ticonderoga or Carillon, as the French arc wont to call it. On that day, 8th July, 1758, three thousand men of the brigade assisted by 450 French-Canadians, utterly defeated 15,000 of the very best troops in the British regular army; that occasion they withstood for six success- ive hours the headlong fury of five times their own number, repelling seven successive charges of the entire body of the enemy, and killing or wounding 3,000 of the enemy, with a loss to themselves of 30 officers and 340 men only. It was at this battle that the Irish officers, whose names I mentioned to you, received their wounds; their names are taken from the official returns sent after the battle by de Montcalm to the French Minister and to Governor de Vaudreuil. The names of such brave men deserve to be embalmed in Irish hearts; and I therefore take the li- berty of repeating them; they are McCarthy, Fitzpatrick, Douglass, Carolan, O'Moran, Forsyth, O'Hearn and O'Donohue. The other officers killed and wounded on the French side bear French names; but this does not weaken the evidence I have adduced of the regiments themselves, in those days, for Irishmen to assume their original name, the better to hide their origin in case of capture by the English; just as Johnson, who had been outlawed for a year, he had taken in favor of the Pre- tender, in 1745 assumed the name of the Chevalier de Montreuil; the honor, too, of commanding such brave troops was largely sought after by Frenchmen, de Montcalm, in his de- spatches, frequently awards the highest praise to officers bearing Irish names; and he tells the French Minister that the great victory of Ticonderoga or Carillon, was entirely due to the incredible bravery dis- played by both officers and men; and singularly enough it is that com- missary Dorell, who had suggested their employment, and as if to jus- tify the Minister's foresight, that de Montcalm, in a touching letter writ- ten on the battlefield, the night af- ter the battle, addresses this glow- ing testimony to the mettle of the

brigade. "The army, the too small 'army of the King,' wrote de Mont- calm to Dorell, 'has just beaten 'his enemies. What a day, for the 'honor of France! Had I had two 'hundred savages to serve for the 'van of a thousand chosen troops 'led by de Lewis, not many of the 'fleeing enemy would have escaped. 'Ah! such troops as ours, my dear 'Dorell, I never saw their match!'" The following year's campaign saw the most gigantic preparations made to subdue this colony. British arms outnumbering the whole popula- tion of men, women and children in Canada at the time, were set in motion to assault it on all sides: the chances were all against de Mont- calm; with a force inferior in num- bers, and composed of inferior col- onial troops, and without awaiting the arrival of de Bougainville and de Levis, de Montcalm rashly at- tacked the British on the Plains of Abraham, and lost the battle, and his life, and yet no one can venture the assertion that the result of that battle would have been the same, if de Montcalm had but await- ed the arrival of de Levis and de Bougainville, with their trained Irish soldiers; for when again, on the 25th April, 1760, on the heights of Sillery and Ste Foye, the brigade met the British in the shock of bat- tle, an expiring ray of glory was not in Irish valor, and at that time it was not the French who ran.

In conclusion, we all must feel some pride in knowing that our race has filled so large a space in the brightest pages of Canadian history; it is also time that those who have made to feel that Irishmen cannot be considered aliens, or ostracized as such, on a soil made famous by their deeds, and hallowed by their blood. The reader sat down amid much applause.

A LAME BACK CAUSES MR. C. H. WILCOX YEARS OF GREAT SUFFERING. Injured His Spine While Lifting, and the Doctors Told Him He Would Never Fully Recover—But He is Once More Free From The Trouble. From the Brockville Recorder.

In the western section of Leeds county there is no man better known than Mr. Chas. H. Wilcox. He has resided in the vicinity of McIn- tosh Mills for years, and during much of the time has conducted a very successful saw-milling business. All of Mr. Wilcox's neighbors know that he was a great sufferer for years from a lame back, and most of them know that this affliction has now happily passed away. Mr. Wil- cox says he owes this happy release from pain to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and those who know him will not for an instant question the sin- cerity of his statement. He gives the story of his suffering and subsequent recovery in the following statement: "One day while working in the mill, and engaged in lifting lumber I had the misfortune to severely wrench my back. I was so badly injured that I had to be carried home, and for six months I was practically un- able to move, and suffered great tor- ture. The doctor told me that I had injured my spine and that I would never fully recover from its effects. At last I was able to go about again, but was far from being able to do my usual work. For years I suffered almost continually from pains in the back, and was unable to lift any heavy weight. At times the pain was so bad that I was often confined to the house for days at a time. During this time I was treated by four different doctors, but my treatment did not seem to do me any good. They told me that owing to the injury to my spine my back would always be weak. Seeing that the doctors were unable to help me, and having read of the success result- ing from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I decided to give them a trial, and procured a supply. Very soon I could see that they were relieving me a little and this encour- aged me to continue their use. In- deed, I took about ten boxes, and when they were finished my back was as strong as ever. The pains that had racked my body for so many years had entirely disappear- ed, my back felt as strong as before the injury. It is now two years since I discontinued the use of the pills and in all that time I have not had an ache or pain, so that I may safely say that my cure is perman- ent. I would advise all similar suf- ferers to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for knowing what they have done for me, I am confident that they cannot be less successful in other cases."

