

THE STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Apart from the information of Lord Roberts' arrival, with Lord Kitchener, at the front in South Africa, and the uncertain movements of General Buller, the news from the scene of war comes very slowly; and what does come is not always substantiated. In fact the world seems to be afforded but very uncertain ideas regarding the fluctuations of the great struggle going on in the Transvaal and Natal.

Whilst others might be described as handsome. All were big, strapping fellows, but there was no uniformity about their dress. Nearly all of them were dressed in civilian clothes, and at first sight they would be taken for what they were a lot of farmers.

KITCHENER THE REAL COMMANDER.—For what it is worth we give the New York Herald's statement concerning the command in South Africa. The Herald says: "It now leaks out that Lord Kitchener is really chief in South Africa, at the head of the British troops, and Lord Roberts is a figurehead."

"It happened thus. The National Defence Committee met and decided that Lord Kitchener was the man for the place. He was Lord Salisbury's nomination. The Premier had made a study of Lord Kitchener on the occasion of the Sirdar's visit to Hatfield, but endless difficulties were in the way."

"Two months ago I told you the rumor that Lord Kitchener would go out, and the Herald was absolutely the first paper to forecast the possibility, which has now become a fact. The matter was then under discussion, but the trouble was that Lord Kitchener was the junior of General Buller, Warren and others."

"But Lord Salisbury is never beaten upon a technicality, and his solution of the problem was to send Lord Roberts. He will restore the confidence of the men by his presence as field marshal, while the fact of Lord Kitchener being his aid will enable the latter, under cover of his superior in authority, to conduct the campaign."

"The general opinion is that the idea is not bad."

LORD DEFFERIN'S SON KILLED.—The cable brought the news that the Earl of Ava, eldest son and heir of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, has died of the wounds he received in the defence of Ladysmith last Saturday. The death of Lord Ava causes widespread regret here. Apart from his father's popularity, Ava was well liked. He gave every promise of a brilliant career. He volunteered his services and was one of the first to go to the front. He had frequently been mentioned in the despatches for his bravery in rescuing the wounded.

The Earl of Ava was born in 1863. His father is the most distinguished of British diplomats. He has been Governor-General of Canada, Viceroy of India and British Ambassador to France. The Marquis has two other sons, Lord Basil and Lord Frederick, the latter a lieutenant in the Ninth Lancers.

JEALOUSIES AMONG GENERALS.—The Associated Press cable letter of January 13 is responsible for the following strange news: "It is now well known that Gen. Buller despises Field Marshal Roberts and hates General Lord Kitchener, that the commander-in-chief, Lord Wolseley, shares General Buller's feelings, and that Wolseley is scarcely on speaking terms with the Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne. To such a flagrant extent does this enmity go that Lord Wolseley wrote to Lady Buller that he knew nothing of Lord Roberts' appointment to command the British troops in South Africa and that he disapproved of it."

"Without enormous obstacles to overcome in the way of the Boers' strenuous resistance and initial advantages, this condition of affairs between the army leaders would constitute a stupendous drawback to the success of the British. One paper, usually well informed on service matters, declares it is quite likely that General Buller will throw up his command and come home and be a thorn in the side of the government. This is probably an exaggeration, but it is admitted on all sides that he is likely to make himself as disagreeable as possible to Lord Roberts."

KILLED AT COLENSO.—It was as we ventured to anticipate last week before the lists of killed, at the battle of the Tugela River were published, the unfortunate Irish regiments suffered terribly. We need only give some of the names showing the terrible sacrifice of life at Colenso, says the "Irish People":

1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Sergeant J. Magee, Sergeant J. Ireland, Sergeant R. W. L. Lango, Corporal J. Kelly, Corporal S. Dobbin, Lance-corporal T. J. Bourke, J. Rowe, J. Wallace, W. Smith, R. McAuloy, J. Leith, M. Kennedy, P. Williams, D. Kincaid, J. McMillin, J. McQuillan, J. McGarry.

2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.—E. Grant, J. McPartland. 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.—Sergeant Jeremiah Dunne, Corporal Wm. Doherty, Corporal Michael Kelly, John Cavanagh, John Sheehan, Matthew Aylward, Thomas Dunne, John Manning, Michael Cahill, Manuel Enoch, James Fogarty, Fraak Burke, James Byrne, Edward Smith, Patrick Heagney, Wm. Moran, Bernard Laffey, Martin Manning, Corporal Michael Graham, Corporal Peter Kehoe, William Tubey, Corporal Peter Flynn, Michael Quarters, Alexander Farrell.

