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Our Paper\_

Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

VOL. XLVII. No. 29.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

# FITZPATRICK BANQUET.

# Enthusiastic Manner.

Quebec Irishmen and Citizens of Other Nationalities Assist at the Function - Hon. John Sharples Presides and Pays a High Tribute to the Guest of the Evening-.Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick Delivers an Eloquent and Powerful Reply.

### [SPECIAL TO THE TRUE WITNESS ].

OUEBEC, Feb. 3.-Those who had the common, both in meaning and signifi cance as well as in the quality of the entertainment itself. The Irishmen of Quebec city and district wanted to give facing enthusiastic audiences. emphatic expression to their feelings of regard for the distinguished guest of the CLEAR, FORCIBLE, LUCID AND ELOQUENT. evening, and they took this way of voicing their sentiments in a manner that cannot be misunderstood Mr. Fitzpatrick is a Quebecer pure and simple. He first saw the light in this historic city and was schooled here. The college student gradually grew up to manhood, with quickened faculties and a name for great industry and ability in his professional studies. His teachers and class mates saw all that, and they quickly realized that a young man of great promise was growing up in their midst This forecast was more than verified when the young lawyer passed his examination in Laval University and shortl afterwards came professionally before the public to argue cases in the courts. His display of talent there soon won a name for the able young pleader, striking success in many heavy suits and his wonderful ability in the conduct of the Riel defense lifted him high up at the Bar. His usefulness in the Legis lature and still higher distinction in the Commons at Ottawa, with his present high official position, were all remarked upon and duly noted by his former companions and the citizens of Quebec genwho watched his upward career from boyhood should unite in the determination to ask him to receive their testimony of appreciation of his conduct at a PUBLIC BANQUET IN HIS NATIVE CITY OF QUEBEC.

Mr. Fitzpatrick has already made a name for himself at Ottawa by his fine | ingly glad. A prominent guest in this grasp of public questions when he discusses them in Parliament, and by his mastership of the difficult duties of his occasion. In the chairman's introducoffice in the Government. In the tory reference had been made to the dis-Soliciter General-hip he succeeded tinguished services of Irianmen to Judge Curran. He is yet a young man Canada, to those of Sir Jahn Thompson, and his future is full of promise.

The success of the banquet in his honor is due to all who took an interest in its welfare, but the credit must be apportioned duly to these who first conceived the idea and worked an hard to and Hon. M. F Hackett (who had start carry it out. Mr. John C. Kane, the chairman, and J. E. Walsh, treasurer, come in for a good share as do all of the committee men who were zealous in pushing on the project, but perhaps the Sharples, honored father of the chairlargest slice is due Mr. Forgus Murphy, the able secretary, who labored so persistently to make the function a decided success. The date chosen was the 31st of January, and it was opportune, as the session at the Capital is soon to open, and after that it will be "all work and no play." besides it will strengthen the hands of the Hon. Solicitor General in the coming struggle to know that he has the sympathy and support of his friends and constituents behind him in what Fitzpatrick then went into questions ever measures he may propose for the people of the Dominion generally, of his constituents of the county and of Quebec city, wherein his deepest concern ment had acarcely done their duty by may be emposed to centre. may be supposed to centre

# Some Special Features.

A very pleasing and significant feature of the banquet is the wide propor tions it assumed once its purpose became known. Its true hearted Irish projectors imagined that they were going to confine it chirfly within their own circles, as the honored guest rightly belonged to them by the ties of blood and birth. But this idea had to to be abandoned in a certain sense, for the non-political character of the dinner and meaning the banquet was a deserved yards, still there were redeeming teatures longer needed. The town has numerous tribute to an able and staunch Irisu Cath in the opening of the Lake St. John rail churches and benevolent societies, and the throughout his career in every position cultivation of the boot and shoe industry.

The Solicitor-General Honored in an | he has been called to fill; and the lessen it conveys will not be lost to his tellewcitizens and co religionists, for in it they will see a proof that sincere, honest endeavor in the right path is sure of its reward sooner or later.

> Eight in the evening was the hoar set for opening the parquet, but crowds of ticket nolders and guests began to gather long be ore. Pr mptly on time the Hon-John Sharples. M L.C., was moved to the chair, and made his introductory address, which was warm and sympathetic in tone, brief and to the point.

The first toast honored was that of the Queen; the second, the Governor General; both were lovelly received. Then came the toast of the health of the guest of good fortune to attend the Fitzpatrick the evening, and it was fittingly renbanquet on Monday evening can regard dered in happy phrases by the worthy chairman. This brought the Hou. Charles Firzpatrick to his feet. He was received with hearty cheering, the evident warmth of which visibly affected him, although he is pretty well used to His

> He spoke under the inspiration that ani mates the feelings of an able public man, who has realized his own strength



HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK.

and feels that every word he says will nearts of his sympathetic histeners. He termed the occasion as "a red letter day in his life," and said "one would need to be something less than human not to appreciate the warmth of his reception." He referred to the chairman's reminder of the presence of many political opponents, and said it was a noveley of which he was exceed connection was the Hon. John Costigan, who had journeyed from Ottawa for the D'Arcy McGee, John Hearn, Charles Alleyn and Hon. John Costigan. In the Local Legislature occurred such names as Hon Mr. Duffv, Lynch, Hon. E. J. Flynn, Felix Carbray, Esq., Dr. Guerin ed from Stanstead, but had to telegraph absence owing to railway run off.) To this list must be added the names of the late Sheriff Alleyn and Hon. Mr. man. In view of what these men had done, the Solicitor General modestly discounted his own merits, as it had not been given to him to be useful to his compatriots individually or collectively, and that he held their confidence was because

HE HAD LIVED MUCH IN THE TENTS OF HIS OWN PEOPLE."

a phrase taken from John Bright. Mr. the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. He could see no reason why the unin-habited lands in the Lake St. John and the Temiscamingue dis-tricts could not be made to yield homes for a quarter million of people, as it would be of high value to Quebec City to have a large population in the North." Enormous sums have been expended upon the I C.R., to give the Maritime Provinces access to Ontario and Quebec. millions more to deepen our canals in Ontario and make the St. Lawrence nav igable as far as Montreal. He admired the enterprise of Montrealers and felt gave room for non partizans and influ that the prosperity of Canada is involved ential citizens to join in the demonstra in that of each portion of it, but he spoke tion without regard to religious or political faith, and this they did in a way that proved the estimated worth and popularity of Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick. It the place for the City that is destined to the the Capital of a great Em. was noticeable too that many. French one day to be the Capital of a great Em-Canadian citizens sought occasion to pire," and advocated that the wants of express their confidence in the parlie, the city be impressed upon the governmentary conduct of the honorable gentle ing powers of the country. The construcman, as every citizen of Quebec must tion of the Intercolonial Railway had take pride in acknowledging bis splen ruined the coasting trade steam and did abilities and his moral and social from had driven our Quebeo ships rom virtues. Taken in all its teatures office seas, and had closed our ships

in St. Roch, and in the Quebec Steamship Company, which went down to New York and there pluckily captured the trade of the West Indies. Among

THE ACTUAL CONMERCIAL NECESSITIES

of the near future were enumerated a fast line of steamers between Canada and Europe, and a bridge across the St. Lawrence. Of the former he said, 'something has been done to bring about this desirable end, and I think we may safely say that the people of Canada have so far endorsed this enterprise that it may be considered an accomplished fact;" of the latter he spoke encouragingly and strongly pointed to its necessity in order to open and maintain connection with the outside world in the winter season. Then was forcibly argued the importance of making Quebec the terminus of the Parry Sound Railway, which under Mr. Booth had reached Hawksbury. The percration of this able and statesmanlike speech was touching, in it he appealed to his Catholic fellow-Irishmen, the organizers of the bangues, in this fashion:
"Far be it from me to ask any man to forget the land of his succetors, and God knows how proud I am of my Irish origin, and my firm belief in these words of Father Burke: 'There is no man to whatever nationality he may belong can point to a more glorious or to a purer source whence he craws the blood which courses through his veins than he who can point to the bravery of his frish foreisthers and to the immaculate purity of his Irish mother.' But let me ask you to allow the love which we bear the Old Land to merge into a deeper and more lasting affection for this, to some of us the land of our adoption, and to the great majority of us the land of our birth and to give evidence of this affection Always be loyal to the interests of Canada, and you can best prove your lovelty by being good critizens. Do well the work you have in hand, perform faithfully the duty of the hour, bearing in mind that to morrow is but the prolongation of to day and the future is the shadow of the present; press forward, for as you sow so shall you reap, and as you build so shall you nossess.

The toast of the Federal Parliament was eloquently responded to by Hen. John Costigan, Mr. M. louin, newly elected member for Quebec Centre, and Mr. D. C. Fraser, M.P., Guysboro', N.S. The "Local Legislature," by Premier Mar chand, Felix Carbray, Eq., M.P.P., and Dr. Guerin. The toast of "the Lidies" was proposed by Mr. Richard Timmons, and responded to by Mr. P. Kerwin.
"The Press," by Mr. J. E Walsh, re sponded to by Mr. John Jordan. Each of the speakers handled his subject in but there is such need of the hastening splendid style, and some of them were of its complete triumph and so many eloquent in the extreme. The pity of it pages and columns hold back the su is that my limited space forbids reports preme hour, so many tiny but nowerful

in extenso. The orchestra, under direction of Mr. E. Batterton, discoursed the sweetest of

The Committee of Organization was as follows :- Mr. John C. Kaine, chairman, Mesers. F. Murphy and J. C. Proctor as secretaries, and Mr. John E. Walsh, treasurer.

Reception Committee-Messrs. R. Barden, S Grogan, Ed Conway, James Burns, P. Kerwin, J. Horan, P. Carbray, M. Hurly, Dr. Coote and G. Mulrooney Toast Committee—Mesers. J. Sharples, Jordan J. Gallagher, Ald. Leonard, T. Gilchen and E. Carbray.

Dinner Committee-Messre. J. Sharples Ald. Leonard, M. Hayden, P. Hogan,

Ald. Madden and P. Murphy. Band Committee-Messrs. J. Bryson, P. Kerwin, J. E. Walsh, Jas. O'Neil and

J. Quinn.

The net results of the labors of these gentlemen was a banquet reflecting the highest credit on all concerned and which will be remembered in Irish circles for long years to come, To prove the excellence of the menu and service it is enough to say that the Chateau Frontenac were the caterers.

# Letters of Regret.

Mr. Fergus Murphy, secretary, read letters of regret for non-attendance from the following;—Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. David Mills, Hon. R. R Dobell, Hugh McLennan, M.P. for Glengarry; Hon. Wm. Hardy, Toronto; Rev. Thos. Kelly, Vicar-General of Kingston; the Rector of St. Patrick's Church. Quebec; Rev. Father Maguire, Rev. Father McGratty, W Power, Mr. Wynn, editor of the Catholic Record; Rev. P. O'Leary, Hon. E. J. Flynn, Sir Frank Smith. Hon. R. W. Scott, Justices J. J. Curran, C. J. Donerty and M. Doherty. Mr. O'Gara, Q.C., M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., Mr. R. Bickerdike, M.P.P., and Hon. F. M. Hackett.

WM. ELLISON.

Happy Indiana that has a Greentown and happy Greentown that holds the record for morality amongst the many aspirants to that enviable distinction. Last week it adopted a "curfew" law and accepted the resignation of the Marshal, which leaves the place of 2 000 inhabitants, including a factory population of 500, without a police officer. Marshal Freeman resigned because the fees of the office were insufficient to support him The only officer with jurisdiction is Constable John Pool, who covers the three townships of Liberty, Jackson, and Union. Several months ago the jail a small plank affair, was hauled out into the suburbs by a team of horses and is no longer needed. The town has numerous

# OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Some Notes and Reflections on Recent Publications.

The Ways of Certain Writers in Dealing With the Customs of Our Ancestors -Fanciful Pictures That Utterly Disregard the Changes in Different Decades.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT )

Philapelphia, January 31, 1898,--It is the fashion now-a-days to ask, in the course of every exchange of sentiments that we dare to call a conversation: "Have you read the Vadie! And how do you like it?" The answer is nearly always vague, but, on the whole, expresses satisfaction. It is a book that has taken a wide, if not a close hold on the reading public, and seems new to most people, and, therefore, interesting. But the best thing in its praise was said in my hearing not long ago. A learned, thoughtful and brilliant man -- a non-Catholic by birth and a non Protestant by conviction, who says little on the subject of religion but thinks muchlistened quietly to a discussion of the book, and summed it up in this sentence: "But, let me tell you, it is a great plea for Christianity—the greatest plea that has been written " Of course, in making such a statement, a man alwaye supposes the expression of limits to be understood, and refers to things of the same nature as the one under consideration. What this m neays weighs with a small army of intelligent people, and it means that "Quo Vadis" has been sowing good seed where he has seen it springing up. His duty and his tastes alike call him into many scenes from which the majority are shut out, and he car ries with him that habit of observation which discerns with unerring clearness the smallest beginnings and the slowest growth and the most intricate workings. He is evidently convinced from what he has seen that "Quo Vadis" testifies even to him of more in Christianity than he ever eaw before. Therefore, we may re joice in the work of Sienkiewicz, for the book that furthers the cause of Christianity is more valuable to day than ever before. There is

SO FEAR OF THE FAILT RE OF CHRISTIANITY, hour, so many tiny but powerful 'drage" in type and pencil daily ham per and impede its progress, that a widely circulated and widely read novel with the merit of "a plea for Christianity," is indeed a noble thing in literature But many striking observations are made regarding this book which diff r in expression and mark many shades of character. "Why, it reads just like the Bradley Martin bells and the Vanderbilt dinners!" said one young girl of the description of the feast. "I think it looks as if we were not going the right way. Will we end as Rome ended?" Now, here was a thought carried home to a very young and comparatively thoughtless mind. It was a good lesson. too, for the truth is, we are not coing "the right way" in society now, and unless there is a change the fear is that we may "end as Rome ended." On the whole, the influence of Quo Vadia" seems to work for good although some few unxious -in the right direction, be it observed-carers for the young have questioned the propriety of placing it within their reach "Mother, what do you think!" exclaimed a schoolgirl the other day, " Madam said that On Vadis is not a fit book for us to read. and she wondered that Mary Smith's mother allowed her to have it. And Mary sa d she was going right home to read it all over again, and see why it wasn't fit, because she didn't see anything wrong when she read it first." Alas, for the friendly warning! All too often when it has to do with books the effect of the best intentioned advice meets with the same fate.

The Legend of St. Kieran.

Mrs. Margaret M. Halvey has a porin in the Ave Maria of January 224, which tells a new and touching legend-"The Legend of St. Kieran." There are few themes that lend themselves so easily so gracefully, so suitably, to verse as the legends of the saints, and when one con siders how the rhythm dwells in the mind, recalling associations and renew ing good thoughts, even when the words escape the memory in part, it is easy to recognize the benefits that will certainly accrue from familiarizing the eye and the ear with as many such legends as possible Mrs. Halvey writes as though her heart no less than her pen produced the lines that flow so easily upon the apotless page, and her deep and tender knowledge of Ireland's best in song and prose en ables her to bring forth many a gem of romance and of truth exquisitely ex pressed, with which to adorn the bare lacts. Although we have not wanted lovely legends heretofore,-for no Catho lic can forget the many sweet and holy verses of Miss Eleanor C. I) melly-yet those of Mrs. Halvey are new in the sense of being untold to American ears in prose no less than verse. The short poem, the epigram in rhyme, the qua train, are now in demand, but nine people out of ten, Catholic or Protestant | yellow races, who would be able to en -and, indeed, more Protestants than dure the climate.

The Country of the Co

legend, and find a pleasure in it. Over and over again the best known of the n have been told, have been translated, have been transformed, and yet the interest in them rises like the l'an nix from the ashes with each new version. Virtues are set forth and strong truths deep graven as the lines are followed, and it | guished student of Stonyhurst College, is one method of teaching that can never has been recently offered the chair of become obsolete.

Panciful Pictures of the Past.

It has been borne in upon me of late that there are a great many writers of the day who have no true idea of time. The past to them appears to be very much the same thing, whether it is the past of twenty years ago or the past of one bundred and twenty. If this weakness of the mind has ordered for any lengthened period of time, pray what reason have we to think that we know anything of the past at all? Beginning with the fashion authorities and rising by careful degrees of inspection to the upper ranks of historical "sketches," "novels" and other of those delightful or stupid productions that deal with our poor, nelpless ancestors what a christis medley is created and dignified with "striking" titles ' Surely some of those who write are able to look buck thirty, forty or fifty years. Surely some of them have at least dagnerreotypes of their ancesters since dagnerreotypes came into use. Thirty years ago the land was flooded with card photographs, and for a hundred years the fashion places may be relied on. Yet here they give us belies in the costume of the "war time," gallantly excerted by beaux in the coats and hats of twenty or thirty years earlier, and then some one with

A PEUENT PEN ENPATIALES.

on the changes since our grandmathers day, and describes the home of "twenty years ago" such as not even our grand mothers ever waw, because it belonged to a period older than their years. Twenty years ago, indeed The mejurity of houses-that is, of houses that were occupied by people of standing not newly made rich-have not been remodeled in that time. They were, to all appearances, very much the same in essentials, and have but added here and there the lighter touches of change and decoration that come slowly and with good taste to the refined and cultured. It is only the "very new. ' the "very vulgar," or the adventurers, who shine like the Veneerings in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend") with all the latest in ventions for dressing room, library, sleeping rooms and the table. In some respects this jumble of customs and cistumes is a mere laughing matter, but when we reflect that upon our witness to the truth must rest the true under standing of our age and day through al the time there is to come, and that very weighty matters have been and will yet be decided by a feather's weight of testimony, it may be seen that even the penny a-liner ' who is honest and true. will only do his or her duty in the most exact and careful statement. For truth's take and for the sake of good sense, go nome and ask your grandmother, or your mother how things really were "twenty years ago" before making "a show" of vourself with a fine pen-picture of an u i heard of state of things!

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

# "THE CURFEW."

In a sermon delivered on "The Cur

few " in a Methodist Church in Boston a

tew days ago, the Rev. Charles A. Crane

said: -" Barglars thieves, highwaymen

garroters and murderers are not only be coming more pain'nlly common, but are naving their ranks tilled by mere boys to a most alar ning extent. Acts of vio tence street fights with knives and pisols, sucotings from ambush, ur justi finble killings of all kinds, are appailing ly frequent. In most instances the things who are er gaged in these nefarious enterprises are young men. Where did whey get their training? Where did they learn their first lessons in lawlessness? Accepting all you may say of the saloon as a breeding place of anarchy, it remains that a boy practising street toufing is beginning the education of a criminal. Curfew bells now ring in more than 300 towns and cities of this country. All children under 16 years, unless accon panied by parents or absent with leave, are compelled to be in their summer and at 8 o'clock in the evening in coin. Neb., was the first city to adopt the Curfew law about two years ago. Oingha, Denver, Kansas City, Des Moines Topeka and Evanetown, Ills., are among the larg r cities which have followed. The testimony in favor of the innovation is strong. Mayor Graham of Lincoln, N.b., says that there was a decrease of 75 per cent. in the arrest of youths dur ing the first month's enforcement of the ordinance. There has been a decided improvement socially and morally. The superintendent of the Nebrazka Reform School states there has been a decrease in commitments to this institution. Teachers in the public school say that it has resulted in a marked improvement in their pupils. The chief of police of St. Joseph, Mo., says that seven eightns of the people gave it their sincere ap proval. There has been a reduction of 50 per cent. in commitments to the re form school from that city. This is strong testimony. Few reform experi ments have been so universally ap proved."

Anstralia could be made to support 400,000 000 inhabitants of the black or

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# Notes on Gatholic News. \$ ?**`````````````````````````````````**

Mr. George F. Shee, M.A., a distinphilology at the university of Preiburg in Breislau, which he was obliged to decline owing to the state of his

It is almost superfluous to explain, says Truth, that the following edvertisement. is taken from a religious journal. Only in a religious journal would anybody have the assurance to offer a "handy min," who is to be a clerk, cook, carpenter, porter, phonographer, and phoographer all rolled into one, the munificent wage of Sa. a week.

WASTED, ABANDY MAN single, between 20 and 30, in a homeo as an extra. Willing to turn his hand to anything, or willing to leara. Any one who knowsanything of one or more of the following accomplishments may apply: Typewriting, snorthand, carpentering, cooking, porter's work, waiting at table. book keeping, keeping of accounts, letter watting, photography. The knowledge of shorthand and good accountant essential. Ss a week, board, lodging, and washing effered. Any one accustomed to evangelistic work, a Christian, and an abstainer appreciated. Must be enerzetic and clever. An ex-soldier preferred.

The sainted Maid of Orleans has no more ardent admirer, and her claims to canonization have no more powerful advocate, than Monsignor Touchet, the holy and zerlous Bishop of Orleans. He is, it may be said, importunate in his efforts to induce the Pope to fix upon a day for the great ceremony of eanonizing Jeanne d'Arc, and has personally presided over 150 meetings of the body appointed to investigate her claims to be enrolled amongst the Saints of Holy: ł Church.

Much interest is being taken nowadays by the general public in sight singing, says the Sunday Damocrat. The move ment is evidently attracting much attention in Catholic circles. Classes are springing up in various sections of the borough of Brooklyn. Good results will undoubtedly flow from the work. Among the latest to take an interest in sight singing in the borough of Brooklyn are the parishioners of St. Patrick's Church and the various societies affiliated therewith, notably the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Holy Name S. ciety and the varione codalities.

