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IRISH EVICTION SCENES.

By WILLIAM ELLISON.

Of all sad sights, perhaps the saddest is an Irish eviction scene. For apart from the pain of witnessing the sorrow of the poor evicted tenant, and his helpless family, the spectator is brought face to face with the spectacle of man's inhumanity to man, and in the inhuman act he sees performed before his eyes, he is forced to distrust the doctrine of the pretended brotherhood of man and the so-called "milk of human kindness."

The absolute cruelty involved in a typical Irish eviction scene cannot be rightly gauged except by a clear understanding of the attachment an Irish peasant bred on the hillsides of Connemara or Donegal, has for his humble cottage home, wherein his ancestors were born, and around which his early joys and sorrows are entwined. It is a fact in nature that the peasant is more attached to his hut than is the prince to his palace. And again it is historically known that the Irish Celt's love for his home and fatherland amounts to a fervent passion, whereas in the colder-natured branches of the human family it is a mere sentiment.

This undying feeling is also strongly marked in the pure Celtic race in their devotion to the faith of their fathers, and it is but rational that it should be so, because the more one has to suffer for an inheritance the deeper becomes his passionate regard for it, and this fact explains the unflinching love of the true Catholic Irishman for his religion and his country.

Giving full scope to this established truth it will be readily conceived what anguish of heart a poor helpless Irish tenant suffers, when he sees his humble cottage levelled to the ground by a heartless sheriff and his "crowbar brigade," at the instance of some rack-renting landlord, who has no sympathy in common with his tenant slaves. Who, in a word, cares nothing for their piteous appeals for mercy as long as he can live riotously in London or a foreign capital, on the money forced out of their blood and sweat by agents and bailiffs at home. The dwellers on the barren mountain slopes of Connaught can recall many such heart-rending scenes, as can those of Glenveigh, and other districts of County Donegal remember the fatal days when the "Crowbar Brigade" came to do its inhuman work among the lonely glens and villages at the demand of such men as the late John George Adair, and the late unfortunate Lord Leitrim.

The gallant memories left behind by the cruelty of the scenes enacted will not die out with one generation, for fathers will relate to their offspring what outrages they endured at the hands of merciless landlords, and the tale of woe will be handed down to posterity as a living example of the wrongs and patient endurance of the hardy toilers who lost home and everything they possessed, to satisfy the greed and vengeance of tyrannical owners, who viewed the scene of desolation without a shudder. Many of these who were dispersed from their native land may be found to-day in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, and other cities throughout the United States, as well as in Montreal and other Canadian centres, working out their destinies as best they can. Some coming to the front in spite of all obstacles, and others toiling wearily upward and onward, but all of them, in their various efforts, conforming to the designs of Providence, in their strivings to uphold the good name of the Old Land and to plant more firmly in this New World the undying faith of St. Patrick.

Happily the awful spectacle of evictions and wanton destruction of humble homes in Ireland, is less common now-a-days, thanks to the remedial laws passed by the late Mr. Gladstone, and the heroic efforts of the late Mr. Parnell and his devoted band of brothers, and to the present day labors of such men as John Dillon, Edward Blake, Justin McCarthy, and the loyal Irish Nationalists who are fighting the battle of the tenant-farmers, in the British Parliament.

Landlordism is still present in Ireland in its dread form, and, while it has lost some of its fatal fangs, it is yet the dominant power in the land, and will have to be forced by legislation to an attitude of justice to-

ward the tenantry, for the alien aristocracy, who own the land of Ireland, having nothing in the shape of sympathetic interest to bind them to their tenants, therefore, whatever improvements may be made in the relations between them will have to be wrung out of the landed gentry by sheer force of the law. In strict justice it must be remembered that Ireland has some good landlords, liberal-minded men of humane feelings, who acted generously towards their needy tenants from motives of justice and humanity, and these latter must not be classed with the tribe of unfeeling aristocrats of foreign instinct, who never relented even in the dreadful days of famine and scourge, but kept on their work of extermination and outrage, and complacently saw their victims flee from Ireland in fever-stricken ships, many of whom never reached the other shore, or else go down to dishonored graves in their own native soil, from the ravages of hunger and disease. This is a black record of indictment to prefer against landlordism, but it is all too true, as the vital statistics of Castle Garden, Grosse Isle, Quebec, Montreal and Point St. Charles and other ports and cemeteries in Canada and America can testify.