1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Corporal J. Catcart, T. Cole, Color-Serjt. V. J. Magee, Sergeant T. Callan, Sergeant J. Flynn, J. Farroway, M. Butler (alias P. O'Keefe), J. Cole, M. Nolan, B. Costello, W. Bisset, T. Davy, P. Usher, J. Connell, J. Wisdom, M. Hayes, J. Neill, J. Toole, C. Joyce, S. Walsh, M. Muldox.

2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Sergeant E. P. Hayes, Corporal W. Coyne, J. Broderick, John Smith, P. Synott, F. Dillon, J. Murphy, John Doolan, W. McAlpin, C. Moore, P. Clifford, J. Flood, J. Gibson, J. Pearse, P. Murphy, James Bennett.

Besides this grim list we find an O'Hara and a Warren amongst the killed belonging to the South African Light Horse, a Moloney killed while fighting with Theobald's Mounted Infantry; a Corporal Pat Cronin in the West Surrey Regiment; a Molloy, a Byrne, and a McKenna with the Royal Scots Fusiliers; a DeLany fallen in the ranks of the Royal Field Artillery; and a Fegan amongst the victims in the 66th Battery of the same.

As if by magic, after a few applications, every gray hair in my head was changed to its natural color by using LUBY'S Parisian Hair Re-novator. It is a new hair restorer and see for yourself.

NOTES FROM OUR EXCHANGES. AN EDITOR'S FLIGHT.—A despatch from Berlin, published in the "Catholic News," says that Sigmar Mohring, editor of the comic paper, UK, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for insulting the Catholic Church in a poem entitled "The Cowardly Act at Rennes." This fact is a gratifying evidence of the progress of Catholicity in Germany. No longer can the Church be insulted with impunity there. What a change the years have wrought in the land where Catholics suffered so severely from the odious Kulturkampf. It is certain that the influence of the Centre party is responsible for the present attitude of the Government toward the Church. The Catholic party has ever demanded justice for Catholics. That justice was denied them a long time, but at length the Centre party has become so strong that the government now dare not affront Catholics. There is a lesson in this German incident for the Catholics of the United States.

PLAIN TALK TO SUBSCRIBERS.—A Prince Edward Island newspaper has this to say to its delinquent subscribers: "We wish to notify those subscribers who are several years in arrears that our forbearance has been exhausted and that patience has ceased to be a virtue. We have put ourselves out a good deal to accommodate these people and to afford them opportunity to pay in whole or in part, or to make some arrangement about their indebtedness; but our reward has almost invariably been in the shape of false promises. We have grown tired of this manner of procedure and have determined to turn these delinquents over to the County Court to be sued for the next term. If they wish to save themselves trouble and expense they will avail themselves of the warning afforded by this notice. We mean business."

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.—It is the duty of a Catholic to go to Mass on Sundays and holy days of obligation, unless excused by good reasons, says the "Intermountain and Colorado Catholic." This every Catholic knows, or ought to know. Generally, too, Catholics understand that they do not fulfill the obligation of keeping Sunday holy by merely rushing in a hurry to Mass in the morning and, as if getting rid of a disagreeable task, spending the rest of the day smothered up in sensational newspapers, or speculating on purely material ends. It is seriously to be deplored that many Catholics are satisfied with this way of spending Sunday. It is not meant that the whole day is to be passed on one's knees, or in the recitation of long prayers; but it is meant that of this day a considerably greater portion than on secular days should be occupied by practices of piety. Hearing Mass devoutly, saying the beads, reading the lives of the saints, not the lives of Dick Turpin and Jay Gould; inspiring by Christian stories the love of God in children, a Catholic family should live its Sunday in an atmosphere of Christian devotion.

Byra, a town in Africa, is built entirely of zinc. The public buildings and residence did not cost more than 6,000 pounds.

TWELVE YEARS OF CATARRH

CURED IN ONE MONTH By Dr. Sproule After All Others Had Failed.



DEAR DOCTOR: I want to give this as a testimonial though you haven't asked for it. I tried for twelve years to get rid of Catarrh. But the other doctors and the patent medicines just seemed to spread the disease all through my system and make me worse.