The Supreme Court of Kansas recently handed down a decision of much interest to Catholies. It sustained the Ecquest of a devout Catholic woman who, after disposing of the bulk of her property to ner femily, left to her grandson, a Cathelic priest, about \$500 to pay for maying mass a for herself and her husband. The beirs brought suit to have this residuary clause set aside on the ground that it created a trust for persons who, not being dive, could not enforce compliance with its provisions. The court's opinion goes at some length into the Cutholic theory of pargatory, and concludes that in the light of these beliefs the set of Mary Brophy in making the bequest is reasonable and consistent and should be upheld unless it be prohibited by some positive rule of law." Considerable once is also devoted to a discussion of religious toleration as it is expressed in the constitution of the United States, and several affirmative opinions based on this teleration are quoted. The court BRVB:

"Atthough we may question the soundness of these beliefs, and deride the efficiency of the service which she desired to have performed, the law has no care for contrariety of faith as to spiritual things, and will, therefore, panction the bequest she has made. The law interferes with no mere religious opinions, nor with religious practices, except such as tend to subvert the foundation of publie morals and order."

Father York, editor of the Sin Francisco Monitor, was recently the recipient of a purse of \$800 and an address, from the clergy of the archdiocese. This tribute was offered to show the regard in which his fellow curates held him, as not only an exemplary priest, but also as a bold defender of his Church

The Columbus Club, Pittsburg, recently entertained Mr. F. P. Snith, editor of the Pittsburg Catholic, on the occasion of his 50th bir hday. They also presented a silver-headed cane as a sou-

Owing to grave reports of distress in the west and southwest counties of Ireland, which was months ago predicted by the highest clerical authorities and denied by the Government, Chief Secretary Balfour has now been obliged to send special inspectors to the affected districts to advise on relief measures to be adopted. At a meeting of the Irish party presided over by Mr Dillon last week it was resolved to bring the distress mat er before the House of Commons as soon as Parliament meets.

There are hours in life when the most rifling cross takes the form of a calamity Our tempers are like an opera glass, which makes the object small or great according to the end you look through Emile Souvestre.

# Father Kayanagh, O.S.F., Delivers Vigorous and Instructive Address,

# Under the Auspices of the '98 Centenary Association at Wexford.

land's Methods in Dealing With Reference to the Inclinations of Irishmen in Regard to Service in the British Army.

Wexford Theatre, says the Dublin Nation, was crowded on 12th inst., the occasion being the delivery of a tecture on '98 by the R.v P. F. Kavanagh, OS.F., Cork (the historian of the movement) who is a native of Wexford Town. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Borough Branch of the County Wexford Centenary Association. The Mayor of Wexford (Mr. P. Ryan, T.C.) occupied the chair, and introdu ed the rev. lectur- their most skifful and daring leader was er in a few observations.

Rev. P. F. Kavanagh was accorded a rousing reception when he came forward to deliver his lecture. He said that jus 100 years ago England was meditating the great crime of depriving Irelanof her native Parliament, by force or fraud, or both combined. England hating this country with the hatr d pecu liar to the injurer conceded the in lepend ence of the Irish Parliament through fear alone, but when she saw her hated rival advancing rapidly in prosperity she resolved to destroy that independent Parliament, to undo the work of Grattan, and to effect what was well called the union of the shark with its prey. To effect this the Ministers of the English Crown descended to the lowest depths of treachery and baseness. English history had no darker page than that which tells how the Union was brought about. The British Ministers resolved to frustrate the efforts of the United Irishmen to unite the whole population of the country carrying on of warfare (cheers). Mr. in one grand effort to shake off the yoke of England and to assert their rights by force of arms. This was to be done by driving the people into premature insur rection, and to drown their indignant protests in a deluge of their own blood. Since that time the history of this country was told in the words coercion and plunder; since that period Irehand had been plundered of £250,000,000 of money, making her to day the poorest of European nations; she had been subjected to upwards of 30 Coercion Acts, since that period the only liberty the Irish people knew was that of starvation and emigration; since that period England had evidently aimed at the total destruction of the result of the result of the powerful army of England.

The result of Irishand. From 200,000 to Concluding, the rev. lecturer said, "Like a hideous nightmare, England has beginned as the total by the powerful army of England.

Concluding, the rev. lecturer said, "Like a hideous nightmare, England has beginned as the country for centuries; our work by the powerful army of England. destruction of the people of Ireland. It had always been so with sector famine, war waged and famine created societies. There is mercy and justice in Heaven. and vengeance too for the crimes of nations, as well as individuals. In 1798 Ireland might have offered her neck to the sword of England and chosen the martyr's crown, but she was not bound to do so, and part of her people chose to assert their national rights to defend their lives and property. England had resolved to drive the Irish people into armed resistance to her power confiding in her ability to crush their efforts under the weight of her powerful armaments. Having bribed the representatives of their country, England's next step was to divide her people, to

SOW DISSENSION BETWEEN THE CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT

population, as it was the aim of the United Irishmen to unite them. It was by the constant use of this craity policy that England has been able to hold this country in subjection for so many centuries. (Applause). Had the people had the wisdom to forego for the common good the foolish and most unreasonable feuds arising from religious differences, always zealously fostered by England, Ireland had long since been master of her own destinies. Now that they were assembled to honor the memory of their dead patriots he appealed to their Protestant brethren to forget the woeful past, with its ignoble jealousies and insane hatreds; let them remember they were children of the same land, that if Ireland prospers she prospers for all; and that they could not separate their interests from hers, without being traitors to her cause. (Applause). He would ask his Protestant brethren what was Bagenal Harvey (applause), the venerable Grogan (applause). Anthony Perry, of Inch, the noble Geraldine, the gallant, the generous-hearted Lord Edward, the darling of the Irish race. (Loud cheers) Were not these gentlemen Protestants? What was the high-minded Monroe and the devoted McCracken (applause)? Were not these Protestants, and did they not give their lives for Ireland? "Why," said the rev. lecturer, "should we hate one another because we differ in religious beliefs? (Applause). If savage and cruel deeds were done in these dark days lay the blame of those deeds at the door of the real culprit-England, who, by lies, by calumnies, by every crafty device, inflamed the passions of Irishmen and set part of our population against the other that she might deprive both of liberty." (Loud cheers). Continuing, Father Kavanagh said that in '98 the great majority of Protestants in this country ranged themselves on the side of the foreign oppressor, but, or the other hand, from their ranks came forth the most eloquent advocates, and the most

The Cause of the Rebellion and Eng- | What a succession of inspiriting and glorious memories! "And here," said the rev. lecturer, "may I mention one who shone in our horizon but a brief Ireland - Some Plain Statements space, passing like a brilliant meteor scross the stormy sky of Irish politics. About Secret Societies - A Spirited who, though his light was so soon and to adly eclipsed, yet, in Irish hearts, has left a warm glow of gratitude which shall last till our race perishes and our history is forgotten—the unfortunate but gifted benefactor of the Irish race— Charles Stewart Parnell. (Applause). If that great man erred he suffered the penalty of his error. His error a grateful nation will forget, remembering only his splendid services. (Cheers).

> THE MASS OF THE PROTESTANTS IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE BEEN DISLOYAL TO THIS COUNTRY AND LOYAL TO HER

But though paying a great tribute to the patriotism of the United Irishmen they should not torget that 99 per cent. of the men who died for Ireland in '98 belonged to the ancient faith, and were Wexfordmen (great cheering), and that a Wexford priest, that lion hearted patriot, Father John Murphy (cheers). Some so called Catholice wish to obscure or hide these facts, more shame to these craven and half-hearted professors of a faith to which they are basely disloyal (applause). The insurrection of '98 might be said to have been confined to five or six counties. In Down and Connor it was suppressed after a short and gallant struggle. In Kildare it was also soon put down, but the rising in Wex ford was much more vigorously conducted and with great difficulty suppressed. The great British nation had to put forth its whole strength to subdue the Wexford men and their Wicklow associates (cheers), after six weeks of incessant and desp rate fighting. It required 70,000 soldiers, led by experi enced Generals, to subdue some 35,000 insurgents, armed for the most part only with pikes, and destitute of almost everything necessary for the successful Chadstone had acknowledged that with should remember it was the vote all these disadvantages it cost England of the English people proper that 10 000 of her veteran troops to overcome scornfully rejected our claim for Home the heroic registance of the men of '98 Rule a few years ago, not that of Scot-(applause). The failure of the insur land and Wales Because of the selfish rection Father Kavanagh ascribed to ness o England, he [the rev lecturer] want of thisers skilled in the art of war, did not think much of Home Rule, be deficiency of firearms especially of artil lery, the lack of sufficient ammunition | and if she found that Ireland prospered and he should say to that curse of Ire- under Home Rule she would take it from land, intemperance, to which the loss of the believed the time of judgment the bettle of R as should be attributed; for the Pharisee of Nations and the and lastly to the disgrectful apathy of the rest of Ireland. From 200,000 to Concluding, the rev. lecturer said, "Like

never did men so outraged and oppressed enemies. It Protestants were put to death during the rebellion it was as loyalists taken in arms against the people, or as individuals who had been guilty of crime (cheers). Having defended the insurgents from the charge of religious bigotry made against them, the Rev. Lecturer gave short and powerful sketches of the priests who took part in the insurrection, and contrasted the bravery of the insurgents with the infamous conduct of the soldiers of the King. He then went on to argue that the men of '98 were justified in rising, though the insurrection, in his opinion, was not prudent. He did not think, however, for that reason that it was as hopeless as at first glance it seemed. They should remember that then Ireland had a population equal to that of England, and it was the opinion of the best-informed and most intelligent writers of the present day that had half-a-dozen counties joined Wexford with all their strength in the struggle Eugland's sway over this country would have ended in 1798 (cheers). The reason for the general apathy in '98 was, he be lieved, because the country was paralysed by one of the secret societies which have been the curse of Ireland. In speak ing thus he was not considering secret political societies from a religious, but from a purely utilitarian point of view, tention, and he also dwelt on the foreign as a means to an end, and he was con-policy of the Government. He freely addemning the system, not the motives of mitted that the position in Crete was unthe men who conducted it. He was con vinced that secret societies in Ireland. had hitherto been mere traps for Irish patriots. He would not say a word that on the subject of fighting on the Indian would reflect upon the noble-minded patriots who were the leaders of the secret society of the United Irishmen. Taken as a body no country ever produced men of nobler or more unselfish sime, or of more lofty and devoted patriotism (cheers). The most of the Fenians were as noble in their aims and as unselfish and as patriotic as the United Irishmen. but they also failed because they were a secret society. It was his (Father Kavanagh's) firm conviction that nothing pleases our English rulers more than to see an Irish patriot plunged into the S rbonian bog of a secret society.

all secret political organizations have ONE PAULT,

they cannot exclude the traitor. He did not think that the intelligent men of Wexford were likely to be enemared in ter from the middle or the early Chrissuch societies for nothing, but utter tian centuries; and as we could not actignorance of the history of the country, cept the New Testament without de ould make it possible for any man of fending the Old, in like manner he that

actively as sever during the coming year, and it he might speak for the men of Werford, he thought he might promise that they would not enter into the death trap whoever sets it (cheers). Some of the specthes made throughout the country during the past few months about the centenary of '98 seemed to partake of the reckless style of oratory indulged in by a class of men who in moments of conviviality and when inspired by Dutch courage are wont to ed more attention than that which snap their fingers at all the fleets and Monsignor O'Connell, former Rector of armies of Great Britain. Though there persons were very violent over their cups they were apt to disappear with great rapidity whenever a solitary policeman appeared (laughter). It was great folly to despise a pow-rful enemy and to twist the lion's tail when their head was in his mouth. No man possessed of half a grain of common sense could enterfain for a moment the idea of armed resistance to England at the present time. Since 98 all the time the people of Ireland have not spent in quarrelling with one another, or in sending ineffectual petitions to the London Parliament, or in rejoicing over paltry concessions from the same, or in the sometimes very difficult task of trying to get enough to eat, or difficulty arising chiefly from the landlords (the chief representatives of the British garrison in Ireland) carrying off to England the means of buying food, in the shape of rack-rents-they have been helping to build up the British Empire. The very people who would not light against England in 1798 have been lighting for her ever since (applause). Is it any wonder that Eogland despises us, when, not withstanding her robbing us, starving us, shooting us down when we complained, she can

GET PLENTY OF CONNAUGHT RANGERS, MUN STER FUSILIERS, AND MAGNIFICENT

TIPPERARY MEN. as Lord Gough called them when they helped in slaughtering the Sikhs for England), to help her in all her wars; no wender she despised us as a race. lacking the gall that makes oppression bitter." Slaves that dance in their chains to the sound of England's war drums (applause). It was the teaching of theology that no Christian man could take part, without grievous sin, in any war which he knew to be unjust, and it was his humble opinion that no Irishman should take part in any war except in defence of Ireland. Every triumph gained by England binds Irishmen more securely in her chains; England saw plainly that it was her interest to keep our people on the verge of starvation that our young men night join her colours; he would prefer to wear the grey coat of the pauper rather than the scarlet one of the British soldier (loud cheers). Had the Irish committed no crime save that of participating in the murderous wars they would deserve their slavery. The English people love Ireland no more now than their ancestors did ours in 1798. They cause what England gave she took away, As regards the charge of cruelty though scattered and sorely stricken, against the insurgents he held that still exists, and may be yet existing when the world will clap at her downact with more generosity towards their | fall |applause|. Then shall the clouds that so clearly overshadow our country vanish for ever before the risen sun of liberty, and the children of St. Patrick like those of Israel chaunt a hymn of triumph over the fall of their ancient

> The rev. lecturer was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks.

[Loud cheers].

foe."

DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE.

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? I know why. It requires too much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. HUTTON Dixon's medicine, which is taken privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or whiskey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and be better in every way, in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties. Write in confidence for particulars. Address The DIXON CURE Co., No 40 Park avenue Montreal.

Mr. Balfour has been talking to his constituents at Manchester and treating them to a review of the legislation of the past two years. The Voluntary Schools Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act came in for a large share of his at satisfactory and that on that question the European concert had so far been a failure. He had nothing cheerful to say frontier, and his utterances were tanta mount to an admission that the criti cisms passed on the forward policy of the Government were justifiable. De claring that Britain's interest in China was principally commercial, he added that they would be defended to the bitter end; though he could see no objection to Russia securing a port in open waters, or going where it might please her, pro-vided that British trade should be free to follow. He said that the policy the Government had decided on for the Far East was broad and liberal, and he felt sure it would work well.

Assuredly, they were true historians accurate critics, and men of sound judg ment, who maintained that no line could be drawn which would separate the lat-

ROME, January 21st, 1898.—Amongst he most notable entertainments given in Rome for some time few have attracted more attention than that which the American College, gave in honor of General Draper, the United States' new Ambassador, and his wife, on the 10th January. The prelate's apartments in the Palazzo Torlonia, Via del Tritone, formed for the occasion a scene of great elegance. Not only was the company representative of the ecclesiastical hierarchy and of the cosmopolitan life of the Eternal City, but the chief nations of Europe had their representatives at this dinner. Besides a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals, there were present the Most Rev. Dr. Keane. Archbishop of Damascus and late Rector of the Washington University; Most Rev. Mgr. Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond; Baroness d'Eichthal, Countess de Lesser Jellacic. Mrs. Lae, of New York; Mrs. MacTavish and Miss Virginia MacTavish, Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock, of New York; Mr J. D King, Mr. B F. Costelloe, L.C.C., Mile. De Castonier, of Denmark, and Count and Countess Amadel.

Several Augustinians have just left for America with a view of establishing a parish for Italian Catholics at Philadelphia. It is generally admitted that a want in this respect exists in America the number of Italian immigrants there being very large, while those of their own tongue who minister to them are relatively very few. The Augustinian Order is strong and flourishing in the United States, and it is particularly interesting to find it branching out on new lines, precisely when its Superior General is filling the important office of Delegate-Apostolic to the great Republic.

Art, science or literature have no truer friend no more generous patron, than that most accomplished and intellectual of men, Leo XIII. Another added in stance of this is seen in an order he has himself given for the construction of vant glass cases to contain those of the Raphael tapestries which have hitherto remained uncovered. The protection and preservation of these celebrated art treasures had latterly been a subject of anxiety to the directors of the Vatican Galleries. Some six years ago one of them was placed under a glass covering and the consequences closely watched. The result proved that this was a most effective, and in fact the only means of preserving the tapestries. The Pontiff has accordingly decided that the requisite number of cases should be constructed.

A pilgrimage numbering 2 000 is ex pected to visit Rome in the early part of February in charge of Monsignor Scotton; they will come from the Milanese and Venetian Provinces. About a fortnight later as many more will be looked that before the end of the month large bodies of pilgrims will have come not only from Belgium, but also from councrowning of Leo XIII. with the Papal guest at dinner on that day of Monsignor taken place on February 20th, 1878. of Rome and of the Italian provinces wife of the Bonanza King. Mrs. Mackay ages and special ceremonies, personally | Holiness. desires, if possible, to say Mass for them in St. Peter's. His physician, Dr. Lap poni, has not yet pronounced himself, but it is believed that, should the weather be mild and the Pope's health good, he will not make any opposition. The newspapers here are recalling in this connection the prophecy of a saintly Franciscan brother, that Leo XIII. would live at least twenty years after his elevation to the Panal throne. To those who knew Cardinal Pecci in 1878 this prophecy seemed utterly impossible of realization. But the good monk steadily reiterated his assertion, repeating it even on his death bed, and events seem likely to prove that he was not mistaken.

Much speculation exists as to the exact date upon which the next concistory will be held. Information comes from what is considered a most reliable source, that the Pope wishes it to be held at the end of the present or early in the coming month. In this case it may be taken for granted that no Car dinals will be named, inasmuch as those about to be raised to the Cardinalate always receive an official intimation of the fact at least a month before the date, and in the present instance no Pontifical letters have so far left the Vatican. Should other oounsels prevail the Consistory will be put off to the beginning of March, and made to coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the Pope's elevation to the Pontifical Throne and with the presence in Rome of large bodies of pilgrims.

Foreign newspaper correspondents have been giving currency to most un-founded reports as to the Holy Father's desire to support G-rmany's policy in the Far East by conferring official favors and privileges on Monsignor Anzer, the Vicar Apostolic of Shang-Tong in China. Such is not the case and the statement would seem to be made for a purposeas a matter of fact, whenever various countries have conflicting interests in the matter of foreign policy, the Vatican invertibly maintains a strictly neutral and impartial position. If, as in this instance, its interference is invoked in any shape or form, it only takes action where the interests of religion are concerned, and confines its action strictly to the advancement of those interests In China latterly the Cath lic missions, which are under the direction of Mgt. Anzer were very badly treated, and the Pontiff did nothing more than seek the re establishment of just treatment in the matter. He showed special regard for strenuous asserters of Irish liberty—sense to so to olishly as to enter one believes in church or sacraments must. Mgr. Anzer simply because the prelate Switt, Molyneaux, Burke, Grattan; Curr The trade of, spy and informer and presented the them from the hands of St. Peter's had deserved it by his heroic Christian ran, Wolfe? Tone, Emmet: (Cheers); tended patriot might be plied as successor.—William Barry, D.D.

special monours. The Prince Her with his own hands conferred the Or of the Bavarian Crown on the prelate.

On Sunday morning, 9th instant, Car dinal Rampolls conferred the episcopal consecration on Mgr. Vice, former Auditor of the Portuguese Nunciature, and recently appointed Delegate Apostolic to Columbia. The ceremony took place in the chapel of the Capranica College. The new Bishop was named to the tilular see of Philippi.

An unfortunate result of the present political excitement in Servia will be to delay the conclusion of a concordat between that country and the Holy See. The Servian Catholics desire Bishops of their own, who shall be completely independent of the Austrian Government, which, under present circumstances claims suppression of them. The Holy See is quite willing to grant this, and as a pledge of its benevolence it has sent Father Vinimic, a learned Franciscan of Bosnia, to continue the negotiations for the concordat, and to study all the legii imate requests of the Servian Catholics. It is no secret that since his visit to the Vatican the young ruler of Servia, King Alexander, has conceived the highest estimation of the Sovereign Pontiff, not merely as a mighty political factor, but also as a kind father who is willing to be interested in the well being of the young potentate. King Alexander is at present passing through a troubled period of his reign, and many believe that his grasp of power is already so far weakened that but a triffe would now unseat him from the throne That this regretable upshot may be avoided is the desire of Leo XIII., who, to that end, is already taking the best possible means—namely, the despatch of a special envoy directly to Belgrade, and quite independently of the authorities at Vienna.

The Unita Cattolica of Florence records a singular coincidence in connec tion with the death of the Archbishop of Naples, Mgr. Samelli. That prelate died at the same age as his predecessor, Cardinal Sanfelice-sixty-three-on the same date-the 3rd January-and at the same hour in the morning-one o'clock. Monsignor Sarnelli was a native of Naples.

In a letter to Cardinal Rampolla, the Pope intimates that he makes a gift to the Vatican Basilica of the Monstrance presented to him on the sixtieth anniversary of his first Mass. He states that the movement for making this presentation to him was begun on the occasion of the Giordano Bruno celebration, and that the Monstrance was intended to make some reparation for the scandal.

St. Petersburg has recently been the scene of the consecration of the several new Catholic Bishops who are in communion with the Holy See and whose several appointments to Russian Bishoprics, with the Czirs consent, was duly announced. These appointments indi cate a change in the Russian policy which is regarded by many as a very for from northern centres It is thought | hopeful sign for the Church in Russia.

Mr. Hall Caine is at present in Rome, and it is believed that he is engaged in tries so unaccustomed to be represented | making studies of both ecclesiastical and before the feet of Peter as Holland and secular society for a new story. He Denmark. In the beginning of March attended the Mass celebrated by His falls the twentieth anniversary of the Holiness on Christmas Day, and was the Day. Among the other notable visitors His Holiness, knowing that the faithful | to Rome at present are Mrs. Mackay, the wish to fête that occasion with pilgrim- is to have a special audience of His

> It is said the Pope's Christmas allocution will be followed up by another important pronouncement at an early date. The Roman question is still to the fore at the Vatican because it is felt that the Ministry depends on Signor Zanardelli, a noted anti-clerical

It is estimated that the value of the presents received by the Pope on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of his first Mass am unted to 5,000,000 lire. Amongst the more valuable gifts were a cheque from the Duke of Norfolk for £8 000, 100 000 florins from the Bishop of Austria, a similar sum from the Bishop Primate of Hungary, 100,000 lire from the Spanish Bishops, and 60,000 lire from the German Bishops, while a diamond cross from the Catholics of the United States is valued at 250,000 lire.

