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# The Catholic Witness

Our Paper  
Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

## THE FITZPATRICK BANQUET.

### The Solicitor-General Honored in an 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.]  
QUEBEC, Feb. 3.—Those who had the good fortune to attend the Fitzpatrick banquet on Monday evening can regard the event as something far beyond the common, both in meaning and significance as well as in the quality of the entertainment itself. The Irishmen of Quebec city and district wanted to give emphatic expression to their feelings of regard for the distinguished guest of the 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 shortly 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 Legislature and still higher distinction in the Commons at Ottawa, with his present high official position, were all remarkable and duly noted by his former companions and the citizens of Quebec generally, and it is no wonder that those who 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 grasp of public questions when he discusses them in Parliament, and by his mastery of the difficult duties of his office in the Government. In the Solicitor-Generalship he succeeded Judge Curran. He is yet a young man 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 to those who first conceived the idea and worked so hard to 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 largest slice is due Mr. Fergus 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 whatever 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 may be supposed to centre.

He has been called to fill; and the lesson it conveys will not be lost to his fellow-citizens 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 hour set for opening the banquet, but crowds of ticket holders and guests began to gather long before. Promptly 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 loyally received. Then came the toast of the health of the guest of the evening, and it was fittingly rendered in happy phrases by the worthy chairman. This brought the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick to his feet. He was received with hearty cheering, the evident warmth of which visibly affected him, although he is pretty well used to facing enthusiastic audiences. His speech was

CLEAR, FORCEFUL, LUCID AND ELOQUENT.

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



HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK.

and feels that every word he says will go to the hearts of his sympathetic listeners. 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 novelty of which he was exceedingly glad. A prominent guest in this connection was the Hon. John Costigan, who had journeyed from Ottawa for the occasion. In the chairman's introductory reference had been made to the distinguished services of Irishmen to Canada, to those of Sir John Thompson, D. Arcy McGee, John Hearn, Charles Alleyne and Hon. John Costigan. In the Local Legislature occurred such names as Hon. Mr. Duff, Lynch, Hon. E. J. Flynn, Felix Carbray, Esq., Dr. Guerin and Hon. M. F. Hackett (who had started from Stanstead, but had to telegraph absence owing to railway run off). To this list must be added the names of the late Sheriff Alleyne and Hon. Mr. Sharples, honored father of the chairman. 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 TENTHS OF HIS OWN PEOPLE."

a phrase taken from John Bright. Mr. Fitzpatrick then went into questions vitally concerning the future of the country, and thought that, in opening up and peopling the North West, Government had scarcely done their duty by the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. He could see no reason why the uninhabited lands in the Lake St. John and the Temiscamingue districts 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 navigable as far as Montreal. He admired the enterprise of Montrealers and felt that the prosperity of Canada is involved in that of each portion of it, but he spoke again for his native Quebec, recalling the words of Frontenac, who, on first seeing the district, exclaimed, "There is the place for the City that is destined one day to be the Capital of a great Empire," and advocated that the wants of the city be impressed upon the governing powers of the country. The construction of the Intercolonial Railway had ruined the coasting trade, steam and iron had driven our Quebec ships from the sea, and had closed our shipyards, still there were redeeming features in the opening of the Lake St. John railway, the Electric Street Railway and the cultivation of the hor and shoe industry

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 COMMERCIAL 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 Hawkesbury. The peroration of this able and statesmanlike speech was touching, in it he appealed to his Catholic fellow-Irishmen, the organizers of the banquet, in this fashion: "Far be it from me to ask any man to forget the land of his ancestors, 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 draws the blood which courses through his veins than he who can point to the bravery of his Irish forefathers 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 loyalty by being good citizens. 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 possess."

The toast of the Federal Parliament was eloquently responded to by Hon. John Costigan, Mr. Mulouin, newly elected member for Quebec Centre, and Mr. D. C. Fraser, M.P., Guysboro', N.S. The "Local Legislature," by Premier Marchand, Felix Carbray, Esq., M.P.P., and Dr. Guerin. The toast of "the Ladies" was proposed by Mr. Richard Timmons, and responded to by Mr. P. Kerwin. "The Press," by Mr. J. E. Walsh, responded to by Mr. John Jordan. Each of the speakers handled his subject in splendid style, and some of them were eloquent in the extreme. The pity of it is that my limited space forbids reports in extenso.

The orchestra, under direction of Mr. E. Bateston, discoursed the sweetest of Irish airs.

The Committee of Organization was as follows:—Mr. John C. Kane, chairman, Messrs. 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—Messrs. J. Sharples, J. Jordan, J. Gallagher, Ald. Leonard, T. Gilchen and E. Carbray.

Dinner Committee—Messrs. 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 labor 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. D. Bell, 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, Justice J. J. Curran, C. J. Doherty 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.

## 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.)

PHILADELPHIA, 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 Quo Vadis?" 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 much—likened 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 always suppresses the expression of limits to be understood, and refers to things of the same nature as the one under consideration. What this man says 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 carries 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 saw before. Therefore, we may rejoice 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 FAILURE OF CHRISTIANITY, but there is such need of the hastening of its complete triumph and so many pages and columns hold back the sun some hour, so many tiny but powerful "drags" in type and pencil daily hamper 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 differ in expression and mark many shades of character. "Why, it reads just like the Bradley-Martin bulls 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 going "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 Vadis" seems to work for good, although some few anxious—in the right direction, be it observed—carriers for the young have questioned the propriety of placing it within their reach. "Mother, what do you think?" exclaimed a school-girl the other day. "Madam said that Quo 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 said 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 poem in the Ave Maria of January 23d, 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 considers how the rhythm dwells in the mind, recalling associations and renewing 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 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 spotless page, and her deep and tender knowledge of Ireland's best in song and prose enables her to bring forth many a gem of romance and of truth exquisitely expressed, with which to adorn the bare facts. Although we have not wanted lovely legends heretofore,—for no Catholic can forget the many sweet and holy verses of Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly—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 quatrain, are now in demand, but nine people out of ten, Catholic or Protestant—and, indeed, more Protestants than

Catholics—read eagerly the rhythmic legend, and find a pleasure in it. Over and over again the best known of them have been told, have been translated, have been transformed, and yet the interest in them rises like the phoenix from the ashes with each new version. Virtues are set forth and strong truths deep graven as the lines are followed, and it is one method of teaching that is never become obsolete.

Fanciful 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 hundred and twenty. If this weakness of the mind has endured 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 "fanciful 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, helpless ancestors what a curious medley is created and dignified with "striking" titles. Surely some of those who write are able to look back thirty, forty or fifty years. Surely some of them have at least daguerotypes of their ancestors since daguerotypes came into use. Thirty years ago the land was flooded with card photographs, and for a hundred years the fashion plates may be relied on. Yet here they give us belles in the costume of the "war time" gallantly created by beaux in the coats and hats of twenty or thirty years earlier, and then some one with

A FLUENT PEN EXPATIATES

on the changes since our grandmothers' day, and describes the home of "twenty years ago" such as not even our grandmothers ever saw, because it belonged to a period older than their years. Twenty years ago, indeed! The majority of houses—that is, of houses that were occupied by people of standing not newly made rich—have not been remodelled 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 conveniences for dressing rooms, libraries, sleeping rooms and the table. Inasmuch as this jumble of customs and costumes is a mere laughing matter, but when we reflect that upon our witness to the truth must rest the true understanding of our age and day through all 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 sake and for the sake of good sense, go home and ask your grandmother, or your mother, how things really were "twenty years ago" before making "a show" of yourself with a fine pen-picture of an unheard-of state of things!

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

"THE CURFEW."

