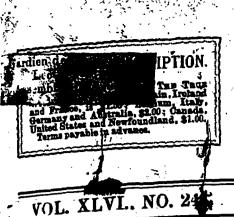
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MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 30, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEW FACTOR OF IRISH UN

Powerful Effect of the Report of the Financial Relations Commission

IRELAND

ENORMOUSLY OVER-TAXED.

Catholic and Protestant Prelates, Nationalists and Tories, Landlords and Tenants, on a Common Platform.

UNPRECEDENTED PROPORTIONS. AGITATION A NATIONAL

Vigorous Speeches by Mr. John Dillon, M.P., T. P. C'Connor, M.P., J. J. Clancy, M.P., Archbishop Walsh, Archbishop Plunket, Sir Frank Lockwood, M.P., Lord Castletown, and Other Prominent Public Men.

topic of the hour in both Ireland and England, not only in the Nationalist circles, Dillonites, Healyites and Redmondites alike, but in Liberal-Unionist and Tory circles as well, is the grievous injustice from which that unfortunate country has long suffered in being over-taxed to the extent of \$12 500,000 a year.

At a meeting held in Blackburn, under the suspices of the St. Patrick Sarsfield branch of the Irish National League of Great Britain, and at which Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, was the principal speaker, the following resolutions were unimously adopted:

That this meeting asserts the imme-morial claim of "Ireland a nation"; that England is governing Ireland wrongfully, and against the people's willthat each year proves afresh the futility of the attempt; that Irish evils mainly flow from alien, irresponsible, uninclearly exemplined last June, showing that Ireland is overtaxed to the tune of £2 500,000 annually. That we consider as an essential element of an effective Irish party the hearty co-operation of each individual member in carrying out the party policy. We solemnly call upon every man belonging to the Irish party to sink all personal feelings, and to act in future as good comrade in support of that party unity on which the fate of Ireland so largely depends. We appeal to the Irish constituencies to return no man to represent them in Parliament who will not pledge himself to work in unison with the Irish Parliamentary party and in obedience to majority rule. That, while hailing with satisfaction the release of the political prisoners, we are indignant that their release has come too late---ao late that two were only fit for a lunatic asylum, and the health of another was so shattered that his days are practically numbered. We condemn the brutal treatment which England inflicts on political prisoners still enduring the horrors of penal servitude, and call upon the Irish Parliamentary party to use every effort to procure their release.

MR DILLON'S GREAT SPEECH.

Mr. Dillon, M. P., in supporting the resolutions, said he thanked the meeting for their promised support of the Irish to uphold the standard of Irish liberty. and to defend the interests of the poor lrish people. He was glad to inform them that, although on the surface there: of Ireland, there was going on from day to day, and from week to week, a process of reconciliation, and a feeling that private interests and personal feelings must be buried for the good of Ireland (applause). He believed that the day was not far distant when the people themselves would require from every man in the position of a leader that he should come forward in the face of his countrymen and give up every claim to personal prominence and pre-eminence, and let he people, if they thought it good for the cause, put him aside and put another in his place, so that the nation might be united and the cause might go on (applause). It was not the first time by many in the history of Ireland that there

CHILDREN,

nor was it the first time by many that it more troublous form than it had ever treatment for Dr. Jameson in prison, done this century, because there was no and they did so, and he believed that people. In Scotland there was a police portion of the United Kingdom would weight of a banjo.

人。在宋代**的**教士,所谓宋代代史的一个。

THE one great and all-absorbing form of a question more troublous than the financial form. What was

THE POSITION OF AFFAILS TO DAY IN IRE-LAND?

In order that the situation might be understood, he must remind them that the present Government had said that while it could not give Home Rule because it would be had and dangerous to the empire, it would give to Ireland all that any Home Rule Government could give to it. It had been promised that, after ninety-five years of neglect, Ireland would have her material meds satisfied. and that it would be shown to the Irish people that they could flourish and have freedom and prosperity under a Unionist Government quite as much as under a Nationalist Government.

" WE WILL KILL HOME RULE BY KINDNESS."

- (laughter)-was what the Chief Secretary said. This "kindness," they might find, was rather an expensive process, if satisfaction was to be given to the cry that was at present being raised all over Ireland by men of all political parties, Give us back the millions you have robbed us of." (Applause.) This financial question was the urgent question of formed and unsympathetic rule, as was the day in Irish politics. Year by year clearly exemplified by the report of the Financial Relations Commissions issued | nell downwards, had kept demanding an investigation into the financial question, but the Unionists always protested that instead of Ireland being robbed she gained enormously by her union with England. Men said that the late Government did nothing for Ireland. Well, he believed that it was a Government that was honestly anxious to do justice to Ireland, and it tried to do a great deal (hear. hear). And it did a great thing when it appointed a Commission to inquire into the financial relations of the two coun tries-a Commission which had recently presented a highly important report. That report showed that while Ireland ought not to pay more than one-twentieth of the revenue of the United Kingdom, she had actually been paying oneeleventh, or nearly double her proper share. Mr. Sexton and the Irish mem bers of the Commission thought that the case for Ireland was

EVEN WORSE THAN THAT.

But, taking it that Ireland had been paying 24 millions per year more than her proper share, it came to this—that, going back to the year 1850, she had paid £100,000,000 in excess of what she ought to have paid. If Home Rule was to be, the Unionist Government had here a splendid opportunity of making restitution, and of putting Ireland on a proper footing for the future. If the Government were not prepared to treat Ireland in a reasonable way party, which, under circumstancs of un- in this matter, many of their own paralleled difficulty, was endeavouring supporters might begin to talk of Home Rule. To him, as to the repre-sentative of the Treasury on the Commission it appeared that the only way out of the difficulty was for Ireland to was as yet little sign of a cessation of: be allowed to levy her own taxes and to the dissensions in the party, under the meet her own expenditure (hear, hear.) surface, among the millions of the people There were those who said that if Ireland, had paid extra she had got conthis department (hear, hear), and siderable extra attention—in the form of the believed out of 18 of these 15 siderable extra attention—in the form of police, law charges, and so forth. But | were paid servants of the Crown, includof the bad and

he maintained that that was the fault CORRUPT SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT, and that if Ireland were allowed to run her own government she could govern herself as cheaply as either England or Scotland—perhaps more cheaply. And if the English people thought—and so long as they thought—that for the good of the Empire they were bound to police the Irish people, and to persecute the Irish people, and to bribe the Irish people—yes; that was how the money was spent—it was the English and not the Irish people who ought to pay (applause.) Touching next on the amnesty TROUBLE AND DISCORD AMONG IRELAND'S Question, Mr. Dillon contrasted the treat ment of the Irish political prisoners with that meted out to Dr. Jameson, who had been convicted of doing that had been asserted in England and abroad which, if it had been done in Ireland, that the national cause was dead and would have been a harging matter or that Home Rule would be no more heard would have involved imprisonment for of. But the Irish question, after its life. The Irish members were begged to manner, had risen again, and risen in a sign the petition in favour of better

the subsequent liberation of certain Irish prisoners had some relation to what was then done in connection with Dr Jameson. But now

DR. JAMESON HAD BEEN RELEASED.

and many of the Irish political prisoners were still detained. It was a disgrace to England that it should be so, and he hoped that for shame, if for no other motive, the prison doors would be opened to the Irish political prisoners (applause). In conclusion, Mr. Dillon expressed his hearty concurrence in the resolution in favor of the unity of the party. It had been proved by past experience to be a fundamental condition of the success of the party and of the cause that there must be

DISCIPLINE AND UNITY

and cheerful acquiescence by each individual. As to the future relationship of the Nationalist with the Liberal party, it absolutely depended upon the policy the latter. Irishmen went into the House of Commons now, as in days of old, pledged above all other considerations to light for Ireland's freedom. If the future policy of the Liberal party was the same as that inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone, then the Irish party were their allies; but if the Liberal party were to change, the Irish party would stand where they had stood They were for Home Rule and for Ire land's freedom, and they were friends of any party who would support that programme, and enemies of the party who opposed it (applause).

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN CORK.

In response to a circular letter writen by the Lord Lieutenant of Cork, Lord Bandon, a meeting was held in the County Courthouse, Cors, for the purpose of considering the report of the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations between Great Britsin and Ireland, and taking action thereon. The meeting was largely attended, and was the most influential and representative of all classes of the people that has been held in Cork within living memory. It was not non-political, but might be more corr ctly described as of all politics. It was also representative of all creeds and of all classes. It was unanimousin two matters; in its opinion of the report, and in its method of expressing that opinion. Not a word was wasted from beginning to end of the speeches; there was no attempt at orator or at posing for effect; from first to last it was a hard headed, hard-thinking meeting of the most business like kind. The wonderful gathering in harmonious deliberation of men of all classes in politics and rank was almost beyond belief to divisions in social and party affairs, which are permanent in the county this fact once accepted and realized, the manner of the speeches and their practical outcome gave no occasion for sur-

The Catholic Bishop.

The Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne, in the course of his remarks, said :- The subject of the inquiry of the Royal Commission was, to state it briefly, to investigate and report whether the compact was kept, whether legal justice had been strictly observed in the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland since the Act of Union. As to the trustworthiness of the evidence and fuirness of the conclusion arrived at, no man, no matter how prejudiced, no Ministry, whether it be fory. Liberal, or Unionist, could call that evidence and those conclusions in question (hear, near) First of all, the character of the men, the superior court of judges ap pointed to try the case, as well as the character of the findings, silenced even a whispering of doubt (hear, hear). The Chairman of the Commission they knew, was the famous Englishman, remarkable and distinguished for his knowledge of tinance, the ex Chancellor of the Exchequer, the late Mr. Childers (applause), whose report had fortunately been preserved and printed. He was assisted by other great Englishmen, almost of equal fame with him for their knowledge of fiscal business, notably Lord Farrer and Lord Welby, whose presence in the Commission was a guarantee that the conclusions arrived at had not been overstrained in favor of Ireland (hear, hear, and applause). Again, as to the findings-why those who were called upon to give evidence were all men, for the most part, expert in ing amongst them such men as Sir Edward Hamilton, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and Sir Robert Giffen, perhaps the highest authority living in these countries upon statistical intermation (hear, hear, and applause) Therefore, he said, no man could call those findings or the verdict arrived at into question. Now, as to the first finding to which, as the resolution stated. attached enormous importance. It was this :-" That the Act of Union imposed upon Ireland a burden which, as events showed, she was unable to bear." It was said was not all the money paid to Great Britain in Imperial taxation sent back to them and spent again? That was true, but how was it spent? Over two millions of it were spent upon the military organization of the countrythey had over 30 000 soldiers in the country, and they cost more than two millions a year; but the military organization was nothing in its extravagance siderable portion of Parliamentary time compared with the semi-military organization, the constabulary. At present

man for every 1,000, and the total was cause an increase in another. This was only one-third of what it was in Ireland not a popular cry to come before an though there was a great urban population in Scotland, and though in Ireland they were practically a rural population, where naturally there ought to be less cause for policemen. Lord Welby had stated that half the police force was a military force intended to keep Ireland quiet, to keep Ireland free from rebellion and insurrection. That one item would represent £800 000 a year.

Sir Joseph McKenna in the course of an able speech asked how much did they think was levied on Ireland in her miscellaneous taxes as compared to £4 12s 4d for England and Wales and £6 15s for Scotland? The answer was the enormous sum of £12 11s.

The Protestant Bishop.

The Right Rev. Dr. Meade, Protestant Bishop of Cork, said-Let us be united and they could not tail. Let Protestants and Reman Catholics, let Unionists and Nationalists join in the demand for justice, and then they could not fail (applause). And thir ly let the agitation be universal, let it be apread all over Ireland. Let every county, city, town. every board of guardians join in the deand, and then the Freesury would ive to relax its hand and give them. what they asked, and that was justice.

A Patriotic Landlord.

iLord Castletown, of Upper Osery, in the course of an eloquent speech, sail the saddest feature of the question was, that while their taxation in this country had been increasing by leaps and bounds their population had been steadily de-creasing. No mation could flourish in which that took place (hear, hear). That fact alone should make every Irishman take off his coat and try and stop the heart's blood of the nation from leaving its shores (appliance.) They ought to try to bring back these success ful manufactories that were more the pride of the country, and try and retain the people in the land of their birth (renewed applause.) He did not want to use words that might be misinterpreted, but he felt so deeply upon that great question that he would like to draw attention to the fact that sometimes history repeated itself. An obstinate statesman and unfair taxation lost to England her greatest colony, the United States. He hoped that everyone in that room must hope that Cork might never have to follow the example of Boston, bakif it was necessary they would be right, because they had justice on their side (loud applause) When they had justice on their side they would be right in adopting any means that they had in their power to heal the sore that was sapping their very life-blood, and was forcing from Ireland and her shores those who should contribute to her commerce, to her agriculture, and to her nationhood among the peoples of the world (loud applause.) He begged to second the resolution.

ALL PARTIES UNITED IN DUBLIN.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Monday, for the purpose of formulating a protest, to be submitted to Parliament against the excessive share of taxation which Ireland is compelled to bear toward the total contribution to the United Kingdom to the Imperial exchequer.

The meeting was presided over by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the speakers comprised both Unionists and Nationalists. Among those who addressed the meeting were the Most Bev. Lord Plunkett, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin; the Most Rev. William J. Walsh, Catholie Archbishop of Dublin; John J. Clancy, Redmondite member of Parliament for the North division of Dublin, and others.

IRISH DEMONSTRATION IN LIVER-

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who presided at a crowded Irish demonstration on Wednesday night in Liverpool, said that the large attendance was testimony of the popular approval of Mr. Dillon's leadership. Mr. Parnell was elected leader of the Irish party by a majority of five only, but Mr. Dillon's nomination was carried by a majority of eighteen, and the decision of the party was sanctioned by the Irish race both at home and abroad. In the political horizon the question of Home Rule loomed dark and gloomy. The Tory Government was sternly opposed to the demands of Ireland in regard to Home Rule, but there were instances where concessions had been made to Ireland by the Tories, and he felt sure that they would grant a good measure of self government to the Irish people. The next session would be a lively one, and the Irish question, which was supposed to be dead and buried, would be as much to the front as it had been in the past.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who also addressed the meeting, said that Irishmen in all parts of the world emanded that the unjust taxation to which residents in their native lan! were subjected should be redressed. Speaking upon the question of education, Mr. Dillon said that if the Government desired to press a measure which would benefit the voluntary schools and satisfy a large proportion of the English people, it could be done without in any way being detri mental to Board schools.

SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD SPEAKS

Sir Frank Lockwood, M.P., addressing a gathering of English Liberals, said that during the next session of Parliament they were bound to have a conengrossed with the very great grievance of the unequal taxation imposed upon there was one policeman for every 250 Ireland. The relief of taxation in one

not a popular cry to come before an English audience, but it was more-it was perfectly just and proper. If the report of the Special Commission was to be relied upon, they were doing a very grievous wrong to Ireland. To whatever party they might belong, he did not know a better way of establishing good feeling between these two portions of the United Kingdom than by doing away with this wrong. The Government had a great opportunity of removing this unfair disadvantage under which the sister isle has been labouring for long. A meeting had been held at Cork, a Unionist Peer had said upon the platform that the obstinacy of a statesman, and a cruel uniform taxation had cost England a great colony, and he hoped that the same thing might not happen in connection with Ireland. He supposed Unionist Peers could speak with a certain amount of immunity, but it struck him that I an Irish Nationalist a empor of Parliament were to talk like that he would be a was dot include to retell in. Much would be heard or trais question of Irist taxation, and it there was an a gost and untair burden, white ver its cost to them. selves, he trusted that more desire was that it should be as a nekly as possible removed. If they beneved in a broad and generous spirit they might accomplien much and would deat in accordance with the wives of the people. which were just and right.

WHAT THEY SAW IN CONNAUGHT

VIEWS OF TWO ENGLISH JOJUNIALIS WHO VISCTED THE WISTLEY PROVINCE.

Two London journalists recently made a tour through Consaught. The impressions received by one of them of his visit may be judged from the following extract from what he wrote of it:

"Here are broad acres in abundance. and it is a fact that one man's labor. well bestowed, can win from the soil the keep of two. The pensantry of Ireland are robbed to keep the cultured classes in luxury and ease." And the other stated that one of the reasons of the poverty was the exorbitant rent the people had to pay, and gave an instance of a landlord near Swintord who raised the rent from £7,000 to £12,000 in a short time. Buth of them seemed strangely struck with the appearance of our police force. They were acquainted with nothing like it in England. They saw it was almost in every respect a military force. They believed the object of such a force was to sub fue and terrorize the people.

The other wrotealthough I am not an Irishman. To the people here in the streets and markets their presence must be a perpetual menuce, an overt insult. They are the living embodiment of all that is lateful to the Irish soul. They represent spolia tion, oppression, and the rule by brute force of an alien race. We would not endure their numbers their manners, nor their methods for a single week in England or Scotland."

A PRESBYTERIAN DIVINE

DELIVERS A SERMON ON THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

Rev. H. C. McCook, D.D., pastor of the Fabernacle Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, delivered two "Advent sermon" last week, in the morning on the "Mystery of the Incarnation," and in the evening on "The Virgin Mother." A representative of the Catholic Standard and Times, attracted by these unusual subjects for a Presbyterian pulpit, called upon Dr. McCook the following day and interviewed him regarding them.

While he took exception to the veneration paid to her by Catholics, he also lamented "the disposition on the part of some to fail in that honor which is due to one who was the mother of the greatest character (distorically and humanly speaking) ever born into the world, and who, as far as person il traits are revealed was in every way worthy of that honor.'

FATHER DAMIEN'S SUCCESSOR AT MOLOKAI.

The Rev. L. L. Conrady, who left the Umatilla Indian reservation in 1889 to take the place of the Inte Father Damien, in charge of the Molokai (Hawaii) leper colony, is in Portland, Ore, visiting Archbishop Cross. A few months ago he went to Japan to visit the leper colony of Gotamba, near Yokohama. What he witnessed there impelled him to the b lief that it was his duty to return to civilization and fit himself as a physician and surgeon by a course of study, and he is on his way to place himself under the instruction of Dr. Monnet of Chicago.

After finishing his course of medicine, Father Conrady will return to Molokai, relieving Father Damien, a brother of the dead priest.-Correspondence San Francisco 'Call.'

THE IRISH HARP.

The London journal, Music, says that the instrument which is to be in vogue this year is the Irish harp. Many ladies of high rank are already industriously practicing it. The fashionable harp is Dominican Order, so distinguished for not the somewhat unwieldy, though beautiful, instrument which one sees in zeal, and which the reigning Pontiff, ha orchestras, but a tiny instrument some just honored by the elevation of one of thirty inches in length, and about the its members-Father Pierotti-to this

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

PROGRAMME FOR THE APPROACH-ING SESSION.

THE IRISH PARTY AND ITS INTENTIONS IN REGARD TO THE ADDRESS.

The Queen's speech at the opening of the session will contain no surprises as regards internal legislation, and, unless the foreign situation alters, will announce peace all around with foreign powers. First among the government bills are those relating to education. Mr. Ballour, the Government leader, has taken out of Sir John Gorst's hands the main education bill dealing with the relief of voluntary schools. Sir. John Gorst salks and threaters to resign, but the probability is that he will remain in office and act as Mr. Balfour's second. There is no doubt bout the tayorable reception of the newly drafted will by the Catholics. Cardinal Vaughan, prior to his tilness and while the cabinet debates on the measure were proceeding, had tores conferences with Mr. Bilfeur. The cardinal was accompanied by the greatest at English Catholic laymen, tho Duke of Nortolk, who has since occlared his can'b two in the government proper sals. The Dake of Devenshire will promore a paid on secondary education, which has the support of the government. In aigh not nominally a government mensure, its introduction justifies the use of the plural in speaking of g vrument bills relating to concation.

Next in the speech from the throne will be mentioned a measure dealing with private bill legislation. It is in y not look to be much. The title indicates little; by practically the charge the measure is designed to effect will be & stride towards nome rule all around.

The remaining measures agreed upon are: A masters' and workmen's concintion bill, the employers' limited liability bill and amended habitual drunkards' act, making confinement in certain cases computery, and some amendments in criminal procedure. The government will pass their education bill this time, and the ression, so far as can be foreseen, will present nothing of crisis. The present tremendous outburst of speculition coincident with the splendid presperity of England is shown in the fact that never within a generation have so many private bills been promoted.