These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or may be had by mail at 50c cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not take any substitute or any other remedy alleged to be "just as good."

ROOFERS ASPHALTERS Luxfer Prisms and Expanded Metal Work, Hot Blast Heating, etc. GEO. W. REID & CO., 783-785 Craig Street.

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Use of BRODIE'S SELF-RULING FLOUR who pre- serves the empty bags and re- turns them to us will receive the following premiums: For 12 six pound bags a beautiful colored tin of 12 tins, 12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 six pound bags a large picture in fine gilt frame 18 inches x 24 inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag. BRODIE & HANVIE, 10 & 12 Henry St., Montreal.

BOTTLED TEAR CURE.—A physician who has recently returned from Persia says that the natives still believe that human tears are a remedy for certain chronic diseases. At every funeral the bottling of mourners' tears is one of the chief features of the ceremony. Each of the mourners is presented with a sponge with which to mop his face, and eyes, and after the burial these sponges are presented to an official who squeezes the tears into bottles, which he keeps.

Business Cards.

M. SHARKEY, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent 1340 and 1723 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all business. Telephone Main 771.

TELEPHONE 3833.

THOMAS O'CONNELL

Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils.

137 McCORD Street, cor. Ottawa

PRACTICAL PLUMBER.

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER.

RUTLAND LINING FITS ANY STOVE, CHIMNEY.

Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

OFFICE: 143 ST. JAMES ST. TEL., MAIN 644. RESIDENCE: TELEPHONE, EAST 445.

JOHN P. O'LEARY,

(Late Building Inspector C.P.R.)

Contractor and Builder,

RESIDENCE: 3 Prince Arthur St., MONTREAL.

Estimates given and Valuations Made

CONROY BROS.,

228 Centre Street.

Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters

ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, etc.

Tel. Main 3552. Night and Day Service

ESTABLISHED 1864.

G. O'BRIEN,

House, Sign and Decorative Painter

PLAIN and DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER.

Whitewashing and Tinting. Orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence 145, Office 147, Dorechester street, east of Bleury street, Montreal.

Bell Telephone, Main, 1405.

GARROLL BROS.,

Registered Practical Sanitarians,

Plumbers, Steam Fitters,

Metal and Slate Roofers,

795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine Street

Drainage and Ventilation a specialty.

CHARGES MODERATE. Telephone 1834

DANIEL FURLONG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON and PORK,

54 Prince Arthur Street.

Special rates for Charitable Institutions.

TELEPHONE, EAST 47.

TEL. MAIN 3000.

T. F. TRIHEY,

REAL ESTATE.

Money to lend on City Property and Improved

INSURANCE. FARMS. VALUATIONS.

Room 33, Imperial Building,

107 ST. JAMES STREET.

LAWRENCE RILEY,

PLASTERER.

Successor to John Riley. Established 1860.

Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of

all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates furnished. Postal orders attended to. 15 Fair St., Montreal, Charles.

Professional Cards.

J. A. KARCH,

Architect.

MEMBER P.Q.A.A.

No. 3, Place d'Armes Hill.

Bell Telephone No., Main 3376.

FRANK J. CURRAN, B.A., B.C.I.

ADVOCATE,

SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS,

1808, James Street,

MONTREAL.

CHURCH BELLS.

CHURCH BELLS

Chimes and Peals,

and Superior Organ and Pipe. Get our price.

McHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Baltimore, Md.

MENBELY BELL COMPANY

TROY, N.Y., and

177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK City.

Manufacture Superior Church Bells

CHURCH BELLS, PEALS and CHIMES.

OF LAKES SUPERIOR IRON COPPER AND

EAST INDIA TIN ONLY.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY,

715 & 717 W. VAUQUEUR CO., Cincinnati, O.