My head ached, my nose discharged, my breath was very bad, I almost lost my sense of smell, and my hearing was beginning to be affected. I had a constant small ulcer in my throat, which was much inflamed. My stomach was very bad. I had a heavy feeling after eating and belched up gas all the time.

I was frightfully constipated; my nerves, too, were all out of order. I was nervous and anxious and had languid, tired feelings, and often woke up as tired as when I went to bed.

But now, thanks to you, my bad symptoms are all gone and I feel that I was divinely led to come and with you. I shall be glad to answer anybody that wants to write to me, and I shall always remember you at the Th. House of Grace.

Your grateful patient, MARY CRAWFORD, North Bay, Ont.

If you are troubled with Catarrh in any form write for Special Home Treatment Symptom Blank, to DR. SPROULE (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), English Catarrh Specialist, 7-13 DOANE STREET, BOSTON. He makes no charge for diagnosis and advice.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine Street. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TERMS CASH. TELEPHONE 1 D 323.

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Notre Dame Street Montreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 20, 1900. A BRILLIANT JANUARY CHEAP SALE!

Bright business every day of the January Cheap Sale. The enthusiasm of quick sales keeps every department at a racing pace, and vast quantities of reliable merchandise are being distributed at prices unheard of for lowness in Canada.

Ladies' Jackets and Capes. An endless variety of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Capes, all laid out on tables and marked at reduced prices. These reductions vary from 33% to 50 per cent off. All garments marked in plain figures, the original price and the present selling price.

Jacket Specials. Ladies' Cloth Jackets in colors gray, brown, green, navy black, some with velvet collars and trimmed braid, regular value from \$3.50 to \$10.00. Sale price \$1.70. Ladies' Kid Gloves. The Big Store's Big Leader of Ladies' Kid Gloves for the January Cheap Sale only.

Men's Furnishings. A stock of Men's Furnishings that was never better assorted. It was bought when prices were much lower than at present. By buying during January you get the benefit.

MORRIS CHAIRS \$3.50 each. with handsome rattan seat and back. This is a sample bargain from our January Sale. Discounts from 10 per cent to 50 per cent off everything in our store.

RENAUD KING & PATTERSON. 652 Craig Street, (near Bleury.) 2442 St. Catherine Street, (near Stanley.)

AMERICA'S COAST DISASTERS. According to the New York Herald a compilation of the wreck statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, shows that New England suffered as never before. The States of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts in that period lost one hundred and sixty-two vessels, valued with their cargoes, at nearly two million dollars, while three hundred and twenty-five persons perished.

ABOUT SKY-SCRAPERS. How much higher will be the skyscraper of the twentieth century than that of the nineteenth century? So far as the work of the builder is concerned, an office structure 200 x 300 feet and 800 to 1,000 feet high could easily be erected.

Going to Re-Decorate? Why not enjoy the practical advantages offered by our Metallic Ceilings & Walls. They are both handsome and economical—outlast any other style of interior finish—are fire proof and sanitary—can be applied over plaster if necessary—and are made in a vast number of artistic designs which will suit any room of any building.

TERRIBLE BOER GUNS.—The "Universe" has the following regarding the guns used by the Boers at Ladysmith: "The Boers must have some extraordinary guns playing upon Ladysmith. A Morning Post message reports the case of one shell killing six privates of the Gloucestershire Regiment and wounding nine. There is no reason to doubt this statement, the casualties being generally minimized. According to the correspondent of the Daily News, Ladysmith suffered the heaviest bombardment of the siege, on the 24th of December, Christmas Eve. The Standard's special correspondent at Ladysmith states that on December 18th, a single shell fired by the Boers from Umbulwana Hill killed five men and eleven horses. If the Boers have many pieces of such destructive power it is a wonder that the town is not a heap of ruins."

DESCRIPTION OF A BOER.—Sergeant Spicer, a Catholic of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, formerly of the Catholic congregation of the Sacred Heart, Exeter, and son of Mr. C. Spicer, of North Bridge, Exeter, has written a letter from his father from near De Aar, South Africa. It is dated December 3, 1899. Sergeant Spicer was fifteen miles from De Aar. The writer had an opportunity of looking at them all, and his first impression of a Boer was that he was certainly not the sort of man, a nervous person, when alone, would like to meet on a dark night. Some were fine-looking individuals.