Mr. John Dillon, one of the Irish leaders, will move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the tir me calling 'tt ition to the report of the financial relations commission show ing that Ireland is overtaxed annually to the extent of \$12.500,000. Nothing will be done with the matter until the tocal government of frehind bill deals with the whole question. Including a re distribution of seats. It can safely be predicted thereon that the government measure will dock Ireland of at least twenty members of Parliament.

DOM NICAN, IN CORK.

The Order Has Been Established There

Nearly Seven Handred Ye rs. From a very interesting history of "The Dominicans of Cork City and County," which has just been published, and of which the Rev. James A. Dwyer, O.P. of St. Mary's Priory, Cork, is the author, we learn that the Dominicans have been established in the City of Cork for 667 years. Their history is part of the history of that uncient cit. primitively founded by St. Finbarr and subsequently extended by the Dancs. For more than three centuries aft r 'the coming of the friare,' the whitehabited brethren of St. Dominic, brought to Ircland in the lifetime of the saint by Prince O'Donnell, dwelt unmolested in their first he me on the banks f "the winding Lee," called St. Mary's of the Isle, near the site of which there is at present a convent of the Sisters of Mercy under the same invocation. Driven, like many other frish religious, from their peaceful cloisters by stress : persecution, they migrated to a place on the northern bank of the river calle. Old Friary Lane, where they existed i the early part of the eighteenth century Another migration in 1784 resulted in their building a new convent and modera chanel on the site of the old Shandon Castle, one of the historic landmarks of the city. Finally they settled on a sice adjacent to Pope's quay, where in 1832 the foundation stone of the resent handsome edifice was laid, followed in 1848 by the erection of a priory on the rising ground behind it. Father Dwyer, who develops the qualities of an accurate and painstaking historian, has and plified from other reliable source the interesting date to be found in Dr. Russell's "Abridged Annals of the Order of St. Dominic in Cork," and De Burgo's "Hibernia Dominicana." adding much new matter from later and contemporary records. The work is comore than merely local interest, and as an episode in Irish ecclesiastical histor, will attract many readers. Father Dwyer's well-written, well-arranged an I most interesting chronicle suggests the production of similar monographwhich combined and co-ordinated would form an admirable and very desirab " pendant to De Burgo's great work, which as bibliophiles know, is very scarc-The Irish Province, which comprises

about eighteen houses, including Sair

Clemente in Rome and Corpo Santo in

of all the provinces of the widespread-

Lisbon, is perhaps the most flourishin

its theological learning and missionar.

Cardinalate.

I have been the wife of the

In the columns of the True WITNESS nately I have noticed several spirited articles advocating the establishment of some sort of union amongst the Irish-Catholics of Montreal. I have read the articles with a good deal of interest; for I, too, believe that the time has come when we should be united in a grand association which would be open to Irish-Catholics of all classes, the workring man as well as the millionaire, and which would take united action upon all questions that concerned the Irish Catholics of the city as a body.

The idea is a good one. It is patriotic. It is noble.

But how are you going to put it into practice? What response have you received from those to whom we have been accustomed to look up as leaders, those who owe their present positions-some of them, at all events—to the support of the Irish-Catholic masses? None as yet. Perhaps they may take the matter up in the near future, or later on. A move ment of such importance is not set on foot in a few weeks or a few months. It takes time. I have my doubts about it, however; and I shall tell you why.

To be brief, my pessimism on this subject arises from the consideration of one fact, which is to me a very remarkable one; and that is the lack of interest shown by our well-to-do Irish Catholics in the higher educational welfare of our Irish Catholic youth as a body. Why is it that we have no Irish Catholic High School in Montreal? Why is it that Irish Catholic citizens of means-it is no secret that I am revealing: it is known already-send their boys to be educated at the Protestant High School? They would probably reply, themselves, that it is because there is no Irish Catholic High School in the city. That, however, is an answer which contains a halftruth. The real reason is that they have not enough of the spirit of solidarity, of patriotism, of self-sacrifice, of generosity. which their forefathers had, to build and endow an Irish Catholic Hi h School or Academy in which their own boys, and those of the generations to -come, could receive a first-class education.

Now, there are Irish Catholic millionaires and semi-millionaires, and men with fortunes that run to one, two, and three hundred thousand dollars, in Montreal, on whom the donation of \$10,000 or \$20,000 towards the establishment and endowment of such an educational institution would entail no great financial | the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto. wrench. Some of them would scarcely miss that amount.

It may be urged that they have never given any thought to the matter. If they have not done so hitherto, it may be hoped that they will take it into their serious consideration now, especially when I mention for their benefit a circumstance of which I am loth to believe that they can have been previously aware—namely, that the clergy of St. Patrick's Church are already in possession of a site-a very advantageous and most suitable site-for the erection of an Irish Catholic High Scho 1: that. in fact, they have had this site on their hands for several years, but have been unable to begin building operations because they have no money for the pur-

Here is an excellent opportunity for my wealthy Irish Catholic fellow-citizens to exercise their philanthropic and Empire State, has caused consternation patriotic instincts, to earn for them. selves enduring renown as true bene- decision. factors of their race and their religion.

Let them come forward and build and liberally endow an Irish Catholic High School, and thereby lay the most solid foundation of union and harmony amongst their youthful compatriots who, when they have arrived at man. hood's estate, will be able to put into practice the principles of union and solidarity and patriotism which they shall have imbued in that distinctively Irish Catholic educational institution.

SCRUTATOR.

IRELAND'S FINANCIAL BURDENS.

In the masterly speech with which he opened the great Irish Race Convention held recently in Dublin, Bishop O'Don. nell, of Raphoe, drew attention to the glaringly unjust manner in which Ireland has been over-taxed since the socalled union—the union, as Lord Byron termed it, of the tiger with its prey. He pointed out that, according to the report which had just then been issued, of the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations of Great Britain and Ireland, the latter country, impoverished though it has been for generations owing to British misrule, is obliged to pay in revenue taxes \$12 500,000 a year more than she is called upon by her relative taxable ca-

pacity to pay. Since then the question has been

until they now realize to the full the cruel injustice from which they have so long suffered by being over-taxed to this enormous extent annually. As a result

a wave of indignation is passing over the length and breadth of the land. The necessity for such a readjustment of financial burdens as Home Rule would bring about has aroused the national spirit to renewed energy and effort; and the last link in the chain of unity has been forged.

The cry of justice to Ireland has received additional strength; and with this bitter fact that their poor metherland is annually robbed of \$12,500,000 by wealthy England staring them in the face, the most irreconcilable of factionists are swelling the popular ranks. The contemplation of a grievance of such magnitude has completed the work of the Race Convention by restoring unity to the Nationalist ranks.

Note and Comment.

There are over thirty negro members of the Chicago Bar.

Richard Croker has resumed the leadership of Tanımany's forces.

Mr. Bennett, M.P. for East Simcoe. has been unseated by the courts.

The London protested election case has been adjourned to January 18th.

Bishop Keane has reached Rome and been given an audience by the Pope.

the present day there are 57 000 words. Friday next, New Year's Day, will not be a day of abstinence in the diocese of

Thommery says that in the English of

Montreal. The Council of Verdun has decided against allowing a saloon within that

m micipality. Hermann, the conjurer, made lots of money and lived well. He only left \$2 0.00 behind him.

Mr. Henry Richards has recently been

elected Mayor of Aberavon, England. He is totally blind.

Hon. George Edwin King has been appointed British commissioner for the Behring Sea arbitration.

hibited the erection of tenements in certain sections of that town.

The Council of Westmount has pro-

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society have just commenced an exciting contest for a Gendron bicycle.

The Minister of Mulitia has appointed a board to enquire into the trouble in

Miss Sims, the victim of the St. Martin street (Montreal) tragedy, died last Wednesday, after the performance of a surgical operation.

The Dominion Government has been asked to adopt a new ballot for Dominion elections. It is alleged that the Durocher ballot now in use is not satisfactory.

Brazil has made the claim that the territory in dispute between Great ber, 1850. Britain and Venezuela belongs rightly to her, and that her claim can be substantiated by documentary evidence.

A bill prohibiting the wearing by women of divided skirts, bloomer bicycle buits, or any other garment resembling men's attire, was recently introduced in the Alabama State Legislature and de-

The ruling of a New York judge, that Dakota divorces are not valid in the amongst a number of people in New York, who are directly affected by the

Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has returned from Washington, where he was interviewing Secretary Morton on matters of international import. He states that his mission was

There is a probability of the Ontario Government going to the people for re-election at an early date. The present is considered an auspicious time for a Liberal Administration to appeal to the

It is stated that the principal Powers of Europe have decided to coerce Turkey into decency. Should the Sultan not show an early disposition to act justly with the Armenians steps are to be taken to compel him to do so.

The City Council should devote some of their attention to the cheap theatres in this city, and at least pass a by-law prohibiting young boys from entering them. Alderman Kinsella and Alderman Connaughton should take the matter up.

Let the pessimists who have been preaching hard times visit the large dry goods and general stores on our principal thorough-fares and watch the throng of people jostling each other purchasing holiday

If you want to obtain an idea of the number of able bodied men out of empleyment in this city, or the number of Branch of the British Medical Associayoung clerks, &c., who waste their time | tion. Since the admission of women to closely studied by the people of Ireland, and who are supposed to be attending to the London examinations in 1882, more

the business for which other citizens are paying them, spend a lew moments in the vicinity of Cote street and watch the throng coming out of the dime theatre.

THE TOTAL TURKS OF WITHENIESS SAINTO. CAME TO DIEGO TO CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF TH

The Cathedral presented a lonely scene at Midnight Mars. There was none of that beautiful ocremonial splendor such as characterized similar occasions in the past when His Grace Arch-bishop Fabre presided. There was a semi funereal gloom seemingly pervading the sacred edifice.

Our French-Canadian grandfathers will have a lively time to-morrow evening when their sons, daughters, sons-indaughters-iu-law, grand children and their children's grand children, their brothers and sisters, assemble under their roof to honor the grand old custom of the New Year's reunion.

The press of England is full of suggestions of every imaginable nature as to the most fitting way of marking the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's coronation. Men and women in different spheres of life suggest the inauguration of great movements or the establishment of lasting monuments to benefit or perpetuate the ideas of their particular

R. J. Cooke, the able and enthusiastic president of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, is to be married to Miss Asselin and the money were used to develop fishon January 12. The Shamrock boys are eries, railways, roads and agriculture. of the opinion that their first officer is That such a proposal should come from showing an excellent example at the a high Tory quarter, which last year beginning of the New Year, and one angrily declared that Ireland had more which might be followed by a few than enough, is a striking sign of the others, who are just a trifle overgrown times. as eligible bachelors.

A few days ago there was a rumor circulated that Mr. J. P. Clarke, one of the leading young Consernatives of St. Ann's, would put on his armor and enter the field for the Quebec Parliament. It now appears that Mr. Clarke is quite content with a little indulgence in the pastime of assisting other aspirants for such offices rather than in looking for them himself. Joseph is a philosopher,

Secretary Olney's rebuke to the United States on their Cuban resolutions is received by the Senators with no good grace. Mr. Olney is looked upon as the mouthpiece of Presi ent Cleveland, and the latter is accused by the crossed Senators of trying to assume the prerogatives of a "dictator." The proba bilities are that the House of Representatives will not pass the resolutions, however. K. D. C.

Religious News Items.

Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, will make his first extended trip through the United States immediately after Christmas.

January 19 has been chosen as the date upon which Rev Dr. T. J. Conaty will be established as rector of the Catholic University, Washington. The Catholic Germans of Brazil will

hold their first general congress in February, 1897, at Porte Alegre in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. A Protestant journal in England announces that the Government will de-

Catholic university for Ireland. His Holiness Leo XIII has lately conferred the degree of doctor of divinity on Very Rev. Patrick O'Leary, senior dean in the College of St. Patrick's,

Maynooth. Rev. Hugh J. McManus, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, Doylestown, died at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, last week. Father McManus was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and was born in Decem-

The Paulists have suffered a great loss by the death of Rev. Martin Casserly, which occurred at Roosevelt Hospital, New York, last week. Father Casserly was noted for the part he took in the great municipal reform movement that swept New York a few years ago.

The Most Rev. James Lynch, D. D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, died at scriety, and we hereby proclaim that he culture which would attend to all mat-Tullow, County Carlow, on Dec. 19. He should be weighted with the machinery ters mentioned in the address, and which was consecrated in 1866, and succeeded of his invention and promptly sunk into Bishop Walsh. The diocese includes the nether depths of public contempt. the County of Carlow and parts of He would reduce this weird and mystical Kildare, Queen's county, King's county, and highly restful convenience to the Kilkenny, Wicklow, and Wexlord.

Foreign News Items.

Londoners drink 1,400 tons of liquid mud a year, according to recent expert testimony before the County Council.

Germany's decay in musical matters is beginning. It has been found advis-able lately to provide analytical programmes at Dresden concerts.

Mrs. Smith, a hundred-year-old lady of Grantham, England, does all her own housework, nurses an invalid nephew, and sells potatoes, which she has planted and dug up herself.

The Marquis de Montcalm, the last male representative of the family of the defender of Quebec, died recently at Montpellier. He transmitted the name and title by legal process to an adopted

Prince Karl Egon of Fürstenburg, who died recently, left a fortune of \$85,000,-000 in land and over \$10,000,000 in cash and securities. The family had been sovereign in the principality before the French revolution, but was mediatized by the Congress of Vienna.

The Times has a despatch from Paris saying that the United States Government has been confidentially informed in the most friendly terms that the European powers could not remain impassive in the event of the United States abandoning the attitude of President Cleveland and his Cabinet.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., has been elected President of the East Anglican

than fifty have taken degrees, and have on several occasions won gold medals for obstetrics, anatomy,; and materia

medica. At Budapest women are now admitted to medical lectures by law, if the pro-fessor will consent. The senior professor of surgery, however, refused to allow a woman candidate to enter his course unless she would agree to have her hair cut short, on the ground that "wool carries infection."

A bankruptcy which occurred in 1811 has just been wound up in the London Registrar's Court by a payment that brings the total dividends "p to 100 cents on the dollar. A recent bankrupt at about the same time offered to settle at the rate of 127 of a penny in the pound, or 7-10 of a cent to a dollar. The unique spectacle of Irish Unionists

and Home Rulers, says an English correspondent of an American journal, joining in hot pursuit of the English Government is having a sobering effect on the Unionists who at first, following the Times' lead, urged the Government to reject the Irish demand for a readjustment of taxation. The St. James' Gazette even proposes that a beginning be made of local government for Ireland by allocating to Irish local bodies the \$10 000,-000 now raised annually from the spirit duties in Ireland. Many Liberals would support this proposal if the local government were real and not a mere strengthening of unrepresentative grand juries,

A MISCHIEVOUS INVENTION.

It may never have occurred to you, unless you are a novelist of the analytical school, that the chief delight of a talk by telephone lies in the incompleteness of the association. Ostensibly the two parties to a telephonic conversation have their heads together and each other by the ear. Literally each is entrenched in his own privacy, and in this there are salient advantages. Who has not noted the agreeable ease with which one may voice the conventional lies of civilization in one of those little hermeticallysealed telephone coops? Is not one wholly freed from the laborious necessity of fitting his facial expression to the fib of the moment? May not one look honestly bored or indifferent or glaringly mendacious and still project words of faultless geniality over the pulsing wire? It would clearly be impossible to compute the enormous benefits of this absolution to the nervous system of this century. In the telephone box—and we are resorting to it more and more as its functions multiply—we need "make up" nothing but the voice. It is necessary only that we express politely our regret, condolence, felicitation, concern, or whatsoever quality of tone may seem fitting—and all the facial hypocrisy which we must bring into play in a personal interview may be dispensed with for our own natural face. Indeed it is scarcely visionary to predict that if this incompleteness of contact, this semi-isolation, be persevered in for another decade or so, we shall attain the vote £1,000,000 to the endowment of a condition of brutal frankness in the social relation which is so earnestly longed for by certain moralists. is indisputable that the seclusion of the telephone cabinet and the remoteness of the other party to the confab conduce surprisingly to frankness of expression. The very absence of all facial contortion, all simulation of polite emotions, makes many of us verbally honest in spite of ourselves. It is notorious that men have called each other liars and other things, per telephone, who would otherwise never have voiced their real sentiments. And now comes a meddling and im-

pertinent inventor from the other side of the continent, who promises to shatter this charm of novelty and mystery and saving of facial emotion by a device that will permit the two telephoners to see each otheras clearly as if they stood ace to face We have no hesitation in denouncing him as the fellest foe of wearing hypocrisy of a personal interview. Whatever gain we have made in social honesty would at once be lost. And a vast amount of worry and inconvenience would be saddled upon all patrons of the telephone. The lady of her butcher or her dearest woman friend in early morning negligée as she may now. Nor would she dare to answer a ring at the 'phone without first rushing to the mirror to make assurance of her entire presentability. Are there any advantages here to compensate for the present privilege of invisibility? And consider the man of the house. At present he may telephone to his home that a rush of work may detain him at the office until late. And he can tinge the announcement with such convincing pathos that he is frequently believed. Why burden him with the further necessity of appearing regretful? And why make it impossible for him to announce that he is "out of town" when a bother-some creditor inquires for him over the wire? And be sure this thing won't stop with the telephone if it is allowed to go on at all. A time will come when we may not write a letter or a telegram unless a vitascope likeness of our actions at the time accompanies it; and a little thought will convince the most obluse that this would be undesirable.

And the last of this progression of mischievous devices would be one to lay hare our inmost thoughts to the world. From this would follow the utter destruction of individuality. The world would be intensely interesting under such conditions fratime only. Gradually it would become as conventional and barren and monotonous in thought and ac-

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of Hood's Sarssparille, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparills the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made-cures of scrofuls, sait rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh - cures which prove

Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to

tion (there would be no speech of course) as it now is in dress and general outward

semblance. Shall the soul's privacy be thus invaded? We do not wholly despair for the rea-

son that there is still a wheel or two missing in the invention referred to. If it be found not to exist in the realm of mechanics, but only in the head of the inventor, all will be well. If otherwise, we will cheerfully form part of a company that shall have for its object the suppression of all telephones.—Nickell Magazine.

Irish News Items.

It is understood that some days since a meeting of representative Catholic public men was held in Dublin to draw up a scheme for a State endowed Catholic University for Ireland. Representatives of the various political parties took part in the conference, and it is stated that their report will be now considered by the Bishops and Archbishops previous to another pronouncement on the sub-

The election of chief magistrate for Dublin resulted in Lord Mayor McCoy securing a second year's tenure of office by three votes, including his own, over hose recorded for Sir Robert Sexton, his Unionist opponent. In Cork the Parnel-lite candiate, P. H. Meade, was returned by twenty-eight votes, James Dwyer, the Nationalist nominee, receiving twenty-four. In Sligo P. A. McHugh, M. P., and in Limerick Michael Cusack (Nationalist) were unanimously re-elected. Nationalist Mayors were also elected in Drogheds and Kilkenny in

the persons of Peter Lynch and Alderman Cantwell; and in Clonmel a Parnellite candidate, Alderman E. Burke, was unanimously chosen. The dispute in the Irish Bacan Trade may be regarded as over so far as Limerick is concerned. The merchants are now purchasting direct from farmers a sufficient number of pigs for all their requirements. Prospects of the pig buyers being able to abolish with the curers'

regulation to that effect are looking hopeless. On Thursday the Limerick merchants received direct by road or railway over a thousand pigs, and on Friday another consignment. It is reported that the curers have refused to refer the dispute to arbitration, an offer which they themselves made at the outset of the quarrel, but which the pig buyers then refused to entertain. The buyers have been disappointed in the support they received from the farmers and the pork butchers.

The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess Cadogan on the 11th instant paid a visit to the conference and exhibition in celebration of the tercentenary of the potato. His Excellency, replying to an address of welcome, said he looked to the establishment of a Board of Agriwould take upon itself to supply the information and assistance required by agriculturists. Having returned from London early that morning, where he had the opportunity of consulting with his colleagues, he might say with more certainty than political prophecies could usually be uttered, that a Board of Agriculture would be created during the ensuing Session of Parliament. In the the house could no longer telephone to meantime he would consult with the members of the Congested Districts Board and the Agricultural Department of the Land Commission, in order that experiments might be carried out to ascertain which were the best varieties to succeed the now failing "champion"

Have You Ever Tried?

Have you ever tried to dye over your cast off garments. Thousands in Canada answer "Yes, and very successfully, too." To those who have not attempted the work we would say, "There is money in it if you use the Diamond Dyes."