THE POWER OF A MOTHER'S VOICE.

A mother sang to her child one day A song of the beautiful home above Sang it as only a woman sings, Whose heart is full of a mother's love.

and many a time in the years that came He heard the sound of that low, sweet

It took him back to his childhood days It kept his feet from the paths of wrong.

A mother spoke to her child one day

In angry voice, that made him start

As if an arrow had sped that way And pierced his loving and tender heart.

and when he had grown to man's estate, And was tempted and tried, as all men are, He fell; for that mother's angry words

Had left on his heart a lasting scar. CHARLES S. CARTER.

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Nothing mars or misleads the influence that issues from a pure and humble and unselfish character A man's gifts may lack opportunity, his efforts may be misunderstood and resisted; but the spiritual power of a consecrated will needs no copportunity and can enter where the doors are shut. Dean Paget

pletereport of patents recently granted to Canadian Inventors by the Canadian and United States, Governments. This report is specially prep red for this paper by Mesers. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, head office.
185 St. James street, Tomple building, Montreal.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

596 472-Charles Booker, Toronto, device for preventing filling of bottles. 596 861-Clotilde F. B Durand, Mont. real Can, portable fire extinguisher.

596.823—Philip Nicolls, Toronto, Can,
double vent double flushing water

596,907-Addison Norman, Toronto. Can., electric cable for propulsion of

597,071 John Gardson, Glenboro', Can . bedstead, total or chair. 597,347—William S. Wilson, Brantford, Can., back pedalling brake. 597,384—George Booth, Toronto, Can. dental cusp dor.

597,575- Christopher Dutchburn, Highfield, Can., car coupling. 597,510—Edward S. Piper, Toronto, Can., bicy cle stall. 597 700 - Frederick C. Robertson, To-

ronto, Can., circuit breaker. 597,703-George S. Bingham, Hamilton, Can., grain shocking machine. 598,048—Richard F Carter, Niagara, Can, apparatus for producing acetylene

597,840-Hugh Dixon et al, Montreal, Can., miner's lamp. 597 882--Peter Kelly et al, Montreal boot last.

597,803—Joseph B. de Léry, New York, incandescent gas burner. 597,890—Frederick W. Shipman, Toronto, portable theater.

CANADIAN PATENTS.

58 460-A. Benoit, St. Henri, Montreal, medical composition. 58,408-O C. Beloin, East Providence.

folding table. 58,438-A. Pageau et al, Montreal smok. consumer. 58,612—Leiebvre et al, Lowell, Mass.,

chimney cleaners. 5S 606-Charles Racine, St. Anne des Plaines, PQ., book support. 58612-Lefebvre, Poliquin & Lavoie, Lowell, Mass., chimney cleaner.

58.639-François Beaulac, St. Jude, P. Q., catriage axie. 58 721-O. I. Bergeron, St. Gregoire, P.Q , sleigh.

58,740-Napoleon Duhamel, Vercherce,

# PITH AND POINT.

P.Q , bicycle.

A fool and his father's money are soon narted.

The one redeeming feature of a pawnshop is the ticket. The painstaking man doesn't always suffer the most pain.

Modern altruism, as taught by the champions of the occult, is not the prictical application of the Golden Hale. Would you take pleasure in the thought that your friends were continually making painful sacrifices in your behalt? Would you wish to be damily ted when they were hungry? Would you care to be idle while they performed your labor? Would you not rather desire to bear your own burdens? to bea man or woman, not a child? an ablebouied creature, not a weakling? a selfrespecting person, not a mere weak receiver of alms?—Louise May Dalton.



failure? Thousands of men make failures of life and die premature deaths, leaving wives and children unprovided for, because of their reckless neglect of health. No man can do good work or be successful in business who suffers from biliousness, digestive and nervous disorders such as sick bandeds ciddinass disribess deroverings. headache, giddiness, dizziness, drowsiness cold chills, flushings of heat, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, fullness and swelling after meals, wind and pain in the stomach, costiveness, blotches on the skin, loss of sleep, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams

and nervous and trembling sensations.

These are but the forerunners of some dread disease like deadly consumption, or fatal nervous prostration. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best med-icine for hard working men and women. It cures all cases of weak stomach, im-paired digestion and disordered liver. It paired digestion and disordered liver. It gives keen edge to the appetite, makes the digestion perfect and the liver active. It makes rich, red, pure blood and builds firm, healthy flesh. It builds new, healthy, muscular tissue in every vital organ. It tones the worn-out nerves. It strengthens the muscular system, and invigorates and vitalizes the whole system. It induces vitalizes the whole system. It induces sound and refreshing sleep, dissipates drowsiness and melancholy, and imparts mental power, elasticity and courage. It arouses the physical energies of the whole body. It cures 98 per cent, of all cases of consumption, bronchial, throat and kindred ailments. All medicine dealers sell it. Costiveness and biliousness. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure them. They strengthen and stimulate the overworked organs. They never gripe. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic.

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Rev. John Talbot Smith and Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin Criticize Modern Stage Productions The Part the Church Assumed in Denling With the Impure Drama in the Past.

The prevalence of the impure drama in New York has drawn forth a vigorous protest from a number of true friends of the stage. The New York Journal publishes letters from prominent clergymen and laymen whose voices are unanimous for a reform of the present debauchery. Rev. John Talbot Smith, the well-known novelist, who has just entered the ranks of dramatists himself, writes :- Whoever takes an interest in the stage as a factor in our social development, or as one form of popular amusements, cannot but feel alarmed and grieved at the signs of degeneracy which have set in for the Broadway stage. It has long been a matter of keen regret that New York managers, with a single exception, banished Shake sp are and classical comedy from the metropolis, depriving the lovers of the best dramatic literature of a high form of entertainment, which the country at large is able to enjoy. Such actors as Kee ne James, Warde. Whiteside. Marlowe and Rhea find little favor in New York, but receive enthusiastic and profitable attention in the provinces with their Shakesperian plays. That managers have little use for them in this city is misfortune enough; that the same managers now find it more profitable

TO EXPLOIT THE INDECENT THAN THE WHOLESOME

on such a stage as that of the Empire is a calamity. Mr. Charles Frohman is an old offender in this respect. The Conquerors" is not his first attempt to popu larize the indecent drama. Not many years ago he brought cut on the stage of the Academy a melodrama, 'The Sporting Duchess,' in which for the first time was seen on a respectable stage a precise, well understood and loathsome attempt to outrage a weman.

His offences have multiplied with the years, and in "The Conquerors" he has attained that point of indecency which drives from his theatre the young, the modest and the respectable. Hoyt's, the Herald Square and the Casino have surrendered themselves bodily to the work of debauching the tastes and the consciences of the theatre goers. Mr. Oscar Hammerstein attained notoriety in his enterprise at the Olympia for at tempting to do for the music hall what his brother managers have done for the legitimate stage. Financially he failed Nevertheless he did much to promote the success of the nasty in vaudeville.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION

is that the stage is degenerating and that these are the signs. Certainly within ten years the stage has changed tions; but I am inclined to think from is still sound, and the present in ica | neglect is the custom in speaking of the stage to confound three things—the drams, the players and the theatres. These three factors make up what is called the stage In discussing the fortunes of the stage it is well to keep in mind these factors to avoid confusion of thought and expression. Now, it is a matter of fact that we can have a clean drama morally and very unclean actors and theatres at the same time. Twenty five years ago the actor was a social nondescript, and the theatre very often a place in which the vicious plied their trades; yet the drama, though of a rough kind, was very clean. To day the actor holds a respectable and DISTINGUISHED PLACE IN SOCIETY.

and the theatres are as safe as any public institution, while in many ways drama has lost its original cleanliness. It is very far from having lost it alt gether. Mr. Charles Frohman himself has done very good work in promoting some forms of the drams, which have delight ed the hearts of all who are interested in the moral strength of the stage His success of last year, "Under the Red and a particular saloon and its owner, Robe," and his present success, "The but they are not supposed to know a Little Minister," are instances to the

While we have managers like Mr. Daly, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Dan Frohman and Mr. Pitou, and stars of the temper of Mansfield, Warde and others, not to mention the host of clever minor actors whose have raised Charles Frohman very high plays and companies are irreproachable, there is no need to say that the stage has begun to degenerate. While vaudeville is managed by such men as Keith there will be

A BULWARK AGAINST CORRUPTION on that side; and while such successes in light opera can be achieved as those made by the Bostonians, the Castle Square Company and Francis Wilson, the purveyors of the indecent need not be feared. A survey of the whole field leads me to believe that the stage keeps the upward movement of the past quarter century, and that a downward move ment has not begun However, indecency is making a strong eff rt to obtain a financial foothold, and "The Conquer ors" is the entering wedge. The question is, in what manner shall the interested proceed to form a successful opposition to its further progress. If it were possible to subject the head of each offending manager to a sincere bumping, or the soles of his feet to the bamboo rod, there would be an end to difficulty.. The manager's pocket, however, is the point of attack, and also the respectability of his theatre. How can we reach them? From time immemorial the virtuous have had a curious way of

DEALING WITH THE STAGE.

While it was comparatively clean, they patronized it. When it fell into disorder

the reformers leave their firesides, fall upon the wayward officials, drive them into jail and the general outer darkness and administer the government them

The evil influence of bad literature and depraved journalism has been met by the Christian leaders with Christian literature and clean journalism, the clergy themselves taking the editorial chair and wielding the pen of poet, novelist, dramatist. Such public nuis ances as the saloon have been opposed by the parish clubs. But the stage in its decadence is cast off by all and allowed to do what damage it may.

### St. Gregory's Plan.

Who can account for such inconsistencies? When St. Gregory of Nazianzen found the stage of the fourth century worthless and vile, he not only denounced it from his pulpit, but he proceeded to compose dramas of a religious and moral characthr that would edify, instruct and please the people, where the ordinary drams degraded them. So popular did there drams become that the writers of the East went into them extensively, and the clergy acted them before the people, at least such of them as related to the life of Christ and the deeds of the saints. In fact, the acting of them became the sole privilege of the priests, and laymen would as soon have thought of saying Mass as playing one of their characters. It was the presentation of these plays at the council of Constance, between the sessions, that brought them to the notice of the English bishops, who imported them to England; and thus began the miracle play, which gave birth to the English drama. St Gregory found, as every leader has ound in each age since, that the people desire the drama as an entertainment, and will attend the theatre in spite of all prohibition. Therefore he attempted to give them a clean stage, being too shrewd and resourceful a man to adopt the stand-off policy of modern times.

There is no need to describe the popularity of he drima as a social amusement. It is as firmly rooted in the hearts of the people as the novel. Mark the phenomenal

PROGRESS OF THE AMATEUR STAGE.

Although it is the outcome of the national life, and carries the marks of the national character, the stage can be made a tre endous force for good directly. Indirectly it always portrays the triumph of virtue and the defeat of vice. It is a school in which millions get an education of a kind. What a splendid view of the court of Nero and the persecution of the early Christians was provided in "The Sign of the Cross!" How near to us does Mr. Daly bring ancient England in his presentation of The Merry Wives of Windsor!" What superb glimpses into the past history of men and into their present nature does such an actor as Mansfield give his audience in his round of plays! What sermon could speak more powerfully of a wretched death than his portrayal of the Baron de Chevrial? And apart from the educational value of the clean and purposeful drama, what pleasant, stimulating, healthful recreation does not the well-ordered stage provide? The memories of a fine play, finely acted, are lifevery much for the worse in certain directiong. With the multitude, whose lives are purely objective this fact is signifilong and close observation of the Ameri | cant. Therefore, leaders of the people, can theatre that its general constitution | both religious and civil, cannot afford to

THE STAGE IN ITS DECADENCE,

or to refuse it help in trying times, or to deny it their countenance in its prosperity. Because they did these things in earlier days the stage became an outlaw and attacked all travellers on the highway-religion, morality, public decency and public order. We may need another St Gregory to prevent a repetition of that blunder, The present situation demands a power which rests in no man and in no organization. There is no censor to call Charles Frohman to account and to fling "The Conquerors" back into the mud out of which Paul Potter fished it. There are no statutes which would open the penitentiary to authors, managers and actors of the modern extravaganza. The powerful journal and the honest critic are the only weapons which can stand for decency against the attacks of obscenity on the stage. I have heard the clergy denounce particular journals, authors and books from the pulpit, but they draw the line at the bad play. I have heard them denounce the saloon in general dangerous play, an unscrupulous manager or a disreputable theatre. The journal and the critic must make the protest against indecency on the stage. It must be said that in this case they have done their duty well. It would in the general esterm had he headed the protest against "The Conquerors" and withdrawn it at once. He must be classed with the managers who are doing their best to defile the Broadway theatres. Fortunately that important highway, as far as the stage is concerned, does not mean the country, not even indicate the general state of morality on the

Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin, rector of the Church of the Transfigura-

tion, New York, the "poet priest,"

If the play called "The Conquerors' is as shockingly indecent as some of my friends have painted it, then, indeed, indecency on the stage has reached its climax. It is deplorable that the tendency of some managers seems to be to give entertainments which attract only

the vicious and immoral. No one can deny that the stage has deteriorated during the past few years. It is hard to account for this degeneracy unless the moral conscience of the people has also degenerated. I cordially welcome any movement which will make the stage pure and better. I recognize, and every minister of the gospel recognizes, what an effective moulder of the minds of the masses the stage is. It preaches, whether for good or for evil, uney stayed at home, ostracised it and pulpit. But, also in these days it is barred it with statues. The Christian used as a power for avil rather than an bodies have often anathematized if This instrument to accomplish good. Take with as much force and efficiency as the

conduct is in curious contrast with their up the newspapers and read the behavior toward other public institutions needing reform. When the governing the boards, and you will find with few ment of a city has fallent into evil ways exceptions that their tendency is bad, and that they demoralize rather than elevate the moral life of the community. In early times the church was the supporter of the drams, and it was then reognized as a powerful educator. Does the church to day support the theatre? No. The reason is obvious. Daily we witness examples of barm wrought

> BY THE TRASHY PRODUCTIONS which are given at many of the so-called reputable houses. They vitiate the moral sense of the young; they inspire lessons of sensuality, and young men and young women learn from them to scoff at some of the purest sentiments taught at the mother's knee. I deplore this state of affairs. A good, healthy play is a delight and a comfort to see, and it should afford healthy recreation, and not leave bad impressions. No play which shocks the modesty or tends to arouse the baser passions should be tolerated. I heartly favor any outery against such monstrous productions as are given at some of the theatres in this city. The moral sense of the community should be so thoroughly aroused that their withdrawal would be an immediate

necessity. Frederic R. Coudert. the distinguished lawyer, writes :- I earnestly believe that some effort should be made to stop the production of indecent and immoral plays. I have not been to the theatre lately, but from what I hear some of the plays now running are worse than those given at the Theatre Royale in Paris. I have seen some of them there, and if those here are worse we have indeed reached a limit to our endurance. It is hard to suggest a way to remedy this evil. A censorship would meet with legal objections. It could be construed as an abridgement of the lib erties of the people. It seems to me that the Society for the Prevention of Vice might have jurisdiction in such matters. The officers of that organization might give the subject their attention and see if they have not the legal right to interfere with the production of immoral or indecent plays. Thin, too, it seems to me that the police have a right to interfere. And we should see that they do their duty in this connection. Surely, these forces should be strong enough to restrain the presentation of plays that debauch the morality of the young. I do not believe in giving too much publicity to these nauscous plays. For a time they will thrive on publicity Compel the police to do their duty, and then let the people keep away from the the places where the obscene prevails and we will soon drive out the vicious in the theatrical tusiness. Anything which debauches the moral sentiment of the people is a grievous wrong and should not be tolerated. The toleration of indecency on the stage is a police regulation, I think, and their attention should be promptly called to the offend-

ers. If the police fail to do their duty,

then the people must themselves force

the police to action.

At a meeting of the New England Sabbath Protective League, held in Bos on last week, one of the preachers pres ent gave utterance to the lalsehood that the Catholic Church is not in sympathy with the observance of the Sabbath." Catholics are all taught to keep holy the Sabbath Day;" but they believe with the Divine Founder of their Church that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath.

A bill that should become law has been introduced into the New York State Legislature by Senator Elisworth. It provides that any person who, as principal or agent, conducts or engages in the business of editing, publishing, printing, selling, distributing, or circulating any licentious, indecent, corrupt, deprayed, or lib lous paper, or a paper which corrupts, depraves, or injures the minds or morals of the public, or of its readers, or of the people among whom it circulates, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of any such offense shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1 000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment for the first offense. Upon conviction of any subsequent of tense such person shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than one year or more than five years, and in addition thereto the defendant and his agents and employés shall be prohibited from there after publishing, printing, selling, or dis tributing such paper or any paper of the same name. If the defendant is a domestic corporation its charter shall be forfeited, and if a foreign corporation it shall be prohibited from further doing business in this State.

A similar bill ought to be introduced into the Quebec Legislature, where it would stand a good chance of passing.

The general scope of the amendments to the jury laws to be offered in the present session of the New York Legislature has been agreed on by the legislative committee of the Citizen Jurors' Committee, although the formal draft has not yet been made. The fundamental purpose of the proposed amendments is to have every citizen competent for jury duty do six days of such duty

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once every three years, whether by at-11de, who, as far back as the sixth centendance or actual jury work. To pro-tury, set a pace which his fellow countrymote this purpose it is proposed to men have kept up ever since. abolish the property qualification of \$250.

to reduce the number of jurors in some of the inferior courts from twelve to six. and to reduce panels from 100 to 50 is stated that the lawvers are cordially in sympathy with the suggested amend ments. The draft of the amendments when prepared by the committee will be submitted to the Association of the Bar, which has officially effered its aid in the work. The members of the committee are anxious to consult the wishes of the lawyers and judges.

The overtures for peace and unity which have been passing between Mr John Dillon and Mr. John E. Redmond are producing good froit. The night before the recent elections in the Stephen's Green Division of Dublin, John Dillon appeared on the same platform a strong appeal to all his supporters to sink their diderences in a petriotic effort to wrest the seat from the Unionists.

This was the first time since the split that any member of the Irish party has spiken for a Parnellite candidate, and it may prove the first real step toward ultimate reunion of the Irish Nationalists and the Parnellites.

The Dillonites worked manfully in mison throughout the centest. Count Plunkett intends to petition against the validity of the return of his opponent on the grounds of Iraud and

orgery of voters' claims.

There are few Irishmen who have not the famous Irish nav gator of the sixth century, discovered Ameri a. Comment ing upon a circular issued by a clergyman for funds to restore the Cathedral of Clonfert, where the saint's body reposes. a writer in a New York journal, who had never heard of the tale before, thus comments on it, under a large sensational heading:—"Columbus must take a back seat. John Cabot's fame is dimmed Even the roving Norsemen, who are supposed to have left traces of their early visit to the Western continent in the shape of round towers and such like, must surrender their glory."

"Why so?" you inquire in surprise.
Ask the Rev. Robert McLarney, B A. Canon of Clonfert Protestant Episcopal Cathedral. Banagher, Ireland, You've heard of Banagher, perhaps, in con cc tion with the familiar Irish saving, 'That bates Banagher, and Banagher bates the

"That's what you'll say when you learn that Canon McLarney, in a circular which he is scattering over the tace of the earth, calling attention to the restoration fund for the renovation of his church, announces in all seriousness that the honor of discovering America, in stead of being credited to Italy, Spain, the British or the Norsemen, should rightfully belong to St. Brendan, the founder of the very church in which the good Canon holds forth every Sunday, and an adventurous son of the Fmerald

ABSCESS WAS LANCED.

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The Queen has decided to tar aw open the State rooms at Kensington Palace, where she was born. They have been closed since 1780 and have lately undergonclaborate reprire and cur oul restoration with the Parnellite candidate and made | The Palace at Kew is also to be opened as a museum and the grounds attached are to be used as Boamical Gartins. These are considered vanishe additions to the historical treasures of the country.

# IT DON'T PAY

To buy dricks for the boys-it don't pay to buy drinks for yourself. It will july to quit, but the trouble has been to do this. The A Hutton Dixon care will absolutely remove all desire our liquor in a couple of days, so you can quit without using any self-denial and nobody neer know you are taking the incline. You'll save money and gain in scalth and self-respect from the start. Medicine is pleasant to taste, and produces gold appetite, retrishing sleep, steady read of the tradition that St. Brenden. | good appealed, for the with business and does not interiore with business. | ness duties. Fuil particulars scaled. The DIXON CORE Co., No. 40 Park Avenue, Montreal.



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# Aucient Order of Hibernians.

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A.O.R. . ixision No. 3. .

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The micrat, H. T. Kearry, No. 32 Deferes nervenue; Vice Problem, J. P. O'Hara. Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, P. Kend, street. Problem, J. Serretary, P. J. Finn, P. Kend, street. John Praynor; Street, et al. D. Mackews in "Sentimel, D. White. Nathhal E. Ge han. Deferates to St. Varie Sche (1997), Promyond of O'Hara, P. Gechan, Christian Stream, Christian Christian, Christian Stream, Ch

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Monireal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and powerful Cutholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY......JFEBRUARY 5, 1898

### LENTEN REGULATIONS.

For the Archdlocese of Moutreal.

The following pastoral letter from His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi to his clergy was read in all the churches of the archdiocese last Sunday :--

By virtue of the powers conferred upon the Archbishop of Montreal, by an indult, dated 1892, I permit the faithful to follow, for the holy season of Lent this year, the discipline which was authorized last year by ecclesiastical authority, as follows :-

Meat may be eaten on all Sundays. Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, except the Saturday of Quarter Tense and Holy Saturday, everyone may eat meat at the principal meal. And on these days persons lawfully prevented or dispensed from fasting may eat meat at the three meals.

The 6ther days—that is to say, Wednesdays, Fridays, and the two Saturdays mentioned above, are fast days. The obligation of fasting must be observed as usual. But you will take care to enjoin the faithful to compensate by their prayers, their alms, their voluntary mortifications, and their good example, for the penance from which they have been dispensed. Exhort them to abstain from -dangerous amusements, fashionable gatherings, theatres, and from everything that may be an occasion of danger to their virtue.