In a sermon delivered on "The Curfew" in a Methodist Church in Boston a few days ago, the Rev. Charles A. Crane said:—"Burglars, thieves, highwaymen, carter and murderer are not only becoming more painfully common, but are moving their ranks filled by mere boys to a most alarming extent. Acts of violence, street fights with knives and pistols, shootings from ambush, unjustifiable killings of all kinds, are appalling frequent. In most instances the thugs who are engaged in these nefarious enterprises are young men. Where did they 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 practicing street loafing 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 accompanied by parents or absent with leave, are compelled to be in their homes at 9 o'clock in the evening in summer and at 8 o'clock in winter. Lincoln, Neb., was the first city to adopt the Curfew law about two years ago. Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, Des Moines, Topeka and Evansville, Ill., are among the large cities which have followed. The testimony in favor of the innovation is strong. Mayor Graham of Lincoln, Neb., says that there was a decrease of 75 per cent. in the arrest of youths during the first month's enforcement of the ordinance. There has been a decided improvement socially and morally. The superintendent of the Nebraska 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-eighths of the people gave it their sincere approval. There has been a reduction of 50 per cent. in commitments to the reform school from that city. This is strong testimony. Few reform experiments have been so universally approved."

France.

Australia could be made to support 400,000,000 inhabitants of the black or yellow races, who would be able to endure the climate.

## Notes on Catholic News.

Mr. George F. Sheer, M.A., a distinguished student of Stonyhurst College, has been recently offered the chair of philology at the university of Freiburg in Breisgau, which he was obliged to decline owing to the state of his health.

It is almost superfluous to explain, says Truth, that the following advertisement is taken from a religious journal. Only in a religious journal would anybody have the assurance to offer a "handy man," who is to be a clerk, cook, carpenter, porter, photographer, and photographer all rolled into one, the magnificent sum of \$28, a week.

WANTED, A HANDY MAN, single, between 20 and 30, in a home as an extra. Willing to turn his hand to anything, or willing to learn. Any one who knows anything of one or more of the following accomplishments may apply: Type-writing, shorthand, carpentering, book-binding, printing, waiting at table, book-keeping, keeping of accounts, letter writing, photography. The knowledge of shorthand and good accounts essential. \$28 a week, board, lodging, and washing offered. Any one accustomed to domestic work, a Christian, and an abstemious person. Must be energetic 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 zealous 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 canonizing 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 Church.

Much interest is being taken nowadays by the general public in sight-seeing, says the Sunday Democrat. The movement 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-seeing 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 Society and the various sodalities.

The Supreme Court of Kansas recently handed down a decision of much interest to Catholics. It contained the request of a devout Catholic woman who, after disposing of the bulk of her property to her family, left to her grandson, a Catholic priest, about \$500 to pay for saying mass for her soul and her husband. The heirs brought suit to have this residuary clause set aside on the ground that it created a trust for persons who, not being alive, could not enforce compliance with its provisions. The court's opinion goes at some length into the Catholic theory of purgatory, and concludes that in the light of these beliefs the act of Mary Bishop in making the bequest is reasonable and consistent and should be upheld unless it be prohibited by some positive rule of law. Considerable space 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 toleration are quoted. The court says:—"Although 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, sanction 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 public morals and order."

Father York, editor of the San 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. P. S. Smith, editor of the Pittsburg Catholic, on the occasion of his 50th birthday. They also presented a silver-headed cane as a souvenir.

Owing to grave reports of distress in the west and south-west 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 matter before the House of Commons as soon as Parliament meets.

There are hours in life when the most trifling 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.

# NINETY-EIGHT AND AFTERMATH

## Rev. Father Kavanagh, O. S. F., Delivers a Vigorous and Instructive Address,

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

The Cause of the Rebellion and England's Methods in Dealing With Ireland—Some Plain Statements About Secret Societies—A Spirited 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 lecture on '98 by the Rev. P. F. Kavanagh, O. S. F., C. C. (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 introduced the rev. lecturer in a few observations.

Rev. P. F. Kavanagh was accorded a rousing reception when he came forward to deliver his lecture. He said that just 100 years ago England was meditating the great crime of depriving Ireland of her native Parliament, by force or fraud, or both combined. England hating this country with the hatred peculiar to the injurer conceded the independence 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 Gratton, 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 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 insurrection, 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 Ireland 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, many of them of atrocious severity; 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 people of Ireland. Perhaps she would never achieve it. 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,

**SEW 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 crafty 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 on the other hand, from their ranks came forth the most eloquent advocates, and the most strenuous defenders of Irish liberty. (Loud cheers.) "Barker, Grattan, Curran, Wolfe Tone, Emmet" (Cheers.)

What a succession of inspiring and glorious memories! "And here," said the rev. lecturer, "may I mention one who shone in our horizon but a brief space, passing like a brilliant meteor across the stormy sky of Irish politics, who, though his light was so soon and so sadly 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 THEIR TYRANTS.**

But though paying a great tribute to the patriotism of the United Irishmen they should not forget that 99 per cent. of the men who died for Ireland in '98 belonged to the ancient faith, and were Wexford men (great cheering), and that their most skillful and daring leader was a Wexford priest, that lion-hearted patriot, Father John Murphy (cheers). Some so-called Catholics wish to obscure or hide these facts, more shame to these craven and half-hearted professors of a faith to which they are barely 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 Wexford 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 deep rate fighting. It required 70,000 soldiers, led by experienced Generals, to subdue some 35,000 insurgents, armed for the most part only with pikes, and destitute of almost everything necessary for the successful carrying on of warfare (cheers). Mr. Gladstone had acknowledged that with all these disadvantages it cost England 10,000 of her veteran troops to overcome the heroic resistance of the men of '98 (applause). The failure of the insurrection Father Kavanagh ascribed to want of officers skilled in the art of war, deficiency of firearms, especially of artillery, the lack of sufficient ammunition, and lastly to the disorganised apathy of the rest of Ireland. From 200,000 to 300,000, stated to be organized and in great part armed, stood by with folded arms while Wexford was being crushed by the powerful army of England.

**IT HAD ALWAYS BEEN SO WITH SECRET SOCIETIES.**

As regards the charge of cruelty against the insurgents he held that never did men so outraged and oppressed act with more generosity towards their enemies. It is true that many 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 crimes (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 England's sway over this country would have ended in 1798 (cheers). The reason for the general apathy in '98 was, he believed, because the country was paralysed by one of the secret societies which have been the curse of Ireland. In speaking thus he was not considering secret political societies from a religious, but from a purely utilitarian point of view, as a means to an end, and he was condemning the system, not the motives of the men who conducted it. He was convinced that secret societies in Ireland had hitherto been mere traps for Irish patriots. He would not say a word that 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 aims, 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. ronian bog of a secret society.

**ALL SECRET POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ONE FAULT,**

they cannot exclude the traitor. He did not think that the intelligent men of Wexford were likely to be ensnared in such societies for nothing, but after ignorance of the history of the country could make it possible for any man of sense to act so foolishly as to "enter one." The trade of spy and informer and pretended patriot might be piled as

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active in the... and... might... promise that they would not enter into the death-trap... Some of the speeches 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 snap their fingers at all the fleets and armies of Great Britain. Though these 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 powerful 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 entertain 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 rejecting over paltry concessions from the same, or in the sometimes very difficult task of trying to get enough to eat, or difficultly 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 fight against England in 1798 have been fighting for her ever since (applause). Is it any wonder that England despises us, when, notwithstanding her robbing us, starving us, shooting us down when we complained, she can

**GET PLENTY OF CONNAUGHT RANGERS, MOUNTAIN 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 wonder 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 might 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 murders wars they would deserve their slavery. The English people love Ireland no more now than their ancestors did in 1798. They should remember it was the vote of the English people proper that scornfully rejected our claim for Home Rule a few years ago, not that of Scotland and Wales. Because of the selfishness of England, he (the rev. lecturer) did not think much of Home Rule, because what England gave she took away, and if she found that Ireland prospered under Home Rule she would take it from us. He believed the time of judgment for the Pharisee of Nations and the scourge of our country was drawing nigh. Concluding, the rev. lecturer said, "Like a hideous nightmare, England has beset this country for centuries; our woe-filled history reads like a dream of horror; on her head is the blood of millions of our race who have perished by war and famine, war waged and famine created by her. (Applause.) Yet the Irish race, though scattered and sorely stricken, still exists, and may be yet existing when the world will clap at her downfall (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 chant a hymn of triumph over the fall of their ancient foe." (Loud cheers.)