To the student of Irish history who keeps track of events, it is pleasing to note the altered condition of the struggling farmers from the very inception of the Land League. From the day of its inauguration, landlords, agents, etc., had to content themselves with a scantier need of forced obedience and respect from the occupiers of the soil. The hardy peasantry and dependent farmers seemed to pluck up new life and spirit, and were not afraid to assert their manhood, even in the presence of those landlord magnates, who formerly expected the most servile homage from a race they were accustomed to regard as little better than slaves. Under the operations of the Plan of Campaign and the Land League, men that were helpless before took new courage to defend their rights, and in the contest they happened to lose their dwellings they saw the prospect of another shelter raised by League funds, by the highway. And, thus encouraged, they could talk in sturdy tones of manhood and self-respect in fighting the battle of right and justice with the best of the landed aristocrats.

The change was galling to the proud gentry, who had been used to the dictating of their own terms to dependent people, who had no choice but to accept the harsh conditions were humiliated, did they not deserve it?

It was a turning of the tables no doubt, and in it there were something of the law of retribution, for it was making the haughty dictators taste of the bitter cup which they had so often forced to the lips of others.

Another class of men, solely of the favored and ascendant sort—the Grand Jurors and Magistrates—have been taught lessons of humility in recent years, for good honest men of Celtic blood, were appointed to sit side by side with them on the bench, and to have their say in the administration of justice. And under the provisions of the New Local Government Bill, the former select few who practically ruled the districts, will be shorn of their arbitrary powers, and the common people will have a chance to say a word in the management of their own affairs.

It is Home Rule in a restricted sense, but it will give the body of the people a good taste of the genuine article, and it will stimulate them to work harder and more unitedly for the full measure for which the nation has been struggling so long.

RECENT EUROPEAN EVENTS.

The amount of money left in wills in the United Kingdom last year for charitable, religious, or educational purposes was larger than usual, being almost \$4,000,000.

Divorces are on the increase both in England and France. From the list of cases down for hearing at the opening of the law courts it appears that 221 cases are in the Probate Di-

vision, while last year only 124 husbands and 71 wives sought divorce outright. Besides these 45 divorce cases are left standing over from last session. In France recently, 300 cases of divorce it is said were adjudicated upon in one week.

The resignation of M. de Beaurepaire, president of the civil branch of the Superior Court of France, because the President of the Criminal branch, M. Leov, and other judges had shown a bias in favor of Dreyfus, is an event the full import of which has not yet been realized. It has brought into disrepute the only institution in France, which was thought to be stable and beyond the reach of corruption; and only a searching and public investigation can rehabilitate it in popular favor. It has done more. It has brought France another step towards a dynastic coup d'état which may be followed by peace or bloodshed.

Outside of politics Ritualism in the established Church of England is still the topic of the hour. So great has been the tumult raised by a portion of the laity, headed by Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Kensit, that the Protestant Bishops have felt themselves called upon to make a joint declaration on the subject. At the beginning of the revolt, the Archbishop of York, himself a ritualist, plainly told those Episcopalians who objected to Ritualism in their churches to betake themselves elsewhere. Now, as a result of Kensit's shouting out his protests in church, and Harcourt's protests in the columns of the London Times, the Archbishop, and his brother of Canterbury, and the other members of the Protestant episcopacy have issued a rescript forbidding most of the "Roman" practices complained of. But will the Ritualistic clergymen and laymen obey the bishops? As each claims to be about as good a judge of doctrines as the bishops are, they will hardly give up their peculiar religious ceremonials and beliefs. What will follow will probably be the establishment of a new sect or a conversion to the Catholic Church.

AMERICAN TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

Neither the terms of the peace commission nor proclamations by the president appear to have yet determined the question of what our national policy may be. If this nation is to become an imperial power, ruling distant colonies by the strong arm of the army and navy, it will not be because better counsel has not been presented to the people of the country. The clamor of the hour has perhaps attained its highest note. Sonorous and glittering but shallow generalities have tickled the ears and appealed to the imagination of a class, always large in a time of great excitement, which mistakes passing dramatic effects for permanent realities. This is not because these people do not possess judgment, but because for the time being they find the exercise of it less fascinating than this emotional indulgence.

But the leaders of public thought and political movements are now improving their opportunities, and foremost in line, considering his present condition and the strain upon his party loyalty that it must be to oppose a policy having the support of the Administration, is the address of Senator Hoar, the beginning of which will be found on another page. This means more to him and more to Massachusetts than anything he has ever done as a senator from this State. It is not too much to call it the crowning achievement of his brilliant service up to date. It is not an effort called out by definite views of expediency, of a minor question of domestic policy, but one inspired by a crisis.