Recommend parents to exercise greathave to render Almighty God. Repeat the instructions you have already given on Maithful observance of the day that God | 100 bequeathed last year \$6,204,600 was temperance, which, alse! causes such bad books and newspapers, in which so many indulge with so little scruple; on clubs, which are a source of so much sin and so much domestic trouble.

Invite your parishioners to attend faithfully the sermons and other pious exercises of the holy season of Lent, and to make their Easter duty as early as possible.

You all, my dear co-laborers, know well the needs of the flocks committed to your keeping. Instruct them, enlighten them, direct them, with zeal. prudence, and fraternal charity.

### DEAN CARMICHAEL'S PECULIAR SERMON.

It was with some surprise that we read the portion of his sermon on the recent Papal Encyclical which Dean Carmichael, of the Anglican Church of St. George. this city, delivered on Sunday last, and a report of which appeared in the Gazette, for the Dean is usually broad-minded and well informed in his pulpit utter-

He complains that "Papal Bulls and Encyclicals are again becoming the fashion," and proceeds, as he says, "to examine their worth from a British standpoint." Now, Papal Bulls and Encyclicals have always been the fashion since Christ founded His Church. It has been the fashion to criticize them, and endeavor to minimize their importance, only since the heretical church of which Dean Carmichael is a member was established by Luther and Henry VIII. Up till the foundation of that church, the "British standpoint" in re gard to documents issued by the Vicar of Christ was the Catholic standpoint also; and the thousands and tens of thousands of conversions which are going on in England every season show that, through the mercy of God, that country is returning to the household of etherFaith, and that the day is fast com-ing when "the British standpoint" will be the Catholic standpoint again.

fests itself, showing that the civilizing

We are now in the midst of what the The Dean then says that we live old resident delights in calling an old under the British flag in a country fashioned winter."

ment; all creeds that transforposed to law are freely tole; ted and all are equal It the Government a gislation is open to oriticism the lewlicat Canadian has a right to criticize, to agitate against its. policy; and wise Government would always weigh well the moral and political force of such Canadian agitation, but no Government worthy of the name of Canada could think for one moment of submitting to the interference of a foreign power, with regard either to the initiation, or the reconsideration or the annulling of laws connected with the social arrangements of the Dominion, above all when such interference might be connected with national privileges, in order to benefit itself."

In this passage there are two falsehoods and one ridiculous blunder. All creeds that are not opposed to law are not equal in every part of Canada. In Manitoba the Catholics have not equal educational rights with the majority of the Protestants there; and the church of which Dean Carmichael is a distinguished member has itself explained that it was not accorded equal educational rights in the same province. The worthy dean's view of equal rights is about the same as that of those who started the now defunct "Equal Rights" movement—that is, that all the rights should be given to the Protestants, and none to the Catholics. The second inaccuracy in the extract is the statement that the Catholic Church " has ever interfered with the national privileges, in order to benefit itself." If the Church has ever interfered with "national privileges" it has not been to benefit itself. but to benefit the souls of the people whose "national privileges" were inimical to the laws of God. To treat the Courch as a "foreign power" is exceed ingly ridiculous, and savors of the A.P.A. Why, you might as well, with as much reason, treat the Gospel as a foreign power, because Our Saviour was a foreigner! If Christ is to be regarded by Canadian and American bigots as a foreigner, and a Jewish foreigner at that, we cannot quarrel with them for regarding His accredited representative as a foreigner too. To be logical, they must treat both as foreigners; and reject the Gospel as interference from a foreign power. They have not yet gone so far as that; but that will be the legitimate outcome of their bigotry, if they keep on in their present path.

### CATHOLICS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

An official statement has been published showing the amount of money left for charitable or benevolent purposes by testators throughout the United States during the past three years. The figures, which are instructive, prove these bequests for the year 1897 were the just demand of the Irish Catholics rule of the school about not leaving membering the account which they will \$1,000,000 in excess of those for 1896. In for a state-aided University; for a unishe was anxious about me. Owing to the notoriety which has been caused us, 500, in 1896 to \$13,112,300 and in 1897 to attendance at Mass on Sundays and on the 314,374 800. Of the more than \$14,000. has made His day; on the evil of in- designated for charitable purposes. \$2,-878 000 for missionary purposes and \$5, ravages amongst our people; on reading | 292,200 for educational purposes. The principal testators in 1897 were William Lampson, Le Roy, N. Y., \$500 000; Lewis Crozer, Chester, Pa., \$750,000; George M. Pullman, Chicago, Ili., \$1,380,000, and Charles H. Contoit, New York city.

\$600,000. The	figu <b>res</b>	are:	
	1895.	1896.	1897.
Episcopal	\$795,000	<b>\$737,200</b>	\$1,026,000
Congregational	,247,000	284,500	481 800
Bastist		216,800	31 <b>2,20</b> 0
Presbyterian	83,700	183,400	255,100
Roman Catholic	56 Ouo	200,500	215,300
Methodist		132,200	87,10
Reformed		67,500	77.000
Lutheran		17,200	73 <b>,500</b>
Uniterian		63,500	7,200
New Jerusalem		20,000	13,500
Universalist		6,000	11,000
Christian		6,500	9,500
Friends		6,0.0	7,900
Hebrew	2,890	4,000	2,000

It will be seen that while Catholics form the largest distinctive religious body, they were only sixth on the list in 1895 and fifth in 1896 and 1897. They are increasing, however, at a good rate, and may be at least fourth this year. The falling off on the part of the Methodists is noteworthy.

# THE "DAILY WITNESS" JUBILEE,

The Star has evidently relaxed its rule regarding the mention of contemporar ies, and has congratulated the Daily Witness upon its jubilee. If we thought that the Daily Witness would make its jubilee the occasion of turning over a new leaf in its treatment of Catholic matters we would felicitate it too. Its narrow, bitter, intolerant and bigoted comments on the Catholic Church has been so conspicuous in the past as to merit for it, on one occasion, Episcopal condemnation. Recently it has given evidence of a change of heart; although occasionally the old hateful spirit maniand harmonizing influences of this latter end of the nineteenth century have not yet completed their work upon its editor. Let us hope that it may yet join the forces which make for peace and good will.

The great Catholic meeting which was recently held in the Mansion House. Dublin-the official residence of the Lord Mayor of the city-to demand equal rights in regard to higher education with Protestants, was a unique event in the way of public demonstrations, even in the Irish capital. As the lengthy report which we published of the proceed. ings in our previous issue showed, it was a meeting of laymen, although Archbishop Walsh was present; and it was also an essentially Catholic meeting, although Lord Powerscourt, a Protestant peer, attended it and made a manly speech in favor of justice to Catholics in the matter of university ducation.

The love of learning has always been conspicuous among the virtues of Irishmen, as the chequered history of their country proves beyond the shadow of a doubt. It is unnecessary to recall the years-the early centuries of the Chris. tian era-when Ireland was not only the famed university of Europe, but was also, in the words of that sweet singer. Denis Florence McCarthy, "Faith's foremost phares to the benighted West." It is a matter of history. Nor is it needful to dwell upon the great, the marvellous progress made during the last half century by the masses of the Irish peoplethe vast majority of them Catholic and poor-in primary and intermediate edu. cation. Everybody who reads the newspapers is aware of this gratifying fact. It has been the result of the provision of faculties for quenching the thirst for learning which is characteristic of the race-a thirst which the cruel penal laws, which forbade under pain of a terrible death the education of Irish Catholics, lasting as they did for nearly two centuries, could not destroy.

It is with respect to university education that the Irish Catholics suffer a grievous injustice to day. They have borne this injustice, indeed, for many centuries. The Irish hierarchy have on several occasions denounced this injustice, and demanded its removal. When that illustrious statesman, Mr. Gladstone, made an honest endeavor, many years ago, to remove it partially-so far as he dared, considering the bigotry that existed amongst his followers and the Tory opposition, his measure was declared by the hierarchy to be altogether inadequate: and the consequence was that the Irish Catholic members of parliament, ever obedient to the beheats of their spiritual leaders, voted against it, and put the Gladstone party out of office by their votes. Recently the Salisbury Government has declared its willingness to take up the question again; and Mr-A. J. Balfour has acknowledged that Irish Catholics have a grievance in this connection. But there is no sign of any practical step being taken to accede to The Protestant minority have for cen turies had their own university, that of Trinity College, founded by Queen Elizabeth and endowed with the confiscated property of Irish Catholics, and founded for the express purposes of article was altogether unjustified. destroying the Catholic faith in Ireland-They have also their Protestant Queen's Catholics as well as Protestants. But the Catholic majority have been treated all along as if English law still recognized the odious principle of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, and as if Mr. famy known as the Protestant Church Establishment in that country; and it would seem that, notwithstanding the professions of the Salisbury Government, the granting of justice to the Irish Catholic majority is as far off as ever. It was this consideration which led to the at the Mansion House, Dublin, and to the adoption by the meeting of the fol lowing resolutions:---

"That it is the constitutional right of all British subjects to adopt whatever system of collegiate or university educa-

tion they prefer. "That perfect religious equality involves equality in all educational ad-

vantages afforded by the State. "That a large number of Irishmen are at present precluded from the enjoyment | cent occurrence. About a fortnight ago of university education, honors and emoluments, on account of conscientious religious opinions regarding the existing

system of education. "That we therefore demand such change in the system of collegiate and university education as will place those who entertain these conscientious objections on a footing of equality with the rest of their fellow countrymen as re gards colleges, university honors and emoluments, university examination, government and representation."

These resolutions were adopted unanimously by perhaps the most representative gathering ever held in Dublin. before, comprising Catholics in every walk of life and of every shade of politics. Catholic Ireland is united, thoroughly and determinedly united, on the subject; and this being so, we may all say, in the elequent words of Lord Emly, a Tory Oatholic, at the meeting:

"From the mountains and della of Kerry ; from the surf-beaten shores of Clare and on and on to distant Donegal. let one mighty shout arise, swell, echo

chair the the fetters at many and mist room for Protestant ascendancy.

No wonder that the same eloquent speaker should go on to say:

Unionist though I still am, I must solemnly declare that it makes my very blood boil within my veins to see a great Catholic people sue cap in hand to a Protestant Chief Secretary to grant them educational equality with the merest fraction of our population.

This is a good cry. "No room for Protestant ascendancy!" It should ring -it will ring-throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. It should be taken up in Canada, too; and it should be made to ring throughout this great Dominion of ours until our statesmen recognize, not in mere words, but in practical legislation, the rights of Catholics to share, as the Irish resolution puts it, "in all edcational advantages afforded by the State."

### CATHOLIC AUTHORS' GUILD.

An organization called the Catholic Authors' Guild has been formed in New York for the purpose of bringing together "Catholic authors of New York and vicinity, and to establish better acquaintance and more intimate relations with Catholic authors throughout the country." This is a laudable project, which will, we hope, meet with the success which it deserves. The example will doubtless be followed in other large cities, and finally there will be a sort of national, or even international, union of Catholic Authors' Guilds, which will hold annual conventions and become a great power for good.

We notice with surprise that one or two Catholic newspapers are opposing the project.

### SENSATIONAL HEADLINES.

The fordness for sensational headlines even with newspapers that are not of the "yellow" type, is increasing. A few days ago the New York Sun had an article, the heading of which includes these lines: "Fied from a Convent," "Pupil of St. Ursula's takes Refuge with Her Mother," "She is a Protestant and Didn't Like the Catholic School's Discipline.' Yet the article closes with this state

ment from the girl's mother : "My daughter simply left the school, because she thought I was ill. I have always visited her on Sundays, but last Sunday I did not because I had wrenched my knee. I sent my maid instead. Mabel concluded that if I was too ill to come to her I must be pretty sick, and she worried so that on Tuesday she just decided to come to me. She walked out of the convent and went to my old address on Fifth avenue, not knowing that I had moved. When she found? wasn't there she went to a friend's house and they hunted me. That's all there is to it. The girl merely disobeyed the I shall take the girl South for a little trip, and then I shall send her back to the school."

In view of this explanatory statement it will be seen that the caption of the

THE "Church House "in London sanc-Colleges, maintained by the taxes of tioned the performance of an Ecclesiastical play entitled the "Conversion of Hagland," which was to take place last Saturday, and the fact has drawn forth a most indignant protest from the Secretary of the "National Protestant Church Gladstone had not abolished that in Union," firstly, because plays in any form are highly objectionable to so many of their members, and secondly, because such a large body of churchmen repudiate the idea that the "Conversion of England" was the work of St. Augus. tine, or, as he says, "Augustine," He says he is constrained to ask, especially organization of the great demonstration in view of Cardinal Vaughan's published utterances, whether churchmen are wise in going out of their way to forge arguments for the furtherance of Papai claims and pretensions.

FREEDOM of speech is not enjoyed in the great city of London to the extent that one would expect in the land of the free Briton, judging, at least, from a rea meeting was convened at the Tivoli. Vauxhall, "to protest against the manœuvres of the Dreyius syndicate." From the first there were signs of disturbance among the five thousand people who had assembled. A band of Anarchists, gathered in front of the platform, refused to allow any speeches, and until the chairman succeeded in retiring, one continuous noisy disturbance was kept The speakers had to reach platform by a ladder, and the removal of this ladder kept them unwilling prisoners for a couple of hours. Meanwhile in the streets a crowd of students, reinforced by the unruly elements of the population made riotous demonstrations, which were at last ended by the sction of the and recoh, wail with plaintive melody that had seen better days," vegetables in pense.

Dreyfor was safer on his lone laland than his friends were on mid-London Vauxhall platform.

In would seem that there is good ground for the anxiety so generally felt as to the state of Mr. Gladstone's health and none seem to believe it better founded than his family and his phy. sician. Neuralgia seems to have produced insomnia, and as a consequence his nights are restless. With a man of 88 this is a serious matter. He has been kept to his bed for several days, and opiates to produce sleep are now given for the first time. His hearing and sight are affected, and it is feared the severe neuralgia which is at the bottom of all his trouble will finally conquer his splendid constitution. The Irish question is still foremost In his mind and he asks many questions regarding it. When told recently that there was hope of a union of parties he replied: "By union and perseverance they can get all they want."

LONDON is to be treated to an auction sale of a wonderful collection of corpses which was advertised to take place on Monday, the 31st of January. A des patch says :-

A wonderful collection of corpses will be sold at suction in London on Monday. The authentic remains of Ptolemy II. Philadelphus, King of Egypt; Antiochus Soter, King of Syria, and Alpina, wife of Seleucus, Queen of Babylon, will come under the hammer. These distinguished remains were imported from Egypt thirty-five years ago.

Whether any of our big-hearted millionaires will have thought of our Laval. our McGill, or any of the Museums of the Dominion, and give their countrymen an opportunity of contemplating the bones of an Egyptian King or a Babylonian Queen, is yet to be seen.

REV. JAMES L. SMITH sent the Providence Visitor \$100 to mail copies of the paper for a year to fifty persons in his parish, each of whom, after reading it, was to send it to his neighbor and to become a subscriber at the close of the vear. Father Cronin of The Buffalo Catholic Union and Times, commenting on this, says :

"Instead of encouraging their people to take a Catholic paper, which defends the Church from manifold attacks, we have heard of instances which show not only cold pastoral indifference in this respect, but an actual hostility. As if a vigorous Catholic paper circulated in the parish was not among the most desirable aids a pastor could have."

MARCH appears to be again in favor with those who direct the political elections of Ontario, as, according to recent accounts, those for the Local or Provincial House are to take place on the as their candidate.

We extend a cordial welcome to the Monitor, which is published in Ottawa, and which is devoted to the "interests and work of the Separate School Teachers" of Ontario. There is plenty of room for our newly established contemporary; and we wish it success in its important mission, for fulfilling which it seems to be admirably equipped.

THE Ave Maria states that there are in the States 1000 lay Catholics for every Priest, while there are hardly 300 Protestants for every Parson. The Baptists claim that they have 6,000 pastors without churches. These facts do not seem to argue that the Catholics of America are à "Priest-ridden" people.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good" was never more thoroughly illus. trated than during the big snowstorm, when several hundred men found employment as snow shovellers.

Strange, what decided disinclination for our company some people show after they have borrowed money.

A curious case lately came before the court at Lille, in France. A very fat man, weighing 24 stone, rode in a firstclass car with a third-class ticket and was brought before the court to answer to the charge. His defence was that he could not get into either a third or second class carriage, and no other resort, unless he went in a cattle car or a baggage van, to which he objected. The court did not uphold the defendant's view of the case and he was fined. It seems hard, but it is one of the penalties of being burdened with too much adi-

The reply of the English Catholic Bishops to the letter of the two Anglican Bishops on the quistion of the Bull 'Apostolice Cure,' has elicited the fact that two months ago the Pope sent a re-ply to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, in which he dealt with their police, who made several arrests. Dur argument. This reply has never been ing these disturbances the enterprising publicly alluded to, and seems to have gentlemen who were high and dry on the been carefully kept out of sight. Silence platform, without any means of getting answerable logic, such as Leo XIII down were treated as targets for teggs knows how when and to whom to disis the truer policy in presence of un

The St. Jean Baptiste Church, Chapel and Presbytery a Total Loss.

Archbishop Bruchesi's Sympathy With the Cure and Parishieners-Netre Dame Hospital Saved by the Prompt Action of the Nuns -The Firemen Work Manfully in the Bitter Cold Weather.

Widespread sympathy is felt for the Rev. Curé Magloire Auclair in the sudden and severe loss he and his faithful flock have sustained in the burning of his church, chapel and presbytery on the bitter morning of Saturday, 29th ultimo. These several buildings were situated in the large lot bounded by Drolet, Rachel and Sanguinet streets, in the northern portion of the city, and their destruction will involve a loss of from \$150,000 to \$200,000, and Father Auclair would not have parted with them for twice that amount. The chapel on Sanguinet street was the private property of good Father Auclair himself, and he valued it at \$40,000 or thereabouts. Mr. Walter Kavanagh, the well known manager of several insurance companies, has kindly given us the particulars of the insurance on St. Jean Baptiste Church, which are as follows :-National, of Ireland. \$51 000; Queen, \$30 000; Phoenix, \$15,000; Athance, \$1,000; total, \$97,000.

### THE FIRE BROKE OUT AT A VERY EARLY Hour

in the morning and the immense quantity of snow the engines had to go through on their way to the scene combined with the terribly bitter cold made it a singularly hard fight for the brave firemen, who nevertheless behaved heroically, aided and encouraged by the willing hands of the six good curates who lived in the presbytery with Father Auclair. Great anxiety was felt for a time at the absence of Father Auclair. who, it was known, had gone into the presbytery to save some papers and property he specially valued, and it was not until one of the priests and several firemen rushed in and dragged him out by force that he was brought from the building, though much overcome and well-nigh authorated. The good Fatuer was taken to the Hospice Auclair. where he remained quietly all day, sending comforting assurances to the numbers who called that the work of

RE-BUILDING WOULD GO FORWARD AT ONCE Notwithstanding the exceptional difficulties to be contended with, within a quarter of an hour twenty one streams were playing on the fire. A high wind was blowing and sparks and large cinders were showered in every direction, but they fell upon snow-covered roots and did no damage. Tons of freezing water that turned to solid ice were thrown upon the buildings, and the brave men, who looked like living icicles, had the sympathy and undoubtedly the heartfelt admiration of the thousands of interested citizens who first of that month. The Liberals are were looking on. The fire was disorganizing for the campaign and arrange | covered about one o'clock a.m. At four ments for meetings to be addressed by o clock the towers of the church fell in. and the work of destruction, so far as Mr. Hardy and his colleagues are being these buildings were concerned, was already made. The Liberals of Kingston complete. A picture of sad havor was have again nominated Hon. Mr. Hardy presented, and thousands left it with sorrowful hearts and minds, which could bardly take in the fact that such a complete transformation scene had taken place between the singing of the Vesper Angelus on Friday and the matin bells of Saturday.

> Mgr. Bruchesi was present at Mass, which was celebrated at the Hospite Auclair Sunday morning, and during the course of the service His Grace made a few remarks encouraging the citizens of St. Jean Baptiste not to despair in the great affliction which had fallen upon them in the destruction of their parish church. To start the fund for the reconstruction of the church His Grace subscribed \$200 out of his private purse.

# FIRE AT NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL.

After the cruel night the firemen had gone through in their battle with the burning church, chapel and presbytery of St. Jean Baptiste, it was hard that they should be again called out before they had time to recover from the severity of the trial; but they answered promptly to the alarm from private box No. 244, for it called out the entire eastern and central sections of the brigade, being from a hospital, and that the wellknown institution of Notre Dame. They responded quickly but not a whit too soon, for, when they came aron the scene, dense volumes of smoke were pouring from the windows, and appearances all favored a serious fire, but the water pressure was good and did effective work. To the presence of mind of the doctors, nurses, and general attendants, is due the fact that

# A PANIC WAS AVERTED.

and, with the exception of ten or twelve patients in a ward adjoining the operating room, in hich the fire broke out, and whom it was thought advisable to move to another ward, no disturbance of the patients was made necessary. This fact is the ore to the credit of the management when it is stated that the extension ladders were raised to the windows, numerous streams were playing upon the building, and all the appliance and guards for a serious fire were in full operation. The fire however was soon brought under control, and the main building not seriously affected. Five thousand dollars will probably make good the damage. Building and contents are fully insured.

The well known firm of John Gordon & Sons, 17 and 19 de Bresoles street, are sole agents for the sale of Finlayson's celebrated linen threads. The threads of this Scoton house region well known and too largely in a with the trade in Canada to need any extended notice.