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

**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. HURROX 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 attention, and he also dwelt on the foreign policy of the Government. He freely admitted that the position in Crete was unsatisfactory and that on that question the European concert had so far been a failure. He had nothing cheerful to say on the subject of fighting on the Indian frontier, and his utterances were tantamount to an admission that the criticism passed on the forward policy of the Government were justifiable. Declaring 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, provided 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 oracles, and men of sound judgment, who maintained that no line could be drawn which would separate the latter from the middle or the early Christian centuries; and as we could not accept the New Testament without defending the Old in like manner he that believes in church or sacraments must take them from the hands of St. Peter's successor—William Barry, D.D.

## ECHOES FROM THE ETERNAL CITY.

Rome, January 21st, 1898.—Amongst the most notable entertainments given in Rome for some time few have attracted more attention than that which Monsignor O'Connell, former Rector of 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 Tolonia, 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. Lee, of New York; Mrs. MacTavish and Miss Virginia MacTavish, Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock, of New York; Mr. J. D. King, Mr. B. F. Costello, L.C.C., Mlle. 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 nor more generous patron, than that most accomplished and intellectual of men, Leo XIII. Another added instance of this is seen in an order he has himself given for the construction of vast glass cases to contain those of the Raphael tapestries which have hitherto remained uncovered. The protection and preservation of these celebrated art treasures had lately 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 expected 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 for from northern centres. It is thought that before the end of the month large bodies of pilgrims will have come not only from Belgium, but also from countries so unaccustomed to be represented before the feet of Peter as Holland and Denmark. In the beginning of March falls the twentieth anniversary of the crowning of Leo XIII. with the Papal tiara, his election to the Papacy having taken place on February 20th, 1878. His Holiness, knowing that the faithful of Rome and of the Italian provinces wish to file that occasion with pilgrimages and special ceremonies, personally desires, if possible, to say Mass for them in St. Peter's. His physician, Dr. Lapponi, 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 Papal 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 conclave 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 Cardinals 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 counsels prevail the Conclave 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 unfounded reports as to the Holy Father's desire to support Germany'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 purpose—as a matter of fact, whenever various countries have conflicting interests in the matter of foreign policy, the Vatican invariably 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, lately, the Catholic missions, which are under the direction of Mgr. Anzer, were very badly treated, and the Pontiff did nothing more than seek the reestablishment of just treatment in the matter. He showed special regard for Mgr. Anzer, simply because the prelate had deserved it by his heroic Christian conduct. As a matter of fact the Govern-

On Sunday morning, 9th inst., Cardinal Rampolla conferred the episcopal consecration on Mgr. Vico, 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 titular 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 Viminic, a learned Franciscan of Bosnia, to continue the negotiations for the concordat, and to study all the legitimate 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 trifle would now unseat him from the throne. That this regrettable 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 connection with the death of the Archbishop of Naples, Mgr. Sarnelli. 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 Bishops, with the Czar's consent, was duly announced. These appointments indicate a change in the Russian policy which is regarded by many as a very hopeful sign for the Church in Russia.

Mr. Hall Caine is at present in Rome, and it is believed that he is engaged in making studies of both ecclesiastical and secular society for a new story. He attended the Mass celebrated by His Holiness on Christmas Day, and was the guest at dinner on that day of Monsignor Kelly at the Irish College on New Year's Day. Among the other notable visitors to Rome at present are Mrs. Mackay, the wife of the Bonanza King. Mrs. Mackay is to have a special audience of His Holiness.

It is said the Pope's Christmas allocation 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 amounted to 5,000,000 lire. Amongst the more valuable gifts were a cheque from the Duke of Norfolk for £3,000, 100,000 florins from the Bishop of Austria, a similar sum from the Bishop 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 song;  
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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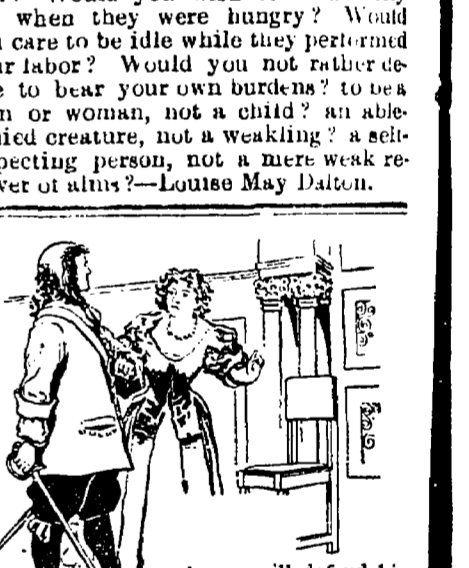
Nothing man or misleads the influence that issues from a pure and humble and unselfish character. A man's gifts may lack opportunity, his efforts may be misunderstood and resisted; but the spiritual power of a consecrated will needs no opportunity and can enter where the doors are shut.—Dean Page.

**CANADIAN PATENTS.**  
596 472—Charles Booker, Toronto, device for preventing filling of bottles.  
596 861—Clairide F. B. Durand, Montreal, Can., portable fire extinguisher.  
596 823—Philip Nicoll, Toronto, Can., double vent double flushing water closet.  
596 907—Addison Norman, Toronto, Can., electric cable for propulsion of vehicles.  
597 071—John Davidson, Glenboro, Can., bedstead, chair or chair.  
597 347—William J. Wilson, Brantford, Can., back pedalling brake.  
597 381—George Booth, Toronto, Can., dental cuspidor.  
597 575—Christopher Dutchburn, Highfield, Can., car coupling.  
597 510—Edward S. Piper, Toronto, Can., bicycle stall.  
597 700—Frederick C. Robertson, Toronto, Can., circuit breaker.  
597 703—George S. Bingham, Hamilton, Can., grain shocking machine.  
598 048—Richard F. Carter, Niagara, Can., apparatus for producing acetylene gas.  
597 840—Hugh Dixon et al, Montreal, Can., miner's lamp.  
597 882—Peter Kelly et al, Montreal, boot last.  
597 808—Joseph B. de Lory, New York, incandescent gas burner.  
597 890—Frederick W. Shipman, Toronto, portable heater.

**CANADIAN PATENTS.**  
58 400—A. Benoit, St. Henri, Montreal, medical composition.  
58 408—O. C. Beloin, East Providence, folding table.  
58 488—A. Pageau et al, Montreal, smoker consumer.  
58 612—Lefebvre et al, Lowell, Mass., chimney cleaners.  
58 606—Charles Racine, St. Anne des Plaines, P. Q., book support.  
58 612—Lefebvre, Foliquin & Lavoie, Lowell, Mass., chimney cleaner.  
58 639—François Beaulac, St. Jude, P. Q., carriage axle.  
58 721—O. I. Bergeron, St. Gregoire, P. Q., sleigh.  
58 740—Napoleon Duhamel, Verchere, P. Q., bicycle.