The letter of ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont is a timely reinforcement of the position taken by Mr. Hoar. With the former it is not a question of sentiment, as he argues the case, though it cannot be doubted that his feeling is as deep as his judgment is strong; but it is a calm, strong, inflexible and unanswerable presentation of the case from the viewpoint of a brilliant lawyer and statesman. Among the many objections to the proposition to annex the Philippines, which he states in logical sequence, is that of the difficulty of keeping our troops in those unhealthy islands, with respect to which he says, "The

English in India happily have the Himalayan hills within comparatively short distances, to which their troops are sent at frequent intervals to escape the exhaustion of the tropical sea-coast. But our troops in the Philippines must be transported by sea 4000 or 5000 miles to reach the salubrious shores of California and Oregon. To accomplish all this the annual and continuous expenditure of millions upon millions of the earnings of our people must go on indefinitely."

Nor can we afford to ignore the epigrammatic utterances of Mr. William J. Bryan at the Jackson Day banquet in Cincinnati. Whatever may be thought of his soundness of view on certain questions, it must be remembered that he is the political representative of millions in this country, and he seems to have given utterance to certain truths that, independently of their source, are not easily impeached. "The real question," he said, "is whether we can in one hemisphere develop the theory that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, and at the same time inaugurate, support and defend in the other hemisphere a government which derives its authority entirely from superior force." This will bear analysis, and invites reflection, whether said by Mr. Bryan or Thomas Jefferson, as well also the further statement that "there is an old saying that it is not profitable to buy a lawsuit. Our nation may learn by experience that it is not wise to purchase the right to conquer a people." It is justifiable criticism also, to declare that the imperialists have "mixed the beatitudes" and pin their faith to one which is, according to their reading, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall inherit the earth."

These utterances of Mr. Bryan will certainly bear comparison with that of Mr. Richard Croker, the latest champion of imperialism, who says, "I say by all means hold on to all that rightfully belongs to us. If the great country west of the Rocky Mountains was filled with wild Indians at the present moment, how long would it take us to suppress them and make them respect our laws and constitution? The same thing applies to the Philippines and any other country that may fall in our hands by the province of peace or war." This is sufficiently brutal and coarse to be worthy of its author and of the cause to which he attaches himself. He would inaugurate a policy of "blood and iron" to make a distant people "respect our constitution," which the imperialists themselves no longer respect, but which they say, "must bend to new conditions." It is but another illustration of the inconsistency of the whole movement.—Boston Transcript.

ST. VINCENT'S HOME FOR IMMIGRANT CHILDREN.

A most pleasing event took place on Christmas Day at the home for Immigrant Children, No. 11 St. Thomas Street. As the festive season drew near, the little ones became very doubtful and made up their minds that they would go and ask Blessed Gerard to send them something for their stockings, as they had heard the remark that there was no money to spend for Christmas presents. Their prayer was heard and they were delighted on Christmas morning by the sight of a Christmas tree upon which hung everything the heart of a little child delights in. We cannot doubt but it was the good Saint who had suggested the idea of a collection from the girls and boys employed in the city, to Miss Mary Scanlan. Starting it herself with a donation of \$2.25, she soon had the neat little sum of \$13.00 collected. The names of the girls and boys who contributed are:

Jamie Rattagan, Christian Walker, Lizzie Davis, Lizzie Busted, Mary Kerry, Katie McBride, Lizzie Jakes, Robert Ford, Philip Monaghan and John Cowan. John Cowan sent his \$2.00 all the way from Ottawa.

Donations were also received from Mrs. K. Sullivan, of City Councilors Street, and Mrs. Tait of Chatham St., who sent turkeys, and Mrs. Ward of Palace St., who sent a plum pudding, and a basket of candy coming from Mrs. McDougall of Chambly Canton.

If the prayers of those little ones are heard (and we dare not doubt it) God will in a special manner bless those who remembered the poor little strangers in a strange land, but He

who said "Suffer little children to come unto Me," will not forget them in their hour of need.

The work of the Home is not a parish charity. The revenue for its maintenance comes with children from England. It increases or decreases according to the number of children sent out. We could not supply demand for girls alone last year, the applications being about 250. We only received in all, boys and girls, 65 children, who were all placed in a few days, leaving only three little boys of 6, 7, and 8 years in the home.

Last year Mr. John P. Curran and Miss Nellie McAndrew, two devoted workers in behalf of the home, kindly organized a very successful concert. This year they have been kind enough to undertake the same task, and as a result have fixed upon Monday evening next, the 23rd inst. for the entertainment.

The Kazin Hall, on St. Catherine St. has been secured for the purpose and some of Montreal's leading musical performers will take part in the programme.

This is an opportunity to help the work which we are doing on behalf of the children at the Home.

We are very grateful to Mr. Curran and Miss McAndrew for their kind efforts which we hope will be crowned with success.