In this city of many institutions there is admittedly none; with which the in terests of all-classes of the population are so closely identified as the Sireet Railway. To all, it is an advantage; to thousands, an indispensable necessity. Through its agency, Westmount and Bout de l'Isle have become virtually next door neighbors, and Outremont is only a step from Lachine. One can now go from either of those once distant points without an exertion, without even destroying the polish on one's boots. It is the friend of the public and the public reciprocate its friendship. It means time and money to all. Even at three cents tickets give a quicker, surer and larger return than can be drawn from any other instrument, not excepting its own gilt-edged shares. The dweller at "the Point," armed with his inch of white pasteboard (the white pass of this financial Klondike) can earn an easier and a larger dollar at Westmount or Maisonneuve than on the Big Bridge or in the factories at his door. His six cent outlay gives back a least a hundred; a rate of return which would multiply the millionsire element if it could be applied to all ex penditures. While the enterprise and plack of our public-spirited capitalist is primarily due to the presence and splen did character of this inestimable boon. to its practical management is due the phenomenal success which has attended its operation, the regularity of the service supplied to its patrons, and the generally satisfactory manner in which it is conducted. Mr. McDonald, the superin any other one man on the company's staff, this state of things is attributable. is a thoroughly up to date officer, an ex perienced, energetic, quick seeing man, who grasps a question, a subject or an idea as quickly as most men and is as juick to act. He, of course, cannot be everywhere; he is not a ubiquitous or an all seeing man, and is probably only too well pleased when suggestions as to details of management are made, even through the pages of a sometimes hyper critical press-a few words may therefore be offered to him on matters of every day observation. The overcrowding of cars is not an occurrence so frequent as to deserve the term chronic. It is especially the case in the early evening, between half-past five and half-past six while at six o'clock the rule has no exception-all the cars at this, the office closing hour, are over passengered, there is hardly crushing or hanging on room, while the seats are invariably and properly ceded to the type to say the least, a pecular one. If he writer contingent which turns out in force at six sharp. This may or may not be in the interest of the Company, it c rtainly is not in that of the travelling public. It is not a pleasing, or an edifying sight to see a number of elderly gentlemen clutching at, and straining their arms and fingers in their efforts to hold on to the overhead strap, or "life preservers," or whatever they are called, while a number of fresh hearty young people, to whom a little calisthenic exer cise of this kind would be an advantage, are enjoying the cushioned seats these polite old gentlemen had surrendered.

This condition of things might be met, Firstly-By deciding on the number of sittings for adults in each particular case; the result of the decision to be printed, or painted, in a conspicuous position in such car. Secondly-The standing-room to be regulated by the number of straps strung upon the overhead poles—and the number of standers not to exceed that of the seated passen gers. Thirdly-Not over four outsiders and hangers on to be allowed on the platforms. When these limits are xeached, the conductor should be in structed to stop only for parties wishing to leave the cars.

Some such regulations as those added to the presence of more cars, especially for the six to half-past traffic, would probably relieve the crush and scrimmage one has to encounter under the overcrowding system which now ob-

The steps to some cars are unduly high length of lower limb. In cars where the which would not involve any serious outlay and would greatly convenience a pany's best patrons, it should receive attention. Another matter to which notice may be attracted is favor. They are as a rule very obliging. The Taus which followed.

They are as a rule very obliging. The Taus with a line at a line rest or of the bereaved husband in exceptionally respectable body in fact.

the position. All are required to be bi linguiste, and must speak French and English equally well; this fact alone. implies good education and the possession of at least certain linguistic accomplishments. They are nearly all men of good address and good appearance, neatly and cleanly attired and strictly sober. Such a thing as a conductor " under the influence" is a rarissima avis, while the value of honesty, as a policy, seems to be thoroughly appreciated by all. With all this, they are too ready with the 'clicker" and over anxious to start the cars-hence the awkward situations that so often occur-gentlemen obtruding themselves into ladies' laps, sometimes getting jolly well snubbed for their stupidity and awkwardness; worse still, is it when ladies return the compliment and fall into the arms of the sterner. and sometimes very much sterner, sex. They apologize, but are intensely indig. nant that an apology has been made necessary. These mishaps are not by any means infrequent and are invariably the result of starting the street car before persons are seated. As a rule the conductor sounds the "all aboard" when he sees the last man with his foot on the step. He clicks the bell the car gives a jerk, the standers get a shock and somebody gets a knock, and all because a well-mearing man, to use a slang term, is a little "too previous" and too anxious to make a record trip. Considering that this involves inconvenience to the public and is of no benefit or possible advantage to the company, a gentle admonition to over-zealous officials would do no harm.

is it superior class to be elf-

All concerned with the management of the road and its equipment deserve unmeasured praise for the bold stand they have made against the warring elements and the uninterrupted service tendent, to whom more, perhaps, than to they have given the public at a time when the cars became not only a convenience, but a necessary protection to the people of this snow besieged city.

> Dean Carmichael, in a recent sermon upon the Papai Encyclical, concluded with a prayer from which I extract one debatable sentence. He said: "May God strengthen the ties that bind us to a throne that in itself is a symbol of national and religious freedom " Surely the dean cannot have read the history of his own country—for he is an Irishman; I hope he is a Home Ruler too. Has he ever read the history of the Penal Laws? Does he know why the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 was passed? Does he know why Mr. Gladstone disestab lished the so-called Irish Church in 1860? If he has read the history of the country of his birth he must recognize that the statement, made solemnly to the Almighty, that the English throne is a symbol of "religious freedom," is, has not read it, then I would recommend him to do so without delay.

There is a rumor to the effect that Sir William Van Horne, at the next meeting of the Directors of the C.P.R., will present his resignation as President of the Company, and that Mr.T.G. Shaugh- ed to think that we could have failed to nessy, the Vice President, will step into Sir William's shoes. The meeting at which these important changes it is said are to take place will be held on the 14th

ventions in newspaperdom is responsible down as purse proud, haughty, arrofor the following statement, which is gant. If he is poor and humble, we disfor the following statement, which is used as a kind of text for a lengthy

"The best way to conquer the devil is to

fight him with his own weapons." This is the motto of the Rev. Dr. E. L. Stoddard, who has won fame by instituting as riking departure in church methods in his Jersey City parish. In the fashionable Episcopal Church of St John on Summit avenue, opposite Gardiner avenue, he has started a class in dancing. Every Thursday evening the basement of the church is packed with young men and young women, who may be seen until midnight dancing merrily to the strains of an Italian orchestra.

# OBITUARY.

MRS. JOHN McCLOSKEY.

The terribly sad tate of Mrs. John Meand are often very trying to old persons | Closkey, the victim of the extraordinary as well as to those not blessed with lamp accident, has shocked the whole community. Under any circumstances \*two-step idea is carried out this is not the death of such a valued member of found to be the case, and as it is a matter | the community would appeal to the sympathy of all who knew her, for she was of the number of those whose loss cannot be replaced and who leaves a sad very large number of the com bla k in whatever circle they have i moved—a good wife, a kind friend a true and an exemplary Catholic has been taken away under circumstances which render her death exceptionally painful the habit which the "up to time" con- to contemplate and have crawn forth ductor so freely indulges, of starting the deepest regret from all who knew her cars before passengers have time to seat Dersonally or by reputation. Mrs. Mc Closkey was one of the most esteemed members of St. Patrick's congregation, are even on the rear platform. Against: and the respect entertained for her mem the conductors as a b dy there is little ory was well shown by the large attendfor the most exacting persons to say, since at the Requiem Mass which took while there is much to be said in their interesting the training which followed.

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Bacon said that "reading maketh a full man," so does eating bacon.

It is emprising how little you can live on when you can't get hold of much.

It is rather strange that the watchmaker sells watches and the jailer watches cells.

These are not the days to make hay while the sun shines, but the iceman gathers his cold harvest and smiles in anticipation of sunny days and melting ice blocks.

A friend of the late Lord Granville. noted for his baldness and avarice, was speaking one day about a mutual friend who was going to be married. "I would like to give him, my lord," said he. something rare but not expensive. ' Present him with a lock of your hair," Granville whispered sweetly.

Judging from statements made by the elderly citizens, the climate of this country is rapidly changing and becoming milder and milder every winter. Call this winter ?" said one of them the other day, "why when I was a boy -" and then followed a harrowing description of the awful winters of many years ago. I wonder if they were really as bad as they are said to have been. Strange, isn't?

On one of the principal streets of this city is a large stone house, well built and evidently the house of one of means, but summer or winter, year in or year out the house remains unoccupied. The green blinds are always on the windows, but yet there is no notice that the house is to let and many people in the neighborhood often wonder what is the secret of the lonely residence. I fell in with an old resident a few days ago and he told me the story of the house. It appears that a great many years ago the owner of this house, a well known citizen in good circumstances, was engaged to be married. He built this house for his intended wite and turnished it lavishly throughout. But its purpose was never fulfilled. The woman ilted the man and married another shortly before the day fixed for her mar riage with her first love. The rejected one shat up the house and has lived a lonely life since. The house stands just as it was ready for occupation, but the dust of years have gathered where happiness was to have dwelt and an old man lives alone with his sorrow.

Now I plead for consideration. There ought to be some especial code of man ners, with a strong leaning toward mercy, provided for those unfortunate people who have a poor memory for faces. I, alas, am one of them. The lame man is not held responsible for his halting gait; the man who stutters makes no enemies by his faulty and stumbling speech; but the man on whose unretentive memory a face, unthrough life unwittingly and unintentionally insulting his fellow-creatures His plight is, indeed, a sad one, for it is a case where the apology is worse than the fault, and no excuse can be offered a person for having forgotten him. We resent nothing so much as a blow to our self love, and we are invariably surprismake an indelible impression on anyone who had the pleasure of meeting us Of course, we can easily understand how the recollection of an ordinary person might slip one's memory, but forget such a distinguished looking person as we are! Never! The idea is absurd. It requires an explanation. If the offend-One of the 19th century American in- | ing party is rich, or great, we set him pose of the question by the assumption that he is a tool. Nobody comes along with the real explanation, that the man suffers from an infirmity of memory that makes every face, until time and familiarity have accustomed him to its peculiarities, look as much alike to him as a composite picture that may be either your grandmother or your sweetheart. On the other hand, the poor fellow who is suffering from his truly pitiable affliction has trouble enough. He feels himself a bungler, and knows himself foreordained to make mistakes and stir up strife. He lives in a constant state of deprecation and abject apology. He goes to a place where he is to meet people be ought to know, an joyously addresses Smith as Jones, and Brown as Thomp son, thereby offending all concerned. Smith cannot understand how anyone could have mistaken him for that dun derheaded Jones, and Jones is lost in amazement that a person of his aristo cratic appearance could have been confounded with that plebeian Smith. And so it goes. On the street he bows effusively to women he doesn't know, because s mething about their dress looks familiar and gets a frozen stare in return, or he passes by without a token of recognition the woman to whom he had been introduced last night. And there is no sympathy from the cold world.

> Writes Prof. Elisha Gray: If we place two clocks on the same shelf and adjust their pendulums to swing in exact unison and set one of them running, in the course of time the other will start up in sympathy. Each sound impulse caused by the vibration of the pendulum of the clock that is running is communicated to the other pendulum. Each successive impulse adds to the swing of the sympathetic pendulum, which began in an exceedingly small way at the very first stroke of the other pendulum, and this goes on till-the sympathetic pendulum

because each successive air wave strikes the sympathetic fork just at the end of its swing and works in harmony with the natural tendency of the fork to vibrate. The result is a co-operation. Each helps the other. How much better it would be for the world if men would take pattern after this law of physics.

DECAMBLOSK OF SHEREN COLLEGE

C. J. H.

# PARLIAMENT OPENS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The Third Session of the Eighth Parliament of the Dominion life and writings of Brother Asarias, opened this afternoon with the usual elaborate ceremonies.

The Speech from the Throne was s follows:

SPEECH PROX THE THRONE.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: I have observed with great pleasure the remarkable advance in the political importance and material prosperity of book," but this seems to be effectually Canada during the year which has just closed.

The loan recently effected has shown that the credit of Canada has never stood so high in European markets, and affords reasonable ground for expecting that the burthers of the people will, in the near future, be materially reduced by the substitution of a much lower rate of interest on the indebtedness than that which now exists.

I congratulate you upon the exceedingly cordial reception accorded to the representatives of Canada

AT THE JUBILEE CEREMONIALS and also upon the warm appreciation manifested everywhere throughout the Mother Country in reference to the con duct of Can da in materially reducing the rate of duty upon goods imported from the United Kingdom into the Dominion The action of the Imperial Government in denouncing the treaties with Germany and B-lgium also affords most satisfactory evidence of their desire to facilitate your efforts to promote the closest possible commercial relations between Canada and the remainder of the Empire, and will, I trust, contribute ma terially to the development of Imperial

THE YUKON GOLD DISCOVERIES.

The extraordinary gold discoveries recently made upon the Yukon and its tributaries appear likely to result in an enormous influx of people into that region, and have compelled the Government to take prompt action for the preservation of law and order in that distant and almost inaccessible locality. Measures will be laid before you for that purpose. A contract has been entered into, subject to your approval, for the completion at the earliest possible mo ment of a system of rail and river communication through Canadian territory with the Klondike and the principal gold fields, woich, it is expected, will secure to Canada the larger portion of the lucrative traffic of that country.

THE BOUNTIFUL HARVEST with which we have be n favored by a benevolent Providence has contributed greatly to the increase of our prosper itty, and I am glad to note that the trade and commerce of the Dominion, and more especially the amount and value of her principal exports, have increased greatly during the past eighteen months, and there is good resson to believe that this improvement may be maintained, if not augmented, during the remainder of the present year

I observe with pleasure that certain Sovernment contracts recently let con tain provisions calculated to suppress the evils of the sweating system.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts of the past year will be laid before you. The estimates for the succeeding year will likewise be placed upon the table at an early date.

Hon Gentlemen of the Senate. Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

Measures will be submitted to you especting superannuation, the repeal of the present Franchise act, and a plebiscite on the question of prohibition.

These, and other measures, I commend to your earnest consideration, invoking the Divine blessing upon the important labors on which you are again entering.

# RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the Holy Name So ciety of St. Mary's, held on Sunday, Jan. 23rd, 1898, the following resolution of condolence was moved by Mr. James Mulially, seconded by Mr. Patrick Mc-Call, and carried unanimously:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst, by the hand of death, Bro. John O'Neill, be it

Resolved,-That we, members of the Holy Name Society, do express our deep regret at the death of our esteemed brother, and do hereby offer our heart felt sympathy to his family, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to THE TRUE WITNESS and the Calendar for publication, and also to the members of his ufflicted family.

J. D. CIGAN, R. S.

At a regular meeting of Branch 4, C. M. B. A., Grand Council of Quebec. the following resclutions were adopted: Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God. in his infinite wisdom, to call unto himself our esteemed brother, James Driscoll; and

Whereas this Branch submits with true Christian resignation to the wise Omnipotence that doeth all things well :

Resolved,-That the members of this Branch unanimously present their sincere sympathy to Mrs. Driscoll and family in their great sorrow for the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father.

And be it further resolved,-That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be rent to the family of the deceased and THE TRUE WITNESS. C. CURRAN, R.S.

The Queen has sent the Royal Red Cross to Sister Mary Elizabeth, of the Sisters of Mercy, for her care of the sick and wounded during the Crimean campaign. She went out at the outbreak of hostilities and remained until the end. is making its full stroke. So with the hostilities and remained until the end. sympathetic tuning torks. Each air wave that is sent out by the initial fork tinctlo reaches her, in her eightieth wave that is sent out by the initial fork tinction reaches her, in her eightieth as "the first strong book of criticism sent strikes the other fork and causes at first year, and in Brisbane, in New South out from the Catholic side of he liverary a slight vibration which accumulates. Wales She is sister of Lady Clifton.

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<del>֍֍֍֍֍֍֍֍֍֍֍֍֍֍֍</del> The pen of the Reverend Talbot Smith has a vigor and a masculinity all its own, and these characteristics are conspicu. ously brought out in his sketch of the who, though virtually secluded from the world, has shed as much lustre on its literature as most of those who had freest communion with it. In his opening chapter, the Reverend author states the proposition that, "simple and obscure lives, like that which Brother Azarias led for nearly half a century, are unlikely to give much reason for a disproved by the evidence of 19 chapters and 280 pages of well written and interesting matter which he has extracted from the history of this "simple and ob scure" life. The Reverend author tells us that that Patrick Francis Mullaney, in religion Brother Azarias, was born at Killenaule, County Tipperary, on 29th June, 1847. His Father emigrated to America in 1851, and settled in Deerfield. small village in New York, his son following him some little time after. He first attended the Union school at Deerfield, and, when old enough, made a THREE MILE TRAMP DAILY TO THE SCHOOL of the Christian Brothers at Utica, Here

he distinguished himself and was looked on by professors and pupils alike as the cleverest lad in the school. Before he was sixteen years of age he entered the Novitiate of the Christian Brothers at New York. On the eve of the Feast of Sts. Peter and Paul, June 29, 1862-his sixteenth birthday, he received the black robe and white collar of the Order and was, henceforth, to be known as Brother Azarias From the novitiate in New York, he went to teach in Albany and was appointed to "The Academy," the most advanced of the many schools taught by the Brothers. In 1864 he returned to New York, and in that city taught at the Manhattan Academy, which he describes in a letter to his parents, as "a very grand house for their son to live in." In 1866, at the age of nineteen, he was appointed. Professor of Mathematics at "Rock Hill" College, near Bultimore, where he spent the next twenty years, 'the harvest time of his life." At the age of 32 he was appointed head of this institution. While here, he was brought into intimate relation with Archbishop Bayley, or Baltimore, Bish ops Gibbons and Keane, and other distinguished ecclesisatics, and became the especial friend of Monsignor Corcoran, a professor in Overbrook Seminary, and the editor of the Quarterly Review, to which Brother Azirias became a constant contributor. He soon

ACHIEVED FAME AND POPULARITY in the ecclesisstical and literary world, and was everywhere received with open arms. In 1885 he left or France, and passed the remainder of his days in revising the many books he had written, and in producing his volume on "Ancient Schools" His first literary effort was an ambitions one, written when he was in his 27th year, and named "An Essay Contributing to a Philosophy of Literature," but being actually an attack upon Emersonian doc The admire r and imitators o Emerson read it and were "shaken in their conceit." It was described as "Father Hecker's idea worked out for the literary world." It challenged the cultur of Emerson and his disciples and proved that, however much they knew and however deeply they felt, the circle of knowledge and sentiment was incomplete, while such books could be written. The good Brother, says his biographer. was "a voracious reader, who would deyour a librar. from its first volume to its last, a book from its title page to its last word. He missed nothing and never forgot." He mastered Greek, that be might read Plato and Aristotle. "This modest essay," says Father Smith, "is

THE FINEST PIECE OF CRITICISM offered to the world by the literary circle of the United States, and the only thing of its kind in the English language.' Since its publication in 1874 it has gone through seven editions a fact that is ample testimony to the impression it made. Encouraged by the reception given to this, his first book, he decided to address himself entirely to a literary career. He wrote much for the reviews on philosophic questions and created a great impression with the most capable critics by his review of "The relations held by Christian schools and scholars to the philosophy of Aristotle in the Middle Ages," which Father Smith describes as "an essay for the learned. far beyond any but the well read in philosophic thought," and numerous able writers gave it the most flattering no ices, one describing it as "a most delightful pocket piece of enjoyment for those who read in high thinking." This essay was followed by two others of an equally high order, one on "The Nature and Synthetic Principle of Philosophy, and the second a powerful sequel to it, discussing "The Symbolism of the Cosmon." After the publication of these essays, he abandoned the domain of philosophic thought, "turned to pure literary criticism and from that drifted into the study of education in its principles and methods." There is no honester piece of literary work on English literature, says Father Smith, than that which was published in 1879, entitled "The D-velopment of English Literature." in subsequent editions renamed "Old English Thought." No part of this book is more powerfully written than the chapter describing "the glori ous labors of Carlmon in giving literary form to the new spirit in the English land," of whom he says: "Coolmon monk, true poet disciple of Christ, lover of man, is church, teacher, doctrine and spirit in one."

"PHASES OF THOUGHT AND CRITICISM" was the title given to a work in which Brother Azarias presented a collection of essays written from time to time during the previous ten years, and is described house, and, according to the Rev. Talbot.

Smith, is the good brother's masterpiece The United States "Commissioner of Education" invited him to write a volume for a series of educational works he had planned and was to edit. He socepted the task, but his work on the "History of Schools and Methods" was hardly begun when his last sickness came upon him. Yet this single volume is a severe rebuke to the loose methods of our professional theorists in education. 'Great, indeed," says his reverend biographer, was the loss to the nation when this profound scholar died." At Lake Champlain, after the completion of a course of brilliant lectures, he was selzed with pneumonia and fell a victim to the attack on Sunday, 20th August, 1893. He was buried in New York, and his funeral is described as "an honorable tribute on the part of the entire community to the character and labors of the distinguished teacher. The task the Rev. Talbot Smith undertook has been well executed; he has done full justice to the memory of a good man, an accomplished scholar, a profound thinker and a brilliant writer, and, as one of his critics remarks, "if the reverend gentleman was fortunate in his subject, it is also true that Brother Azarias was fortunate in his biogra-

Father Smith's books are now being offered to the people of Montreal by Mr. J. J. Brophy, representative of W. H. Young & Co, the well-known publishers of New York. The Catholics are under an obligation to Mr. Brophy for the large amount of valuable Catholic literature his active exertions have brought to their doors, and may be assured he never offers anything not thoroughly deserving of their confidence.

# 🛢 Fraternal Societies. 🕏 Zaararararararararararak

C. M. B. A., BRANCH NO. 26.

The monthly entertainment of Branch 26 of the C. M. B. A. will take place in their hall, No. 92 Alexander street, on Monday next at 8 p m. There will be recitations and vocal and instrumental selections by some of the best amateur talent in the city, and a short aduress on the sims and objects of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, by one of the clever young Irish Catholic lawyers of Montreal, Mr. Frank J. Curran. The auccess of these concerts in the past makes the committee confident that this open meeting will surpass all previous efforts. The hall is cosy and comfortable, the admission gratis, and the members promise their friends, and especially the ladies, an enjoyable time.