**PITH AND POINT.**  
A fool and his father's money are soon parted.  
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 practical application of the Golden Rule. Would you take pleasure in the thought that your friends were continually making painful sacrifices in your behalf? Would you wish to be daintily fed 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 be a man or woman, not a child? an able-bodied creature, not a weakling? a self-respecting person, not a mere weak receiver of alms?—Louise May Dalton.

A man will defend his honor with his life. What is more dishonorable than unnecessary failure? Thousands of men make failure of life and die premature deaths, leaving wives and children unprotected, 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 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 medicine for hard working men and women. It cures all cases of weak stomach, impaired digestion and disordered liver. It gives back 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 sound and refreshing sleep, dissipates drowsiness and melancholy, and imparts mental power, elasticity and courage. It crosses the physical energies of the whole body. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, 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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# THE ARTS AND PLAYS

## Two Contributions That Are Vigorous and Timely.

Rev. John Talbot Smith and Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin Criticize Modern Stage Productions The Part the Church Assumed in Dealing 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 Shakespeare 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 Keene, James, Ward, White, Marlowe and Rhea find little favor in New York, but receive enthusiastic and profitable attention in the provinces with their Shakespearean 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 popularize the indecent drama. Not many years ago he brought out 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 woman. 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 attempting to do for the music hall what 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 very much for the worse in certain directions; but I am inclined to think from long and close observation of the American theatre that its general constitution is still sound, and the present incursions of debility may yet disappear. It is the custom in speaking of the stage to confound three things—the drama, 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 clean 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 altogether. Mr. Charles Frohman himself has done very good work in promoting some forms of the drama, which have delighted the hearts of all who are interested in the moral strength of the stage. His success of last year, "Under the Red Robe," and his present success, "The Little Minister," are instances to the point.

### 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 movement has not begun. However, indecency is making a strong effort to obtain a financial foothold, and "The Conquerors" 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 they stayed at home, retracted its and barred it with statues. The Christian bodies have often anathematized it. This

conduct is a curious contrast with their behavior toward other public institutions needing reform. When the government of a city has fallen into evil ways, the reformers leave their residences, fall upon the wayward officials, drive them into jail and the general outer darkness and administer the government themselves. 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 nuisances 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 character that would edify, instruct and please the people, where the ordinary drama degraded them. So popular did these dramas 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 found 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 the drama 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 tremendous 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 Chevalier? 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 lifelong. With the multitude, whose lives are purely objective this fact is significant. The reform, leaders of the people, both religious and civil, cannot afford to neglect

### 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, and a particular saloon and its owner, but they are not supposed to know a 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 have raised Charles Frohman very high in the general esteem 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 stage.

### Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin,

rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, the "poet priest," writes: 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 purer 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, with as much force and efficiency as the pulpit. But alas! in these days it is used as a power for evil rather than an instrument to accomplish good. Take

up the newspapers and read the character of the plays now on the boards, and you will find with few 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 drama, and it was then recognized as a powerful educator. Does the church to day support the theatre? No. The reason is obvious. Daily we witness examples of harm 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 heartily favor any outcry 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. Couderc,

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 liberties 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. In no, 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 nauseous 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 places where the obscene prevails and we will soon drive out the vicious in the theatrical business. 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 offenders. If the police fail to do their duty, then the people must themselves force the police to action.

## Note and Comment

At a meeting of the New England Sabbath Protective League, held in Boston last week, one of the preachers present gave utterance to the falsehood 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 Ellsworth. 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, depraved, or libelous 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 offense 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 employes shall be prohibited from there after publishing, printing, selling, or distributing 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 attendance or actual jury work. To promote this purpose it is proposed to abolish the property qualification of \$250, to reduce the number of jurors in one of the inferior courts from twelve to six, and to reduce panels from 100 to 50. It is stated that the lawyers are cordially in sympathy with the suggested amendments. The draft of the amendments when prepared by the committee will be submitted to the Association of the Bar, which has officially endorsed it and in the work. The members of the committee are anxious to consult the wishes of the lawyers and judges.

### ABSCESS WAS LANCED.

"I had an abscess on one of my legs. It was lanced and never healed. Hospital treatment failed. The next winter I had three abscesses. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon found it was helping me. When I had taken a sixth bottle I was cured." Mrs. FRANKLIN T. TILD, Freeport, Nova Scotia.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

The Queen has decided to allow women the State rooms at Kensington Palace, where she was born. They have been closed since 1780 and have lately undergone elaborate repairs and excellent restoration. The Palace at Kew is also to be opened as a museum and the grounds attached are to be used as Botanical Gardens. These are considered valuable additions to the historical treasures of the country.

### IT DON'T PAY

To buy drinks for the boys—I don't pay to buy drinks for yourself. It will pay to quit, but the trouble has been to do this. THE HUTTON DIXON cure will absolutely remove all desire to liquor in a couple of days, so you can quit without using any self-denial and nobody need know you are taking the medicine. You'll save money and gain in health and self-respect from the start. Medicine is pleasant to taste, and produces good appetite, restoring sleep, steady nerves, and does not interfere with business duties. Full particulars sealed. THE DIXON CURE CO., No. 49 Park Avenue, Montreal.

There are few Irishmen who have not read of the tradition that St. Brendan, the famous Irish navigator of the sixth century, discovered America. Commenting 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."

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### Society Meetings.

#### Young Men's Societies.

#### Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.

Organized April 1874. Incorporated Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in the hall 18 Duquesne Street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, J. S. McLELLAN; Secretary, M. J. POWELL; all communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: W. J. Hinchey, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

#### Ancient Order of Hibernians.

DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Leptre streets, on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock, p. m. President, J. THOMAS; Recording Secretary, THOMAS; Treasurer, J. McLELLAN; Secretary, M. J. POWELL; all communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B. McMahon.

Meets the 1st and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock, p. m., No. 212 St. James Street. Officers: President, J. J. McLELLAN; Recording Secretary, J. J. McLELLAN; Treasurer, J. J. McLELLAN; Secretary, W. J. McLELLAN. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. J. McLELLAN, J. J. McLELLAN, J. J. McLELLAN, J. J. McLELLAN.

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### C. M. B. A. of Canada.

## C. M. B. A. of Canada, Branch 26

(ORGANIZED 11th November, 1853)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at 8 p. m.

Applicants for membership or any one desiring information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

MARTIN GAGAN, President, 277 Cadieux St., St. J. B. REILLY, Treasurer, 710 Sherbrooke St., G. A. GADBOIS, Fin. Sec., 341 St. Lawrence St., JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 225 St. Urbain St.

### C. M. B. A. of Quebec.

## GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC

Affiliated with the C. M. B. A. of the United States. Membership 15,000. Accumulating Reserve of \$3,000,000. Present Grand Officers: President, J. J. McLELLAN; Recording Secretary, J. J. McLELLAN; Treasurer, J. J. McLELLAN; Secretary, W. J. McLELLAN.

### Catholic Benevolent Legion.

## Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L.

Meets at St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 p. m. M. SUEA, President; T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 407 Rue St. Louis.

### Catholic Order of Foresters.

## St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 31, at St. Gabriel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie Streets.

M. P. MCGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALEY, Rec. Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St.

## St. Lawrence Court, 263, C.O.F.

Meets in the Engineers' Hall, 625 Craig Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 p. m. M. SUEA, Chief Ranger; Thos. W. Maguire, Recording Secretary, 116 St. Andrew Street, to whom all communications should be addressed.

## St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p. m. Chief Ranger, JAMES P. FOSBERG, Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON, 65 Elmer Street.

### Total Abstinence Societies.

## ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

Established 1841.

The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 8 p. m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 p. m. in their hall, 92 St. Alexander St. REV. J. A. McLELLAN, S. S., Rec. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Massey.

## St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society.

Established 1863.

Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN, President, JOHN KILLFEATHER, Secretary, THOS. ROGERS, 354 St. Alexander Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8 p. m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and J. Shanahan.

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Archbishop Bruchesi's Sympathy With the Cure and Parishioners - Notre 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. Cure 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.

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.

Mgr. Bruchesi was present at Mass, which was celebrated at the Hospice 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.

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. 24, for it called out the entire eastern and central sections of the brigade, being from a hospital, and that the well-known institution of Notre Dame. They responded quickly but not a whit too soon, for, when they came upon 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.

A PANIC WAS AVERTED. and, with the exception of ten or twelve patients in a ward adjoining the operating room in which 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 more 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 appliances 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.

It 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 physician. 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 despatch says:— A wonderful collection of corpses will be sold at auction 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 year. 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 first of that month. The Liberals are organizing for the campaign and arrange meetings for meetings to be addressed by Mr. Hardy and his colleagues are being already made. The Liberals of Kingston have again nominated Hon. Mr. Hardy 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 a "Priest-ridden" people.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good" was never more thoroughly illustrated 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 first-class 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 adipose tissue.

It 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 statement recognize, not in mere words, but in practical legislation, the rights of Catholics to share, as the Irish resolution puts it, "in all educational advantages afforded by the State."

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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.

SENSATIONAL HEADLINES. The fondness 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: "Fled from a Convent," "Pupil of St. Ursula takes Refuge with Her Mother," "She is a Protestant and Didn't Like the Catholic School's Discipline." Yet the article closes with this statement 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 I 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 rule of the school about not leaving without permission, and this because she was anxious about me. Owing to the notoriety which has been caused us, 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 article was altogether unjustified.

The "Church House" in London sanctioned the performance of an Ecclesiastical play entitled the "Conversion of England," 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 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. Augustine, or, as he says, "Augustine." He says he is constrained to ask, especially 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 Papal 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 recent occurrence. About a fortnight ago a meeting was convened at the Tavoli, Vauxhall, "to protest against the manoeuvres of the Dreyfus 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 up. The speakers had to reach the 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 action of the police, who made several arrests. During these disturbances the enterprising gentlemen who were high and dry on the platform, without any means of getting down, were treated as targets for eggs that had seen better days, vegetables in

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 proceedings 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 Powercourt, a Protestant peer, attended it and made a manly speech in favor of justice to Catholics in the matter of university education.

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 Christian 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 pharos 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 people—the vast majority of them Catholic and poor—in primary and intermediate education. Everybody who reads the newspapers is aware of this gratifying fact. It has been the result of the provision of facilities 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 today. 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 behests 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 just demand of the Irish Catholics for a state-aided University; for a university supported out of their own taxes. The Protestant minority have for centuries 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 purpose of destroying the Catholic faith in Ireland. They have also their Protestant Queen's Colleges, maintained by the taxes of 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. Gladstone had not abolished that infamous 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 organization of the great demonstration at the Mansion House, Dublin, and to the adoption by the meeting of the following resolutions:—

"That it is the constitutional right of all British subjects to adopt whatever system of collegiate or university education they prefer.

"That perfect religious equality involves equality in all educational advantages afforded by the State.

"That a large number of Irishmen are at present precluded from the enjoyment of university education, honors and emoluments, on account of conscientious religious opinions regarding the existing system of education.

"That we therefore demand such a 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 regards 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 eloquent words of Lord Emly, a Tory Catholic, at the meeting:— "From the mountains and dells of Kerry; from the surf-beaten shores of Clare; and on and on to distant Donegal; let one mighty shout arise, swell, echo and resound, with plaintive melody

The Government legislation is open to criticism the lowest Canadian, has a right to criticize, to agitate against its policy; and a 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 Church as a "foreign power" is exceedingly 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 \$1,000,000 in excess of those for 1896. In 1895 the bequests amounted to \$9,401,500, in 1896 to \$13,132,300 and in 1897 to \$14,374,800. Of the more than \$14,000,000 bequeathed last year \$6,204,600 was designated for charitable purposes, \$2,878,000 for missionary purposes and \$5,292,200 for educational purposes. The principal testators in 1897 were William Lamson, Le Roy, N. Y., \$500,000; Lewis Crozer, Chester, Pa., \$750,000; George M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill., \$1,380,000, and Charles H. Conant, New York city, \$600,000. The figures are:

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1895, 1896, 1897. Rows include Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, etc.

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 contemporaries, 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 manifests itself, showing that the civilizing and 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.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal. SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 5, 1898.

LENTEN REGULATIONS.

For the Archdiocese of Montreal. 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 other 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 greater watchfulness over their children, remembering the account which they will have to render Almighty God. Repeat the instructions you have already given on attendance at Mass on Sundays and on the faithful observance of the day that God has made His day; on the evil of intemperance, which, alas! causes such ravages amongst our people; on reading 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 utterances.

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 regard 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 the Faith and that the day is fast coming when "the British standpoint" will be the Catholic standpoint again. The Dean then says that "we live under the British flag in a country

Our Observer

In this city of many institutions there is admittedly none with which the interests of all classes of the population are so closely identified as the Street Railway.

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 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 Papat 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."

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. Shaughnessy, the Vice-President, will step into Sir William's shoes.

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 scrimpage one has to encounter under the overcrowding system which now obtains.

Our Paragrapher

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

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

It is rather strange that the watch-maker sells watches and the jailer watches cells.

These are not the days to make hay while the sun shines, but the ice-man 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.

Judging from statements made by the elderly citizens, the climate of this country is rapidly changing and becoming milder and milder every winter.

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.

Now I plead for consideration. There ought to be some special code of manners, with a strong leaning toward mercy, provided for those unfortunate people who have a poor memory for facts.

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.

At a meeting of the Holy Name Society of St. Mary's, held on Sunday, Jan. 23rd, 1898, the following resolution of condolence was moved by Mr. James Mullally, seconded by Mr. Patrick McCall, and carried unanimously:

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 afflicted family.

At a regular meeting of Branch 4, C. M. B. A., Grand Council of Quebec, the following resolutions were adopted:

Writes Prof. Eliana 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.

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.

PARLIAMENT OPENS.

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

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: I have observed with great pleasure the remarkable advance in the political importance and material prosperity of Canada during the year which has just closed.

and also upon the warm appreciation manifested everywhere throughout the Mother Country in reference to the conduct of Canada in materially reducing the rate of duty upon goods imported from the United Kingdom into the Dominion.

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.

with which we have been favored by a benevolent Providence has contributed greatly to the increase of our prosperity, 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 reason to believe that this improvement may be maintained, if not augmented, during the remainder of the present year.

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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.

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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.

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.

Our Reviewer.

The pen of the Reverend Talbot Smith has a vigor and a masculinity all its own, and these characteristics are conspicuously brought out in his sketch of the life and writings of Brother Azarias, 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.

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.

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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.

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.

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Fraternal Societies.

The monthly entertainment of Branch 26 of the C. M. B. A. will take place in their hall, No. 12 Alexander street, on Monday next at 8 p.m.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla. Pains in the Foot and Limb—A Complete Cure Accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

# A Woman's World.

## WHIMS OF FASHION.

THE LATEST STYLE IN SKIRTS.