MISS A. BRENNAN,
Superintendent.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

One of our readers recently showed us a handsomely-bound volume giving a full account of the great Irish Convention which was held in Dublin in 1896, at the suggestion of the late Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto. It contains a sketch of the events which led up to the holding of the Convention, verbatim reports of the speeches delivered at it, portraits and biographical sketches of the delegates, numerous illustrations of Irish public buildings and historical edifices and localities, together with articles reviewing the work of the convention, written by well-known clergymen, nationalist members of parliament and other prominent public men. It is a valuable souvenir of the historic convention of Irishmen from all parts of the world. The compiler is Daniel F. Molloy, and the publishers are Seelye, Bryers, and Walker, Dublin.

MR. AUSTIN ADAMS TO VISIT MONTREAL.

By special invitation Mr. Henry Austin Adams, will once more visit Montreal, and give in St. Mary's Academic Hall, 146 Bleury street, his newest, as it is one of his most successful lectures on "The History of Lying." This will be good news to all who have already heard Mr. Adams. They know his rare charm of manner, his eloquent speech, his genial and captivating personality. They are aware of the great sacrifices he has made in entering the Catholic Church, and of the years of struggle which he accepted in place of the brilliant prospects held out to him in the Anglican communion. Mr. Adams delights his hearers by his earnestness, his enthusiasm, his broad-minded charity, his sparkling humor. He is undoubtedly the foremost Catholic orator of the United States, to-day. The lecture will take place on Friday, February 3rd, at 8 o'clock, and at the usual popular prices, which enable all to be present.

CATHOLICITY IN BOSTON.

The latest Catholic church in Boston is the just opened Church of Syro-Maronite rite called "Our Lady of the Cedars of Lebanon." Catholicity in that city up to perhaps 20 years ago, was almost entirely identified with the fact of Irish birth or ancestry. To-day, its Catholic population includes French, Germans, Italians, Portuguese, Poles, Lithuanians, and Syrians, all bidding fair to assimilate as thoroughly in due time with the English-speaking population as the earlier Catholic immigrants have done, and all bringing good material for citizenship! There are also very many converts to the Faith from the old New England stock, and the cry is "Still they come." Boston Catholics of every race-line are glad to see a new church in which the Apostolic rites of the venerable East are preserved, with the unity of the faith. The founder of this first Syro-Maronite church in Boston, the Rev. Joseph Yezbek, has the respect and esteem of all Catholics, and has had their aid in building a spiritual home for his widely scattered people.—Boston Pilot.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS AT THE MISERICORDIE.

On January 17th, there took place in the Convent de la Misericordie, Dorchester St., a religious profession presided over by Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal. Rev. Father A. Lacombe, O.M.I., who assisted at the foundation of the Convent fifty-one years ago, celebrated Mass. A very eloquent sermon was preached by his Grace. The nave of the chapel and the surrounding galleries were crowded with parents and friends.

Following are the names of the young ladies who made profession:

Entered the Noviciate—Mlle. Eugene Champagne of Drummondville; Emelie Moisan, of St. Theodore de Chertsey; and Corinne Nadeau of St. Cesaire.

Received the Holy Habit—Mlle. Helen Lignot, in religion, Sr. Mary of Good Counsel, Ottawa; Melle. Felicia Chabot, in religion, Sr. Mary of Jesus, of St. Magdale; Melle. Rosa Anne Brodeur, in religion, Sr. Mary of Mercy, St. Cesaire; Melle. Melina Lauzon, in religion, Sr. Mary of the Visitation, St. Lazare; Melle. Helene Poitras, in religion, Sr. M. de l'Ange Garden, St. Ephrem d'Upton; Melle. Emma Poisy, in religion, Sr. St. Albert, Woonsocket, R. I., F. S.; Melle. Marie-Louise Aubrey, in religion, Sr. St. Paul of the Cross, Montreal.

Pronounced their Vows—Sr. St. Gabriel Archangel, nee Cecilia Fitz-Gerald, Clayton, N. Y.; Sr. Mary of the Annunciation, nee Georgina Fitzeb, Pembina, N. Dakota, U. S.; Sr. St. Ephrem, nee Corinne Poitras, St. Ephrem d'Upton.