Old dresses, mantles, jackets coats, pants and vests, and other articles of wearing apparel can easily be recreated and made fit for wear at a trifling cost. Ten cents expended for some fashionable color of the Diamond Dyes will save you several dollars. This wonderful transformation and money-saving work can only be done perfectly by using the Diamond Dyes. Ask your dealer for them; be sure you refuse all substitutes.

CATHOLIC POET DEAD.

A notable Catholic layman passed away in England lately by the death of 1823, Mr. Patmore devoted a quarter of a century of his life to the British Museum, in which he was one of the librarians matters for us in his own section; good reference required. LANGAN & BRO., 59 & 61 Park Place 175 I was 1844 to 1868; but he was always New York. Coventry Patmore, the poet. Born in

more or less engaged in literary work. He was a staunch, loyal and practical atholic, and he often showed himself a Yener ms benefactor of needy churches. To bim Lymington, the place of his residence, owes the handsome church it pos-

A telegram from New Orleans states that the will of the late Benjamin A. Keenan, the recluse who to the day of his death was called a miser, has just been opened. He has left property worth \$200,000, part of it in Ireland and part of it in Louisiana.

The Irish property, all of which is in Dublin county, is left to Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, for an asylum for the poor of both sexes. The bulk of the New Orleans property is left to Archbishop Janusens, of New Orleans, for a similar asylum in this city; a part of the real estate is left to Mr. Keenan's sister and other relatives, to go at their death to the Little Sisters of the l'oor, House of the Good Shepherd and Home for the Lepers.

Proof—'I know,' said Mrs. Barlow, 'that it isn't Billy that is quarrelsome, Why, he will play here all day by himself, and I never hear a word, but just as soon as some little boy comes there is a fight coming on.'—'Harper's Bazar.'

We know that Cod-liver Oil is a fat-forming food because takers of it gain rapidly in weight under its use and the whole body receives vital force, When prepared as in Scott's Emulsion, it is quickly and easily changed into the tissues of the body. As your doctor would say, "it is easily assimilated." Perhaps you are suffering from fat starvation. You take fat enough with your food, but it eicher isn't the rightkind, or it isn't digested. You need fat prepared for you, as in Scott's Emulsion.

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COMING YEAR AND ITS RESPONSIBILITIES.

REV. DR. CONATY'S RECENT LECTURE-THE CUBAN DIFFICULTY AND OTHER MATTERS.

Christmas has come and gone; we are now in the dusk of the old year. The sun will soon set for the last time in 1896, to rise on the morrow and bring light and gladness to a new year. 1896, careworn and tired, will pass into history and its successor spring forth in all the joyous hopefulness of youthful vigor and confident, happy inexperience.

If we scan the pages of our life's record for 1896, what will we see thereon? Opportunities neglected, no doubt, sins of commission and omission certainly. None of us will be satisfied that he has made the best use of the time which was at his disposal.

However, this is not a season for useless regrets. The past cannot be recalled, we have the present alone to utilize, the future to look forward to and prepare to meet.

We are twelve months richer in experience than we were on New Year's Day, 1896, and should show a sturdier year than in the past.

That 1897 may prove fruitful in prosperity and happiness to the TRUE WIT-NESS and all its readers is my sincerest wich.

Had not Mr. Henry Austin Adams not made the statement, I would be inclined to doubt that a wave of culture was sweeping over this country, or, in fact, over any territory in the vicinity The attendance at the recent lecture deton, did not seem to give any practical illustration on that point.

Dr. Conaty simply excelled himself on R. E. Freeman, J. E. Sellig, Springfield. tle occasion, and demonstrated in a marked manner that he is entitled to a on this continent.

Ye olde Maides had better hustle. There is only one day more left of 1896, There is only one day more left of 1896, and another leap year is not due until Ogdensburg; C. J. Dagenais, J. A.

I consider myself comparatively safe in stating that Maceo is dead, but I cannot say exactly how he died nor how Gomez wrote a letter after his two arms were broken. The Cuban difficulty is shrouded in impenetrable mystery, thanks to the imaginative genius of Portland. American newspaper correspondents. If | people believe all they read about Cuban | Montreal; T. J. Purcell, Boise City. matters, great is their faith in the veracity of the press indeed.

notice that the American people are cooling down somewhat and taking a more conservative view of matters than they did a week ago. Spain's history entitles it to some consideration.

ment.

Lasker is having an easy time in the chess tournament with Steinitz. The stale for the game.

It is stated that a South Carolina photographer has succeeded in taking a pho-

Thanks, Silas Wegg, for your kind wishes. The same to you and many of

WALTER R.

MR. REDMONO'S VISIT.

Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., is to deliver "strictly non-political, non-contro- place. versial," and, such being the case, he will doubtless find a large audience waiting to hear him.

corded him on his visit to this city, and against attempting to make political capital out of it when he returns across the Atlantic, by claiming for it a significance which it will not possess.

The Irishmen of Canada have no sympathy with the attitude taken up by Mr. Redmond and his followers in relation to the Irish Parliamentary party. They are unalterably attached to the cause of unity, and to the principles laid down by the great Irish Race Convention in Dublin.

CHRISTMAS OPDINATIONS.

His Lordship Bishop Emard, of Valleyfield, officiated at the regular Christmas ordinations held in this city. The following is the full list:--

Tonsure—A. M. Descarries, J. F. X. Lafrance, D. Jeannotte, C. Racine. of Montreal; J. T. Reid, Grand Rapids; J. J.

Humey, Springfield.

Minor Orders-J. J. Alarie, J. B. J andria; J. F McNiff, Boston; T. F. Brown Burlington; J. Wheten, Chatham; L. Dunlow, G. I. Ehl, M. B. Murray, H. J. Reinert, J. C. Stuart, A. J. Wagener, Dubuque; C. M. Brohmann, J. P. Cummings, P. J. Donovan, W. C. Gehl, Hamilton; J. F. McGuernay, F. X. Mulville, Hartford; C. J. Mea, Kingston; E. C. Ladouceur, front to the world during the coming | London; N. E. Biron A. A. Sylvestre. Manchester; J. H. O'Neil, Ogdensburg; J. J. O'Brien, Peterboro; P. P. Hart, Pontiac; S. W. Reilly, Sherbrooke; P. J. Meehan, P. Roy, Springfield; W. A. Doyle, Syracuse; A. A. Bertrand, L. W. Mou∘seau, Valleyti-ld.

Sub Deaconate-A. Benoit, C. J. Broleur, A. J. Champagne, A. Duplessis. A. J. Levsque, T. E. McDermott, E. E. Mongeau, T. W. O'Reilly, M. Beaudoin, B. Brunel, D. Bordeleau, Montreal; A.R. McDonald, J. McKeough, J. J. Macnell, Antigonish; J. J. McLaughtin, Chatham; W. C. Bolander, W. J. Welrich, Dubuque; J. E. McCovey, T. M. O'Leary, F. P. livered by the Rev. Dr. Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University of Washington, did not seem to give any practical to, did not seem to give any practical of Neil, Manchester; F. J. Dubbel Monterey, Los Angeles; F. J. O'Sallivan, Peterborough; J. E. Barry, Providence; J. T. Trudel, Saint Boniface; M. F. Abbott, H. G. Coyne, T. B. Cunningham,

Desconate—Rev Messrs A. Denis, Montreal; M. J. O'Brien, Peterborough; marked manner that he is entitled to a place of distinction as a platform speaker Rivieres; P. A. Hayes, New Orleans; E. Galtier, Montreal.

Priesthood-Rev. Messrs. J. E. Belair, L Brunet, J. G. Descarries, V. T. Duhamel, P L. Perrier, E Pare, Montreal; French, Pontiac; J. De Villandre, N. A. Messier, J. A. Powers, M. B. Sullivan, Providence; J. A. Halde, Saint Hyacinthe; A. J. Comerford, Syracuse; J. P. Dollard, Toronto; L. F. Gobeil, Springfield: H. Leblond, Montreal.

Sub-Deaconate-Rev. Abbe Z. Gravel, Deaconate-Rev. Abbes F. O. Morin,

D Bordeleau, Montreal; J. A. Flynn,

Priesthood-Rev. Abbes A. Paiement,

FOR SWEET CHARITY.

Speaking of the Cuban trouble, I ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF DONATIONS TO THE SAVINGS DANK.

The City and District Savings Bank, in keeping with its custom at Christmas each year, distributed the sum of \$10,400 among the charitable institutions of this city as follows :-

Methinks the Victoria Hockey team of Montreal will be beaten in Winnipeg to-day. The Vics are not up to last year's form. Why did they not wait until later on in the season?

* * *

The Shamrock's end of the Hockey schedule is a good one and the boys should make a fair showing in the season?

* * * *

City as follows:—

St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, \$900; St. Bridget's House of Retuge for aged and infirm destitute persons, \$450; St. Bridget's House of Retuge for night retuge for destitute poor, \$500; the poor of St. Patrick's parish, \$125; the poor of St. Ann's parish, \$125; the poor of St. Mary's parish, \$10; La Salle de l'Asile St. Joseph, \$100; L'Asile des Aveugles, \$250; La Salle de l'Asile St. Joseph, \$100; L'Asile des Aveugles, \$250; La Salle de l'Asile St. Joseph, \$100; L'Asile des Aveugles, \$250; La Salle de l'Asile St. Joseph, \$100; L'Asile des Aveugles, \$250; La Salle de l'Asile St. Joseph, \$100; Les pauvres de la paroisse de St. Joseph, \$75; pauvres de la paroisse de St. Joseph. \$75; championship race, although some of the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$300; the old-timers will be absent from the team. There is lots of good new blood, however, and it deserves encourage L'Asile des Sourdes-Muettes, \$300; L'Asile du Sacre Cour, Rue Fullum, \$100; Les panvres de la paroisse de Ste. Brig.de, \$100; Les panvres de la paroisse du Sacre-Cœur, \$100; Les panvres de la paroisse du Sacre-Cœur, \$100; Les panvres de la paroisse de St Vincent de chess tournament with Steinitz. The Paul, \$100; Sours de la Misrecorde, latter is getting somewhat too old and \$100; Sours du Bon Pasteur, \$500; Orphelins Catholiques, St. Catherine street, \$200; Asile des Sourds Muets. Coteau St. Louis, \$200; Hospice St. Vincent de Paul, \$100; Notre Dame Hospital, \$500; Montreal General Hospital, \$500; Protograph ty moonlight.

* * *

I wonder if Mr. Woodburn will be serious enough in his protest against Dr. Roddick, M. P., to put up the requisite \$1,000.00?

* * *

Our member for St. Ann's (Mr. Quinn) made the speech of the evening at the Commercial Travellers' dinner. This is satisfactory.

* * *

Montreal General Hospital, \$500; Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

\$500; Montreal Dispensary, \$200; Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$400; Protestant Infants' Home, \$385; Protestant Industrial Rooms, \$150; University Lying-in Hospital, \$150; Hervey Institute, \$150; Protestant Church Home, \$100; Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf Mutes, \$100; Women's Hospital, \$100; Hebrew Young Men's Benevolent Society, \$50; Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$50.

PERSONAL.

Mr. P. Reynolds, so well known to the frequenters of the City and District Savings Bank for so many years, and a popular worker in the ranks of Irish National and charitable organizations in this city, has been confined to his room for the past week.

Mr. Reynolds over exerted himself on in Montreal, some time next month, the lecture which he is now delivering in the United States on his "Fifteen Years in the British Parliament." As his manager takes good care to emphasize the constant that after a few weeks rest manager takes good care to emphasize, It is expected that after a few weeks rest the subjects dealt with in the lecture are Mr. Reynolds will again resume his old

NOT CRUDE MATERIAL.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil per-But it may be well to warn Mr. Red-mond against misconstruing the cor-diality of the reception that will be ac-without disturbing the stomach.

OUR OBSERVER

INDULGES IN A BRIEF RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR.

SOME OF THE IMPORCANT EVENTS THAT HAVE TRANSPIRED IN THE MIDST OF

events may be fraught with far-reaching consequences. Every year has features that make it memorable. Sometimes the lapse of time brings out those features more clearly. Generally, indeed, the full import of the events that shape the lives of nations as well as of in dividuals is not realized until the results have begun to declare themselves. At the same time there are occurrences which even the most thoughtless cannot regard as trivial, and which are almost certain to be the seed of great harvest of missed by the poor in and about Lacolle. human destiny.

An event of educational significance, of great interest to Irish Catholics, though not to them alone, was the visit of the Very Rev. Abbé Captier, Superior-General of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice. The relations of the Seminary to the Irish Catholic congregations in Montreal have from the first been most kindly, fruitful and pleasant, as we have already endeavored to impress on our readers. The coming of the Superior General was sufficient to mark the year with a distinctive feature that harmonizes well with some of the most cherished memories of our religious past.

In recalling our pleasures and our gains, we are obliged to think also of the losses and sorrows that the year has brought us. One of those sorrowspersonal grief to every member of the Irish congregations-was the death of Father Toupin. He was one of the precious links between the past and

The jubilee of Father McCallen was a feature of the year which calls for a white mark.

The Reverend Father James Callaghan was removed to St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Sacred Scriptures

in that institution. St. Patrick's Church has undergone improvements, both interior and exterior, that add materially to the beauty of the edifice and the adjacent grounds. The completion of this desirable work of renovation and adornment under the supervision of Mr. W. E. Doran, architect, has, we need scarcely say, given intense satisfaction to all the members of the congregation and to all Irish-Catholics in the city.

The name of the esteemed pastor, Father Quinlivan, will for all time remain linked with these magnificent improvements which have taken place in the leading sacred edifice of the Irish Catholics. To his zeal, his enthusiasm and his splendid energy they will stand as a monument for the admiration of coming generations.

A noteworthy event in St. Anthony's parish was the erection and dedication of the magnificent high altar which completes the narmonious beauty of the church. The Bishop of St. Hy cinthe was present on the day of the dedication, at both the morning and evening ser vices; and the preachers on the occasion paid a well-merited tribute to the zeal and energy of the popular pastor, Rev. Father Donnelly. The preachers were Rev. G. O'Bryan, S.J., and Very Rev. Dean Harris of St. Catharines. Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto. sent word that he would pay a visit to Father Donnelly and his parishioners at an

St. Mary's has had a prosperous year, blessed with an abundance of spiritual favors and a good share of religious progress. The love and esteem in which the energetic pastor, Rev. Father O'Donnell, is held are increasing with every year Father O'Donnell was selected as a delegate together with Mr. Edward Halley, to the great Irish Race Convention, held in the Irish capital, where he delivered a stirring address on the necessity of unity in the Irish parliamentary ranks. On his return he was met at the Bonaventure depot, and escorted by a band and a torchlight procession to St. Mary's Hall, where an address of welcome was read to him amidst the hearty applause of a very large assemblage.

St. Gabriel's has added another to its years of solid spiritual progress under the able direction of Father O'Meara, who is endowed with all the best qualities of the typical Soggarth Aroon.

Under the guidance of its devoted and tireless pastor, Father Schelfhaut, C.SS.R., St. Ann's parish has continued its pace of steady advancement, ever to the front in matters concerning the interests of our holy religion.

In all of these parishes the year that is passing away has brought many blessings. The spiritual life has been more vigorous than before, and perfect harmony and accord have prevailed amongst the congregations.

The visits of the Rev. Dr. Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University of Washington, were of interest both from the themes that he so admirably treated and from the exalted honor conferred on him—an alumnus of Montreal College—in the interval between his first

and second appearance. The presence of Lord Russell, of Killowen, and his distinguished companions, in this city, gave pleasure and pride to every bearer of the Irish name. His career has already been sketched in our columns and it is a career that must give satisfaction to every Irish Catholic that deserves to be so called.

The movement for unity of action in local matters among Irish Canadians, though as yet it has only begun to make itself felt, is full of promise. In the athletic field it has taken shape under auspices that point to large and desirable result. Altogether there is

no course for discouragement. On the whole, our record is one of advance, and so long as we are true to the principles that have given Irish Catholicity its best renown, we need have no tear of what the future has in store for us.

A noteworthy feature was also the establishment of a committee in Montreal, under the chairmanship of Mr. Michael Burke, to create and foster local interest in the important ork of the IRISH CATHOLICS-A PERIOD OF PEACE | Catholic Summer School o Philosophy AND PROSPERITY FOR THE DIFFERENT distinguished Irisa Catholics from this city, the Hon Judge Curran and the Hon. Sir William Hingst n, attended its sessions, and delivered able addresses Although a year is so short a period there. This was a new departure, from in the life of a nation, a single year's which gratifying results may be pre-events may be fraught with far-reaching dicted.

M. A.

DEATH OF MRS. M. LYONS, OF LA-COLLE.

With feelings of really profound regret, we have to record the death, last week, at her residence, Lacolle, of Catherine Heffernan, wife of Michael Lyons, who died at a comparatively early age, and was beloved and esteemed by all who ever knew her. In fact, from her kind and gentle nature, we believe she could hardly have a real enemy She was very charitable and will be greatly Her funeral, on last Saturday, was largely and respectably attended, but this can be no matter of suprise when it is considered that she was a member of one of the most respected families of Hemmingford and Lacolle. The deceased leaves a husband and three unmarried sons and one daughter to mourn her loss. Rev. Father James Lonergan, of St. Bridget's parish, cousin of the de-ceased, acted as celebrant at the Mass of Requiem, and Fathers Casev, of St. John the Buptist also cousin of the deceased, and Shea, of St. Mary's, were present at the service. Mr. J. Lonergan. N.P., Rev. Fr. Simon Lonergan, Mrs. Thomas Jones and Miss Jones, all relatives of the deceased, were among those who attended the funeral.—R I.P.

C. W. LINDSAY.

Few piano dealers in Canada can make as nice or varied a show in the finest finished state than Mr. C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine street. There can be found the product of Chickering & Son, of New York, a piano that has been on the market for 73 years. No less than 100,000 of the instruments have been sold. Mr. Linds ty also sells the piano manufactured by Heintzman & Co., Toronto, which was held in high place in the estimatton of the public for the past four decades. It has been endorsed by Albani, Watkin Mills and other musical celebrities, and is found in many homes, as well as public and educational institutions throughout the country. New-combe & Co.'s new style, No. 16, is having a large sale. Madame Laurier se lected this instrument for her Ottawa residence. Mr. Lindsay, in discussing matters pertaining to the trade, says prices are down this year and a special holiday effort is being made to sell good pianos, on the three years' instalment plan. Old instruments are taken in exchange, and during the holiday season als place of business will be open in the evening for the convenience of customers. Those who intend celebrating Christmas or New Year's by investing in a piano, would run a good chance of being satisfied by calling on Mr. Lind say. At any rate they do not consider it a trouble to show the goods.

VALUABLE COLLECTIONS.

At the distributions of the 16th and 23rd December of "The Society of Arts, of Canada," 1666 Notre Dime Street, valuable collections, the value of which range from \$50 to \$2 000, have been won by the following persons: — Ephrem Saumur, 150 Robin, Mile End, value \$250; Pascal Fortier, 58 Drolet Street, value \$500; Percy H. Evans, 91 Hello well Street, Westmount, value \$2,001; Jos. Lamothe, St. Jean-Baptiste Street; f. Desroches, 868 De Montigny Street; Louis Gagnon, 619 Albert.

THE WAYS OF YOUNG MEN.

MR, JOHN MORLEY COMPARES THE ENGLISH

AND GERMAN METHOD IN BUSINESS. Mr. John Morley, addressing a meeting of young men of the Battersen Polytechnic the other evening on the subject of foreign competition, said :- "In Germany the young men, who are going into the family business travel and acquire languages and learn to know the tastes and habits of the natives of foreign lands. In England 'the sons of the house' too fre quently devote themselves to a life of selfish pleasure, and give up to billiards, the theatre, the music hall, the club, and the various forms of sports the hours of leisure which 'the sons of the house' in Germany devote to acquiring a knowledge of the commerce of the world. In Germany the father says, 'Thank God, I have a son.' In England the son says, "Thank God, I have a father.'"