### OFFICERS ELECTED.

The annual meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society, the oldest of organizations in St. Ann's parish, was held recently, when the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. For the chite of president, John Kilfeather was again chosen. There have been many prominent members of the parish, who at different intervals have filled this position, and none of them have evinced a greater or more enthusiastic interest in promoting the objects of the Society than has Mr. Kilfeather The other officers elected were: - Vice president, John Hagan; recording secretary, James Brady; treasurer, Michael J. Ryan; collecting treasurer, Thomas Ward assistant collecting treasurer, Hugh J. Carey; grand marshal, Joseph Hoban; Executive Committee M. Tracey, J. Doolan, M. J. Mullin, J. Leonard, T. Moore, J. Irvine, J. McDermott, Wm. Cullen, A. Cullen, H. Maher, W. Waugh.

# NEW CIVIC ADMINISTRATORS.

The following is a complete list of the members of the new City Council who will hold office for the next two years: MAYOR- Raymond Prefontaine, (Accl.)

EAST WARD-Cleopins Beausoleil, Gilbert Marsolais.

CENTRE WARD-Hormisdas Laporte, H. B. Rainville. WEST WARD-A. A. Stevenson, James

McBride. ST. ANN'S WARD-Daniel Gallery, Thos. Kinsella.

ST. ANTOINE WARD-G. W. Sadler, H. B. Ames. ST. LAWRENCE WARD-J. B. Clearibue, H. A. Ekers.

Sr. Louis Ward-A. E. Paquette, Arthur Gagnon.
St. James Ward-Joseph Brunet, Jos. Archambault.

St. Mary's Ward-H. W. Lareau, Hercule Dupre. HOCHELAGA WARD-R. Duiresne, J. B. Wilson.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTS WARD-Leandre

Ouimet, Edward Roy. ST GABRIEL WARD-Louis A. Jacques, Richard Turner.

ST DENIS WARD-F. X. Prenoveau, P. G. Mattineau.

# Acute Rheumatism

Pains In the Foot and Limb-A Complete Cure Accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For a number of years I was afflicted with acute rheumstism in my left side. and all the way down my limb into my foot. I live five blocks from my work and had to stop and rest several times in going and coming. I could get no relief from my trouble and was on the point of giving up my job when I happened to hear of . Hood's Sarsaparilla. I purchased a bottle of this medicine and a vial of Hood's Pillaand began taking them. Before I had. half finished them I was relieved and it was not long before I was completely cured. I never lose an opportunity to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, for my cure meant a great deal to me, as I have a lamily and must always be at my post WILLIAM HASEBIT, yardman, Grand Trunk Railroad depot, Brantford, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 11; six tot 45.

Hood's Pills cily prepared so

THE latest skirts, says the fashion writer of the New York Sun, are so close fitting around the hips that there is very little room for any petticoat underneath, which fact suggests the possibility of their being abolished altogether. But this is hardly probable, and the skirt makers are as busy as ever bringing out all sorts of novel and attractive models to tempt feminine fancy. One of the latest designs in silk for petticoats is in three shades of one color, each in a bayadere stripe fully an inch wide. The darkest, medium lightest shade follow each other in successive bands. The fashion able silk skirt, however, is not confined to any one at le of silk; anything and everything is made up into this fascinating garment-brocaded silks, shot and plain, striped and figured taffetas, pou de sole, satin and gros grain. The chief aim is to make them very full, with innumerable rufiles to set out the gown at the bottom. They may be pinked, hemmed, corded, and trimmed with lare; but there must be no stinting in the quantity of material used Lining the lower part of the skirt, which is a Spanish flounce, with wool albatressis a good plan for winter skirts, as it adds warmth where it is needed and helps the cilk to speonful of salt and half a grated nutwear longer.

FURS.

Fur as a trimming, or as entire garments, has more than verified predictions regarding its probable popularity; and certainly in purchasing a first quality cost or cape, it is the one expense for many winters—always ready not easily injured, and imparting that air if without fur horderings ; ladies' hat brims are edged with it; narrow fur bands are the preferred garniture for the new circular or Spanish flounce, now so fashionable for the street, theatre or evening costumes; in short no one feels really stylish without wearing fur of some kind.

### TRIMMINGS.

Steel shades are popular in uncut velvet and corduroy.

Turquoise, large and small, are set in

new bead trimmings. An odd jacket is of mulberry velvet, with black silk scroll braid.

Gauffre silk in cream white, with lace, is used for evening petticoats.

Plain, plaid and checked poplins make lovely bodices for at home wear.

Children's ready-made frocks show yokes of heavy lace or embroidery.

Accordeon ruilles of lace are used in embellishing petricoats of fine batiste.

Aluminium spangles are used to decorate blouse fronts of net and silk muslin-Black gowns in cloth and various other new black materials are very fashionable.

frocks over silk foundations bave jet effects in stripes.

A coliar and a belt of bright velvet are considered "the" thing with evening

waists of black jetted net. A handsome moire has a large satin

polka dot; covert cloths are seen in checked and two-toned effects. Handsome designs in silk brocaded

grenadines are obtainable in choice evening shades as well as in black. One of the leading fabrics for early

spring tailored gowns is Scotch tweed in the modish "heather midtones." Fichus and sashes are made of fine silk net and are sometimes finished off

with narrow lace or baby ribbon. A Lewiston, Me., woman, who has taken time by the forelock, already has one Christmas gift for 1898 completed.

The latest ties for women are the sailor knots of silk with broad ends. sometimes trimmed with tiny plaited

Among the latest embroideries are zouave and bolero fronts, with long panels reaching almost to the hem of

the skirt. Triple puffings of chiffon in white, cream black and evening tinte, are sold

by the yard, ready to be applied to dance costumes. A novel trimming for a velvet gown is Valenciennes lace insertion over white

satin, outlined on either edge with imitation pearls. A fancy waist recently admired had a jacket, belt and collar of velvet in the new shade of pink, with sleeves and

blouse front of black jetted chiffon. Fichus and sashes of net and chiffon

made to match and covered with ruches and frills are displayed among the new fancies. Bebe ribbon edging the fails give a pretty effect. If you would wear a white veil it must

be of the daintiest, most cobwebby lace, with diamond shaped dots and two or three black snots to give the effect of court plaster. This is termed the "Castellans veil."

The black satin blouse heads the list of stylish and useful waists. It is tucked up and down or around, according to the figure it adorns, and with a satin belt every table; more especially since they embroidered with jewels, the effect is

of colored velvet and covered with Venetian lace. It is edged with fur in a frill he action of the liver, and ensures sound of chiffon, and supplied with the fashion

satin crowns a e promised as a coming that they contain phosphoric acid: for trimming, and the whole tendency seems to be toward the use of an excess same. Baked apples are especially nice of white in the new millinery.

HOW TO DO WITHOUT EGGS.

HE midwinter season, when the supply of fresh eggs is always limited, and dealers are making them still scarcer and dearer by storing them up for Lent, drives many cooks literally to their wits' end, says a contributor to the New York Tribune, in treating of the subject of the uses of eggs. Yet it is an excellent thing for the health, as well as for the purse, to limit the use of eggs during the winter and to look about us to see what can be done without them, No winter eggs, no matter how freshly laid, are quite equal to the fresh eggs of spring. The spring is the natural laving period of all birds, and hens' eggs are not only cheaper at this season, but, because the fowls are in more wholesome condition, are no doubt

The idea that a good table consists in the profuse use of butter and eggs is a common one in this country, and multitudes of dishes are spoiled by their super-

A good rice pudding does not call for eggs. An excellent one is made of five cups of rich milk, one small cup of uncooked rice, well washed and picked over; one cup of raisins, washed and stoned; one cup of sugar, a scent teameg, or any flavor that may be preferred. Let the pudding bake slowly for two hours until the grains of rice have fully swollen out and each one rests in a creamy bed.

An old-tashioned Indian pudding re quires no eggs. Scald one pint of milk. Add two heaping tablespoon'uls of In-dian meal to halt a cup of milk, and when all the lumps are stirred out thin | on the other hand, the salaries of women with a cup and a half of cold milk. Add comfort or elegance belonging to a rich a tablespoonful of butter and a small show, are gradually on the decrease being is now not considered complete cupful of molasses and pour in the pint or scalded milk. Add a half te spoonful of salt and stir well. Bake the pudding an hour, then pour in another pint of cold milk and let it slowly bake for three or four hours longer, or until it is as dark as a black ginger cake. Serve it hot with cream.

· It is a great mistake to use too many eggs in a custard. The most delicious of steamed, baked or boiled custards can be made with the yolks of five eggs to a quart of milk. A good baked custard may be made with the yolks of four eggs to four cups of milk. Reserve the whites of the eggs for cake or for white cocoanut pudding or for any of the many purposes for which the whites of eggs ere valuable. The whites of eggs add richness to the custard.

There are few greater culinary blunders than to waste eggs on wheat pancakes. The batter in which eggs are used is much tougher and decidedly inferior to one made without eggs Take equal quantities of flour and milk, using an even teaspoonful of baking powder tinued this year. Six courses are devoted to every cupful of flour, and a scant half to them. M G. Alix is to treat of the cup of butt r to every two capfuls | political history of England in m the Tried-out beef fat and butter in equal 11th to the 18th century; the life of salt must be used to every half cupful of | be in the The most beautiful net all overs for beef lat. Indian meal pancakes require Some of the other subjects chosen are the use of an egg for every cupful of social questions, French literature in the meal, and at least half a cupful of wheat 18th and 19th centuries, art in Catholic flour. Use a quarter of a cup of "short liturgy, the will and the formation of ening" to every two of the mixture of character. flour and Indian meal and a te appoonful of baking powder to every cup.

Nothing toughens a raised wheat

mushin so quickly as eggs used injudiciously. An excellent muffin is made without any egge. Scald a pint of milk, and when it is lukewarm stir in half a cake of compressed yeast. Rub a scant half cupful of butter, or beef's fat and butter, through a quart of well-warmed flour. Stir in the yeast and milk, and beat the batter until it blisters. Let the muffins rise over night and in the morning fill deep mustin tine half full. When the batter rises to the top put them in the oven and bake them half an hour.

It is never wise to use anything out of seison. If we take our food as nature supplies it, our bill of tare will be continually varying, and we will have everything at its best and cheapest. The man or woman who buys hothouse peas and strawberries at Christmas time, when they are comparatively vapid, is weary of them before June, when they are in market in superb condition. Luxury may easily cheat such a person out of the best food by surfeiting bim with costly but comparatively flavorless vegetables and fruits out of their season. No Southern vegetable, however carefully grown, has the superior flavor of vegetables grown in Northern gardens and brought to market with the morning dew fresh upon them. If we except the delicious hothouse pineapple, which is so costly that it has been quoted by political economists as an example of the greatest extravagance, no hothouse truit has so good a flavor as that grown in our own gardens in the sun, fresh air

The housekeeper of modern means, if possessed of intelligence in regard to the market, and common sense enough not to have a longing for food out of season, can supply her table with the best of everything as well as the richest mar and will only retain the central adjective.

keter in the land. Apples can be had year in, year out, and considering them to be such a wholesome article of food, they should be on have been proved invaluable in cases of charming.

One of the coming shapes in spring any hour, and especially are they recommended to be eaten it mended to be eaten just before retiring, and the happy thought of golf gymnast. for a thoroughly ripe juicy apple excites sleep. Again, apples are excellent as a able high collar:
disinfectant, and equally excellent as Hais with willow brims and white food for the brain for the simple reason throat, and to prevent disease of the for children, as is also apple jam.

# NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

为用的"36"的"AIII"的"46"。《36"的"46"。 [14]

MR. BOK AND DOMESTIC SERVICE.

HE editor of the Ladies' Home Journal is an enthusiast with an assured income, and while toasting his toes before a comfortable grate | may not become sallow and coarse. fire, may be relied upon to indulge in a great many fanciful projects, such as are the result of a comfortable and com manding social state. We fancy his advice to young women, to restrict themselves to the circle of domestic service, is perhaps a mere attempt to cater to a certain class of his readers, many of powders ruin every skin quickly. whom would be healthier if they did their own work, in part, at least. He

"The average home holds out a far more comfortable time, a more leisurely life, a healthier existence, and better wages, than does the office, store or factory to an intelligent girl or woman. The same time devoted, for example, to the study of shorthand or typewriting, if given to the study of nursing or domestic service, would mean twice the income to a bright, steady girl. Unfortunately, girls will not see this, and thousands of them who are to day start gling through an existence in the outer world, could have far more comfortable lives and better wages in excellent homes. How the average girl can de liberately shut her eyes to the opportunity which fairly glares upon her as a good maid, nurse, companion or domestic of any sort, passes average compre hension. There has never been a time when mistresses were readier or more willing to pay good wages for 'good domestic service-wages compared to which the pittance paid in shops or factories sinks into insignificance. And, cause of the willingness of hundreds of girls to work for a mere pittance. Every business house has to day waiting lists of scores of hundreds of applicants while hundreds of homes cry out for in telligent domestic service."

The domestic service problem can be best solved by those who require it as an aid in their homes, by shortening the hours of labor and making it less slavish and exacting |

### HIGHER EDUCATION.

The movement to raise the standard of education amongst women is deservedly a success. The latest indication in this Y Press. regard comes from France. The Catholic Institute of Paris, which is the chief Catholic university of France, inaugu rated last year a course of higher educa tion for women. The experiment has been most successful and is to be con 18th and 19th centuries, art in Catholic

### FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

The much abused mothers in law are, almost continucusly; being made the subfretful daughters. In many homes the ates. mothers in law are very little better than slaves. Here is more advice for them, taken from an American Society Journal :--

"The children will make amends for much that is distasteful in your life," writes Mrs. Burton Kingsland to 'The Mother in-Law in the Home," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "The very fact that you have more leisure to give them than their mother, with her many interests and duties, gives you a vantage ground, and none reward a little devotion with such responsiveness as little

children. "Exact as little as possible from the servants, and thank them courteously for what they do for you, and look for opportunities to do them an occasional kindness. Never let them think that

you watch them. "If you have property which you expect to leave to this family, do not claim special attention and consideration as a right, and if poor and dependent, do not talk of being a burden, nor luxuriate in that contemptible thing, self pity. You need not be a burden. We can all be happiness makers if we will.

"Make it a principle never to report anything that transpires in your son's household, even in strictest confidence, to any friend or outside member of the family."

"Fat, fair and forty" was ever supposed to describe the ideal woman, but the new woman repudiates the first and last With biking and boating and tennis and golf she can keep her ethereal form at its orthodox proportions, for the season of blouses and straws, but these must go with the fall of the snow, and then start up those dreaded visions of increasing weight and waists, the inevitable out come of idle hours and suspended work. How to counteract this has long been a ics seems to have solved the problem. The thought was promptly taken up, and crystallized at once into another of these peculiar and undesirable clubs for wo men, sads with the fair sex of the land

Most people neglect doing to morrow what they have put off doing to day.

of the Stars and Stripes.

Archiedsinhis journal offer his is lowing soggestions to long wamen to form good resolutions.

That I will take a walk, beginning

with at least four blocks daily, increasing gradually the distance until I walk

an hour every day.

That I will practice deep breathing through the nostrile, instead of turough the mouth to broaden my chest and in-

crease my lung capacity.

That I will take time, no matter how busy, to bathe my body once every day

or my life. That I will use as little strong coffee and tea as possible, that my complexion

That I will never buy a piece of scented soap unless it is made by a firm whose name is a guarantee of its excel-

That I will have my head shampooed wice monthly, and never omit brushing it at night and braiding it loosely. That if I use powder at all, none but

the very best will I buy, since cheap That I will visit the deniist once every three months at least that he may arrest the first symptom of decay or tartar

That nothing shall tempt me to put a drop of vaseline or cold cream upon my face, lest a growth of down-not to say

hair-sppear. That I will get some one to tell me every time I speak too loudly, that I may obtain a low voice by next year.

That I will try to do without a pillow at nights, or one of very small dimensions, to keep my chin from "sagging." That I will eat some kind of fruit or green vegetable, such as lettuce or spin-

ach, once at least in 24 hours. That I will not bathe my face in cold water in winter or hot in summer be cause some faddist says so, but will

study my own comfort. That I will not wear shoes too tight or gloves too small simply to be laughed at

## by others and make myself miserable. REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

No girl can make the same man blush

mera than once. The average girl's idea of giving a man a good time is to twist his remarks the way that makes him seem wicked-

Just because married men haven't any imagination all their wives seem to think it is a sin for a bachelor to have any either

Just because an old bachelor writes things about women all of them needn't think that when he wants to get married he will have to hunt around for a blind

As soon as a girl gets her first silk petticoat she begins to practice kicking out in front with her toes when she walks.

You can always tell when a woman runs things by the way she says " Don't you think so, dear?" to her hushand when they have company .- N.

## THE COMING OF BABY.

When a b-by comes to the house real appiness comes. The care and anxiety count for nothing against the clinging touch of the little hands and the sound of the little voice. The highest function given to human beings is bringing healthy, happy children into the world. parts will take the place of butter in grace is to be explained by the Abbe this case. About half a teaspoonful of salt must be used to every half support of the in the hands of the latest process and the latest process and the latest process are the latest process. and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, NY The result of his study improved by thirty years of practice is embodied in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It strengthens purifies and makes healthy the organs distinctly feminine. It gives weak women the strength and health recessary for the production of healthy children, and it makes the bearing of those children easy. It is sure to cure any weakness or derangement peculiar to women; stops pain, soothes inflamjects of attack by exacting men and mation, strengthens, parifies, invigor

# ANOTHER FREAK.

'That young man of yours,' said the observing parent, as his daughter came down to breakfast, should apply for a

job in the dime museum.' 'Why, father,' exclaimed the young lady in tones of indignation, 'what do you mean :"

'I noticed when I passed through the hall late last night' answered the old man, that he had two heads upon his shoulders.'

# HERE RESTS YOUR HOPE.

New remedies come, and new remedies go; but Scott's Emulsion is the great rock foundation on which hope of recovery from weak throats and lungs must rest. It is The Standard of the World.

The Dreyfus Esterhazy Zola embroglic is working up to cyclone proportions and threatens destruction to some of the parties and a wide apread disturbance of society generally. What with "veiled ladies," revelations, mysteries, courtladies," revelations, mysteries, court-martials, intrigues and counter-intrigues, it is difficult to know how the matter stands or what the up shot is likely to be. It will not, however, be the fault of Z la if the War Office authorities are allowed to go free.

ECONOMY in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because "100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to and true only of the One True BLOOD Parifier.

# The Liquor and Drug Habits

We guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when Mr. A. Hutton as directed, all desire for liquor or drugs is removed within three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks. The medicine is taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results—normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, and health improved in every way. Indisputable less timony sent sealed. We invite strict investigation. Address The Dixon Cure Co., No. 40, Park Avenue, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT No. 2815.

Dame Albina Provest, of the city of St. Henry, in the district of Montreal, wife common as to property of Hubert Giroux, gootleman, of the property of Joseph Replangerous health proved in every way. Indisputable less timony sent sealed. We invite strict investigation. Address The Dixon Cure Lorange for Plaintiff.

Co., No. 40, Park Avenue, Montreal. Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken

# New Up-town Confectionery and Dining Rooms,

2358 ST. CATHERINE STREET

NOW OPENED

Everything in the CAKE and CATERING line made and prepared on the premises.

CANDIES and CHOCOLATES fresh daily from our own factory. The DINING ROOM facing on Dominion Square is pronounced to be the firest of its kind in Canada. Come and see us.

The Down-Town Establishment carried on as usual in all its branches.

St. James Street, Tel. 903.

St. Catherine Street, Tel. 3062.

# THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street.

Montreal's Greatest Store.

Feb. 5, 1898.

# - Shopping by Mail

"The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal Today,

Out of town customers can shop very easily by mail if they only care to use the advantage 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, or send a letter for samples and information. It's the business of our mail order department to attend to



### LADIES KID GLOVES.

To morrow the recognized Gleve Bargain Day at Carslev's will have a short tory about Kid Glaves to tell, it's the lus: during our Great January Cheap sale. 21 d zen Lidies' 4 Eutton Paris Kid Gloves, which were imported to sell at 90c. To morrow 60c pair.

15 dezen Ladies' English Doe Skin Gloves, soft, warm and clastic, made to sell at 75c. To morrow, 60c.

8 dezen Ladies' Wool Lined Kid Gloves, choice quality, regular value, \$1.25. To morrow 95c. 25 pairs Ludies' Kid Gloves, with handsome For Cuff and Lined Wool

regular \$1 40. To-morrow, \$1 15. THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

# MEN'S OVERCOATS.

A reminder that to-morrow will be the last Saturday of our January Cheap Sale and Burgains such as these will be a thing of the past --

Man's Navy Beaver Overcoate, fly front, relyct collar, and fancy tweed lined, sale price \$4 41 Men's Heavy Grey Frieze Ulsters.

sterm coller and side pockets, lined check tweed, sale price \$5 86. Men's Buffalo Cloth Overcoats, high storm collar, heavily lined, quilted Farmers' Satin, original value, \$25 00.

ale price, \$\$ 75. THE S. CARSLEY CO, Limited. Special sale price from \$1.89.

### MEN'S TROUSER STRETCHERS.

There's still a few more of those pants stretchers left; to-morrow will be the last chance of getting them at Sale

60 pairs Patent Pant-stretchers, the hest kind, the most wanted kind, the kind that's usually sold at 75c per pair. Sale price here, 49c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

# THE FUR SALE.

Fur Prices come down at The Di-Store, although mark t reports have them going the other way. Here's s n a notable values :

15 Grey Lamb Muffs, choice full carl were \$275. To-morrow, \$1.80

II only, Grey Lamb Collars to me ch ined eatin and splendid finish, regular \$5 00 goods. To morrow, \$3 80.

To mercow, 502. Ladies' Choice Brown Fur Caps, satu. lined and exra finish, worth \$2.40. For

Ludies' Seal Skating Caps, worth 90c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

# BOYS' REEFERS.

Here's two lots of Boys' Reefers that should stir up interest because they tell of Fine Goods at Bargain Prices:

Boy's Navy Blue Beaver Cloth Reefer Coats, large sailor collar, double breasted, large and small white pearl buttons, ily front, fancy tweed lining. Special sale price, from \$4.65.