The following priests were present: Canon Leclerc, Superior of the Community; Rev. J. Ducharme; Rev. M. H. Charpentier, Curé of Point aux Trembles; A. Desnoyers, of the Providence Asylum; Rev. T. Gervais, abbot of the Mother-house at Providence; Rev. P. S. Garand, Curé of Clayton, N. Y.; the Bishop of Salem, Mass.; Rev. Father Cadot, S.J.; Rev. J. A. Desnoyers, of the Archbishop's Palace and Rev. Father Chamy.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

National Secretary Daniel Colwell recently issued the following statement concerning the financial condition of the order, of which there is a council in Montreal:

Number of members (insured) 21,277	
Number of members (associate) 19,159	
Total	40,436
ASSETS.	
Mortgage loan	\$25,000.00
Cash in office	264.14
Cash in bank	204,530.66
Interest accrued	333.33
Ledger balances	28,505.61
Total	\$258,633.74
LIABILITIES.	
Losses due and unpaid	\$133.65
Losses not due	20,000.00
Losses reported	5,000.00
Losses resisted	2,000.00
All other debts	1,000.00
Total	\$28,133.65

This leaves a total net surplus of \$230,500.09. The average mortality for the past four years has been six per thousand.

POINTERS TO PARISHIONERS.

The following paragraphs are taken from the Western Watchman:

A good church supporter is not one who puts his back against the walls and pillars of the church on Sunday.

Give ten cents to every one that comes to Mass on Sunday and your churches will be crammed. Charge them ten cents and they will be empty.

A Catholic father who does not provide seats for his children in the parish church need not be surprised to see them on the street corners on Sunday when they ought to be at Mass.

Dime wise and dollar foolish is the honest Catholic father of eight grown children who pays one dollar a Sunday for single seats for his family when he could get a whole pew a year for one-third the amount.

When Sunday morning comes the Catholic father of a family does not call his children together and give each ten cents to purchase a seat in the church. Not a bit of it. If they sit they must pay for their seat out of their pocket money. Rather, than part with their little allowance they stay away from Mass.

PREJUDICE AGAINST CATHOLICS IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The following spirited and manly speech delivered by Ald. Mullen of Manchester, N. H., at a recent meeting of the council, is but another striking evidence of the prejudice which Catholics, especially those of them who are of Irish birth or descent have to contend against. The matter under consideration by the Council of Manchester was the appointment of the head of the Fire Brigade. Ald. Mullen spoke as follows:

"Your honor: While I am very willing and deem it a pleasure to vote for Chief Lane because of the honorable past career as chief of the fire department, I must in justice to myself and my constituents protest against the system which has prevailed here for many years. Those who know me best will admit that I am for harmony and good will for all our people. I would like to have this country of ours inhabited by a harmonious race helping each other and in poetic language 'pulling hard against the stream.' But, your honor, and gentlemen, it is a deplorable fact that so far as the fire department of Manchester is concerned its policy has been to ostracize. I would be unworthy of the position I occupy were I to protest in vigorous language against the method of doing business and I hope that realizing this injustice they will at no distant day remedy this matter by giving due consideration to all alike in this important matter.

Your honor, as an intelligent American you will admit that the rights of all are identical, no distinction, no discrimination. Yet, there are scores of young men, strong in constitution, brave and fearless, loyal to their city's and country's welfare who dare not apply for fear of being black-balled by the fire department. Can this unnatural state of affairs last long? I hope not.

We are a cosmopolitan people, a mixture of races, each in his way contributing to the wealth and prosperity of this municipality. Some who have grown old in the city's service paying taxes from its infancy as a hamlet to a magnificent city of 55,000 inhabitants, would naturally take pride to see their sons occupy a position of trust and responsibility, but alas, they go to their graves without realizing their fondest anticipations. Now, your honor and gentlemen, I want to be frank and honest in this matter. I believe there should be no discrimination in holding any office in the gift of the people. I believe in the spirit of true Americanism so beautifully exemplified during the last war adorn all our actions, extending to each other the true hand of fellowship, always bearing in mind that we are a common brotherhood of man here upon this earth.

But, your honor, I see no reason why the boys of Manchester cannot be recognized in this matter of fire as on other departments, no reason why those coming from distant states and often from provinces should be preferred to those born and reared in this city. 'Tis not lack of muscle, or courage, surely, for they fear not fire or sword. Let justice be done ere it is too late—avert the writing on the wall which will forbade the fate of the transgressor. Your honor, this city government will see the birth of the twentieth century. May it see us emerge from the nineteenth with a determination to start anew to obliterate the factious feelings of the past. 'Tis true by virtue of our position our names will be recorded in Manchester's history for ages to come. But if the chronicler can't say of us, 'well done, good and faithful servants,' then indeed our mission here as city fathers will be in vain.

In conclusion, your honor and gentlemen of the board of aldermen, I hope you will consider these remarks of mine in their true light. Our board is of a common Democratic makeup, viz., doctor, baker, blacksmith, butcher, contractor, news-dealer, over-seer, clerk and insurance agent. Let us therefore pull together as common men for a common people, avoiding all needless bickerings, and say in the language of one of New Hampshire's brightest sons, Benjamin F. Butler, 'equal justice to all before the law.'