A TOUCHING INCIDENT

IN THE HOLY CAREER OF THE LATE MGR

It is told of the late Mgr. d'Hulst that while he was watching at the bedside of an apprentice boy stricken with black smallpox the little sufferer said, "Kiss me, Father." The young priest bent forward and kissed the forenead, dark, swol-len and covered with loathsome pus-

Towards the close of his life, with the heavy duties of his ministry devolving upon him, Mgr. d'Hulst's favorite com

asy to Take asy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in

over." 26. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparille

panions were the youths of the Institut Catholique, to whom he stood in the light of a father as well as of rector. He loved them as Lacordaire loved the boys of the Soreze College. The last confession he heard was that of one of these youths. It was on the day of All Souls. He had just said his last Mass, but had not yet left the church, when a fair-haired youth came forward and asked him to hear his confession. Mr. d'Hulst was then almost in a dving state. He staggered a few steps, then sank on a seat near the alter and motion d to the youth to kneel beside him on the stones. The confession over, he was seen to lean forward and speak a few words to the penitent and then trace over his head a large sign of the cross. This was his last absolution. Three days later he was dead.

CORPORATION VALUATION.

The property known as the Metropoli tan Club, and situated in the Beaver Hall Terrace, was put under the hammer on Saturday last in the Sheriff's office and sold for \$26,500.

The city valuation of this property was fixed at \$36,000. Such sales will certainly not strengthen the confidence which many people have in Corporation values of real estate.

Sam Singleton-'Do you honeatly mean to say that you spend less money since you marrie!" Benny Dictus—'My dear fellow, I have to.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

Who pays for all the clothes, etc., that are worn out and torn to pieces in the wash?

Whoever it-

is, he or she

ought to insist that the washing shall be done with Pearline, and with Pearline only. Then that rulaous, expensive rub, rub, rub, over the washboard, which makes all the trouble, will be done away with. It isn't a little matter, either, this needless wear and tear It's big enough to pay any man to look after it, and stop it. Pearline saves not only hard work, but hardcarned money.

Millions Mar Pearline

in Montreal get their head coverings from CHARLES DESJARDINS & CO., this house being the best equipped and having a reputation for reliability extending over 25 years. Mink Caps are a specialty just now and really a for cap is a necessity these

後後 Most Acceptable

gift at this season, for a lade, would be a muff or a ruff, or a cape or a ja ket. For a gentleman, nothing could be more suitable than a pair of gauntlets or a fur collar or cap. The largest fur store in Montreal is on St. Catherine Street, a little east of St. Denis, where there is an unrivided assortment of fancy goods imported specially for the holiday trade to choose from.

Special Discount

NEW - YEAR'S. CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO.

1537 & 1539 St. Catherine Street.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

JAMES O'SHAUGHNESSY,

86 VICTORIA SQUARE, COR. LATOUR ST,

Has carefully selected for the Holiday Trade, a complete assortment of Choice Groceries Provisions, Canned Goods, Fruits, Wines and Liquors, of which the following is a Partial List:

FINEST NEW CURRANTS,
FINEST NEW VALENCIA RAISINS,
FINEST NEW PRUNES,
FINEST NEW FIGS, FINEST NEW FIGNES,

FINEST NEW FIGNES,

CHOICE SELECTED ROLLED OATS,

22 lbs. BEST GRANULATED SUGAR for

FINEST IMPORTED CANDIED PEEL MIXED,

ORANGE, LEMON AND CITRON,

ROYAL BRAND HAMS AND BACON,

FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER,

TABLE RAISINS, MALAGA GRAPES, and fruits of all kinds;

prices to suit. prices to suit.

FINE OLD PORT WINE, \$100 Gallon, or 25c Bottle. This is a pure wine, ALSO A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK OF IMPORTED WINES, from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per gallon.

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Attended To.

BELL TELEPHONE No. 2660.

Bear in Mind

THE FACT THAT WE ARE

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS,

That we are selling out our large and well assorted stock of Furniture

AT AND UNDER COST.

and that we have not been adding to our stock for several months past, but have yet on hand; some of the finest Furniture ever seen in the city, samples of which may now be seen in our two

LARGE SHOW WINDOWS! Onyx 'Top Brass Tables and Pedestals,

Cabinets. Bric-a-Brac, Fancy Stands,

Music Stands. Centre Tables.

Foot Stools and Foot Rests, Gilt Chairs and Sofas, Gilt Divans.

Brackets, Rockers. Dosks, etc. etc.

and to which we would call special attention, as they are well suited to the coming,

BEAUTIFUL NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

OWEN McGARVEY & SON, 1849 to 1853 Notre Dame Street.

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WEDNESDAY,....DECEMBER 30, 1896

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

The year 1896 is drawing to a close In the brief space of twenty-four hours more it will be numbered with its predecessors in the irrevocable past.

In the retrospect which such an occasion naturally suggests, much that is of local interest to Irish Catholics has occurred. Consoling progress has been made by them in many directions, particularly in matters connected with their faith.

Elsewhere in this issue many of these events which have taken place during the course of the twelve months are dealt with by "Our Observer" in a concise and interesting manner.

Special mention may be made of the movement which has been set on foot during the past twelve months with the object of gathering the Irish Catholics of Montreal into one strong and united organization, whose mission would be to advance the religious and social interests of its members in the way in which only a large, comprehensive and united association can efficaciously advance them. It is to be sincerely hoped that the project will take definite and tangible shape aring the coming year.

The scope and mission of such an organization would include such matters as the securing to the Irish Catholics of Montreal the share of representation in public bodies to which their numbers and position entitle them. Sincerely and heartily do we wish "A HAPPY NEW YEAR" to all.

AN IRISH-CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Elsewhere we publish an important article on an important subject—namely, that of the foundation and endowment of an Irish-Catholic High School in

While we do not agree with all that favor of the establishment of such a so plain that all who have not the antihigh-class educational institution as he Catholic jaundice in their eyes that the doubtless has in mind-not a high school in the ordinary sense of the term, but a sort of Irish Catholic college which would be the centre and focus of culture for the Irish Catholics of the province.

"Scrutator" does not deal justly with some of the wealthy Irish-Catholics of Montreal. They are not all so selfish as he would imply. There are amongst them some to whom no appeal for funds for the support of a worthy Irish-Catholic object is made in vain. For years they have given generously to all such projects, often without being solicited. The trouble, however, is that these bene. whent spirits are few; and that consequently they are called upon to con. tribute more than their share. There are others who are equally well endowed with this world's goods and who yet decline to loosen their purse strings t the call of charity and patriotism and

faith. We do not despair of seeing in the near future one or two or more generous and public-spirited Irish Catholics of let published recently by Mr. L. O. Montreal come forward and link his David, our City Clerk, entitled "Le name and their names to the glory of Clergé Canadien : Sa Mission, son their faith, their race and their Province Euvre," to which we have already by establishing an Irish Catholic High alluded at some length, has been con-School in this city of the character which we have indicated. They would find that the money which they would thus submitted. That it would meet with expend would be a small price for the nown it would bring to their Province

To such a central Irish Catholic edu-

Christian Brothers, especially. A system these schools for the purpose of enabling | the subject were not so solemn as it is. bright pupils to obtain substantial scholarships, carrying with them facilities for imbibing the culture imparted in the High School.

The result of the establishment of such give to youths of small means but of high character and talents, in all parts of the Province, a splendid opportunity not now within their reach, and to stimulate them to the gratification of their honorable ambition by developing their talents, to their own individual dvancement, to the prosperity of the communities in which they live, and to the general good of the country.

How very valuable this result would be those engaged in the higher instruction of our youth can readily realize. In many parts of our Province there are them from obtaining an advanced educagreat talents and small means go frequently together. Quickness of thought, "mother wit," keenness of perception fertility in expedients, closeness of at. tention, willingness to save and to sacrifice, and all the other qualities that are so frequently testered in poverty. naturally develop intellectual strength.

To unlock the door of this great treasure house of intellect, with its immense possibilities for the tuture of our people in this Province, an Irish Catholic High School would furnish the key.

THE GLOBE AT ITS OLD GAME,

The Toronto Globe, which, together with the Daily Witness of this city, has for many years been a bitter and fanatical enemy of Catholic schools, indulges in a characteristic sneer at an sppeal which the Catholic Record has made for funds to enable the Catholics of Manitoba to maintain their separate schoole.

"The support of separate schools is an expensive business to the Catholic ratepayer," it proceeds. "The Catholics of Ontario, to whom the appeal is made, are ill able to bear any share of the burden."

This hypocritical concern for the burdened Catholic ratepayer is altogether too thin to pass for the genuine article. Before it could lay any claim to sincerity in this connection The Globe would have to make a formal recentation of all the anti-Catholic doctrines which it has been propounding since the days of George Brown. Let the Globe spare its sympathy for the Cathoric tax payer who supports Catholic schools besides supporting, against his will, the Godless schools established by the State. It is the Catholic taxpaver's business. and not that of the Globe. Catholics do not look upon the question of religion as a matter of dollars and cents, as the materialistic Globe does. They do not, like the Globe, regard mere worldly success as the sole end and aim of human endeavor and human life. They take higher and nobler ground.

"If the Catholics of Manitoba cloose of their own free will, or in obedience to the B shop, to maintain a separate system of their own, is it fair," asks the Globe, "to say that the double burden is due to the exercise of the authority of the State?" Of course it is fair to say so. If the State had not suppressed Catholic schools, and forced the Catholic ratepayers to support the Godless "National" schools, Catholics would not Scrutator" says, we are heartily in have to bear the double burden. That is Globe has can easily see it.

"This double charge," the Globe goes on to declare, "will be a perpetual one, so far as anyone now can see." Here the jaundiced vision comes in again. Because the Globe can only see it in that light, it does not at all follow that others cannot see it differently. This double charge will not be a perpetual one. Catholics will not be perpetually in a minority either in Manitoba or in Canada as a whole.

The day is not far distant when Catholics will be in a majority in the Domin ion; and when that day comes the Globe and all the other sectaries who now mock and scoff at the oppressed Catholic minority, and gloat over over its impotence, will be obliged to adopt a very different tone.

MR. DAVID'S PAMPHLET CONDEMNED.

The extraordinary and, it is not too much to say, the presumptuous pamphdemned by the Congregation of the Index, at Rome, to whom it had been this merited and authoritative condemnation was a foregone conclusion with every loyal Catholic who read it. The spectacle of a layman, daily engrossed tional institute could be affiliated in the arduous work by which he earns us in this way? any of the present schools of the Prov his own livelihood and that of his

cise and even to instruct the Episcopate of examinations could be organized in of this province, would be ludicrous if

It is satisfactory to note that Mr. David has yielded prompt submission to the decision of the Congregation of the Index. In a public letter be says: "I submit to the judgment, and witha system of scholarships would be to draw my brochure from all the newsstands where it has been on sale." It would have been an act of merit on his part if he had, in a similarly public ten it.

SADLY MISSED.

For at least two centuries and a half the tradition of midnight Mass on Christmas Eve has not failed in this province. Some of the early celebrations were conducted under peculiarly affecting circumstances in what was gifted youths whose lack of means debar then nothing more than a wilderness mission exposed to dreadful perils. Such tion. With our Irish Catholic people | perils have long been things of the past, but others have taken their place. Life is full of uncertainties. Sickness and loss and casualties are constantly threatening and death is never far off.

What we prize most is ravished from our gaze even while we are in the fullness of enjoyment. The friends we knew and loved a few years ago are seen no more in their accustomed places in the domestic circle or in God's house.

Death is no respecter of persons : sickness and athliction come to all alike, and the most beloved, the precious, the most exulted have no immunity.

This thought was present to the minds of many who attended midnight Mass in the Cathedral on Christmas Eve.

The absence of His Grace was felt by all and the anthem of joyous praise in honor of the Blessed Mother and her Divine Son fell short of its wonted exultation. The great act of worship was, of course, the same as ever. But those crowded beneath the dome could not banish the consciousness that their chief Pastor lay on a bed of suffering not far

inly a feeling, it may be said, and a feeling without justification in God's presence, and yet a natural feeling, testifting to the esteem and affection with which our revered Archbishop is regarded by his flock, and especially by the congregation of his Cathedral. May His Grace have the unfailing comfort promised to all faithful shepherds of Christ's great

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

More than once during the last year we have had the pleasure of thanking the contributors to our columns for their kind and effective help. The TRUE WITness is grateful for such supporters and more than grateful.

We regard this participation of our young men and women in journalism as one of the most encouraging signs of our day. It shows that our people are fully alive to the value of the best culture of our time, that they know how to prize the advantages of the best education, that they not only read but are select in their reading and ponder over what they read, and, what is of very real importance, that they do not hide their gain sin knowledge and thought under the bushel of selfish pride, but take pleasure in sharing what is most precious in their acquirements with others less favorably situated.

Nor is there any phase of human life and action in which the saying that it is more blessed to give than to receive is more true than in the distribution in this way of intellectual gains. Every time that the reader and thinker commit their thoughts or gathered knowledge to write ing, they are strengthening their own grasp on their possessions while at the same time they are giving others the advantage of it. Nor is that the sole gain of writing for the press. Sometimes it is not the knowledge laboriously acquired in years gone by that is thus impartek, but its harvest of fresh thought, or facts gathered by personal observation which have an interest for all, or the offspring of a cultured and chastened imagination in poetry or fiction.

Apart from any reference to future pecuniary profit, it is a most useful exercise for the fancy, the judgment and the taste to be able to mature the style in a friendly paper where one's contributions are welcomed and thought well of.

All honor to those who have already I accepted our invitation, and accepted our gratituted as their only formal reward. As we are trying to show, that is really the least of their rewards, as they must feel the more the longer they help us. Besides the need of improvement and greater facility in writing effectively that comes from practice, there is the greater reward of having a consciousness of helping others, and "though we say it who ought not," of furthering a good cause. But are there not many more gifted young Irish men and women who are ambitious to help

their homes are in city or in country, to A quarter of an hour a week will be enough to give us some inkling of information that many of our readers will

Do any of them lack confidence in themselves? Let them launch forth in medius res, and it will not be lacking long. We are, of course, addressing those who have a gift for writing and a manner, expressed regret at having writ. love of it, and we are sure that there are many such among the Irish constituents of our Canadian communities who only need to make the effort to succeed. Let us hope, then, that the coming year will yield a harvest of corresponde ts not unworthy to take rank with, or at least to follow the lead of, those brave pioneers who have already won such favor with our readers and

1896-IRELAND'S RECORD.

The year just closing, not uneventful for the world at large, has been in some respects memorable for the Irish race. In the chances and changes of Imperial policies, Ireland, of course, has a share and, if war had resulted from the Venezuelan question, the Irish of the Old World and their kinsfolk of the New World, both in Canada and the United States, would have had ample cause for

It is not, however, with such contingencies that we would deal in the brief retrospect which the near dawn of another year suggests, but rather with events of peculiar interest for the Irish people everywhere. All Irishmen have during the year 1806 that movement | imprisonment had reduced the unfortuhas had a development of peculiar im-

The Convention of the Irish race that met in Dublin last September is all the more significant owing to the circumstances in which it originated. It is evidence surely of the providential guidance of human affairs, and especially of the divine favor to Ireland and her cause that out of the very dissensions and factiousness of a few should have developed the grandest union of Irish communities all over the globe that patriotic aspiration has yet had the satisfaction of witnessing.

It may be remembered that in February last Mr. Justin McCarthy, chiefly on the ground of weak health, felt himself obliged to resign the chairmanship of the Irish Parliamentary Party, that represents the Home Rule majority in the British House of Commons. Mr. Thomas Sexton, who received the unanimous vote as his successor, not only promptly declined the honor, but also resigned his seat in the Commons. Mr. John Dillon being then prop sed, received a vote of 38 members, 21 voting against him under the lead of Mr. Timothy Healy. The immediate result o this division in the vote was deplorable and such as to arouse sincere regret, not unmingled with indignation, in the breasts of Irishmen in

Instead of taking advantage of Mr. McCarthy's resignation to effect a reconciliation of the Parnellite and anti-Paneellite wings of the party, the latter now found itself practically split into two factions. Consequently, Irishmen over the sea had the sorrow to know that the cause of Home Rule in the fortunes of which they were intensely interested was represented in the House of Commons by thre factions under three leaders, Messrs. Dillon, Healy and Red-

mond. As the year advanced matters did not improve, and rumors of all kinds began to circulate, which were more and more disquieting, until at last it became evident that some definite step must be taken to overcome the spirit of division. His Grace Archbishop Walsh gave the keynote to the solution of the problem. and, as our readers have not forgotten, Irishmen in Canada as elsewhere entered heartily into his Grace's plans. Although many of those who had been elected as delegates found it unable to spare the time for the journey, there was no lack of public spirit, as was evidenced by the gathering in the Irish metropolis of some 2,000 representatives of all that is most creditable in Irish piety, learning, enterprize and patriotism. All the communities that constitute Greater Ireland were represented in the Convention, over which His Lordship the Bishop of Raphoe presided.

The speeches, including the address of the Right Rev. Chairman and the Canadian delegation, were in the best tone of patriotic conciliation, and, after every effort had been made to induce the dissentients to return to their allegiance, it was resolved that the mojority should predominate. As it was clearly proven that the minority had no locus standi in reason on their own previous professions, no other conclusion was

Before the year 1895 had ended, the claim for a just measure of State support to the voluntary schools had begun to give rise to widespread discussion in the We are inclined to believe that there | English press. It was inevitable that those under the direction of the family, taking it upon himself to criticare. Can we not induce them, whether the Government should take the matter | When those for 1896 are published it the bottle. Try this unfailing remedy.

up, and on the 31st of March Sir John E. come forward and make the trial? Gorst introduced the new school bill, Lack of leisure need not be an obstacle. the fate of which our readers will remember.

Its withdrawal under the pressure of circumstances, due, in part at least, to bad management on the Government leaders part, will not, however, be allowed to disappoint the hopes of Catholics who confidently looked forward to redress. A bill still more favorable to their cause has been promised and the coming year will see the needed reform carried out.

If in England there has been a delay in Canada there has been a denial of justice to Catholics. We have already written strongly on the refusal of the present Government to do justice to the Catholics of Manitoba, even in despite of the judgment of the highest tribunal in the Empire. This year will be sadly memorable for a violation of good faith, which is not the less to be condemned because those immediately affected are | Dollinger was a blow from which it has only a handful of people, compared with | never rallied; and many of the leuling the Catholic population of the Dominion. Nor can the latter receive the so-called settlement as the end of the controversy.

The new Irish Land Act is among the most significant of the economic changes that the year has brought to our people at home. Notwithstanding the enforced elimination of some of its most desirable provisions, the measure, as it became law on the 13th of August, will certainly make it easier than it has yet been for Irish tenants to become freeholders.

The release of Dr. Gallagher, and of Messrs. Devaney, Daly and Whiteheadwas unhappily rendered almost nugatory by the wretched condition, mental and a stake in the Home Rule movement, and | bodily, to which their long and harsh nate men.

> The arrest of Patrick J. Tynan soon after, in Boulogne, caused some sensation and the raking up of much irrelevant gossip, but it ended in a tinsco which did not reflect credit on the English detective force.

The revelations of the Financial Relations Commission have shed a flood of light on some of the questions touching Ireland's condition that have perplexed the statesmen and publicists of three generations. Again and again has the complaint been made that Ireland was subjected to a strain of taxation far in excess of her capacity. Even it was met by the reply that, compared with England, Ireland was undertaxed. The Commission has elicited the fact that for half a century she has been severely over. taxed-the excess in the present year being not far from \$15,000 000 annually. Under such a burden is it any wonder that Ireland did not always thrive. Nay, is it not rather surprising that her progress has attained its actual rate, and that at this moment there are in many

places welcome signs of prosperity? May we not hope that, by and when the heavy hand of wrong has ceased to press her down, her native buoyancy will give free play to all the forces of national life and the prayer so often prayed will find full answer at last-God Save IRELAND!

DECLINE OF " NATIONAL" SCHOOLS.

To those who, in glancing over the year that is now rapidly drawing to its close, derive pleasure from the reflection that "national" or "public" schools take rank amongst the things which have given evidence of progress, statistics obtained from official sources in this fact was made strikingly manifest. the United States will bring a large measure of disappointment.

The system of Catholic parochial schools amongst our republican neighbors, who are probably supposed to attach considerable importance to their "national" or "public" schools, has, as these authentic figures prove, become a dominant educational factor with them. The number of children at present attending the Catholic parochial schools in the fourteen ecclesiastical provinces of the United States is as follows:-

New York province......205 284

Cincinnatti province	156,445
Boston province	122,235
Philadelphia province	107.326
Chicago province	77 960
Milwaukee province	54 726
St. Louis province	
New Orleans province	
Baltimore province	
San Francisco province	
Dubuque province	
St. Paul province	
Oregon City province	
Sante Fe province	8.925
_	
Total	946.101
To thisse may be added in the industrial schools	the calldren
n the industrial schools	and the chil-
1	

dren in our orphan asylums. There are about 56 industrial and reform schools

18 homes for destitute and wayward children..... 242 orphan asylums..... 32,778 Total.....