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 petticoats is in three shades of one color, each in a bayadere stripe fully an inch wide. The darkest, medium and lightest shade follow each other in successive bands. The fashionable silk skirt, however, is not confined to any one sort of silk; anything and everything is made up into this fascinating garment—brocaded silks, shot and plain, striped and figured tafetas, pou de soie, satin and gros grain. The chief aim is to make them very full, with innumerable ruffles to set out the gown at the bottom. They may be pinked, hemmed, corded, and trimmed with lace; 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 ablatrecris is a good plan for winter skirts, as it adds warmth where it is needed and helps the silk to wear 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 coat or cape, it is the one expense for many winters—always ready not only to comfort and imparting that air of comfort or elegance belonging to a rich fur. Babies' or children's outdoor clothing is now not considered complete without fur borderings; ladies' hats 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 e-roll braid. Gauze 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. Accordion ruffles of lace are used in embellishing petticoats 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. The most beautiful net all covers for frocks over silk foundations have jet effects in stripes. A collar 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 1908 completed. The latest gift for women are the sailor knots of silk with broad ends, sometimes trimmed with tiny plaited frills. Among the latest embroideries are souave and bolero fronts, with long panels reaching almost to the hem of the skirt. Triple puffings of chiffon in white, cream black and evening tints, 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 ruffles and frills are displayed among the new fancies. Bébé ribbon edging the frills give a pretty effect. If you would wear a white veil it must be of the daintiest, most cowbeby lace, with diamond-shaped dots and two or three black spots to give the effect of court plaster. This is termed the "Castellane 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 embroidered with jewels, the effect is charming. One of the coming shapes in spring wraps is made like a half handkerchief of colored velvet and covered with Venetian lace. It is edged with fur in a frill of chiffon, and supplied with the fashionable high collar. Hats with willow brims and white satin crowns are promised as a coming fashion. White violets are much used for trimming, and the whole tendency seems to be toward the use of an excess of white in the new millinery.

## HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

HOW TO DO WITHOUT EGGS.

THE 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 use 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 laying 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 better.

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 superfluous use. 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 scant teaspoonful of salt and half a grated nutmeg, 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-fashioned Indian pudding requires no eggs. Scald one pint of milk. Add two heaping tablespoonfuls of Indian meal to half a cup of milk, and when all the lumps are stirred out thin with a cup and a half of cold milk. Add a tablespoonful of butter and a small cupful of molasses and pour in the pint of scalded milk. Add a half teaspoonful 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 are 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 to every cupful of flour, and a scant half cup of butter to every two cupfuls. Tried-out beef fat and butter in equal parts will take the place of butter in this case. About half a teaspoonful of salt must be used to every half cupful of beef fat. Indian meal pancakes require the use of an egg for every cupful of meal, and at least half a cupful of wheat flour. Use a quarter of a cup of "shortening" to every two of the mixture of flour and Indian meal and a teaspoonful of baking powder to every cup.

Nothing toughens a raised wheat muffin so quickly as eggs used injudiciously. An excellent muffin is made without any eggs. 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 muffin tins 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 season. If we take our food as nature supplies it, our bill of fare will be continually varying, and we will have everything at its best and cheapest. The man or woman who buys hot-house peas and strawberries at Christmas time, when they are comparatively scarce, 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 him with costly but comparatively flavorless vegetables and fruits out of their season. No Southern vegetable, however carefully grown, has the superior flavor of vegetables brought to market with the morning dew fresh upon them. If we except the delicious hot-house pineapple, which is so costly that it has been quoted by political economists as an example of the greatest extravagance, no hot-house fruit has so good a flavor as that grown in our own gardens in the sun, fresh air and dew.

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 market 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 every table; more especially since they have been proved invaluable in cases of indigestion. Apples may be eaten at any hour, and especially are they recommended to be eaten just before retiring, for a thoroughly ripe juicy apple excites the action of the liver, and ensures sound sleep. Again, apples are excellent as a dietetic, and equally excellent as a food for the brain; for the simple reason that they contain phosphoric acid. Apples, too, are said to be good for the throat, and to prevent diseases of the same. Baked apples are especially nice for children, as is also apple-jam.

## NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

MR. BOK AND DOMESTIC SERVICE.

THE editor of the Ladies' Home Journal is an enthusiast with an assured income, and while toasting his toes before a comfortable grate fire, may be relied upon to indulge in a great many fanciful projects, such as are the result of a comfortable and commanding social status. 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 whom would be healthier if they did their own work, in part, at least. He says:—

"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 struggling through an existence in the outer world, could have far more comfortable lives and better wages in excellent homes. How the average girl can deliberately shut her eyes to the opportunity which fairly glazes her upon her as a good maid, nurse, companion or domestic of any sort, passes average comprehension. 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, on the other hand, the salaries of women in business, as recent statistics plainly show, are gradually on the decrease because 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 intelligent 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 regard comes from France. The Catholic Institute of Paris, which is the chief Catholic university of France, inaugurated last year a course of higher education for women. The experiment has been most successful and is to be continued this year. Six courses are devoted to them. M. G. Aitix is to treat of the political history of England from the 11th to the 18th century; the life of grace is to be explained by the Abbe Felix Klein, whilst church history will be in the hands of the Abbe Ratiffol. Some of the other subjects chosen are—social questions, French literature in the 18th and 19th centuries, art in Catholic history, the will and the formation of character.

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

The much abused mothers-in-law are, almost continuously, being made the subjects of attack by exacting men and fretful daughters. In many homes the 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 Kingeland 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 and will only retain the central adjective. With biking and boating and tennis and golf she can keep her ethereal form as its orthodox proportions, for the season of bouases and straws, but these must go with the fall of the snow, and then start up those dreared visions of increasing weight and waists, the inevitable outcome of idle hours and suspended work. How to counteract this has long been a study of the fair daughters of Gotham, and the happy thought of golf gymnastics 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 women, fads with the fair sex of the land of the Stars and Stripes. Most people neglect doing to-morrow what they have put off doing to-day.

"I will practice deep breathing through the nostrils, instead of through the mouth, to broaden my chest and increase my lung capacity."  
"That I will take time, no matter how busy, to bathe my body once every day of my life."  
"That I will use as little strong coffee and tea as possible, that my complexion may not become sallow and coarse."  
"That I will never buy a piece of scented soap unless it is made by a firm whose name is a guarantee of its excellence."  
"That I will have my head shampooed twice 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 powders ruin every skin quickly."  
"That I will visit the dentist once every three months at least that he may arrest the first symptom of decay or tartar even."  
"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—appear."  
"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 night, 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 spinach, once at least in 24 hours."  
"That I will not bathe my face in cold water in winter or hot in summer because 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."

That I will try to do without a pillow at night, or one of very small dimensions, to keep my chin from sagging.

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.

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# CHAS. ALEXANDER & SONS,

## 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 finest 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. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Feb. 5, 1908.

The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day.

## Shopping by Mail

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 such.

### LADIES' KID GLOVES.

To-morrow the recognized Give a Bargain in Day at Carsley's will have a Short-cut about Kid Gloves to tell, it's the best during our Great Faraway Cheap Sale. 21 dozen Ladies' 4 Button Paris Kid Gloves, which were imported to sell at 90c. To-morrow 60c pair.

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

8 dozen Ladies' Wool Lined Kid Gloves, choice quality, regular value, \$1.25. To-morrow 95c.

25 pairs Ladies' Kid Gloves, with handsome Fur Cuff and Lined Wool; regular \$1.40. To-morrow, \$1.15.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

### THE FUR SALE.

Fur Prices come down at The Store, although market reports show them going the other way. Here's some notable values:

15 Grey Lamb Muffs, choice full cut, were \$2.75. To-morrow, \$1.80

11 only, Grey Lamb Collars to match lined satin and splendid finish, regular \$5.00 goods. To-morrow, \$3.80.

Ladies' Seal Skating Caps, worth 90c. To-morrow, 50c.

Ladies' Choice Brown Fur Caps, satin lined and extra finish, worth \$2.40. For \$1.62.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

### MEN'S OVERCOATS.

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

Men's Navy Beaver Overcoats, fly front, velvet collar, and fancy tweed lined, sale price \$4.41

Men's Heavy Grey Frieze Ulsters, storm collar and side pockets, lined check tweed, sale price \$5.96

Men's Buffalo Cloth Overcoats, high storm collar, heavily lined, quilted Farmers' Suits, original value, \$25.00. Sale price, \$8.75.