"The Herald" is publishing the speech of Ald. Mullen makes the following observations upon the matter. In the light of events that have transpired in Montreal during the past few years they are just as applicable to the condition of affairs at the City

Hall in this city, as they are in Manchester with the exception of the office of Mayor.

It has been a well-known fact for years, says this newspaper, that there never was much of a chance for any Irishman or in fact any Catholic to get into the fire department on this side of the river at least. A no "Irish need apply" affair has surrounded the central station so that very few ever did apply. To think that a Catholic should have succeeded in being elected on the board of fire engineers will send the cold shivers down the spinal columns of the rank and file of the members of the fire department.

But this has happened by the election of Mr. Monplaisir to fill such a position and now we hear expressions of dissatisfaction that it has happened and much sympathy is being expressed for Mr. Bean who was defeated.

Let us look into facts and what do we see. First, that this city has a Catholic population of between 30,000 to 35,000 and secondly we find that not one of our creed fills any important appointive office under the city government.

Let us look into the results of the recent meeting of the city government. What do we find: that three Catholics have been chosen to fill positions, namely, park inspector, city weigher and fourth assistant fire engineer. Such plums as city treasurer, tax collector, and city physician fell into other baskets. Now we do not wish to be understood as bringing religion into politics for such is not our intention, but it is a self-evident fact that religious preference has predominated in our city departments since its incorporation up to the present time. Persons of our faith have never been appointed unless strong pressure was brought to bear at the time.

In regard to the fire department the clique that controls it should be taught a lesson. Its members have held sway too long, and it would be for the best interests of the department to have a mental and physical examination of all candidates for membership before a competent and impartial board of examiners. In this way all would stand on their merits and Catholics and all good citizens should agitate this matter until the barriers of bigotry which now surround our fire department are broken down. We are not represented on the street or police commissions, in fact Catholics are not recognized when it comes to the question of partitioning out official positions. Our people are considered good enough to be drawers of water and hewers of wood. And we will be considered so as long as we remain passive in the matter. It can plainly be seen that religion having the most followers in our city its members are fewest in city departments, while the chief official plums are partitioned out to members of denominations who are in the minority.

There are citizens in our city who worship in the Catholic church fully as capable to fill positions of trust under the city government as of any other denomination and in all fairness and justice should be recognized. But it may be said and with much truth that the Catholics are themselves to blame for such a condition of affairs. They seem to lack the necessary ambition that brought success to our people in other places. Several cities in New England from time to time have elected mayors of our creed. We will name such cities as Boston, Lowell, and Lawrence, cities with a radius of 60 miles, but never has a Catholic been elected Mayor of Manchester. This would not be the case were we as united as our opponents, for a mayor of our faith is possible if the people only understood rightly their power and importance. Let an aggressive campaign be waged for the future. Let us agitate for the recognition and the time will come when the citizens of Manchester will learn that because a man is Catholic he will be none the less a good citizen, worthy of the respect of all citizens irrespective of religious belief. "No Taxation without Representation" was the watchword of the Fathers of the Republic, and they won their cause. And, if we as Catholics conduct our campaigns in city affairs on respectful lines the day will soon be with us when we also will have representation as well as taxation.

ST. LAWRENCE SKATING RINK, POINT ST. CHARLES.

Elsewhere in these columns will be found the advertisement of the St. Lawrence Skating Rink. It is one of the best equipped of the covered rinks

in Montreal. Although it only opened its doors a little over a month ago, for the first time, it has already a large and very select number of patrons. Mr. Tobias Butler, so well-known in Pt. St. Charles has taken quite an active interest in the rink, and his taste and administrative tact may be seen in the decorations and general arrangement of the establishment. Mr. Butler's association with the project, is the best guarantee of its success in every detail.

OUR PENNY-WISE PAROCHIAL POLICY.

(From the Western Watchman, St. Louis, Mo.)

The substitution of a fixed tax for the precarious voluntary collections heretofore relied on in our plan of seminary sustenance and the general favor with which the change has been received warrants us in venturing on a similar reform in our methods of parish support. We have fixed charges; we should have a fixed revenue. Heretofore we have relied chiefly on pew rent to supply this revenue, but of late years that source has practically dried up, and the makeshifts of later years are becoming more and more satisfactory.