Adding to these Children in parochial schools... 946,101 Students in Catholic colleges, etc..... Girls in academies, etc.....

We have the grand total of..1,059,366 These statistics are for the year 1895.

The state of the s

will doubtless be found that the number of children who are receiving education in purly Catholic schools is at least 1,250,000. When the Catholic parochial schools are so largely attended, it follows that the so-called "national" schools are on the decline.

These figures constitute an eloquent tribute to the noble self-sacrifice of American Catholics, who, in addition to paying taxes for the maintenance of the "national" schools, maintain their own schools in a condition of high effi-

THE OLD CATHOLIC SCHISM DYING.

The "Old Catholic" schism in Germany, which sprang into existence of the Œcumenical Council at the Vatican is fast dying out. It never attained to any considerable proportions, although Prince Bismarck did his best to keep it alive and prominent. The death of Dr. schismatics are now on their way back to the true Fold.

We would remind our friends who are members of the various Irish national. benefit and literary associations, that they should make it their duty to look after the interests of the TRUE WITNESS in regard to the insertion of advertisements, which appear in secular papers. for the meetings and other business of the organizations with which they are associated.

THE difference between the relations of Catholics to their Bishops and of Protestant to theirs is well illustrated by the Star's comments on the condemnation of L'Electeur by the Bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Quebec. It

" For the Protestants the ecclesiastical authority was settled long ago. The only effect of a collective mandement signed by all their bishops and elergy condemning a newspaper would be to advertise the paper and increase its cir-

The principle of authority is the basis of Catholic doctrine.

Says the Canadian Gazette, London. Eng.:--

"An optimistic British Columbian ays that Province will have over a million of population within the next decade. The mere suggestion that the Pacific slope will have more people than the three Maritime Provinces shows (84ys the Globe) what a tremendous change in the balance of political power would result from the rapid settlement of the west. As matters stand, and allowing for reasonable growth only, the readjustment of representation following upon the next census will probably give the country west of Lake Superior almost a seventh of the representation in the House of Commons, or double its present proportion, which is somewhat less than one - thirteenth. The far west of Ontario may also be counted upon for a considerable increase.

But if, as is quite possible, the majority of those new westerners be Catholics, what a different aspect the Manitoba school question will wear from that which now distinguishes it!

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY.

THE PROGRESS OF THE KINDERGARTEN CLASS AND CHRISTMAS, ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Kindergarten class which was inaugurated at St. Patrick's Academy some time ago, has made wonderful progress considering the brief period it has been in operation.

At a recent series of Christmas enter-

tainments held under the patronage of Rev. Father Quinlivan, pastor of St. Patrick's, and the priests of the parish,

The charming little tots who comprise the Kindergarten class occupied a prominent place in the various beautiful tableaux presented, and otherwise served to enhance the merit of the performances in a degree which reflected the highest credit upon those directing their studies.

ST. GABRIEL CHOIR GLEE CLUB.

A meeting of the above club was held on Sunday, the 27th inst., at which the following officers were elected: Hon. presidents, Rev. Fathers O'Meara and Heffernan; president, Mr. H. Lennon; vice-president, Mr. M. Bronstetler; secretary, Jas. Connor; treasurer, E. Wilson. Committee—P. Shea, J. Deegan, Wm. Cox. Mr. John S. Shea, the popular leader of the choir, was elected by acclamation to the position of musical director. The Club starts out with a membership of about 30, and judging from the enthusiasm displayed, will in a short time be in a position to compare favorably with any in the city.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRANTS.

During the fiscal year 1895-96, 843,627 immigrants arrived in the United States. being 34 708 over the preceding year. Of these, 2,799 were returned for falling below the standard with respect to the world's goods.

A motherhouse of Poor Clares, the fifth in the United States, will be founded shortly at Evansville, Ind. A convent is already projected and will be completed and ready for occupancy in June,

Savants and experts are continually employed discovering a remedy for the restoration of hair to its natural color. They want an article that will preserve the scalp, pure and clean, and remove that destroyer—dandruff. It is now acknowledged that Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer answers the purpose marvellously. Sold by all druggists, price 50 cts.

Put Into Words by Some Famons Writers.

[PROVIDENCE VISITOR.]

If it were not for the peculiar san guinity of human , nature. we should hardly welcome the New Year's as com pletely as we do. But

Hope springs eternal in the human breast.

The excitement of writing a new figure at the end of the date is born of it, and there is more thought nestowed on the ranish d pain of old scars than the prob ability of new wounds.

The season is a good one, after all, for every crusty fellow will soon stop to wish his neighbors happy New Years, and it is nothing like as unwelcome as one's birthday. The coming of the new year does not signify a vancing age, but merely a chance of better times, a re-newal of vigor and a leaving behind of last annoyances and worries. Mankind pass mining alloco mine workers. Managing always was curious about futurity and ready in its search to trust itself rather to what may come than undergo a second edition of past experience. Hamlet was not an ordinary mortal. We of the busy, everyday world never say in doubt, "Aye, there's the rub!" but go ahead and chance it like the cheerful gamblers we are. Win or lose, we must play, and there is always the chance of winning. And so sincerely and gladly it has come to be, "Ring out the old, ring in the new." None voiced our spirit than Bryant when he wrote:

Then haste thee, Time—'tis kindness all That spe ds thy winged feet so fast. Thy pleasures slay not till they pall. And all thy pains are quickly past.

"What do you think of this?" I said dulining Henri Browne. "What of the New Year's and its observance, in your opinion?" A reply he dated to me from cosmopolitan New York contained the following words --

New Year's day has had an excellent effect in inspiring careworn minds and weary hearts with tresh hope and renewed strength to continue the battle of life. New Year's sounds well, It baptizes old Time afresh. It yields expectations which, though wholly delusive, are delightful nevertheless.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE. standard of his excellent literary reputation. He has always something to say and can say it in good, plain, well hesen English.

When I asked Julian Hawthorne to pen a bright little something exclusively for this subject and occasion, he wrote from Pelham Manor the following con

Make your new year new-not the old year with a new name. JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

How much there is in this too! Reso

ations run quicker than time. The feather'd thing,

Whilst I praise Thesparkling of thy locks and call them rays.

Leaving behind him, as he flies, An unperceived dimness in thine eyes.

cence that suggests "April Hopes."

the new years are always welcome. but I wish we could have a few of the old

W. D. Howells.

You see, this author also confirms the fact that the new years are generally welcomed, and yet he regrets being off with the old and on with the new. The and parting never occurs unless some thing "has been" which we wish again.

The following, which Mr. Fawcett sends me from his town house, embraces the wishing emblem too. Its advice is practical, not unattainable or unworthy under the present state of affairs, or so our American writers aver. It smacks of the resolutions proper to a new year, and perhaps some publisher may see it here in its just light :--

I wish that our country, now more than a century old, would realize that the can no longer plead youth as an excuse for neglecting the arts. I wish also that she might be induced to begin the new year by deciding no longer to deglect the works of those brilliant living men and women who are her novelists, poets, essayists, dramatists, historians, and that she would cease dowing homage to inferior British authors, the sales of whose writings (so often second rate and even catchpenny) bave already brought hosts of worthy authors in this land to a state bordering on starvation. If I could believe our Dantry capable of striking out bravely on these reformatory lines, I should eel disposed to hope for her the hap-test of happy New Year's.

EDGAR FAWCETT.

By way of a change from all the seri-Ousness written about the infant year, e popular army novelist writes to me on the subject thus:

SHORT ON SENTIMENT.

The melancholy days have come.

The melancholy days have come.

The suddest of the year."

When we all look agnast at Christmas bills And sweer off on our heor,

then life is real and life is centnest

Purh and pull for besh—not heaven.

Hard lines we've had through ninety-six,

Here's to luck in ninety-seven!

CHARLES KING, U. S. A.

The state of the s

So the captain ends this collection with a rousing toast that smacks of New Year's eve. But this morning the old fellow Ninety six is out of the way, his infant successor so proudly and admir ingly received that it would not be amiss to recall Charles Mackay's well known poem," Small Beginnings," and all about the "nameless man" and the "though at random cast."

"Ye were but little at the first, but mighty at the last."

its might of evil lie sleeping in the which in its general plan resembles St. C. R. St. Ann's Court, 149; J. Squires, minds of all who saw the light this Paul's Cathedral, in London. To the Sanuary. 1897. We may, if we will, height of 8) seet from the floor the Cummings, V.C. R. Sarsheld Court, 133; movethis parent of 1898 to a healthier and a stronger issue than its kin of the LILLIAN A. NORTH.

The state of the s

MIDNIGHT MASS.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH. MIDNIGHT MASS AND CHRISTMAS CHORAL SERVICE-SPLENDID SUCCESS.

The singing of St. Patrick's choir at Midnight Mass Vespers and Benedic tion, on Christmas Day, was of a very superior order. The compositions were of the greatest masters-Gounod, Haydn and others. Professor J. A. Fowler, as usual, put all his heart and energy in the preparation of the Feast, and was ably assisted by Mr. G. A Carpenter as conductor. Mr. C. Smith who is the possessor of a rare buritone voice, sang with much finish Gounod's "Nazireth." The other solos and part pieces were also very well rendered by Mesers. J. Murray, W. J. Crowe, D. McAndrew, F. Cahill, T. Wright,

M. Corcoran and O. Brennan. Professor Fowler's rendering of the Christmas Carols on the beautiful organ was greatly admired. The chanting of the Vespers was excellent.

St. Patrick's Choir during the past two years has made the chanting of Vespers a special study and every Sunday at half past three o'clock they sing in an appropriate manner this beautiful service of the Catholic Church.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

St. Ann's Church, at the Christmas Services, was crowded, especially at Mid night Mass, many strange faces being n ticeable. The Mass rendered by the large choir present, assisted by a splendid orchestra, was Mercadente's, in B flat, which was one of the finest compositions given, being intersp reed with beautiful solos, tries and choruses, and was exceedingly well rendered. The soloists of the Mass showed a full conception of their parts as did the choruses, which were marked with precision and were very effective. Special mention might be made of the orchestra, which showed by their work that they were able to do full justice to the parts alloted to them. The "Adeste Fedelis," at the Mr. Browne never fails to keep up the Gradual, with flute obligato by Mr. S. O'Donnell, Messis. Murphy and E. Finn as soloists, was beautifully rendered, as was R. Schumann's "Traumeri," at the Offertery, arr nged for strings, with Mr. R. Anderson as soloist, which proved Mr. Anderson to be an artist of the first rank. At the Communion, Master Frank McCrory sang Adams' "Noel," with great chorus, very sweetly.

At the conclusion of the service, the Three Kings March," composed by the organist, and which received its first interpretation last Christmas Eve, was played with beautiful effect by organ

and orchestra. This Service will be repeated on New Year's Day, at 10 a.m., with full orches

tral accompaniment.
Conductor, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; organist and musical director, Mr. P. J.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH.

Shea.

Seldom if ever in the history of the William Dean Howells, in responding such a signal triumph in the interpretarequest for a thought of his on I tion of the musical service as on the New Year's, sounds a note of reminis occasion of Christmas. Mr. E. F. Casey, the talented and efficient director, de Dating his letters from his beautiful serves great praise for his splendid taste cite home in New York, Mr. Howells in the choice of a programme for the grand festival. St. Anthony's choir can boast of possessing soloists of very great merit, and second to none in this city. Miss Donovan's rendering of the sweet

carols of Christmastide was inspiring.
Midnight Mass—Novello's "Adeste
Fideles" Nicou Choron's XIIIth Mass. Offertory-Leprevost's 'Tollite Hostins,' string orchestra and organ accompaniment. Soloists-Tenors, Messrs. A G Plamondon, H P. Bruyere. Bassos--Messrs. A. Hamilton, J. T. Scanlan, R. Bissonette, T. W. Casey and J. Horan At the close of the Mass. 'O Ho y Night," solo by Mr. A. G. Plamondon, with violin obligate by Mr. J. J. Goulet, was rendered. Organ solos, Christmas carols, Miss M. Donovan.

Christmas Day the same programme was followed. At Vespers and Benediction in the afternoon, Gounod's "O Salutaris," Ra doux's "Ave Maria," and Singenberger's "l'antum Ergo," were given. Organist, Miss M. Donovan; Choir Master, Mr. E.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

F. Casey.

Prof. James Wilson is deserving of the highest praise for the artistic manner in which the musical portion of the Services at Christmas at St. Mary's Church were carried out.

The choir was assisted by a full orchestra, and rendered Van Bree's Mass. The soloists were:—1st tenors, Messrs. C. Hamlin, J.B. Paquette and J. Dillon; 2nd tenors, J. Emblem, J. Ransom; bassos, T. C. and A. Emblem. At the Offertory, a violin solo, "Vision de Jeannette d'Arc," Gounod, was performed by Prof. W. Sullivan. At the Low Mass, Christmas Hymns and Wilson's "Adeste Fideles," solo, duet and choir. The same programme was repeated at 10

o'clock Mass on Christmas Days In the evening, at 7.30, the programme was harmonized Psalms; Magnificat, (Lambillotte). At Benediction, Concone's "O Salutaris," solo and quartette, soloist, Mr. C. Hamlin. Gounod's "Ave Maria," with violin obligato, soloist, Mr. T. C. Emblem "Tantum Ergo." Eyckens, solos and choir, and Wilson's "Laudate." Leader of orchestra, Prof. Wm. Sullivan; Conductor, Mr. J. B. Paquette; Musical Director and Organist, Prof. James Wilson.

VENTILATING CHURCHES.

The ventilation of a large number of churches is notoriously bad, and bad ventilation has frequently more to do with sleepy congregations than even the dullness or the length of the sermon. Wide interest has been created by the description of a newdeparture in the system of combined warming and ventil uion And so is the new year a mere cradled introduced by Prot. Fischer, in the new deau, Prov. Secretary: John Davis, C. thing to day, and its might of good and memorial church at Berlin, Germany, R. St. Patrick's Court, 95; J. P. Jackson,

walls are traversed by hot-air chambers, so that from the ground to the galleries, 22 feet above, there is no perceptible differer ce of temperature, the sir being kept constantly at 15 degrees C. (60 degrees F.) The aim of the engineer has been the removal from the space occupied by the congregation of the paths followed by the curren's of air conveying the warmth from the sources of heat to the radiating surfaces by placing the heating apparatus ligh up in the mighbor wood or the e of ing surfaces, mai nathing in reversal of

the usual produce, a higher temper arure in the upper portion of the building, and intercepting and reheating the cooled air in its descent towards the lower part occupied by the congregation. There are thus four strata of air of different temperatures.

Prof. Fischer maintains that the system of heating the upper more than the lower regions of the air is the only proper course in such lotty buildings as churches, for whereas with the ordinary method the air heated on or below the ground level is cooled on reaching the roof, and, fouled by the products of respiration, descends again unto the heads of the congregation, unless withdrawn by an exhauster, in his system the tresh air is warmed to an agreeable tempera ure in its passage through the channels in the walls Furthermore, its ascent is encouraged by its being led through two sets of heat ing coils. In the dome there is a third set of coils which, although they do not contribute to the warming of the parts occupied by the worshippers, serve effectually to prevent the descent of the foul air by promoting its continued ascent toward and escape through the apertures in the lantern that crowns the editice -- it. Louis Review.

OUR LONELY MAN

In a Thoughtful Mood-New Year's

Resolutious and their Effects While yet the cchoes of the merry chimes of Christmes are still ringing in our ears, and at many hearth-stones still sit loved ones who manage to spend as much of the noliday time as possible with the old tolks at home; while one almost fears to think that next year those silvery locks may be only a remembrance; that the withered hand may be raised in blessing for the last time; and that instead of being at home in the next holiday season we may be crying out in anguish of soul for "the touch of a vanished hand or the sound of a voice that is still."—while all these things rise up in front of us, there is always the God-given hope that the sorr w may be put off for yet a little

while.

But there is no doubt whatever that one thing has passed away from us for ever and that is the old year, and the good and the bad it has witnessed has gone with it. Could the memory of the had be wiped out as easily as the remembrance of the good, one would not object to the extra streak of grey the bar er talks about. But it is all overnow, and 1896 was not such a bad old year after all, and much pain was ameliorated by some pleasure.

There is always one element of satisfaction in bidding good-bye to an old friend, who has been our constant com panion by day and by night for 366 days, and that is that it gives an opportunity to hope for better things to come, to do better in the future; in fact to use a somewhat hackneyed phrase, to make good New Year resolutions. They may be aughed at; but where many people fail in the keeping, there are equally as many who now bless the day that such a trivial appearing thing as a good resolution changed the whole course of their lives for the better.

James R.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

ST. GABRIEL PARISH.

I From our own Correspondent.l

Tara Hall, owned by Mr. Tobias Butler, and for sometime past occupied as a echool, under the administration of the Catholic School Commissioners, situated on Centre street, was the scene of an accident which, had it occurred at any other time than during the Christmas holidays, would have probably resulted in a more serious manner.

The cause of the accident was the explosion of a boiler which was used for

heating the building The explosion caused considerable damage to the premises, such as shattering plate glass windows and otherwise destroying portions of the class rooms. The pupils at the time of the accident were out on their usual holidays at this season of the year.

Mr. Butler was interviewed by your correspondent regarding the accident, and stated the boiler and connections were in perfect order and had always given excellent satisfaction, as well as being recently put into use. Mr. Butler also stated that the boiler was made by one of the leading manufacturers in this country and was of the newest pattern.

At a meeting of the pewholders, held in the basement of the parish church, Mr. Tobias Butler was elected a church warden.

Father Meloche visited St. Gabriel's last Sunday and preached an eloquent Christmas sermon. The choir excelled all its past efforts by the manner in which the musical portion of the services were rendered. R. G.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT, 126.

The election of officers of the above Court for the ensuing year was held at their meeting on Monday evening, the 28th inst., and resulted as follows:-Chief Ranger, John Pierson; Vice-Ranger, John Kelly; Recording Secretary, Jas. Connor (re-el-cted); Financial Secretary, Alex. F. O'Connell (re-elected); Treasurer, Francis A. Bussiere. Trustees: William Milloy, Richard Egan, Wm. Barry. The Court was honored by a visit from the following officers and members of Sister Courts:-F. X BiloBros. J. F. Fosbre, P. Polan and H. P. B-tty, of St. Patrick's Court, 95; Thos. C. mmings, St. Mary's Court, 16t; at d. Bros. D laire and Murtel, of Father D and Caurt, 622

THE HILL OF TARA

WAS THE SUBJECT OF REV. J. A. M'CALLEN'S THURD LECTURE.

The Rev. J. A. Mec'allen secred arother trainiph last night at the Winiser Hall, on the octasise of the third beame of als series of fectures on Ireland. There was a large and embasiastic audience present.

The subject was "The Hill of Tara," and the Rev. lecturer, in an eloquent manner, depicted the struggles and triumphs of religion and education in the Old Land.

The musical features of the ev ning surpassed all previous efforts of the cheir organization under Prof. Fowler. There were three soloists, Miss Louise Morrison, late soprano soloist of the St. Vincent Ferrier Church, of New York, Mr. G. A. Carpenter and Mr. J. Kennedy, Miss Morrison's "Mayourneen Asthore" was such a success that she had to respond to an encore. Mr. Carpenter's rendition of "Let Erin Re member" was enthusiastically encored as was also Mr. Kennedy's "Dear Little Shamrock."

ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.

ROLL OF HONOR FOR DECEMBER,

First Criss.-J. Phelan, J. O'Dowd, A O'Leary, J. McCarron, J. Nolan, B. Healey, Ed. Kennedy, J. Kiely, J. Butler, F. Hogan, J. Kennedy, J. Slattery, O.

Kelly, J. Shields, F. McCrory, Second Crass-S. Higgins, J. Miles, J. Stafford, J. King, A. Norval, C. McGuire, A. Pajos, J. Pare, W. Woodfine, J. Boles. A. Ro sseau, L. B poir, E. St. Laurent, . Mctinire, F. Hatchinson, P. Enright, R. Craven, J. Walsh, M. Donnelly, H. Bury, A. Morin, Thine Class-M. McMahon, M. Foley

P. Morgan, J. Driscott, E. Cassidy, J. Fitzgerald, F. Forrester, J. Trainor, McNamara, E. Mailloux, W. Luniel, T. Muliony, J. Ryan, J. Mullins, W. Gannon.