Boys' Heavy Navy Nap Reefers, brass anchor buttons, fancy tweed linings.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited

# BOYS' BLANKET COATS.

A Boys' Blanket Coat Story is always interesting, especially when it tells of these things at Bargain Prices.

Boys' Blanket Overcoats, red piped seams, hood lined with red flannel, high storm collar, sizes 21 to 31 inches. Sale price, for \$3 42.

. THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

# MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

# The S. CARSLEY CO. Limited. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St

BEECH, BIRCH, PINE, MAPLE. Direct from our Mountains at Rigaud.

KINDLING, - - - \$1.50 HARD. - - - \$2.00

Guaranteed the largest load in the city and thoroughly dry. Cut to any size to suit your stove.

RIGAUD MILLING Company.

Bell Tel. 396. 653 St. Paul Street.

# AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN

Allan, Dominion and Blaver Lines, Quebec Steamship Co.: ALL LINES FROM NEW YORK To Europe, - Bermuda, - West Indies,

Florida, etc. COOK'S TOURS W. H. CLANCY, AGENT. Grand Trunk Ticker Oppics, 187 St. James street

Will be sold at auction, in the office of LeBELANGER, Notary, at 58 St. James Street, in the ity of Montreal. Tuesday, the lifteenth day of February next, (1898) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following immoveables belonging to the Community of Property which has existed between the late Mr. Francois Kivet, and Dame Julio Pare, his widow, viz:

Montreal, 26th January, 1898.

# 

.:. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

SALE JUDICIALLY AUTHORIZED

1.—The lot of land known as number seven, sub-

The lot of land known as number seven, subdivis ons eighty-one and eighty-two (7-81-82) on the official plan and in the book of reference of the St. Jean Baptiste Village, in the County of Hochelaga.

The lot of land known as number twelve hundred and seven, sub-division one hundred and twenty-nine (1207-129) on the official plan and in the book of reference of the St. James Ward, in the City of Montreal.

The lot of land known as numbers nine hundred and thirty-three (33), nine hundred and thirty-five (935) and nine hundred and thirty-five (935) on the official plan and in the book of reference of the St. Mary's Ward, in the City of Montreal.

The lot of land known as number eleven, subdivisions fourteen and sixteen (11-14 and 16), on the official plan and in the book of reference of the St. Lawrence Ward, in the City of Montreal.

For particulars, apply to

For particulars, apply to L. BELANGER,

Notary.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING

"B hold!" the passing voices said,
"Thy tried and faith ul friend is dead, There came a sudden call for him.

"He lies in perfect peace serene, The narrow coffin slides between, so soon the kindly life is past !-They bring the sweetest summer bloom To deck the hushed and hallowed room Where he awaits us till the last.

"Come thou with us. They bear away What we have loved so well to day; These are the fleeting, short, last hours Come look upon bim as he lies, Recalling thus his friendly eyes; Thou'lt think of him among the ilowers."

Their words were true. Oh! memory eweet!

Gone heavenward on prayer shod feet, Each moment of those blessed hours! Tall tapers burning at his head, Their radiant whiteness o'er him shed, At rest !-- at rest !-- among the flowers.

Friend! all the majesty of death Fell on thee when thy last faint breath Was yielded by thy failing powers. Wert thou of as so late? Ah, no! Or those for whom the liffes blow. And roses bud in heavenly bowers.

of those for whom those paths were made, Where, in the Tree of Life's broad shade.

Sweet Mary Mother with her Son Goes oft' times pacing to and fro Midesintly mothers, singing low To happy babes whose tears are done

And thou with eyes that looked on us, Hast marked thy glory dawning thus,-Content art thou to wait God's time! Spotless amid the blossoms, may Thy soul rise swiftly to that day God's touch has made life's close sublime!

-SARA TRAINER SMITH, in the Weekly Bouquet.

# THE DREADED APPENDICITIS

An Interesting Discussion as to Methods of Treatment.

Whether It Should be Treated Surgically or Medically.

Whether the appendicitie can be effectively treated by medical means alone or whether the use of the knife is surgical experts are at present deeply interested. No organ of the body has caused more discussion or puzzlement among medical men than the vermiform appendix and every new suggestion as to treatment for appendi citis is eagerly discussed. Consequently when Dr. M. O. Ter y of Utica, Surgeon-General of the National Guard of this State, published a pamphlet a short time ago advo ating the use of cathartics and sweet oil in the treatment of this disease, and declaring that of fifty one cases under his personal supervision fortynine were success ully handled, without operations; comments, favorable and otherwise. Hew freely. In the November, 1897, number of the Medical Times, Dr. Terry detended his

practice. The treatment, as he described it, is substantially as follows: At first cathartics of castor oil and sweet oil followed by hot water are given, until the bowels are thoroughly cleaned out This treatment is followed by enemas of glycerine and sweet oil. Flaxseed poultices soaked in sweet oil are kept on the abdomen. The diet is restricted to very light, easily digested foods. The oil treatment, Dr. Terry says, removes the friction of the inflamed tissues and re laxes them during resolution. In this way, he says, he has cured cases of chronic, recurrent appendicitis. To prevent a return of the trouble after the original treatment, he prescribes a table spoonful of sweet oil, followed by a glass of hot water, before each meal, for several weeks.

His statements have been sharply challenged by Dr. Robert P. Morris, of 49 West Thirty ninth street, an eminent authority upon appendicitis and a warm advocate of the use of the knife.

# THE SURGICAL METHOD.

In the January number of the Medical Times Dr. Morris's challenge and Dr Terry's reply are printed. After stating that the medical treatment administered by Dr. Terry is the "most excellent I have ever seen described," Dr Morris continues: 'But very busy men sometimes find it difficult to keep track of all their cases. When a physician of Dr. Terry's prominence states that forty nine out of fifty-one cases of appendicitis have been cured by medical treatment, I resume that some of the men upon whom he has depended for subsequent histories of the cases have decrived him, and I will put my idea in this form If Dr. Terry will terrible infliction of sleeplessness Here personally obt, in a report from each one is the latest from the 'London Speciaof the forty-nine cured patients, I will tor.' As town life extends and intellect give \$1 000 on the first day of June, 1898, is aroused, the problem will be more and to any hospital that Dr. Terry will more that of too little, not of too much name, if he finds that none of sleep. Perfect, or nearly perfect, health these patients have died of appendict of source the first condition of sound dicitis or its complications, or have subsleep But scarcely anyone is quite jected themselves to operations for aphealthy, and so we must aid the eleep jected themselves to operations for aphand, to give \$1,000 to the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine on June 1, 1898, if he finds that some of these forty nine patients have died of appendicitie or its complications or have subjected themselves to operation Quiet and regular habits, a certain monfor appendicitie. I have no knowledge otony of light evening occupation will

STUDY OF THE SUBJECT OF APPENDICITIES and from the findings in the analysis of vit is unwise to go to bed, on either an 100 consecutive operations of my own empty, or very full stomach, a slight reported in the second sedition for my mest before rest is the wise course. A solures on appendicitis, there is not both the last thing, taken under the

pendicitie patients eventually dis der medical preatment. I do not loubt that under the excellent medical treatment advocated by Dr. Terry it is suffer more, and die oftener than they do under the best sort of surgical treatment. In his reply Dr. Terry

DECLINES TO ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE

of the surgeon. "As my cases are the accumulation of five years' observation," he writes, "it would be a most difficult matter to trace out each one, owing to the changes of residence of some, to the fact that others have been strangers to me, and to the consultation element entering into the proposition, with physicians whose patients are located over a widely

scattered country."
Nevertheless, Dr. Terry stoutly adheres to his medical treatment, declaring that the appendix should be assisted in empty. ing itself. Tois much abused and an parently useless organ gets this defence

from him : "Evolution is all right, but we have noted no great changes in the appendix for ages in man; therefore we believe that the Creator left it there, not for the knife of the surgeon, but for some pur-

Other authorities have taken sides in the merits of medical or surgical treat ment in appendicitis, and the discussion is likely to be prolonged and to bring out material of interest and value from various práctitioners.

### ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

It is commonplace to hear that a woman has married a fortune or a title, but it is something of a novelty to learn of a girl marrying a red flower vase. This has been done recently, however, by a Miss Heu, a young woman in Soochow, China She is a member of one of the aristocratic families of the city, and was engaged to be married to the son of the Vice Ohancellor of the Imperial Academy of Pekin. The young man died a few days before the wedding, and the brideelect vowed she would never marry, but would become an inmate of the bridegroom's household, where she could observe her widowhood. In accordance with the Chinese custom she fixed her intentions by marrying the flower vase. It is proposed erecting a granite arch in Seechow to commemorate the virtues of

The pet name for little Princess Eliza beth, daughter of the Archduchess Sta-phanie, is 'Lizzie.' This is rather drol considering the sudden abandonment of the "ie" diminctives in less lofty circles. But probably the royal house of Hapsburg fancies that 'Lizzie' is English, and just at present whatever is that goes in Vienna. There are not necessary in most cases, is the subject of many names as imposing as the one a discussion in which the medical and b rne by England's virgin Queen, and curiously enough few women's names admit of so many changes as Elizabeth. There are six or seven diminutives, er nicknames, attached to it, and the baby thus christened has been usually given one or other.

> There are all sorts of professions in the world, most of which are overcrowded. But the 'professional pawner,' a aged widow, and she flourishes in the poorer quarters of the town. The 'pawner has a regular list of clients, on whom she calls once or twice a week. taking from them the articles they wish to pawn. Her commission is a penny for every two shillings borrowed-just double the interest charged by the pawn broker. It is evidently a profitable oc-cupation, for most of the women employed in it are reputed to have money. One of these 'pawners' has such an ex-tensive list of clients that she needs the assistance of her two daughters.

> Four years' engagement, exclaims the New York Sun. Four weeks is better. Four months is long enough. If a man really is enamored of a woman every minute of delay after winning her before he makes her his bride is irksome to him. Why does a man ask a woman to betroth herself to him? Is it not that he wants and intends to marry her? Why, then, should she consent unless he is ready to prove his faith by his works? Beware, girls, of the selfish or craven hearted fellows who want to entangle you in long engagements simply to keep from you truer and braver and better

> The oldest noblewoman in England is Jane Catherine, Dowager Baroness Carew, who has just completed her 99th year. She is in good health, reads small print without the aid of glasses, and is very likely to live to see some three cen turies, which is not permitted to many mortals.

> An East Guilford, Me., woman thinks she has broken the record for kindness and attention to our animal friends and submits as evidence that one night recently she got up twelve times to let the cat up or down cellar.

# REMEDY FOR INSOMNIA.

Countless are the number of contributions which have filled the columns of newspapers in the endeavor to solve the pendicitie. Dr Terry, on the other less to acquire that which is lacking. The one great thing to do is to fatigue the attention; not only to tire out the body, but to fatigue the active mind, to quiet the vise motor centre, and so drive the congested blood from the brain whatever of any one of the lortyinine tend in this direction, while a great cases but I have made a careful wariety of evening engagements is gener ally fatal to the victim of in omnia.

THE REMEDY.

following conditions is perhaps the very best aid to alego . As reommended by Booles and others, the bath should be taken in a room with a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees of Fahr. The patient possible to cause subsidence of the acute | should stand with his hoad over the edge symptoms in forty-nine consecutive of the tub, drenching the head and face single attacks of appendicitis, but that with water at 100 degrees. The cooling is a very different matter from curing of the body by the air and the hot spong forty-nine cases. \*\* Under the line of the head first send blood to the best sort of medical treatment appendicities patients spend more time in bed, the head, is immersed auffer more and dis oftens them there. in a bath of 98 degrees, rapidly raised to 105 or 110 degrees; in a few minutes the bath is left, and the body wrapped in blankets, which absorb the moisture, and with the least possible exertion the patient gets into his night clothes and to bed, with a warm bottle to his feet, and perhaps a little warm liquid food."

A GOOD WALK HELPS. There is no better means than this for meeting the untold ills of insomnia, but the writer has also found the good old proverb of walking a mile after the last meal useful. It goes without saying that a late London dinner-party meets with absolute condemnation. On the other hand, we are glad to find the author very reasonable about sending children to bed very early and about early rising. Nota little harm has been early rising. Not a little harm has been done to mankind by forcing children to bed in broad daylight, and in routing people out of their warn; beds to face the dark chill of an early winter morning. There is a mean between these applications of old "saws," and the case of a celebrated Fren h mathematician who, in the latter years of his life, spent twenty hours in bed. The object of sleep is to restore nervous tiesne; as much sleep as is needful for that purpose is both good and necessary, but more is porely mischievous. The problem, the difficult problem, of modern life is to secure enough.

### LONDON BRIDGE.

When was the bridge built? It is impossible to say. It was not there A D il, when Queen Boadicea's troops sacked the city and murdered the people. It was there when Ailectus led his troops out to fight the Roman legions it was there very early in the Romano cupation, as is proved by the quantities of Roman coins of the lour centuries of their tenure found in the and at the river on the site of the old bridge. It is also proved by the fact that Sauthwirk was a sel dement of the wealthier class, who could not have lived in a place absolutely withou; supplies, had the neen no bridge. We may take any time we please for the construction of the bridge, so long as it is quite early-say, before the sec and century.

To- Britons themselves were quite un able to construct a bridge of any kind unless to the primitive method's observed at Post Bridge and Two Budge,, on Dartmoor, by a slab of stone said across two boulders. The work, there re, was certainly undertaken by Roman en gineers. We have, in the next place, to enquire what kind of bridge was cuilt at that time by the Romans. They built bridges of wood and of stone; many of these stone bridges still remain, in other cases the pieces of hewn stone still remain. The bridge over the limmes. however, was of wood. This is proved by the fact that, had it been of the solid Roman construction in stone, the piers wont i still be remaining; also by the fact that London had to be contented with a wooden bridge till the year 1176 purely local product of English cities, when the first bridge of stone was comseems to be a rather new addition to the men and. Consideration as to the com-Hst. The 'pawner' is generally a middle | parative insignificance of London in the stone in the neighborhood, and as to the plential supply of the best wood in the world from the forests nor h of the city, bridges of wood elsewhere, in order to know how they built a bridge of wood over the Thames.—Walter Besant in Pall Mall Magazine.

> If you feel weak, dull and discouraged you will find a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla will de you wonderful good.

# TIMELY REMEDIES.

Hemorrhages of lungs or stomach may be checked by small doses of salt and pertect quiet.

A aprain should be treated at once to an application of water as hot as can be borne. This may be showered upon it. or cloths wrung out of hot water applied frequently.

For croup immerse hands and feet in hot mustard or sods water. Great relief is sometimes experienced from drinking water as hot as can be borne.

For sudden attacks of dysentery or colic, give equal parts of tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint and cam phor. Dose, ten to twenty drops in a wineglass of sweetened water at intervals of fliteen minutes.

Men's hearts and faces are always wide asunder; women are not only in close connection, but are mirror like in the instant power of reflection.-Sebastien Chamfort.

After coughs and colds the germs of consumption often gain a foothold.

Scott's Emulsion of Codliver Oil with Hypophosphites will not cure every case; but, if taken in time, it will cure many.

Even when the disease is farther advanced, some 'remarkable cures are effected. In the most advanced stages it prolongs life, and makes the days far more comfortable. Everyone suffering from consumption needs this food tonic.

5oc. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.



### SHATTERED NERVES.

IT ATTACKS PEOPLE OF BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES - A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN FOLLOWS UNLESS PROMPT MEASURES. FOR RELIEF ARE TAKEN.

From the NEWMARKET ERV.

Probably the most prevalent trouble on this confinent to day is nervous pros tration. How frequently we bear this term and yet how few appear to realize its full deadly import. Nervous prostration is to be found among people of all walks in life, and among children as well of adults. Among young people it is often the result of our high pressure system of education. Among those of more mature years it may be due to the cares of business, or to overwork, or worries in the home. But whatever the cause the inevitable result is a breaking down both mentally and physically unless prompt measures are taken to stay the ravages of the disease and restore the shattered nerve forces to their normal condition. One such sufferer who has regained health gives her experience for the benefit of those less fortunate. Miss Edith Draper, who resides with her parents at Belhaven, Ont., is a young lasty who is very popular among her circle of acquaintances, and they all rejoice at her restoration to health. To a reporter who called upon her she gave the following particulars concerning her illness and cure. 'Y u know." said the young lady, how ill I was last winter when my friends feared that I was going into a decline. In the early part of the winter both father and mother were attacked with la grippe. and I had to look, after them as well as attend to the household work. The

strain was more tian I could stand, and the result was I fell ill. The doctor who was called in said the trouble was ner yous prostration and that it would take considerable time for me to r cover. Under his care I was after a short woile able to leave my room and go about the house, but my nerves did not seem to regain their strength. My limbs would witch as though I had S. Vitus' dance I was subject to headches, had a very por appetite and was 80 weak that I could scarcely go about. I had been advised to try Pink Pills and one day spoke to the doctor about them, and he said he believed they would do me good. I got three boxes and by the time I had used them I felt sure they were helping me and I got a further supply. By the time I had taken six boxes I was feeling strain was more than I could stand, and

the first century, as to the absence of and I got a further supply. By the time I had taken six boxes I was feeling stronger and better than I had for years. All the twitching in my limbs had disconfirm the theory that the bridge was appeared and my nerves seemed as strong built of wood. We have only, therefore, as ever they had been. I still took the to learn how Roman engineers built pills for a little while longer to make certain that the cure was complete, and since the day I discontinued them I have not felt the slightest return of the The trouble. I feel that my present excel-lent nealth is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Fills, and I am glad to be able to recommend them to any one whose nerves are

in a shattered condition." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic medicine. By their use the blood is renewed, and the nerves made strong and vigorous, and in this way disease is driven from the system. As a spring medicine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unsurpassed. If feeling languid or "out of soris" a box or two will restore you to vigorous activity. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and take nothing else.

The words are very simple; behold them:—Lord, not my will, but Thine be done. Falling from the lips of the angel and received in the heart, they diffuse a mysteri us balm which heals its wounds, reassures the stoking soul and brings a smile even in the midst of tears. There are thousands of ponderous books, written by learned doctors, on the means of obtaining happiness, which do not say much for the peace of the soul as this simple sentence of the Our Father,-Tny will be done.—Golden Sands.

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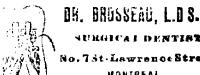
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The Programme of the Irish Party Other Interesting Features.

LONDON, January 22.—As the session approaches the several matters that will probably engage the attention of "honorable members" are being freely discussed, and much speculation is of course indulged in as to the fate of the more important measures promised. The Irish members will have their hands full, and have already drawn up a programme which promises to give the House abundance of material for debate, though some of it will be found difficult of digestion by the Government and the ultra section of the Tory party that give them its blind support. "Home Rule" will certainly take its place, and its claims will be championed by the liberalminded English members as warmly as by the most devoted and determined of its Irish supporters. It may not make as much progress as its friends wish, but it will certainly be advanced a

The Government will be asked to take prompt and effective steps to deal with the distress in Treland, especially with that which exists in the South and West, caused by the partial failure of the potato crop, and will probably be called on to treatment of this serious matter.

The Local Government Bill-the pro posed temporary substitute for, or first instalment of, Home Rule, will in itself be sufficient to occupy the time of the House through many long nights though it is hardly expected, even by its most sanguine supporters, that it will pass much beyond the initial stage in this session. The dissatisfaction of Irish members generally, if not unanimously, will be expressed in emphatic terms, be cause of the Government's unpardonable neglect to deal with the "Financial Relations Question" and the statement they have made, in the face of what may be called, in so far. at least, as this matter is concerned, United Ireland, that no second is called for or either necessary or desirable. A grant in relief of Irish agricultural interests, proportionate and similar to that afforded to those of England will also be asked and urged. Deficiencies in the Land Laws Act of 1896 will be pointed out and amendments to remedy them will be proposed and pressed. Support for evicted tenants and amnesty for political prisoners will hold prominent place on the programme, which will also contain as one of its most important features, if not its piece de resistance, the all-absorbing question of a Catholic University for Ireland. It is hoped and believed that in these several matters the Irish members will act irrespectively of their individual differences on other questions, and present a solid and united front.

Amongst other matters foreshadowed by the speeches of Cabinet Ministers who have been so generously enlightening and instructing their constituents during the recess, the proposed increase of the army comes in for its full share of attention as it so directly appeals to John Bull's pocket, which is very sensicheapest army in the nations of the world, if we may accept the statement made last year, by Sir Ralph Knox, and he looks with suspicion on any proposal to increase its cost, whether it be in the direction of increasing its land or its sea forces. The latter will now have an energetic and fearless advocate in the person of its Irish Lord-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford,

 The correspondents of certain papers seem to devote their attention in a certain particular to the three most prominent men of the world. And thus on one day we have unfavorable accounts of the Pope's health; the next they report the death of Bismarck, and then the "Grand Old Man" is in an alarming state. But they are at present all alive, and spart from the failings inseparable from their advanced years are in good health. The Pope's regular life and habits are such as to ensure him still many years on the Papal Throne.

Reports from the Indian fontier still give cause for anxiety, and there is a general belief that operations against the Afridia will have to be resumed in the Spring. Considering how little is to be effected even by annihilating these mountain rebels, the prospect of losing more valuable lives to effect so little is not encouraging. The sacrifice of life already made is larger than the general public has had any opportunity of know

A report comes from Corfu of an occurrence which eclipses the recent murder of the actor Terris as he was entering the Adelphi Theatre in London, though the victims of the tragedy were entering an essentially different building. The following item from a city paper tells the story: A young Englishman named Everett, who desired to become a priest and is believed to be afflicted with religious mania, made a murderous attack upon four priests at the Catholic Churc, Corfu, on Monday evening, as they were about to enter the vestry after Vespers. the city will be obliged to spend thous. One of them, Canon Lightwood, died a ands of dollars for new school houses to few minutes after having been stabbed. Fathers d'Emento and Suriama are in a critical condition.