THE S. CARSLY 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 breast, large and small white pearl buttons, fly front, fancy tweed lining. Special sale price, from \$4.65.

Boys' Heavy Navy Nap Reefers, brass anchor buttons, fancy tweed linings. Special sale price from \$1.89.

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## MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

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HARD, - - - \$2.00

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

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W. H. OLANOFF, Agent.  
GRAND TRAVEL TICKETS OFFICE, 187 St. James Street

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2515.

Dame Albina Provost, of the city of St. Henry, in the district of Montreal, wife common as the property of Joseph Rogin, deceased, has instituted an action in separation, as to property, against her said husband, this day.

Montreal, 24th January, 1908.

BEAUDIN LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN,  
LOBANGE & ST. GERMAIN,  
28-5, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 566.

Dame Orise Dugas, of the City of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, wife common as the property of Joseph Rogin, deceased, has instituted an action in separation, as to property, against her said husband, this day.

Montreal, 19th January, 1908.

BEAUDIN LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN,  
LOBANGE & ST. GERMAIN,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

### SALE JUDICIALLY AUTHORIZED.

Will be sold at auction, in the office of L. BELANGER, Notary, at 58 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the 15th day of February next, (1908) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following immovables belonging to the Community of Francis Rivest, which has existed between the late Mr. Francis Rivest, and Dame Julie Pare, his widow, viz:—

- The lot of land known as number seven, subdivision one, eighty-one and eighty-two (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, subdivision 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 (933), nine hundred and thirty-four (934), 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, subdivision 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  
L. BELANGER,  
Notary.  
Montreal, 20th January, 1908.

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THE FLOWERS

Of late into my life there came... That shadow of a saddest name... That shadow, strange and cold, and grim...

He lies in perfect peace serene, The narrow coffin-slides between... So soon the kindly life is past...

Friend! all the majesty of death Fell on thee when thy last faint breath Was yielded by thy failing powers...

Of those for whom those paths were made, Where, in the Tree of Life's broad shade, Sweet Mary Mother with her Son...

And thou with eyes that looked on us, Hast marked thy glory dawning thus... Content art thou to wait God's time!

THE DREADED APPENDICITIS. An Interesting Discussion as to Methods of Treatment.

Whether It Should be Treated Surgically or Medically.

Whether the appendicitis can be effectively treated by medical means alone or whether the use of the knife is necessary in most cases, is the subject of a discussion in which the medical and surgical experts are at present deeply interested.

In the November, 1897, number of the Medical Times, Dr. Terry defended 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 cleansed out. This treatment is followed by enemata of glycerine and sweet oil.

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:

REMEDY FOR INSOMNIA.

Countless are the number of contributions which have filled the columns of newspapers in the endeavor to solve the terrible affliction of sleeplessness. Here is the latest from the "London Spectator."

and from the findings in the analysis of 300 consecutive operations of my own reported in the second edition of my lectures on "appendicitis" there is no...

following conditions, is perhaps the very best aid to sleep. As recommended by Boies and others, the bath should be taken in a room with a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees of Fahr.

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."

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

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.

LONDON BRIDGE.

When was the bridge built? It is impossible to say. It was not there A. D. 61, when Queen Boadicea's troops sacked the city and murdered the people. It was there when Alectus led his troops out to fight the Roman legions.

TIMELY REMEDIES.

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

A sprain 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 soda 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 camphor. Dose, ten to twenty drops in a wineglass of sweetened water at intervals of fifteen minutes.

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

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

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver 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.

50c and \$1.00, all druggists. "SCOTT & BOWNE," Chemists, Toronto.

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.

SHATTERED NERVES.

THE MOST PREVALENT TROUBLE OF THE CENTURY.

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

Probably the most prevalent trouble on this continent to day is nervous prostration. How frequently we hear this term and yet how few appear to realize its full deadly import.

LONDON BRIDGE.

When was the bridge built? It is impossible to say. It was not there A. D. 61, when Queen Boadicea's troops sacked the city and murdered the people. It was there when Alectus led his troops out to fight the Roman legions.

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A Valuable Work

Life of Mde. D'YOUVILLE. Foundress of the Grey Nuns. BY MGR. RAMSAY.

CANDLES FOR CANDLEMAS DAY.

Please send your orders as early as possible so as to enable us to send your supply in time for February 2nd.

D. & J. SADLER & CO.

MONTREAL and TORONTO. CONSUMPTION THE SLAYER.

More Deadly than Smallpox, Typhoid and Diphtheria Combined

The annual report from the Provincial Board of Health shows that in 1896 the mortality from consumption was 2.5 per person in Ontario.

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FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. 100,000 copies of "The Millionaire" for sale.



# OUR LONDON LETTER

## The Prospects For a Busy Session of Parliament.

### 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 their blind support. "Home Rule" will certainly take its place, and its claims will be championed by the liberal-minded 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 stage.

The Government will be asked to take prompt and effective steps to deal with the distress in Ireland, 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 account for the "masterly inactivity" which has hitherto characterized its treatment of this serious matter.

The Local Government Bill—the proposed 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, because 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 as 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 sensitive to the touch. England has now the cheapest 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 apart from the fallings 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 frontier still give cause for anxiety, and there is a general belief that operations against the Afridis 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 knowing.

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 Church, Corfu, on Monday evening, as they were about to enter the vestry after Vespers. One of them, Canon Lightwood, died a few minutes after having been stabbed. Fathers d'Emento and Suriana are in a critical condition.

In connection with the advance of English troops on the Soudan, General Kitchener, 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 decision.

London is putting on quite a continental appearance, and giving certain interesting features which characterize so many cities and towns in the other side of the channel. For instance, kiosks have been opened on the wide pavement

of New Oxford street, on the refuge at the Holborn end of Shaftesbury avenue, and on the wide pavement near the "Royal" music hall in Holborn. They have been erected under the sanction of the local authorities, and are at present an experiment only. The kiosks 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 history 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 several 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 University 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 brilliant wit but a remarkably clear-sighted and sagacious man, 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 Inns 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 dependencies 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 28,369 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 Governments 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 Cripple-gate 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 dangerously insufficient, and the idea prevailed that until a supply can be had from Wales the water works of the Metropolis will not be what they should be.

## 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 Catholic Church. Superintendent Skinner has indicated unofficially that he will decide this appeal against the Sisters, as he did in the Water-vliet case. If he does so, and the contract with the nuns is broken, the city will be obliged to spend thousands of dollars for new school houses to 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 appetite good, your digestion perfect, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has power to keep you WELL.**

which is to be conducted by a manager, 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 convicted 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 receive 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 Societies.

The York election, in which Lord Beresford 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. Unfortunately the noble Irishman, though an ardent and enthusiastic Irishman in most respects, is not in favor of Home Rule, though he will not be found a violent opponent of the policy.

## PECULIAR HAPPENINGS.

**QUEER PLACE FOR A WEDDING RING.**  
About this time some woman is wondering 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 blacksmith shop to be shod. The blacksmith found wedged in between the frog and the diamond-shaped caul, on one of the shoes with which the horse was shod, the ring, bent up into the shape of an ellipse. 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. Clapp, 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 paid.

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. Northrup.—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.—Nashville Banner.

**A STRANGE TOMB.**  
Lumbermen at Dunkirk recently cut down a large oak tree on the Baker farm that it 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.**  
Ranchmen and settlers along White River, Chamberlain, 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 giving his name as "Dr. William King" has been mystifying local doctors during the past week. He enjoys the distinction of having two hearts which he can control in their positions and beats at will. During the past week he has been examined by several Bradford County doctors and they have been unphlegged.