FORETH CLASS -J. Callaghan, R. Lennon, L. Kavanagh, M. O Brien, R. Cottien, W. Kennely, F. Frappier W. O'Flaherty Ed. Routhier, F. Heidy, F. Brown, A. Brabant, A. Denis, J. Gilligan, Ed. Mooney, J. Corcoran. FILLI CLASS -E. Curran, J. Shields,

J. Benoit, J. Scallion, M. Ruffus, C. Thi eault, J. O'Brien, H. Thompson, J. Mc-Guire, M. Welsh, F. Hamill, J. Meehan, T. Mechan, W. Midigan, T. McIntee. Sixra Class - H. Marphy, P. Cosgrove, H. Wyer, W. Murphy, J. Gillery, J. Manning, J. O'Donnell, J. Sillivan, P. Curran, J. Curroll, M. J. O'Donnell, E. Murphy, E. Tobin.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER

(Calendar of the Apostleship of Prayer.)

A funeral was moving slowly to a cometery in Paris. The hearse was followed by six persons on foot, on of whom, a little boy of seven years, walked

A workman noticed the poor child, and pitying him, took him by the hand and walked with him to the grave. When all was over, he asked the child: Who was it

"Mamma," answered the little one, with streaming eyes. "And your papa?" said the good man to turn the subject.

"I have none," sobbed the boy. "Where are you going now?" asked the workman, deeply moved.
"I don't know."

The workman reflected a moment, then ook the lad's hand, saying half aloud : There may be a row at home, but there's dways room for one more."

They had a long walk before them, so they walked rapidly until they neared the house, where our good man expected a tempest to break on his devoted head. The time was ill chosen.

As they drew near, he heard his wife arguing with the landlord about the rent for a month still unpaid. But he went boldly in. As soon as she took in the situation she loaded him with abuse. The child began to cry, whereupon his protector took him by the hand and made for the door.

"Where are you going?" she yelled. "I'm going to take the little lad where I found him. It's better for him to die

of hunger in the street, since there's no room for him here." "Stop," she cried, her bad humor quite gone, "We'll take care of him,

but on one condition. "What is it?" "That you won't drink any more."

"Iswear it." The door opened and the landlord came in saying: "I won't be outdone. I'll do my share," and he threw down on

the table a receipt for the rent. The best way to cure disease is to

drive it from the system by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE DYING YEAR

BY THOMAS S. WHELAN.

Drear and cold December's fleeting. Keen and piercing is the breeze: Fields in spotless mantles cover'd, Bire and leafless are the trees.

Number'd are the old year's moments, Life's short course will soon have ren; For we'll see its dying glimmer With the setting of the sun.

Ever at the year's departure. O'er our tair Canapian Land, y and sorrow, holding revel, Join together hand in hand.

Ere the old year shall have perished, And the coming one is nigh, Let us take a hurried survey Of the year about to die.

Call to mind the fears and troubles,

Contemplate the tears and woes. Hopes, bereavements, pains and pleas-Of the year about to close.

Ponder o'er the ties of friendship Broken by the silent tomb; ount the mounds within the churchyards

Wrapt in overshadow'd gloom.

Look beyond the fam'ly circle, Out upon the world's throng; There behold events with wander, As the year has passed along.

Conflagrations and disasters Happen'd over land and sea; Revolutions, wars and tumults, Nations fought for liberty.

One more page is almost added

ireat and thrilling were the charges That took place the year that's past; Resolutions form'd and broken, Thro' the world so great and vast.

To the hist'ry of the earth; Great events of the year that's dying, Written at the New Year's birth. in the gloomy future shrowled,

One year more comes pure and white; Joyful hopes the soul doth cherish; All have kindly greetings bright. Shall it be a year of pleasures,

Honors, graces, joys and health; Or the dawn of fame and glory, Blessings, expectations, wealth: Then upon the New Year's coming. When the old year's days are done,

And complete the work begun. Pray the coming year may banish Cares and griefs for ever more: Till we meet in bliss eternal.

Let us take good resolutions.

When our earthly race is o'er. Montreal, Dec. 29th, 1896.



And why? Because it is the most Comfortable and Sensible Chair made. With adjust: polished ask frame, reversible eashion of figured cordaroy, and stuffed with hair.

We sell them for \$10.00 net,

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

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Open till 9 pm. Every Evening this week The ONLY DEPARTMENTALS TORE in the CITY SELLING EXCLUSIVLY for Cash

HAMILTON'S

Great TOY Stock

All our Dolls and Toys marked down from 25 to 50 per cent.

All our Iron Toys 50 per cent off. All our Games 50 per cent off. All our Fancy Baskets 25 to 50 per cent off All our Fancy Goods bought extra saly for this season's Holiday Trade are reduced for this Great Sale.

The palance of our Calendars will be offered to day and Thursday at 50 p.c. off The few Cards that we have on hand we are prepared to clear at any price. Everything that we can spare without more harm than loss of money is marked for quick selling. Special cut prices in each of our 43 departments for to-day and Thursday.

l'eople in search of New Year's Gitts should avail themselves of this great opportunity of purchasing New Seasonable Goods at, in many cases,

HALF PRICE.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine and Peel Sts., and Dominion Square. N.B.—We recommend Clapperton's Sewing Cotton.

John Murphy & Co's

ADVERTISEMENT.

Toys and Holiday Goods

To Clear

at Sweeping Reductions

We are now clearing out the balance of our Toys and Holiday Goods at sweeping reductions. The Discounts range from 25 to 50 p.c.

Subjoi ed are a few examples -1000 SETS OF TOY TIN KITCHEN

Sets, to clear at 50 per cent. discount. ALL WOODEN TOY FURNITURE AND Piav House Sets, to clear at 333 per cent.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF TOYS, Dolls, Games, Sleds, Skates, etc., to clear at 25 per cent, discount. ALL XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS AND X mas Tree Candies, to clear at 50

per cent. discount. ALL NMAS BOOKLETS AND NMAS Cards, to clear at 25 per cent. dis-

ALL ART CALENDARS, TO CLEAR at 50 per cent, discount, 500 ROLLED GOLD BRACELETS, IN various styles and settings, to clear at 25 per cent, discount.

Discounts similar to above will be given in all Departments on Holiday and surp as times.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TRESPHONE No. 3833

TERMS, CASE

THE MONTREAL City and District Savings Bank NOTICE.

Depositors in this Bank and the public are requested to take notice that the Head Office and the Branches will be closed on THURSDAY, 31st bee, instant in order to add the interest to bepositors' accounts. to history accounts, positors' accounts.
By order of the Board.
HY. BARBEAU,
Manager,

Montreal, Dec. 2s, 1886.

Clicquot Brut CHAMPAGNE.

CLICQUOT SEC CHAMPAGNE. [Yellow Label.]

(Gold Label)

We offer the Cliequot Brut Champagne, Gold Label, in quarts, at \$30 per case, and in pints at \$32 per case, and the Cliequot See Champagne, Vellow Label, in quarts, at \$28, pints at \$30 per area. ease
All less the usual cash discount of 3 per cent, and special discounts for quantities.

THE CHAUVENET ULTRA SEC, Vintage of 1889, at the price, is the very best value we know of in Sparkling White Wine. Every bottle guaranteed. Try the

Chauvenet Ultra Sec. 1889 Quarts....\$20 00 Chauvenet Ultra Sec. 1889 Pints.... 22 00

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FINEST QUALITY TABLE

AND STEWING PRUNES. The fruit we have imported from France this year, for size and flavor, is without any exception the very finest it has ever been our good fortune to handle. to hadde.

It was shipped to us by Men rs. Francolm-lt was shipped to us by Men rs. francolm-cazol & Fils, of Bordenax, one of the lead-ing shipping houses in the fruit and wine trade of France.

Less three per cent discount for each and special discounts for quantities.

IN TABLE FRUIT-IN GLASS

We offer Cuzol's French Plums, Imperiales Fleura in 2-1b, glass jars, at \$1 00 each. We offer Cuzol's French Plums, Imperiales Fleura in 4-1b, glass jars, at \$1 50 each. We offer Cuzol's French Plums, Imperiales Fleura in 7-1b glass jars, at \$2 50 each.

IN TABLE PRUIT-IN TINS

We offer Cuzol's French Plums, Imperiales Fleura in 5-th. tins, at \$175 each. We offer Cuzol's French Plums, Imperiales Fleura in 10-th. tins, at \$300 each.

TABLE PRUNES IN WOODEN CHESTS. Special Reduction in Price of Imperial Table Prunes. In 28-pound Wooden Chests, price only 20 cents per pound, and by the box at 17½ cents per pound.

CHOICEST STEWING PRUNES, Imported in Wooden Chests The Very Choicest Quality of Stewing Prunes, in 55-pound Wooden Chatte, price only 15 cents per pound 2 pounds for 25 cents, and by he Chest at 11 cents per pound.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. DERRFOOT FARM LITTLE SAUSAGES.

DEERFOOT FARM SLICED BACON. [In 2-1b, Boxes.] Also 500 lbs. MacWillie's Pure Pork Sausages.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. Come to the Old R liable Italian Warehouse for your

NEW YEAR'S DAY SUPPLIES. Stores Open Every Eveniug

our fine breakfast teap.

FINEST OF COFFEES-Fresh roasted and fresh ground every day by Electric power. PURE AND GENUINE

for the sale of

WINES AND SPIRITS. FINEST LIQUEUR : AND CORDIALS, HAVANA CIGARS, Etc.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., 207. 209 and 211

St. James Street, Montreal

AUNT NORA has a suggestion to make of an evening. I like Irish stories and am now reading "Carrol O'Donoghue," this week to her youthful readers. It is that they should sign their contributions by their full and real name. Of course, the use of noms-de-plume will still be permissable in exceptional cases. But as a rule, the real name of the writer should be appended to the letter intended for publication.

Aunt Nora wishes to all her boys and girls who read this portion of the TRUE WITNESS a happy and a blessed New

A SHORT ESSAY ON TRIFLES.

Looking in the dictionary, I find that a trifle is a thing of little value or importance; but, if we consider for a while, we will find it very difficult to draw the line between important articles and trifles.

In every position of life we find the importance of attending to those little duties which come under the title of trifies. It is generally on the faithful performance of small duties that a great deal of success in life depends.

No matter in what station of life in what business or private affairs, trifles have to be attended to, and the neglect of them often causes disorder or trouble where prosperity and peace should reign, had there been a true knowledge of the importance of attending to little things.

The Holy Scriptures say: "He who contemneth small things shall fall by little and little," thus showing the care that should be taken of trifles, for no man ever plunged right into vice;-he came to it first by little acts, and on through the various stages until he ended by losing his God altegether. It is the same with everything else.

No one ever reached the top of the ladder without beginning at the bottom; so great things can only be accomplished by attending to the trifles which come

A friend once having pointed out to Michael Angelo that he had made little progress on a statue he was carving, the great sculptor answered: "Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no tritle."

We should not, however, attach too much importance to trifles and worry our brains about things which are not worth the trouble.

We should learn the worth of everything and not value a thing too highly until we know there is some good in it. In the future I will attend to those duties which, though they seem to me to be of small value, are not to be despised, and in doing so will remember:

44 Little by little all tasks are done; So are the crowns of the faithful won, So is Heaven in our hearts begun."

M. Scullion. Montreal, Dec. 23, 1896.

MARY'S L1LY.

On the Feast of the Immaculate Conception flowers of the brightest hue adorned the shrine of our Virgin Mother, nature's richest offerings were laid at the feet of the Madonna.

Among the different blossoms I perceived a lily of spotless whiteness; most potently does this fair flower speak to the heart of Mary's Child. It is a reflection of our Mother, an image of our Queen! Oh! yes, sweet flower, most acceptable must thou be to the Immaculate Virgin. We too, her faithful votaries, may be

lilies in her sight, and most agreeable

Mary's lily should try to purify herself by great singleness of intention in all her actions and carefully abstain from any word, look or thought which might sully this priceless gem.

Purity was Mary's dearest grace, her Immaculate Conception her greatest privilege, and she ever delights to see this virtue shining in the hearts of her children.-" As a fily among thorns so is my love among the daughters." " Mater purissima, oca pro nobis ' LILLIE COX.

Pupil of the Academy of Our Lady of Good Counsel. Montreal, December 24, 1896.

ABRIDGED NAMES.

DEAR AUNT NORA,-Will you allow the big "grown up" to be your nephew for this once? My interest in the Children's department is my apology for intruding in the young people's space. Letters to Children's departments and school com Mary, Catherine, Kathleen. Elizabeth. &c. Now I hope you will use your good "Auntly" influence to discourage such "signing" in your department. Perhaps you will think me impertinent and exclaim "What's in a Name," but I am sure good Aunt Nora would not have so much love and veneration for Joan of Arc, or St. Catherine of Sienna, if they had signed their letters "Jennie" and Kitty." With every good wish for the coming year, and the hope that the number of your nephews and nieces may increase.

I beg to remain. pro tem,

Your Nephew, BABETTA. Montreal, Dec. 26, 1896.

DEAR AUNT NORA,—I suppose there will be a whole big rush of boys writing to you this week, since you asked them specially to do so. I will not take up much of your time, as I have very little of interest to tell you at present. This is the first day of my Christmas holidays, and I expect to have a good time before school re-opens in playing hockey

which is very interesting.

I hope there will be lote of letters from boys in the next True WITNESS. I do not care much for letters from girls. Wishing everybody a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. WILLIAM KANE.

Montreal, Dec. 23rd, 1896.

DEAR AUNT NORA,—Perhaps I am too little to try to write to the papers, but I have no big brother or sister and my papa says that I cannot begin sooner to be a newspaper-man than now. It hink it nice to be a newspaper-man and to tell everybody all what you know. I will be eleven years old on January 7th and can skate. In summer time I play lacrosse and am a backer of the Shamrocks.

I like to read little stories and I wish you would put some in your paper. Why don't you write one yourself, I am sure it would be nice.

I have an aunt Nora of my own. She lives in Ireland and I hope when I grow up and become a man I will be able to go and see her. My father is a home-ruler and so am

I. I wish I was big enough to do lots of good for Ireland. My father took the TRUE WITNESS long

before he got me. PATRICK SARSFIELD RYAN. Montreal, Dec. 23rd, 1896.

SANTA CLAUS' PONY.

The children of Belgium have a charming Christm is legend about Santa Claus' pony. They always place their wooden sabots on the window ledge, stuffed full of oats, hay and fodder for the "dear Christmas pony." In the early morning they run on tiptoe to look, and behold! the hav is all gone, and the shoes are brimming over with toys and sweet-meats! Then the children clap their hands with glee, and wish they could only have waked in time to see the pony munching his oats. That would have been such fun!

THE THREAD OF LIFE.

From the French, by G. M. Ward (Mrs. Pennee.) A little child, who was corrected by his nurse, exclaimed angrily:

"Why can I not be ten years old, so as to have done with this bothering nurse! I should then be a big boy and the servants would not dare order me about." Suddenly, there stood before him a

Genius who, smilingly, presented him with a mysterious-looking ball of thread. "Child," said the Genius addressing him, "this is the thread of life. Whenever you wish to advance in age you have nothing to do but to unwind the thread; but be careful, life can be lived but once and our steps cannot be re-traced. Death lies at the end of the ball of thread."

Having spoken thus, the Genius dis-

The child could not contain himself for joy; he found himself master of his emancipated from that terrible nurse, and this was a great happiness. However, he found himself at college, where he had to submit to keeping regular hours, writing exercises, learning lessons, all of which he found to be very tiresome. Rising early every morning, working for hours in the class-rooms, keeping silence, when he would much rather have been playing and talking, became very hard to bear. Very soon he was hearfily tired of his new state of

If I were but a pupil in Rhetoric, he said to himself, my studies would be more agreeable, I should be of more consequence here, and I should be looked on as a young man.

As he had only to unwind some more thread to find his desires fulfilled, he had recourse to his ball and at once found himself in the Rhetoric class. But hardly had he had time to admire his own proportions and to realize how much he had grown, when he heard his fellow pupils speaking about the examinations necessary for taking his Bachelor's degree. He knew he must plunge into an endless multitude of studies, that Latin, Greek and a lot of other distasteful matters must occupy the whole of his time and thoughts. So he was again disappointed.

What was he to do? Should he leave college? Should he set himself free to go out in the world and run after frivolous pleasures in companionship with other young men? Why yes, that would be delightful. But it would be prudent petitions are invariably signed, "Manot to run on too fast, therefore he mie," "Masie," "Kitty," "Lizzie," &c., in lieu of the beautiful full names of thread and await the period when he thread and await the period when he would find a beard on his lip and chin. a cane in his hand, put a cigar in his mouth and went all about the town like all other young men.

At last I am free and happy, he exclaimed I will remain as I am.

The young man forgot how despicable was such a useless life and how every vice is fostere by idleness. Besides, he was not rich enough to be able to live without working. So, in order to supply his own needs, he had to g into an office and work steadily for several hours every

Oh! but this is wearisome work! he said, quite discouraged. Had I but an office of my own and a fine family around me. how happy I should be! I will again have recourse to my thread of life.

The next moment he found himself in a house of his own, surrounded by a number of young children who half stunned him with their noise and tired him out with their perpetual games of play. He became conscious, too, of having to bear the weight of many anxieties and much care, all of which he

had not foreseen. and at other sports. I prefer the winter to the summer months, as I think there is more real enjoyment to be had in the mess affairs worry me and I am precold weather. Besides I am more con-sectented to remain in the house and study I would like to see them all started in You can purchase in Italy for a few dol-

life or married so that I might lead a quiet and retired life. Then, I should be able to take some rest and enjoy the society of my family. I will advance a little further in life. And again he unwound some thread.

He now found himself in a drawingroom, opposite to a looking glass which. alas! reflected back his gray hairs. This startled him and he determined on not again abridging his life. But several of his children failed to get on in the world, and again, several of them died. Then, he himself felt sick and, just as he was recovering, a terrible fever carried off his wife and he looked on himself as the most unhappy man on earth. As he had never learned to suffer, he knew nothing of the consolation to be found in exercising patience and sub-

mission, so he gave way to despair.

Soon he became infirm and was stretched on a bed of suffering. The medical art could furnish no alleviation of his pain and he felt himself unable to bear any longer with his trials. Thanks to that fatal ball of thread he could easily deliver himself from all his sufferings. For a long time he hesitated, for to die was too terrible. At length, overcome by what he was enduring, he unwound what was left of his thread and expired.

But six months had elapsed since the Genius had appeared to him.

Had we been in his place would we have wished to have lived any longer? Are we more moderate in our desires and less impatient when they are not fulfilled?

Alas! we are for ever desiring to find happiness on earth, when God has only promised that we shall find it in Heaven!

Let us then remember that if there be a way of finding hapiness on earth, it consists in learning how to support the trials of life and not in striving to flee from them.

CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

Noon of a Sunday, mamma is weary.
And the big rocking chair she will take.
Reaches out for the "Young Ladies' Journal
Only to finish 'All for Love's Sake!"
Fair Clara of sweet one and twenty.
On her soft downy couch doth recline.
In her hand is treasur'd quite dainty.
"The latest!" and she calls it "divine!"

Bill in the kitchen, hand-ome and witty. With not a bad voice I do telieve, Is tuning some indelicate ditty. Till the pussy cat thinks she must leave. While Tommy—that hopeful so sprightly, Who is his mannina's own precious pet, Writes so nearly, reads more than rightly. Must "Detective" or Dime Novels get.

A short while, papacomes in from his walk.
And when a smoke and his slippers he'll get.
Will call for the "Sun." "Clipper" or "Town
Talk,"
That really, he has not seen yet.
This house is delightfully restive,
Naught with it may compare;
I am sure the priest might chant vespers—
If the psalm books were there.

And these are thy children, dear Catholic Church, Blind to thy lyrics and poems so grand. Whose libraries teem with the beauties and riches And sowers cull'd from every land. Mamas and papas I fear most completely. That your want of foresight you'll rue, For your children, with example so weakly, Will do just exactly like you.

Your sons, men of the world, not "our men of the day,"
Then you will go murmur, after all that we said, Ah, yes, cherished parents
After all that you read!

CHILD OF MARY.

DOLLS OF ALL NATIONS.

REMARKABLE COLLECTION AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON.