In connection with the advance of English troops on the Soudan, General Kirchener, for reasons not given and best known to himself, gave an order that no war correspondents except Reuter's agent should be permitted to accompany the expedition. Lord Salisbury has taken the matter up and advised him to withdraw, or, at least, to modify his de

London is putting on quite a conti nental appearance of ad pling certain insteresting features which characterize so nany cities and towns in the other side of the channel har instance, kloske have been opened on the wide pavement

LONDON LEATER In New Oxford street, on the reluge at the Holborn end of Shall shury avenue; and on the wide payonen near the Royal music hall in Holborn. They, have been greated under the another of have been erected under the sanction of the local authorities, and are at present an experiment only. The kicks are fitted up with telephones and messenger calls, and are now open for public use. They will aid considerably in lighting the streets, as they will be brilliantly illuminated at night, the lights only being put out at the same time as the street lamps.

> It is stated that Mr. Dudley Baxter, B.A., Oxon, is engaged upon a work dealing with Canterbury, Catholic and Protestant. It will illustrate the ancient connection between Canterbury and the Holy Roman Church, include a short life of Cardinal Pole, an investigation into the acts and teaching of the Protestant Archbishops, and conclude with a comparison of the See of Canterbury with that of Westminster. The book is to be dedicated by special permission to his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan and will be in commemoration of 1897. The author has averal times contributed to our pages; he took his degree in the Honour School of Modern History in 1894, and was for some time a resident at the Oxford House in Bethnal Green. the Universty settlement in the East End of London in connection with the Church of England. Mr. Baxter was received into the Catholic Church in 1896.

The late Sir Frank Lockwood who accompanied Lord Chief Justice Russell on his trip to Canada, was not only a britaccount for the "masterly inactivity" liant wit but a remarkably clear which has hitherto characterized its oranghtsman, and his caricatures are said to be greatly admired, and it is intended to make a collection of them and to exhibit them either in one of the halls of the Inus of Court or some other suitable place, and to devote the proceeds of the admission money to the excellent purposes of the Barristers' Benevolent Association.

> An interesting article appears in the Standard on the strategic value of cable communications in time of war, and their direct importance to a commerce representing £970,000,000. It states that Great Britain has not as large a monopoly of submarine communication as is supposed and that if her outlying de pendencies are to be kept secure as bases for local action, her communication with them must be kept assured. The total length of cable throughout the world is 162 908 miles. A war with France or Germany would reduce our cable control by 28,389 miles. Our principal weakness lies in the direction of Australia and South Africa, which accounts for the two schemes of the Pacific cable proposed by the Governmets of Great Britain, Canada and Australia and the Eastern Telegraph Company's plan to construct an all British cable to Australia by way of Africa. The strongest possible arguments are advanced in favor of this scheme, and it will be vigorously pushed.

The findings of the jury re the Cripplegate fire of 19th November have engaged much attention. They emphasize the fact that the London Fire Brigade is by no means an 'up-to-date' institution and recommend more fire.alarms—gas stopcocks outside of buildings-means of indicating the position of all hydrants and suggestions for obviating delay. The pressure of water available in London was found to be lamentably and dangertive to the touch. England has now the ously insufficent, and the idea prevails that until a supply can be had from Wales the water works of the Metropolis will not be what they should be.

### CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE. NOTE AND COMMENT.

The floral tributes on the occasion of the funeral of the late William Terris. the great London actor, who met with such a tragic death, are said to have cost one thousand pounds, or five thousand dollars. Comment is unnecessary.

The agitation which the so-called American Protective Association has been creating in Poughkeepsie for several months over the employment of four Catholic nuns in the public schools has taken the form of an application to State Superintendent Skinner to compel the Board of Education to annul the contracts made with the Sisters. St. Peter's Catholic Church owns two school-buildings in which parochial schools were held twenty five years ago. Then they were placed under control of the Board of Education at a rental of \$1 a year. The city has always employed four nuns as teachers in those schools. The other teachers have been young women not under vows. Up to a few weeks ago religious exercises have been held in these schools by the nuns preceding the regular morning sessions, but, owing to the agitation on the subject, these exercises have ceased. The appeal to the State Superintendent was made by Edward Keyser, said to be a vice president of the A. P. A. and a spokesman for the organization, Poughkeepsie, and who has taken an active part in politics. Not only is the removal of these four nuns demanded, but the city is asked to provide new schools in place of those belonging to the Catho lie Church. Superintendent Skinner has indicated unofficially that he will decide this appeal against the Sisters, as he did in the Watervliet case, If he does so, and the contract with the nuns is broken, accommodate the 600 Catholic children.

Assemblyman Laimbeer, of New York, does not take a humorous view of his bill to round up tramps on a farm colony and teach them to work. He is convinced the number of idle and dissolute men and boys in the city would be decreased if they were instructed in the methods of earning an honest living. The establishment of a reformatory on the lines defined would, he thinks, prove a profitable investment for the Empire City. The bill provides for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the purpose of establishing a farm, colony,

KEEP your blood pure, your appeating good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has power it teep you WELL.

which is to be conducted by a board of managers of five persons appointed by the Mayor. The board of managers is to appoint a general superintendent: As soon as the buildings are ready the Mayor shall give notice to all the courts and magistrates in New York City that the farm colony is ready. Thereafter any court or magistrate may sentence and commit to the farm colony for not more than three years any male between

the ages of sixteen and thirty years con-victed of vagrancy or habitual drunkenness, provided that he be not insane or mentally or physically incapable of being benefited there. The managers shall have the power to use such means of discipline and reformation as they may deem expedient, establishing rules and regulations for the conduct of the inmates. The latter may go on parole outside of the farm colony and may re ceive compensation in the discretion of the superintendent, who also may maintain a uniform system of fines, to be deducted from any compensation standing to the credit of any inmate. The bill has the support of the United Charities

The York election, in which Lord Beres. ford championed the Tory and Sir Christopher Furness the Liberal party, has created more interest than is usually shown in bye elections, and has resulted in a close fight, with the odds in favor of the "Well done Condor hero." and the Irish admiral, Lord Charles Beresford, now sits in the British Commons as representative of the grand old cathedral town of York. Unforturately the noble lord, though an ardent and enthusiastic Irishman in most respects, is not in favor of Home Rule, though he will not befound a violent opponent of the policy.

## 你你你你你你你你你你你你 PECULIAR HAPPENINGS.

QUEER PLACE FOR A WEDDING RING.

About this time some woman is won dering where her wedding ring is, and also whether she will ever regain possession of it. Saturday Stephen S Cook, St. Paul, ordered his driving horse Major, a smart looking brown gelding, brought to his office at the Bryan Hotel. After taking a drive Mr Cook instructed his man to take the animal to a black smith shop to be shod. The blacksmith found wedged in between the frog and the diamond shaped caulk, on one of the shoes with which the horse was shod. the ring, bent up into the shape of an elipse. On the inside of the ring is engraved "F. P. B., Oct. 20, '87." That the ring was not in the least scratched or injured, beyond the bending, is rather remarkable.—Minneapolis Tribune.

### A FIGHTING JUDGE.

Justice of the Peace Parr of Milan Mo. is always willing to support his legal opinions with his muscle. During the progress of a trial there to day a bench warrant was issued for John M. Ciapp. an attorney, who was charged with contempt. Justice Parr sentenced Clapp to five hours in the county jail, but later modified the sentence to a fine which was

caid. Clapp, burning under the punishment inflicted by the Court, continued to make irritating comments during the progress of the trial. Justice Parr ordered Clapp to take a seat. To this Clapp retorted by requesting Parr to adjourn court for two minutes so that the judge and lawyer might be on the same footing. To the surprise of the spectators Justice Parr immediately adjourned court and, seizing an iron poker, assailed Clapp. The two men exchanged blows, but were separated before serious injury could be inflicted by either. Clapp was led from the room and Justice Parr returned to the bench, called court to order, and proceeded with the trial .--Chicago Record.

# AN ALLIGATOR WITH PECULIAR GRINDERS.

A big alligator was caught recently at the mouth of Salt Creek, in the Osage country. Its mouth was full of teeth and they all slant inward. One of the Franklin boys had his coat caught in the gar's mouth and came very near being a victim of the big fish. He measured about six feet in length. The gar was brought to town by Mr. Northup. -Courier, Oklahoma.

# A TEMPERANCE RESERVE.

There is not a saloon between Florence, Ala., and Paducah, Ky., on the banks of the Tennessee River. The distance is more than 300 miles, and is said to be the longest of its kind on any navigable river in America.-Nachville Banner.

# A STRANGE TOMB.

Lumbermen at Dunkirk recently cut down a large oak tree on the Baker farm that had probably been standing for over 100 years. They discovered, after the tree was down, that it was hollow, and they cut several feet off the end. They had not gone far until they came across the skeleton of a human being. From the growth of the tree it is apparent that this man, who is supposed to have been an Indian, had crawled into this tree at least seventy-five years ago and had died, the tree having grown over him. The bones were in a good state of preservation.—Cleveland Leader.

# NEW USES FOR PELTS.

River, Chamterlain, S.D., are killing coyotes by the dozen, the animals being very numerous this winter. The pelts of those killed are being utilized for a curious purpose, the outside of the settlers' houses being covered with them to keep out the wind and cold. In the spring the hides will be well dried and will then be taken down and shipped to market -- Pioneer Press, St. Paul.

# A PECULIAR CASE.

Towanda Pa., Jan. 24.—A colored man iving his name as 'Dr. William King" has been mystifying local doctors during the past week. He enjoys the distinc tion of having two hearts which he can control in their positions and beats at

During the past week he has been examined by several Bradford County doclitors and they have been nonplussed.

# 

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200 pairs of Ladies. Fine Tan, Black or Ox

Blood Boots, sample sizes, worth \$2 50 to

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Boy's Moccasins, worth 75c

124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, corner of Lagrachetiere Street. MEN'S

20 pairs of Men's Tan. Black or Ox Bible
Boots, ample pixes, worth \$2.50 to \$3.50 for
Men's Buff Boots, round or broad or
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Boy's Moccasins, worth 75c
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# FRANZ RUMMEL, Piano Virtuoso,

Began his American Tour of six weeks February 1st, in Chickering Hall. New York. MR. RUMMEL will give one RECITAL in Montreal, on the 10th instant, in the KARN HALL, under the auspices of the Dominion College of Music.

TICKETS 75 cents and \$1.00. The Plan is now open at the Box Office in the Karn Plano Warer oms, Karn Hall Building. St. Catherine Street. The Chickering Plano is being used exclusively by MR. RUMMEL during his professional tour.

King carries a certificate from a Phila delphia medical college stating that he has been operated on by physicians to determine the freak nature of his heart, and big scars across his body are a fur-

ther testimony to his truthfulness. Apparently King has two sets of ribs, one outside and overlapping the other, and by stroking his chest and by muscular contortions one set of ribs can be drawn down to cover his s omach.

His two hearts, one on each side, can be plainly felt to beat. Listening to the right heart, and with a hand on the leit pulse, the observer is startled to have the pulse stop and the heart beats continue, yet such is the case.—Philadelphia Press.

### A WONDERFUL OLD WOMAN.

Mrs. Angelique Ga'ipeau, formerly of Montreal, now living at Northampton, Mass, recently celebrated her one hundred and fourth birthday. According to an American Journal she is a truly wonderful woman. Very few there are whose faculties are so little unimpaired as hers. She goes about the house as spryly as many middle aged women; assists in doing the housework, reads, sews, knits and sings. On New Year's she danced as lively as any young girl. She never used a pair of glasses in her made of articles of personal adornlife and her eyesight is as good as when ment. A single London dealer she was a young girl. She can see a pin upon the floor.

In warm weather she walks every Sunday—over a mile—to church. She rises about 6 o'clock in the morn-

ing and doesn't go to bed until about 10 in the evening. She has been married four times. She was only 17 when she first married. Her

fourth husband, who was younger than she, died when he was 60. Mrs. Galipeau came of a long-lived family. Her father lived to he 101 years old: her mother was about 95 when she

The old lady has never learned to

82 years old There is no question as to the authenticity of Mrs Galipeau's age. The date of her birth and baptism are recorded in the records of a Catholic church in Montreal. She has lived in the United States nearly 40 years.

### INDICTMENTS TO BE CLEARED OFF.

country where high law officials are known. military title takes precedence, and this even in their relations with the court. Thus we are told that Colonel (!) Gardner has given order to his staff to at once clear off an accumutation of 3,200 intrict Attorney, instructed his assistants ("brother officers" they should be called) that cases put on the calendar were not to be "pigeon-holed," and further dictments. The Colonel, alias the Disdirected that suits brought by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were to take precedence on all

occasions. When a case was adjourned to a given day the District Attorney wanted his assistants to understand that the witnesses who had been subjuenced were to be taken immediately into the clerk's office after the adjournment had been agreed upon. Here they could be served with new subportes. This would save the subrana servers the labor of reporting that the witnesses could not be fourd a second time. All assistants should keep a pocket diary for entries of the cases to which they were assigned. Cases in which the people's witnesses lived out of town should be disposed of on the day when they were put on the calendar. They should take precedence over the ordinary cases on the calendar, as it was expensive to the country to pay hotel bills and mileage. Superfluous copies of stenographers' minutes should not be ordered.

"We must be economical," said the Colonel.

Col. Gardiner appointed Messrs. Mc-Intyre, Osborne. McClelland, Unger and Chief Clerk McKenna a special commit tee to devise plans for clearing off the indictments, some of which are ten years old.

The "Colonel Attorney" seems determined to substitute military discipline for the old-fashioned court machinery, which may have its effect. Undoubted ly, a live officer, of some kind, is required to handle such an array of invictments, Ranchmen and settlers along White he will prove himself "the man for the hour," and will be permitted to retain his rank and his title without prejudice to his legal status or further comment from captious critics.



# APPETITE AND STRENGTH.

I have been a victim of indigestion, and I took medicine without relief. I resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle I found that my appetite was better and I had more strength. I am now able to eat heartily without any distress afterward." Mrs. GEO KIRKPATRICK, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Notwithstanding the saying that beauty "unadorned is adorned the most," millions of beautiful lives are sacrificed yearly at the altar of woman's ambition. that she may be made to appear even more beautiful than when supposed to be most adored. The following statistics uphold the assertion and will make sen sitive women blush that they encourage and are virtually parties to such wholesale slaughter :-

The Congress of American Ornithologists have been discussing the subject of the merciless slaughter of wild birds for decorative purposes. From some statistics prepared for the occasion, it appears that England slone imports 25 000,000 birds every year-Europe as a whole taking 300,000,000-all of which are receives annually 400,000 humming birds, 6,000 birds of paradise, and 500, 000 of other species. One firm in Chicago buys and sells yearly 32,000 humming birds, 30,000 aquatic fowl, and 300,000 wings from birds of other species, while an English house of importers within a period of four months last year received 800,000 birds of various kinds from the West Indies and Brazil.

Novel gowns from Paris show the back of the skirt entirely covered, from the died, and her grandfather lived to be hips down with a veil of tulle. With evening dress it is considered the height of fast on to wear scarfs of very soft silk, speak English. Her eldest daughter is tulle or any gossamer-like material.

> Black crepe de chine gowns are worn and very prettily trimmed with narrow ruffles of the same, edged with black guipure or Chantilly lace. Bands of lace insertion, with frills of narrow lace on either edge, stripe the blouse bodice.

Colorado expects to receive not less

Dots of chenille on colored tulle and mull are new.

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# MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

All our Mantles reduced from 20 to 75 per cent. In Ludies' Jackets we are offering a line in feary noncle Cloth, perfect fitting, for \$3 50, Henry Irish Frieze Jackets, worth \$6.50, for

Jackets in Plain Beaver Joth, newest thades,

Jackets in Plain Beaver loth, newest thades, plain or oraided, 20 per cent, discount. A line in Light Fawn Beaver, plain tailor finish, worth \$16.50 for \$11.75 Capes in Heavy Cloth, from \$2.75.

Mantle Cloths, discounts from 10 to 33; per cent. Shawls, discounts from 20 to 50 per cent. Furs, all reduced 20 per cent.

Felt Hats, all reduced, 10 per cent.

Special Inducements on 3rd Floor.

# Children's Costs, Children's Tweed Cloaks, comfortable and warm, to be sold less 25 per cent. off the regular prices. COSTUMES.

Just received about thirty Ladies' Costumes, atest style: trimmed with braid and Russian fleets.
The above goods are samples, and are to be sold at almost cost prices. Ladies' Eiderdown Jackets, worth \$1.50, only a few left, our price only 95c.

Boys' Reefers, Overcoats and Suits "Special," less 20 per cent. off. MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Extra inducements in this department to-day. Special drives in Shirts, Collars, Ties, Mufflers, etc., etc., One example:
150 Men's good quality Flannelette Night Shirts, extra well made, felled seams, pearl buttons and pocket, neat designs, sizes 131,142, 151 and 161, worth 50c. To-day 382c each.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR. This is the weather you require good warm underwear, and this is the place to buy it cheep. For instance:
20 Ladies' very fine all weel combination suits, extra act and well finished high neck and long sleeves, made to sell at \$2.25, to-day \$1.23.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT. The balance of all Winter Stock must go no matter what the loss may be. Reductions run this way:
100 pairs Men's good warm lined Kid Gloves, 1
clusp. Colors, Black, Tans and Brown, regular
value \$1.00, to-day 572c pair.

# JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St.,

CORNER OF METCALFE STREET,

TELEPHONE No. 3833. Terms : CASH.

WITNESS, and, when making purchases, mention the paper.

have gone carefully over and marked at prices decidedly in favor of the purchaser.

### GLOVES! GLOVES!

Broken lines of Ladies' and Children's Black Kid Gloves; also Gent's Doeskin and Tan Kid Gloves. Your choice of any pair in the assortment for Another line of Ladies', Gent's and Children's Lisle Gloves, in Black and other colorings. Your choice of any pair, 5c pair, net.

### DRESS GOODS!

All Wool Cheviot Serge, 42 inches wide, in three very desirable shades of Brown; a regular 50c line for 25c; and, less 10 per cout for cash.

BLACK DRESS GOODS COSTUMES. The balance of our beautiful line of All Black Silk Grenadines and Black and Colored Costumes 20 per cent reduction, with 10 per cent for cash.

Also, the remainder of the choice line of Si k and Wool Brocke and Stripe Effects in Black and Brack and White, exquisite patterns; 20 per cent reduction with 10 per cent for cash.

### HEPTONETTE!

Waterproofed Black Heptonette, width 56 inches, always sold at \$2; while it lasts we will sell it a: 50c yard, less 10 per cent for cash.

### JAPANESE CREPON!

The handsome Fabrics for Evening Wear, in Pink. Sky, Lavender, Yellow, Cardinal, Green, 27 inches wide; always sold at 56 yard, now reduced to 42 yard, less 10 per cent for sash.

REMNANTS!

The balance of our lot of Remnants of Silks, in useful lengths; also, Remnants of Velvets, all 12 plain and figured patterns, at 33; reduction, with lo per cent for cash.

# JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

St. Catherine & Mountain Sts

# 73 Made-up Carpets,

RICHLY BORDERED. In Axminster, Russian Velvet, Wilton. Brussels and Tapestry, ready for use and at

clearing prices. CURTAINS AND RUGS. THOMAS LIGGET.

Montreal and Ottawn. TO LBT-Lodge Rooms, St. Catherine Street.
Lodge Rooms, Richmond Hall.
House, Thornton Park.
Store, 2459 N tre Dame Street.

Apply to THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street.

## The Liquor and Drug Habits'

We guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how had the case, that when Mr. A. Hutton Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken as directed, all desire for liquor or druge is removed within three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks. The medicine is taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results-normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, and health im-It is not edifying to find that, in a this year, the greatest the State has ever timony sent sealed. We invite strict investigation. Address THE DIXON CURE Co., No. 40. Park Avenue. Montreal.

# ALASKA.

Alaska is nature's own reservation. says John Muir in the Atlantic, and every lover of wildness will rejoice with me that by kindly frost it is so well de-fended. The discovery lately made that it is sprinkled with gold may cause some alarm, for the strangely exciting stuff makes the timid bold enough for anything and the lazy destructively industrious. Thousands at least half insane are now pushing their way into it, some by the southern passes over the mountains, perchance the first mountains they have ever seen, sprawling, struggling, gasping for breath as they climb step by step over rough angled boulders and thin, miry bogs, laden down by awkward, merciless burdens of provisions and tools. Some are going by the mountains and rivers to the eastward through Canada, tracing the old romantic ways of the Hudson Bay traders, others by Behring Sea and the Yukon, sailing all the way, getting glimpses perhaps of the famous fur seals, ice floes, and the innumerable islands and bars of the great

In spite of frowning hardships and the frezen ground the Klondike gold will increase the crusading crowds for years to come, but comparatively little harm will be done. Holes will be burned and dug into the hard ground here and there and into the quartz ribbed mountains and hills, ragged towns like beaver and muskrat villages will be built and mills and locomotives will make rumbling, sereeching, disenchanting noises, but the miner's pick will not here be followed far by the plow, at least not until nature is ready to unlock the frezen soil beds with her slow turning climate key. On the other hand the roads of the pioneer miners will lead many a lover of wildness into the heart of the reserve who without them would never see it.

A colored evangelist was soliciting subscriptions for 'de po' heathen sinners what live 'crost de ocean,' said in the course of his remarks :

Des think er dem, dear bretherindem po', benighted people—goin' eroun stark naked, in a climate dat's ez hot ezde place whar loss er you is gwine ter! Not a stitch er cloze ter dey backs!'

But just here an old deacon arose and said:

'May I ax de brudder one question?"

Yes, suh; en two, ef you likes.'
'Yes, suh; en two, ef you likes.'
'Well,' exclaimed the deacon, bringing his fist down on the pew railing, what I wants ter know is dis: What does dem naked heatben want wid cloze Our subscribers are particularly request in a climate & hot as dat? In my opinion, what deverally needs mes is ed to note the advertisements in the TRUE umbrellas. Atlanta Constitution of the constitution o

Hood's Prinsare (he) Evorite (amily cathartic easy Loughe exty to operate.