## 98 SHOE SALE

**LADIES.**  
200 pairs of Ladies' Fine Tan, Black or Ox. Blood Boots, sample sizes, worth \$2.50 to \$6.00 for \$1.00.  
Ladies' Fine Kid Oxford, regular price \$1.50, for 75c.  
Ladies' Rubbers, all sizes, Boston make, for 25c.

## 98 SHOE SALE

**GENTS.**  
20 pairs of Men's Tan, Black or Ox. Blood Boots, sample sizes, worth \$2.50 to \$4.00 for \$1.00.  
Men's Best Boots, round or brogue, worth \$1.25 for 75c.  
Boys' Moccasins, worth 75c for 40c.

**E. MANSFIELD The Shoelist,**  
154 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, corner of Leguachetiere Street.

## 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 KAREN 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 Kahn Piano Warehouse, Kahn Hall Building, St. Catherine Street. The Chickering Piano is being used exclusively by MR. RUMMEL during his professional tour.

King carries a certificate from a Philadelphia 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 further 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 stomach. His two hearts, one on each side, can be plainly felt to beat. Listening to the right heart, and with a hand on the left 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. Angeline 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 life and her eyesight is as good as when 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 morning 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. Ga'ipeau came of a long-lived family. Her father lived to be 101 years old; her mother was about 95 when she died, and her grandfather lived to be 100. The old lady has never learned to speak English. Her eldest daughter is 82 years old.

There is no question as to the authenticity of Mrs. Ga'ipeau'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.

It is not edifying to find that, in a country where high law officials are colonels, or hold any army rank, their 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 accumulation of 3,200 indictments. The Colonel, alias the District Attorney, instructed his assistants ("brother officers" they should be called) that cases put on the calendar were not to be "pigeon-holed," and further directed 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 subpoenaed were to be taken immediately into the clerk's office after the adjournment had been agreed upon. Here they could be served with new subpoenas. This would save the subpoena servers the labor of reporting that the witnesses could not be found 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. McIntyre, Osborne, McClelland, Ungar and Chief Clerk McKenna a special committee 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. Undoubtedly, a live officer, of some kind, is required to handle such an array of indictments, as if the "Colonel" disposes of them, 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.

**APPEITTE 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 with any distress afterward." MRS. GEO. KIRKPATRICK, Windsor, Nova Scotia.  
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed or 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 appeared to be most adorned. The following statistics uphold the assertion and will make sensitive women blush that they encourage and are virtually parties to such wholesale slaughter—

The Congress of American Ornithologists has 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 alone imports 25,000,000 birds every year—Europe as a whole taking 300,000,000—all of which are made of articles of personal adornment. A single London dealer 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 hips down with a veil of tulle. With evening dress it is considered the height of fashion to wear scarfs of very soft silk, 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 gimpure 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 than \$6,000,000 from its big fruit crop this year, the greatest the State has ever known.

Dots of chenille on colored tulle and mull are new.

## 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 defended. 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 way of the Hudson Bay traders, others by Behring Sea and the Yukon, sailing all the way, setting glimpses perhaps of the famous fur seals, ice floes, and the innumerable islands and bars of the great Alaska river. In spite of frowning hardships and the frozen 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 maskrut villages will be built and mills and locomotives will make rumbling, screeching, disenchanted 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 frozen 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' beathen sinners what live 'crost de ocean," said in the course of his remarks: "Des think er dem, dear bretherin—dem po' beightened people—goin' eron stark naked, in a climate dat's ez hot ez de place whar los er in er 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, sah; en two, of you like." "Well," exclaimed the deacon, bringing his fist down on the pew railing, "what I wante ter know is dis: 'What does dem naked heathen want wid cloze in a climate ez hot ez dat?' In my opinion, what dey really needs mocs' is umbrellas."—Atlanta Constitution.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

## JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENTS

## STOCK TAKING

Has brought to light many desirable lines that 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 Gents' Jockin and Tan Kid Gloves. Your choice of any pair in the assortment for 15 cents net.  
Another line of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Lisle Gloves, in Black and other colorings. Your choice of any pair, 50 pair, net.

**DRESS GOODS!**  
All Wool Cheviot Serges, 42 inches wide, in three very desirable shades of Brown; a regular 50c line for 25c; and, less 10 per cent for cash.  
**BLACK DRESS GOODS COSTUMES.**  
The balance of our beautiful line of All Black Silk (Grenadines and Black and Colored Costumes, 70 per cent reduction, with 10 per cent for cash. Also, the remainder of the choice line of Silk and Wool Broche and Stripe Effects in Black 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 at 50c yard, less 10 per cent for cash.

**JAPANESE CREPON!**  
The handsome Fabric for Evening Wear, in plain and figured patterns, all in Green, Yellow, Pink, 27 inches wide; always sold at 50c yard, now reduced to 42c yard, less 10 per cent for cash.

**REMNANTS!**  
The balance of our lot of Remnants of Silk, in useful lengths; also, Remnants of Velvets, all in plain and figured patterns, at 33 1/3 reduction, with 10 per cent for cash.

## JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS

The Largest Dress 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 RIGS.**  
**THOMAS LIGGET,**  
Montreal and Ottawa.  
TO LET—Lodge Rooms, St. Catherine Street, Leinster Hall, Leinster Hall, House, Thornton Park, Store, 2489 N. de la Montre Street.  
Apply to THOMAS LIGGET,  
1884 Notre Dame Street.

## The Liquor and Drug Habit

We guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when Mr. A. Hutton Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken 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 testimony sent sealed. We invite strict investigation. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., No. 40, Park Avenue, Montreal.

## John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

**MANTLE DEPARTMENT.**  
All our Mantles reduced from 20 to 75 per cent. In Ladies' Jackets we are offering a line in Heavy novel Cloth, perfect fitting, for \$3.50. Heavy Irish Flize Jackets, worth \$5.00, for \$3.00.  
Jackets in Plain Beaver, both newest shades, plain or grained, 20 per cent. discount.  
A line in Light Green Beaver, plain tailor finish, worth \$10.00, for \$7.50.  
Caps in Heavy Cloth, from \$2.75.  
Shawls, discounts from 20 to 35 per cent.  
Silks, discounts from 20 to 30 per cent.  
Furs, all reduced 20 per cent.  
Felt Hats, all reduced, 10 per cent.  
**Special Inducements on 3rd Floor.**  
Children's Coats, Children's Tweed Cloaks, comfortable and warm, to be sold for 25 per cent. off the regular prices.  
**COSTUMES.**  
Just received about thirty Ladies' Costumes, latest style; trimmed with braid and Russian effects.  
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 Flannel-Neck Night Shirts, extra well made, filled seams, pearl buttons and pocket, neat designs, sizes 13, 14, 15, and 16, worth 60c. To-day 38c each.  
**HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.**  
This is the weather you require good warm underwear, and this is the place to buy it cheap. For instance: 20 Ladies' very fine all wool combination suits, extra soft and well finished, high neck and long sleeves, made to sell at \$2.25, to-day \$1.25.  
**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 pair. Colors, Black, Tan, and Brown, regular value \$1.00, to-day 57c pair.

**JOHN MURPHY & CO.**  
2343 St. Catherine St.,  
CORNER OF METCALFE STREET,  
TELEPHONE No. 3835. TERMS: CASH.  
Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in the TRUE WITNESS, and, when making purchases, mention the paper.

**EVER READY**  
THE ONLY DESIRABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR WHALEBONE OBTAINABLE.  
THEY ARE LIGHTER MORE ELASTIC MORE WASHABLE ANCH SMALLER.