It may interest Aunt Nora's readers to know that the National Museum, Washlection shows, differ greatly from each other according to the climate and country in which they are made. Among the most interesting of them are a num ber of jointed wooden dolls which were obtained in Japan by Commodore Perry. There is a Japanese doll that looks as tonishingly like a real baby of about a year old, being life size and a work of high art. Its head is so set on at the neck as to bob about in the uncertain manner of an infant's head. There are a number of dolls which were brought back by Lieutenant Wilkes, U.S.N., from his famous voyage to the South Seas. From Madagascar are some queer look ing wooden dolls, secured recently by Dr. Abbott. The most elaborately carved dolls are those of the Haida Indians, of the northwest coast. Nearly all of them are naked, but they are painted in a fantastic manner. One of them represents a man on snowshoes.

There are hundreds of these Haida dolls, and in the collection, though not properly belonging to it, are a number of most interesting objects carved out of wood and representing whales. The body of each whale is hollow, and inside of it is a wooden man. The man is Jonah, and the whale is the Scriptural cetacean. It is presumed that the Haidas got the story of Jonah from missionaries.

From British Columbia all through the United States and as far south as New Mexico the dolls of the Indian children are clad in buckskin.

The Kiowas may be taken most suitably as representing typically the Indians of the great plains region. Like the Comanches, they are horse Indians. His studies being then finished, he took | They have always lived on horseback, and on foot they are awkward and bow legged. Thus it is not very surprising to find that the dolls of the little Kiowa girls are riders. Each female child in the tribe has her "doll stick," as it is called, on which are mounted and set a striddle three or four doll babies.

The biger dolls of the Kiowa children are quite elaborate. One in the National Museum is a warrior two feet high, with long hair, which evidently belonged to a dog originally. He carries a shield with a picture of a buffalo painted on it; also a quiver, a bow and arrows and two wooden spoons attached to his belt. His face is of buckskin, with the features marked on it. In truth, he is the very counterpart of a 'brave' of the tribe. Such a doll as this is not carried by the little girl in her arms, but in a sort of cradle on her back, because that is the way in which she will carry her own children when she has them.

The natives of Tierra del Fuego certainly possess no dolls. They have no art of any kind, their entire attention being constantly absorbed by the very difficult problem of procuring food for a

day ahead In Europe the business of making dolls

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY.

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR.

RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR

DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS Parisian Hair Renewer.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle.— - R. J. Devins, GENERALAGENT, MONTREAL. PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIENNE, ROUEN, France.

lars a set of dolls accurately representing notice that they look at the matter in a scheme of national costume.

and Japan, in all of which countries the dollmaker plays an important role. The Chinese are very fond o dolls representdolls illustrating every class, profession and rank, from the Mikado down to the humble persant. The costumes for Japanese plays, such as Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," are always obtained from dolls.

THE VALUE OF OLD STAMPS.

A Wurtemburg parish priest, having collected 9,000 pounds of postage stamps in cighteen years, has sold the lot for \$5,000 and given the money in charity.

[All letters and other matter intended for pulled cation in Aunt Nork's Cornershould be addressed 'Aunt Nora." TRUE WITNESS Office, 253 St. James Street, and delivered not later than Thursday afternoon of each week. I

A PEDLAR'S EXPERIENCE

ILLNESS BROUGHT HIM ALMOST TO THE VERGE OF THE GRAVE.

Pale and Emaciated, Suffering From Exernciating Pains in the Back, Life Became a Burden and Death Was Thought To Be Not Far Off.

From the St. Catherines Journal.

It is a curious pathological fact that spinal complaint has cometimes actually been mistaken for Bright's disease, and cards. there is no doubt many have been maltreated for Bright's disease when spinal trouble was the real malady. Geo. T. Smith, pedlar of St. Catherines, is one who thus suffered. His narrative is as follows: "In the fall of 1894 I began to exper-

ience alarming symptoms of what I thought to be spinal trouble. I resorted to lotions, plasters and other remedies. but to no avail, as I continued to grow worse. At this point my friends advised partment during four years was 1,448 300 the services of a physician, which I tracts, or 13,681,100 pages of literature, gladly submitted to. The professional with 748 000 Sa red Thirst cards. man made a minute examination, and It may be readily seen that this enorpronounced mine a case of Bright's mous amount of literature has not been fortune by pulling at the thread, and, ington, has now a complete collection of behold! he was ten years old! He was the dolls of all nations. Dolls, this cola severe shock, as I deemed the death perance sentiment of the country. ings, but remarked that it would only he total abstinence sentiment has been una matter of time with me. However, I accepted his medicine, and took it accepted his medicine, and took it accepted been instrumental to a large extent in cured a remedy said to be a cure for of total abstinence. Bright's disease. This medicine I took. but with no effect whatever. Ten months had passed away and I had become so haggard, emaciated, stooped and miserable that my friends had difficulty in recognizing me. In fact, they like myself, harbored the most painfu apprehensions. At this juncture an auni came to visit me, and strongly advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pirk Pills. Like a drowning man reaching for a straw I did so. To my great surprise l soon noticed an improvement, the pain in my back began to leave, my appetite improved my color returned, and by the time I had used eight boxes not an ache or pain remained, and I am able to travel about to day as previous to the attack. I know that I owe my restora tion to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I urge those ill or suffering to give them

a trial. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor a axia sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles. etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post paid, at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleg d to be "just as good."

THE TEMPERAMENT OF ENGLISH-MEN.

MR. RHODES'S SPEECH AND THE NATION'S REMINDER OF IRELAND'S LITTLE BILL.

There is one very interesting point in Mr. Rhodes's recent speech at Salisbury, in South Africa, the full reports of which are now to hand: "Philanthropy is a strong temperament of the English public when there is no question of pounds, shillings and pence. I always

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A Wholesome Tonic Horsford's Aca Phosphate Strengthens the brain and nerves.

all classes of the people, with the whole different light when they are required to pay eight or ten millions plus their philanthropy, and that would be the philanthropy, and that would be the case if they abolished the Charter." Mr. Rhodes is an Englishman, and ought to know his own countrymen fairly well. ing mandarins. In Japan you can get Taking Britons at his valuation, we wonder how they will enjoy the receipts of Ireland's little bill. England seldom pays up when she can at all swagger out of her liabilities, but the mention of that two millions of ours which she has been pocketing annually for so long ought to make the most hard headed John Bull blush—if he has a blush left.

TEMPERANCE WORK.

Great Progress Made in the United States -Active Propaganda.

An idea of the efforts made by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the United Scales to help along the cause of Temperance, and of the great progress that it is making, may be gleaned from the following statement which has been issued by its Publication Bureau: -

During the last four years the output of the pullication department has sufficiently demonstrated the need and the efficiency of this branch of the service. From September, 1892, to September, 1893, there were printed 705 000 8 page pamphlets and 25,000 Lenten pledge cards.

From September, 1893, to September, 1894, there were printed 481.500 8-page pamphlets, with 157,000 Sacred Thirst We then changed the tract from an

S page to a 16-page pamphlet and issued it every two months From September, 1894, to September, 1895, there were printed 121 600 16 page pamphlets and 159,000 Sacred Thiret

From September, 1895, to September,

1896, 140 200 16 page pamphlets and 282, 000 Sacred Thirst cards. The total output, therefore, of this de-

sentence had been passed upon me. The These white winged messengers certainly doctor said he could alleviate my suffer found their way into places where the known, and have fulfilled their silent results. In the meantime a friend pro-cured a remedy said to be a country of total bearing a deeper love for the practice of later than January 2nd, 1897.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete weekly up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors, which is prepared specially for this paper, by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, head office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained:-51121.—David Bradley, hook for har

54122.—Chs. Escher, skylight support 54265 -- T. Potvin, car coupler. 54236 .-- Mark T. Smith, mechanical

iovements. 54290—George Tyler, joint for the wooden felloes of vehicle wheels.
54292—Richard S. Caswell, lubricants or bicycle chains.

54295.—James H. K. McCollum, automatic air pumps for pneumatic tyres.
54296.—Isaac P. Patton, bicycledriving

54299.—The Diamond Machine and Tool Company, pedal and pedal barrels. 54301.—John P. Brown, auxiliary links for bicycle drive chain. 54302.—Edgar D. Misner, bicycle

rakes. 54319.—John W. F. G. Aldo, life belts 543::0.-William H. Johnston, compression grease cups.

cuiting denses for stopping dental motors. 54837 — Reuben C. Elridge, snap hooks. 54352 S. Stephens, Hamilton, Ont.

54326.—Francis N. Denison, short cir-

Street Cleansers or Sweepers. 54359—Joseph Letourneau, St. Pierre (South River) P.Q, Mittens, 54360—John A. McMartin, Montreal P.Q., Grinding Disks.

54354—Russell G. Olmsted, Hamilton, Ont., Street Cleaning Machines. 54362—Georges W. Clerihew, Toronto, Ont., Hermetically Sealed Sheet Metal Cans.

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report in a letter that Pyny-Peterral cured Mrs C. Garceau of chronic cold in chen and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McComber of a long-standing cold.

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"As a general cough and lung syrup PynyPectoral is a most invaluable preparation. It
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the suitable of the order or young, bring pleasant to
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hand I can always recommand it as a safe and
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SINGLE FARE.

Tickets good going December 31st, and January

Tickets good going December 36th and 31st, and January 1st, good to return, leaving destination not later than January 4th, 1897. Students and Teachers Of Schools and Colleges on surrender of standard form of school certificates, signed by Principal, will be issued tickets at first-class fare and one-third from December 11th to 31st, good to return until January 11th, 1897.

EPIPHANY, January 6th. 1897, For the above round trip tickets will be issued at first-class SINGLE FARE between all stations in the Province of Quebec, also to and from Ottawa. Tickets good going January 5th and 6th, and valid for return not later than January 7.18%. For tickets, Pallman car accommodation and full information apply at

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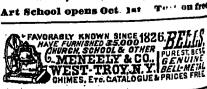
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RTHUE RYAN.

[DETROIT CATHOLIC WITNESS]

OME, Jake, let me have one more drink-only one more, and I'll go home-I s'pose I'm wanted

Thus, in a thick, husky voice, pleaded agray-haired man, at the bar of one of our hotels—one very popular among visiting and transient guests, as it is kept, and well kept, on the European plan. Large red blotches and wrinkled furrows marked his aged face, the once glossy hair, now tangled, matted and unkempt, the erect carriage despite the years, the dulled and bloodshot eyes, the language, all curtained the fast fleet-

His threadbare garments, not ragged but in places neatly darned and patched, showing lingering tokens of decency, told, too, of some tender hand that even in poverty cared for his personal appearbespoke more than the position he held, said in a kind voice: "You had better not take any more, Judge—you will feel better without it?"

"Only just one more drink!" said the old man, "one more to steady my nerves, and The ro home—Jan's sick and I'm

"Let me advise you to go home | ear

See here's the money," said the old man, laying down a quarter of a dollar, Id n't ask you to trust me!" Then the old man added in a sotto-voce tone: They gave it to me to buy medicine for ner with, but I don't believe in so much doctor's stuff--it's killing the

"I don't wish your money. You can have no more liquor here to night, ludge—I've said it, and 'tis as good as sworn to " replied the barkeeper firmly. Then, curse you, I can get it some where clee "said the old man, bitterly, so he turned away and went out into the

"Was that not Judge ———?" asked a gentleman who had observed this scene from across the bar-room. " It is the wreck of Judge -

plied the barkeeper. Good heavens! When I last saw him, he stood as high as any man in this city.

I was here to purchase goods, and, having been swindled by an auctioneer, had business with him. My! how he has changed!" Yes, sir-he has been going down

very fast. I never give him any liquer when I can help it; but, as he said just now, he can get it elsewhere, and such poison, too, as will hurry him off faster than the liquor we keep."
"You do not drink, I perceive?"

"No, sir; good barkeepers seldom do. Like physicians, they know the effect of telligent, staggering before them, or hear the maudlin follies of drunken men in decent garb, they are led to reflection, and shun the danger—even as the mariner avoids the reef on which he sees the shattered hulk and broken spars of a ship once strong and beautiful!"

True-true, but it seems almost impossible to realize that Judge-— haa silenso low!," said the gentleman, as he turned away.

"I'll find it elsewhere" was the cry of the poor tottering inebriate as he left the buffet. And he did. A short distance down Mott street, he entered a low and dingy dive in the basement. When the door was opened to admit the old man, the stifling fumes of tobacco smoke, the smell of liquor and a choking closeness met the wayfarer on the street; and a shivering of sickness, fear and pity passed through his frame. Singing, cardplaying and cursing were the diversions of the inmates, the clinking of glasses was frequent, and as the hours sped on the firster grew the pace. Into this at-mosphere staggered the Judge and in broken, hoarse tones called for whisky.

"Let's see the color of yer dough first. No thrust iz the wurd wid me," said the tough bully behind the crude bar coated with greese and spilled liquor.

For a second the eyes of the old man

flashed, as if a single spark of the fire of his lost manhood was struggling up through the ashes of his ruin, then he put his trembling hand in his pocket and drew forth the quarter. "Give me back the change!" said he, as he filled the thick bottomed glass to the brim; "give me back the change; I want it to buy medicine!

"There's no medicine like whiskey, old man—mind that now!" said the barkeeper, as he very unwillingly counted out 20 cents, for this was a five cent bucketshop.

"Aren't you going to stand treat, chummy, old boy? I'm as dry as all out doors, and haven't nary a red," said a one eyed, barnacle faced, bloated object, approaching him. The judge looked at him with a shudder, and the barkeeper drew back five cents and set out another glass, taking it for granted that the request would not be refused.

"Here's to you—prosat, as we used to-say in our college days." said the "creature" as he poured a glass of liquid hell-fire down his galled throat, smacking his black blistered lips as if the beverage were nectar.

"Come, sit down, judge-don't be in a the remaining 15 cents.

man, indecisively however.

and he now accepted with the same feelings as many times before. Two hours later, reeling beastly drunk and without s cent of his 25 cents in his pocket, he was hurled rudely into the street amid the drunken shouts of his companions, by the vendor of the devil's poison, whose den is literally in the shadows of the halls of justice.

At that same hour, in a wretched, dark room, almost unfurnished, in a rickety, squalid tenement house in Baxter street, a poor, thin, pallid girl, not yet passed out of her maidenhood, lay upon a miserable straw bed-dying. The traces of beauty were still evident, in her great brown eyes, glistening with heavenly brightness, as they peered out through the cold, slimy mists of this cruel, wicked world, into the fleecy whiteness and golden tinged effulgence of the next. Her delicate features, now worn and drawn, bespoke the purity, innocence and refinement of a virgin about to meet her God and Maker. The spectre veil of death was upon her, and the remaining mortal frame, frail and wan, with the ravages and abuse that had been hurled in vain against it by the cohorts of the devil, was now about ing semblance of a gentleman—a man to free the eternal soul—the sweetof refinement, intelligence and high scented flower whose fragrance had been wasted in the mingling of the corrupted air or earthly passions.

By the side of this virgin martyr,

quivering in agony, knelt a boy, but a year or two younger than his saintly sister. His dress and rough hands showed that he was no idler—he had labored for her-for his inebriate father-for, ance. The barkeeper, whose appearance reader, these were the children of Judge -. By her side he knelt and praved and wept, for he knew his dear loved sister and only friend and companion was chilled by the visit of Death. The little thin hand which he tightly closed to his bosom was cold as ice-her face was white, her lips were blue and bloodless, and her breath came and went in wanted there.

"You have too much on now for a faint fluttering gasps, and when her lips moved, only a faint whisper reached bis sick room," said the barkeeper, rtill moved, only a faint whisper reached bis

"Why don't father come? I am dy ing, Henry!" she whispered.
"O! God, I know it, Jane!" he moan-

"Father would go for the medicine, and-and-I wish I had gone, but I did not dare to leave you!"

"Kiss me, dear brother-kiss me-I shall be with dear mother soon!" grasped the poor dying girl, and each breath grew fainter and weaker. He pressed his lips to hers, and his burning tears coursed down her pallid checks. He thought he heard a footstep ascending the rickety stairway—he turned his head to see if it were his father coming. But -no, he was mistaken. It was only the strong winter wind whistling through the crevices and cracks of the time worn house. He heard a sigh-a quiver-a gasp—and, turning, he bowed his head over the corpse of his dear loved sister. With that sigh her spirit had left the tenement of mortal suffering and was back in the arms of God. Amid the squalid wr tchedness of that tenement had perished the girl who had been delicately and tenderly reared in comfort and luxury by one of the most devoted of mothers—a mother who, with a broken heart, had faded away, as she once saw her noble husband descend step by step to the drunkard's pit of degradation.

In the morning, from the various sta tion houses, the wretched "pickings up" of the night were marshaled to the When they see, day after day, the wrecks of men, once wealthy, honorable and intelligent, staggering before them in grades of both never the staggering before them. poverty, ruin and whiskey could make from that which once was human. Filthy - sickening - disgusting - too much so for description. The justice was about commencing his examination. when a lad of sixteen or seventeen, roughly but decently dressed, with a fine intellectual countenance, but one which bore the look now of some keen and terrible mental agitation, en ered the court room, and, as he looked at the justice, he asked in a tone of agony:

"Oh! sir, is my father here?" Before the justice could reply, a voice from amid the crowd of squalid features husky and hoarse, cried:

"Yes—yes. What is the matter, Herry?"

"Father, Jane is dead!" grouned the boy, as he glanced with tearful eyes upon his wretched parent in the prison-er's dock. A sigh of misery burst from the man's lips, and he sank senseless to the floor. He was instantly recognized by the kind-hearted justice, who had means taken to restore him to consciousness, and then caused him to be taken home—if home it could be called—where lay, white and cold, the second of the victims whom he made through the accursed aid of the spirit alcohor.

My story is told, and in it there is more truth than romance. May it not be read as an idle tale. Twenty years ago this incident was told in the Chicago Daily News. From the cherished memory of a dear friend I rewrite the tale, not for to be up to-date, because human passions are ever the same, but to point a moral from an adorned tale.

Catarrh in the Head

Is a dangerous disease. It may lead directly to Consumption. Catarrh is caused by impure blood, and the true way to cure it is by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Catarrh because it was a constant because it was a constant. cause it removes the cause of it by puri-fying the blood. Thousands testify that they have been cured by using Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. All drug gists. 25c.

SOME THINGS TO REMEMBER

If we are going to censure our fellows, hurry to get out of good company!" in them is justly censurable. People are said the barkeeper, whose eye was on born into this world with vastly different the company in let us at least blame them only for what in them is justly censurable. People are outfits of intelligence comeliness, and there—Jan's sick," muttered the old different environments. We should not different environments. blame them for the absence of qualities "You'll at least stop and have a drop or instincts which they had no means of keeper, still mindful of the 15 cents left.

The poor men least stop and have a drop inheriting, nor the lack of knowledge, or manners, or dispositions which their en manners, or dispositions which their en The poor man long since had weakened vironments gave them no opportunity to to this prevalent bar room invitation, acquire. If we are to blame them at all,



Losses

we ought to limit our censure to such faults as they might reasonably have avoided. Some folks try very hard to be good, and to make the very most and best of what they have, but have such distorted materials to work with that they never win more than a very mode rate success. Other people don't seem to try half as hard, but being born sounder, sweeter, and more same with better wits and better instinct, work out what is in them under advantageous conditions and find the best things in life fairly tumbling into their laps. They are not really so deserving as their brethren, who started with less and made more effort, but we applied them a great deal more, and like them a great deal better.

It is the law of this world that to him that hath shall be given. The man with five talents who makes the most of them gets five cities; the man with two talents, two cities; the poor creature with only one talent very likely has not sense enough to use that, and will probably lose what he has and come on the county. But he is our brother, too. Are we to sniff at him and insist that he is worthless, and contrast him, to his detriment, with the five talent man whom we are glad to call our friend? We shall pay for it if we do. It is our affair to help the one-talent man, if we can, to get his poor talent out at usury. Kidney Diag se Surely and Perma-It may not be possible for us to accom-plish it, but if we avoid him altogether we shall avoid all chance of helping him, and ill will it be with us when our fastidiousness has finally done its perfeet work and we have no companions at all except five-talent people who do not need our help.—From "The Point misery of View," in the Christmas (December) kidney Scribner's.

Powerful Speeches.

Speeches in political season are very powerful. The gold and silver question are the topics of the day. Bryan, with his thousands of speeches, has not done as much good to the sufferers of coughs and colds as Menthol Cough Syrup has. It is the most valuable remedy in the season of coughs and colds there is. It is known to the public as not having its equal. Try it; only 25c a bottle. It is sold everywhere by all druggists and general dealers.

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S NEW WORK A CATHOLIC JOURNAL FINDS FAULT WITH

THE 'LIFE OF POPE LEO XIII." The Catholic Watchman, of Madras India, is not enthusiastic over Mr. Mc Carthy's "Life of Pope Leo XIII." It points out a number of inaccuracies

the apologetic tone in which it is written, as if it were an appeal to Protestants not to think too hardly of the Catholic Church. The tendency of the Protestant mind is to set itself up as a tribunal before which the Catholic Courch is brought to be judged; and this book panders to that idea. Nothing in the into of Leo XIII. requires any apology, and a Catholic author ought to have written in a very different tone."

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA

1666 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Distributions every Wednesday, Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2000 Tickets 10 cents.

LINDSAY, ONT.

VERY ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF ST. MARY'S BRANCH, NO. 31, E.B.A.

St. Mary's Branch, E.B.A., held their annual election of officers on Dec. 20th. The following officers were elected for

the ensuing year:

Chaplain, Rev. Father MacGuire;
President, J. R. O'Niell; Vice President,
John Burke; Rec. Sec., J. T. O'Connell,
elected by acclamation; Fin. Sec., M. J.
Barry, elected by acclamation; Treasurer, —; Stewards, M. Christie and D. Curtin; Marshal, S. J. Trotter; Assistant Marshal, Wm. Heally; Inside Guard, Frank Scott; Outside Guard,

M. McGrath; Surgeon, Dr. W. V. Lynch.
The President having welcomed Rev. Father MacGuire as chaplain to the Branch, gave the outlines of the progress made during the past year ending by saying that he had every confidence in the officers just elected to give the Branch a highly creditable standing before the Convention which is to be held in Lindsay during the coming year.

(Applause.)
The Rev. Father MacGuire was then called on for an address, in which he said that it gave him much pleasure to act as our chaplain, as the aims of the Society were excellent, mentioning particularly the spirit of fraternity, patriotism and charity which it endeavored to inspire its members with, giving as noble examples Daniel O'Connell, Sir John Thompson, Father Tom Burke and others. He then congratulated us on our progress during the past year, and concluded by wishing us every prosperity

for the future.

Votes of thanks were given to the
Rev. Fatuer MacGuire for his very kind and encouraging words, and also to Brothers J. R. O'Niell and C. Podger for their past services to the Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

M. J. BARRY, Secretary.

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Twelve Years' Work of Medical Men Bid Not Effect a Cure.

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A terrible record of suffering and misery! Twelve years a martyr to disease and other serious ailments! Money spent for medical attendance and a vast variety of patent medicines, and no cure!

Such disappointments and failures added to physical and mental agonies were sufficient to drive many a sufferer , to the verge of insanity.

Deliverance from suffering and disease was long and earnestly prayed for, and a kind Providence directed a friend of the suffering lady to advise her to make a trial of Paine's Celery Compound. It was used. There wer no blank disappointments; no vain experiments; no waste of hard carned money. Relief and cure came to gladen the soul. Mrs. George Stone, of Eganville, Ont., writes about her case as follows:

"For more than twelve years I was afflicted with kidney, stomach and female troubles, and had been attended by five doctors, and tried medicine after medicine, without any good results.

"My sufferings a year ago from the kidneys and stomach were dreadful. was in such a state that I thought I could not live, and concluded there was no use trying other medicines.

Celery Compound, and finally decided to give it a fair trial. Before I had finished the first bottle I had improved very much, and after the use of a few more bottles I had not been so well for long years, and am now altogether a different person. The use of Paine's Celery Compound also banished my nervousness. I can there-tore recommend Paine's Celery Com-pound to any one suffering from kidney, stomach and female troubles."

Fuddy-'Football was a crime in England in the reign of Henry VIII.' Duddy—'The way they play it now is a blunder, which is worse than a crime.' -Boston 'Transcript.'

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The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December Fext, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

HY. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, November 30 1896.

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FATHER MACFADDEN, THE STURDY PASTOR OF GWEEDORE.

THIS STRUGGLES ON BEHALF OF HIS FLOCK-PERSECUTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERN-MENT-HIS VIEWS OF THE PRESENT OUT-LOOK IN IRELAND-THE GREAT DUBLIN CONVENTION, WHICH HE OPENED WITH A PRAYER IN IRISH-HOME RULE COM-

To those who have followed the bitter ctory of British persecution in Ireland in recent years there are few names mere familiar and more endeared than ped."

"Is there any possible remedy against ous priest, who has spent his life in ministering to the most innocent and most oppressed of the Irish peasantry, has been cruelly hounded and harassed by a powerful Government. The persecutions and indignities to which he was subjected form the darkest page in re-cent Irish history: Father MacFadden was recently in San Francisco, and a representative of th Monitor of that city had an interesting talk with him on the events in which he figured so conspicuously and on the present condition of Irish affairs.

His history has often been told. He was born in Donegal fifty-two years ago. The district from which he came has given many eminent ecclesiastics to the Irish Church, among them being the late Archbishop McGettigan and Canlinal Logue, who is a relative of Father Mac Fadden. He received his theological Government page 1 Light Railway Act for Ireland, and voted \$250,000 for that education in Maynooth and after a brillian course was ordained to the priesthood in 1871. Just twenty years ago while still a young man he was appoint ed pastor of Gweedore. Here indeed there was full scope for his zeal and enwith the memories of cruel wrongs. For generations the peasantry were crushed by landlord tyranny. In twenty years Father MacFadden has greatly changed their lot. He spent himself in inculca ting religion on his people; in promo-ting education and building schools and in training them to habits of industry and infusing the spirit of independence among them.

He struggled for years with the monstrous system of landlordism, organized the people on constitutional principles and finally succeeded in crushing the tyranny of landlordism. Through a series of distressful years he relieved his people, who were utterly neglected by the Government, by appeals to the charitable public. But the Donegal peasant is a proud man and therefore Father MacFadden did not dispense charity to him. He organized public works and with the money which he obtained paid the people for their labor. The object of his present visit to America is to collect funds for the erection of a Cather collect funds for the erection of a Cathedral Church in Letterkenny. He comes as the delegate of the sterling Bishop of Raphoe, Right Rev. Patrick O'Donnell.

Any sketch of Father MacFadden would be incomplete without an account of the event which has made his name she shall not rest satisfied with anything famous. It is impossible to realize how dearly Father MacFadden was loved by the peasantry of Gweedere. To him they owed everything. He was their earthly providence. He found them slaves and made them men. He had delivered them from famine and broke the back of landlordism. He was therefore just as bitterly hated by the English Government as he was loved by the people of Donegal. In 1888 he was imprisoned for making a speech in defence of the people's rights. In no other country but Ireland could a man be victimized for such mild utterances. When be was released he paid a flying visit to England and the workingmen flocked to hear him. In England the Government would not dare to prosecute him, but on his return to Ireland he reviewed the situation on which the old charge was based and immediately another warrant was isened for his arrest.

Anybody outside Ireland cannot understard how the Coercionists at that time attempted to strangle free speech. To heap in old on injury the police officer selected Sunday to execute the warrant and arrest Father MccFadden. When he was leaving his church after the celebration of Mass the policeman, brondishing a neked evoid ever his head, seized him. Father MecFadden made no resist ance but asked to see the warrant. The officer spoke apprily and tore the priest's cassock. A woman in the crowd screamed when she saw the naked sword and the peasantry were of course maddened by the insults offered to their pastor. Stones were thrown and in the melee which followed the unfortunate officer received an accidental blow which caused his death.

The English Government will not admit that one of its subordinate officers had made a mistake. Then began what for long years will be known as the Gweedore Terror. Crimeless Gweedore was not in the hands of the military. Bands put in the hands of the military. Bands of police armed to the teeth paraded the rountry dragging innocent men from their homes. The Government exasper ated the people by its cruel and clumsy blunder and the result of all the persecution was that when the trial came on before a packed jury in Maryborough the whole case collapsed. The exposure of the plot brought home to the English people the criminal folly of ruling Ireland by coercion. The English press rang with denunciations of the terrible persecution inflicted on Father MacFadden and the twenty-two innocent Donegal

But all the trouble and worry has left its marks on the pastor at Gweedore. The mental agony he underwent has whitened his hair and furrowed his brow. He speaks of these days with deep feeling but takes a cheerful view of the

the 'greenhorns' they used to be heretofore. I wish to have the girls taught
dressmaking, cooking, washing, and all
kinds of home work, and the boys car
pentry, masonry, and shoemaking. I
have been told over and over again by
priests and others who returned from
America that there is nothing would do
more good to our Irish emigrants than
to had fully developed or the tubers had
to have them well trained before they formed, rain commenced to pour down to have them well trained before they and continued almost incessantly until have home. I have resolved on trying

A PATRIOTIC IRISH PRIEST, I left the country, on the 16th of October.
This checked further growth and malted in the earth such tubers as there were Even the oat crop has not been gar-nered to any advantage. But with us the potato is the staple crop, and its failure means hard times. We have two sources of supply; the crops of the earth and earnings by employment. About 1,700 migratory laborers leave my parish every year in search of work in England, Scotland and other parts of Ireland, not to talk of those who emigrate to America or the Colonies. The same conditions that ruined the crops at home this year influenced the labor market and harvesting in England and Scotland. Hence it was not a good year for migratory laborers. You can therefore realize the hardships in store for our people when the two sources by which existence is maintained have been in great measure stop-

> this distress?"
>
> "I am sure employment on useful public works will be needed through the winter, an excellent opportunity for the Government to do an act of commutative justice to Ireland. According to the report of the Financial Commission that held its inquiries last year, Ireland is being annually robbed of at least \$12,-500,000. The marvel is that a nation thus annually tapped of its life blood survives. The nearest railway station to Gweedore is 30 miles off. Let the Government, out of his ill-got goods, extend railway accommodations to this outlandish region; and a means of living during the winter will be to hand. The public should insist upon this in Gweedore and elsewhere before taking

the railways necessary for the proper development of Donegal." What about Irish politics to day?"
"I am not now in living touch with Irish politics and cannot therefore give ergies. These bleak hills were haunted the best opinion. I think, however, it will be difficult. if not indeed impossible, to form a united party out of the sections of public men that are now dividing the Irish people, or to consolidate a United Ireland out of their followers. The late Pan Celtic Convention held an Dublin on the 1st of September last and following two days was decidedly from the standpoint of its promoters a magnificent success. I had the honor and privilege of opening that Convention with a prayer in the glorious tongue of my mother freland. But the seed then sown has not bach so fruitful or prolific as it was then

purpose: but that sum would not build

expected."

"Is there any hope of Home Rule?"

"As to Home Rule there can be no

"As to Home Rule there can be no doubt. It shall c me on as sure as the tide flows through the Golden Gate. It has already passed the House of Commons, and any bill that has gone so far is sure to be placed on the Statute Book. Besides it is still the front plank in the platform of the Liberal Party; and the history of the Liberal Party is that it is a progressive party. Moreover, I am not without hope that the time will yet come when Ireland must be listened to and respected, and the cry of Ireland will ever be, as it always has been, Home Rule! She asks for nothing more, and

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NEW SCHOOLS FOR KILTIMACH.

The improvement that has taken parish (says the Freeman) during the past dozen years has truly been of a most remarkable kind, and thanks to the energy and enterprise of its respected pastor, Father Denis O'Hara, the position of the town during that time has shown great progress in every way.

An enumeration of the many projects for the improvement of his people that have emanated from Father O'Hara, and that have been carried by him to complete success in the face of great obstacles, is hardly necessary. His handiwork is visible on all sides. But now Father O'Hara has yet another project in hand for the material advancement of his people, and it is one that is bound to have an immense influence in years to come. Appreciating to the full the great want that exists of schools for the technical education of the youth of the country, and recognizing that little assistance is to be expected from Parliament in this direction, Father O'Hara determined to take the matter into his own hands and build and equip schools himself. Having come to that decision, he arranged for a religious community to take charge of the school, and lost no time in purchasing lands for the two-fold purpose of building a convent and technical schools. Having obtained a long lease, he got the grounds cleared and walled in, and entering into negotiations with the Congested Districts Board, from whom he obtained a grant of £1000 and a brownise of £150 and of £1000 and a promise of £150 a year fo working expenses during five years, he proceeded with the erection of both buildings. In order to build the convent and complete the technical schools, he is now organizing a bazaar and grand drawing of prizes, to come off on the 6th and 7th January, 1897, and he relies on the patriotic and charitable of every class and creed, and in every country in which Irishmen have found a home, to aid those beyond the Atlantic—'You will, I believe, consider the object of the bazaar a deserving one. It is to raise funds for the building of a convent, a technical school, and an infant school, where the children will be taught trades and industries which will enable them to earn their bread when they grow up. As you know, most of the children of the parish have to emigrate, and I want to have them trained before they go away, so that they may not be the greenhorns they used to be hereto-



I couldn't walk, was perfectly helpies, had to be moved in a chair and the doctors said I was incurable, as they had tried everything without avail. After taking only a few doses of Pastor Koonig's Nerve Tonic I seemed much better. After taking seven bottles the doctors were very much surprised over my improvement and advised me to continue to take the Tonic. It is six months now since I had the last epileptic fit.

WASHINGTON. D. C., Sept. 1888.

W. VANMETER.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1885.

We used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for the last four years, and the following cases were cured by it: A girl subject to epileptic fits five or six times a day was cured by three bottles, and has had no return of the attacks for three years. Another inmate had seven or more attacks daily but since she took the Tonic not more than one attack in three or four months.

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the experiment, and I confidently rely on your support and encouragement. If the many exiled children of the country and their friends who have found a home across the Atlantic take the matter up and assist me, we will be enabled to send to America be and girls who will reflect credit on the old land, the old faith, and your dear old parish of Kiltimagh, I know well you have down deep in your hearts a love for the dear ones at home, and I feel certain you will not grudge doing whatever you can to help me."

LANDSLIDE IN IRELAND.

NINE LIVES LOST AND SERIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Dublin, December 28 .- A landslide has occurred near Kathm re, county Kerry, doing great damage to | roperty and causing the loss of at least nine lives. Heavy rains have fallen in that part of Ireland lately, with the result that some places that are generally dry now resemble vast morasses. Near Rathmore there is an eminence about a thousand feet high, known as Boy Hill, and it was here that the landslide oc-

The rains percoating through the ground gradually loosened a huge mass of earth, and on Sunday night, apparent ly without the elightest warning, a large part of the surface of the hill began to slide towards the valley.

The residence of Mr. Donnelly, steward of Lord Kenmare, one of whose seats, Killarney House, is at Killarney, was engulfed in the mass of earth and debris, and all its occupants, Mr. Donnelly, his wife, and reven children, were killed.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of Shamrock Council, No. 320, Catholic Benevolent Legion, held in St. Ann's Hall, on the 8th December, 1896, the following resolutions were adopted on the death of Comrade Chancellor Patrick O'Reilly :has pleased Almighti

God, in His Infinite wiedom, to remove from our midst Comrade Patrick O'Reilly, place in the condition of Kiltimagh | Chancellor of this Council, whose death occurred on the 28th November, 1896

Resolved,-that we, the officers and members of this council, extend to the bereaved family of our deceased comrade our sincere sympathy in their affliction. Resolved -that the charter of this

council be draped in mourning for the term of thirty days. Be it further
Resolved,—that these resolutions be
entered in the minutes of our council meeting, and a copy of same be presented to the family of our deceased com-

rade, and also be inserted in the columns of the Record of the U.B.L. and of the RUE WITNESS.
(Signed) JOHN BROPHY, COmmittee.

M. BARDEN,

Buyers,

Until the New Year we shall offer excephim in the good work, and he has issued circulars in which he says to tional inducements to purchasers of New and Second-Hand Pianos.

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Noah's Ark		3 c
Boys' Strong Sleighs		113c
Good Useful Spring Skates.	75c	49 c
Raphael Tuck's Dr. ssi	ng	
Dolls	25c	9 c
Strong Hockey Sticks		13½c
Boys' Sailing Boats, wi	th.	
centre boards	30c	19 c
Children's Table		16 c
Iron Caris	15c	94c
Drawing Slates	6c	4 c
Tin Horse and Waggon		7 c
Toy Engine		94c
Toy Race Course	10c	7 c
Monkey Drummer		11 c
Rubber Balle		6 c
Card Games	5c	3 c

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Dress Lengths for Presen s

Until New Year's we offer several hundreds of Winter Dress Goods, put up in fancy wrappers, and marked very cheap for New Year's presents. All laid out on Centre Tables, each marked in plain figures, so that a selection can be made during the busy time without the services of a salesman.

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Thousands of Men's Walking Sticks, from 49c to \$1.45 each.

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Men's pretty Mufflers in spots, stripes and fancy patterns, from 16c to \$3.25. Thousands of Men's Silk Handker chiefs, from 191c to \$3 each.

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pair. 7 Hook Lacing Kid Gloves, 75c., 90c., \$1.50 pair. Lined Kid Gloves, \$1.35, \$1.45, \$1.90,

\$2.25, \$3.30 pair.
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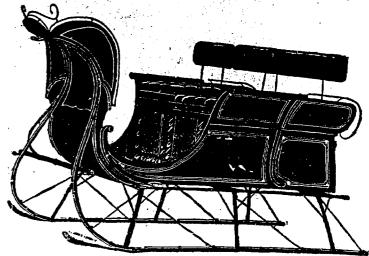
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AN OLD IRISHWOMAN'S DEATHBED.

Cardinal Newman Helped to Cheer It.

I have this story from the lips of the late Father Mart n Everard, S.J. About the year 1872, he was engaged in missionary work at Galashiels. Part of his duty was to go every Sunday to celebrate Mass at Selkirk which was hardly more than three quarters of an hour by train from Galashiels. He made it a rule to visit a few old people and any sick person on every Monday morning before

Among the aged and infirm was a dear old Irishwoman who lived in a cottage by the roadside with her mar-ried daughter. Father Everard took a pleasure in calling on Granny, she was so cheerful in disposition and with such strong faith—her whole occupation seemed to be saying her Rosary over and over to obtain the grace of a happy

Calling as usual on a certain Monday mor ing, he found poor old Granny not at all well. She told him that most probably before the next Sunday came round she would have to send for his Reverence. The good priest did his best to cheer her up, and told her he would come to her at once any time she might send for him.

The next morning's post brought a letter from the daughter, begging Father Everard to come at once, as her mother was growing hourly worse. He determined to go by the afternoon train, thinking there was no need of greater hurry; but soon after came a telegram: "Come immediately, my mother is dying." He caught a train almost at once, and in less than half an hour he was at Granny's bedside—to find to his great sorrow that Granny was already dead.

But God was too good to deny her the grace that she had prayed for so fervent ly many a long year; she died fortified by the last s craments and all the holy rites of our Mother the Church. It happened thus. One of her grandchildren a little boy four years old, was standing on a table near a window that looked out on the road; he saw a curriage drive past, and he shouted to his mother in childish glee: "O ma, ma, two priests, two priests!" The young woman at once ran after the carriage and said to its occup nts: "Oh, please, gentlemen, are ye priests?" To which one of them replied kindly: "Yes, child, what is your trouble? What can we do for you?" She told them has all markets. you?" She told them her old mother was dying, and she was sure their own priest would not catch her alive. Would they be so good as to step in and look at

Both priests entered the cottage, and found the old-saint conscious still, but

evidently very near death. One of the priests immediately heard Granny's last confession, while the other hastened to the chapel to inquire from the caretaker where the priest kept the key of the safe where the Holy Oils were reserved. Hurrying back with them, he found everything in readiness, neat and tidy: a clean cloth laid on the little table, two candles lighted, a crucifix in the centre, and a small glass vessel of Holy Water. The other priest had meanwhile prepared his aged penitent for the sacred rites; she was now anointed, and, with the holy name of Jesus on her lips, she gave back her soul to her Maker before the priests had left the house.

Who were these two priests, who, perhaps had never passed by that way before, and who would have passed unnoticed now but for the vigilance of the little sentinel on the table? To the dying Christian it mattered not who they were. Strangers as they were, they were her priests at that supreme moment, God's messengers to her. But their names have some interest for us they were no other than Father Butt who is now Bishop of Southwark, and the Superior of the Birmingham Oratory whose memory we venerate as Cardinal Newman. They were on a visit with Mr. Hope Scott, of Abbotsford, when God asked them to help this poor of Irishwoman to die.—A. C., in Irib Monthly Monthly.

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