A fact comes to light in the annual report of the churches that in St. Bridget's parish the pew rent is less than one thousand dollars, and in St. Malachy's parish it is less than eight hundred dollars. These are regarded as numerically among the strongest English-speaking parishes of the city; in the former there being over 1700 families returned, and in the latter over 1,000. These people are not paupers. They belong to the comfortable middle class who have built our churches in the past and supported them. In the former there are nearly eight hundred children in the parochial school and in the latter nearly seven hundred. This shows that the people of those parishes are not renegades to the faith. The expenses of these two parochial establishments must be enormous and what is the source from which revenue must be derived to meet them? The Salvation Army method of passing around the plate on Sunday.

We single out these two parishes simply for the reason that the ruinous system of selling seats on Sunday has in those parishes borne its mature fruit. In other parishes the case is not so bad, but things are fast hastening to the pass. The other Sunday it was announced in St. Alphonsus church that thenceforward seats would be sold at the church door on Sundays. The wave of beggary is surging West and soon all our churches will from financial point of view resemble the Salvation Army barracks. This penny-wise policy has been forced on the people. Priests have been fined into establishing sixty pay days in the year instead of one because of the greater facility of meeting current expenses. They were charged to find their Sunday morning collections running up from \$25, what it was in our largest churches twenty-five years ago, to \$100 and more, what is in those churches today. But the semi-annual settlements for pew rents found the old parish priest very lonesome.

Some time ago we wrote an article on the causes of Mass missing, and giving as one the habit of our young men staying in saloons too late Saturday night. We think we have discovered another and more potent cause in the dime that saves the young men from standing and being jostled from pillar to pillar under the gallery of the parish church at the Sunday Mass. The parish priests like the sixty pay days, but the young man hates them. There are enough temptations to keep him away from Mass without that consideration of the dime. In the good old days when tables at Church doors were unknown the pater familias paid the pew rent and the children had a place in the parish church. To-day all the family are wafles and the sidewalk costs nothing and they take it. We firmly believe that this miserable system of selling seats in the churches is responsible for most of the defections among our young men.

To remedy the system will require concert of action among the rectors. His Grace has succeeded so well in remedying the evils of our precarious seminary sustenance that we will find it comparatively easy to carry through another and a greater reform. We sincerely hope the time is not far distant when we shall have our people gathered together once more, and every man have his own seat beneath the roof of his parish church.

The beautiful cannot be obtained without virtue, if virtue consists, as I believe, in the sentiment of repose, and the avoidance of all things in excess.—Benjamin Disraeli.

CHRISTMAS ADDRESS OF HIS HOLINESS LEO XIII.

The Roman correspondent of the "Boston Pilot" in commenting upon the Christmas address of His Holiness Leo XIII. which we give below, says:

The words of the Pope on this occasion are sad and solemn in an unusual degree. There are few men of Christian feeling and Christian honesty who look abroad upon the state of the world to-day who can in the depths of their conscience take a view different from that of the Pope. The time is not one of peace, nor are Christian methods, however vigorously people may shout out the assertion that they are, the methods which one nation employs towards the other. Men may try to lull themselves into the notion at this Christmas time, that "Peace on earth" is what the nations are pursuing, but none except the thoughtless will believe it, nor is there the slightest of prospects that the rulers of nations, whether monarchical or republican, will move one step forward towards the adoption of the line the Pope recommends. They will not assist the "return of the holy fear of God in the consciences of the people and into the organization of states." Their policy has tended rather in an opposite direction: and fear of the forces of each other and the consequences of such fear are chiefly inspired. The words of Leo XIII. will sink into many minds, and men may be assisted by these words to see the state of the world in its true light, and its relation with Christian teaching. At any rate the Pontiff has given his warning, and in words of admirable terseness and meaning.

The following is the translation given by the correspondent of the "Pilot" of the address of His Holiness:

"It is a customary homage, none the less dear on that account, that is rendered to us to-day by the sacred college, the affectionate sense of which you, Signor Cardinal, have interpreted so well. We thank you, Venerable brothers, and we have but little need to mention to you the constant reciprocity of our affection. "As to us personally, we adore in humility of spirit, gratefully and devotedly, the benign Providence of the Lord Who has deigned to preserve to us up to now the precious gift of life. Certainly the burden of the Apostolic solicitude has become heavier by the additional burden of years. But nevertheless a thought of marvelous comfort continues to report to our weary efforts that if we are nothing God is all; in His hands just as much may an instrument of good be made of a man in the full strength of life as of the weakness of an old man. And therefore we abandon ourselves entirely to His power and to His goodness with a heart disposed to expend in His service the remnant whatever it may be, of our mortal days. "Too many, indeed, have been the sadnesses of the year '98, and some are so terrible that the mind recoils from remembering them. With more than sufficient cause does civilized Europe unite in the intent of raising a barrier to the lust of unheard-of and savage extermination. But the completeness of the effect sought after will not be attainable until there is a vitalizing return of the holy fear of God into the consciences of the peoples and into the organization of states, which fear is the sovereign principle of all morality. "Other events of sad memory accompany the year which is departing specially deplored in Our Letter to the Bishops and People of Italy. On the other hand, the year which is approaching is foreboding, by more than one indication, to bring but little happiness to the liberty of the Church in Italy. We allude to things which you already know. The hard condition imposed on the Pope, most injurious to his dignity and to his most holy rights, does not suffice. That part of the press which with most frankness defends the interests of religion and of morality, is made a mark for odious suspicions; and, that which is still more significant is that the clergy are menaced with new rigors, though they are already harassed in a hundred ways. The clergy by its very character and by the duty of its office, is the class most alien from all seditious projects, and irrefutable proofs of this fact were furnished even on recent occasions. But all this has no weight; for the clergy, the fact of obeying the Apostolic See, of maintaining its rights, and of seconding its intentions will enter into the number of political crimes. But of the temperament of its mind the Italian clergy has already given multiplied and indubitable proofs; it fully comprehends its mission and the obligations which follow from it; flatteries and threats will never indeed avail to bend its constancy. To the

firmness of the clergy, by Divine favor, that of the laity responds very well. Because love to the Roman Pontificate has widespread and solid roots in the Peninsula, no less than faith in Catholic dogma, which is there jealously guarded as a sacred treasure at all times. This double virtue, the source of glory and of salvation to our ancestors is itself maintained by the help of God and the harmonious co-operation of the clergy, and of the laity, to redeem the new generations."

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COST OF ORPHAN ASYLUMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The recent circular letter issued by Archbishop Katerer with reference to St. Rose's and St. Aemilianus' Orphan Asylums has attracted attention to these institutions and the general subject of the care of orphans, says the Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee.

The Archbishop refers to the urgent necessity of doing something for the support of the asylums, especially since the county has cut off payments for dependent children. He recommends that societies be formed in each parish with this object in view. In view of the attention thus called to the local orphan asylums and the financial problems connected therewith, The Citizen has made enquiries regarding the asylums in the other Wisconsin dioceses—their present condition, methods of support, per capita and total cost—all of which may be of aid in considering the local asylum problems.

Letters were addressed to the asylums of La Crosse and Green Bay dioceses, both of which have an excellent standing and were said to be free from debt.

From the reply of Rev. K. G. Beyser, the efficient secretary of the La Crosse diocese orphan asylums, we call the following information:

In La Crosse diocese there are two orphan asylums, one for boys, St. Michael's and one for girls, St. Ann's. Both are located in the city of La Crosse. The number of children in the asylums on Jan. 1, 1899, was 189—99 boys and 87 girls. They are supported by collections taken up in the churches of the diocese on Christmas, by contributions of parents of half orphans and occasional legacies. No aid is received from the county. Both St. Ann's and St. Michael's are in excellent financial condition, the result of an economical and business like management as the figures will show. There is not a cent of debt on either institution. The average yearly expenses for the last four years has been \$6,876. The per capita cost of maintaining the orphans for the year 1898 was \$33.50 and the average for the last four years \$10 per capita annually.

Mgr. Fox of Green Bay furnishes a complete report of the condition of the Green Bay asylum. It shows at a glance how well the asylum is conducted and speaks for itself. Mgr. Fox says:

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Green Bay, a diocesan institution is supported by—

- (a) An annual collection in the churches of the diocese averaging about \$1,800.
- (b) By payment of small amounts for board of half orphans by parent or guardian where possible.
- (c) By the farm connected with



A New Obstacle.
The old obstacles that used to prevent the marriage of loving couples are out of date. The blood-and-thunder villain is only a myth nowadays. The cruel father is only a tradition. Distance, absence and shipwreck in these days of cheap safe and swift transportation do not count. The new obstacle is a common sense one. It is ill-health on one side or the other, and sometimes on both. Men nowadays hesitate to marry a woman, no matter how beautiful, no matter how attractive, or interesting, or witty, if she is a sufferer from ill-health. All men worth having desire happy, healthy children. Any woman who will, may fit herself for the duties of wifehood and the exalted function of motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription banishes all hindrance in the nature of local ill-health. It gives health, power and capacity to the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and maternity. It corrects all displacements, always inflammation, heals ulceration, stops exhausting drains and soothes pain. It prepares for natural, healthy motherhood. It makes maternity easy and safe and almost painless. It insures a new-comer constitutionally strong and able to withstand the usual ills of babyhood. It is the greatest of nerve tonics and restoratives. Medicine dealers sell it and an honest dealer will not urge a substitute upon you. "After suffering untold tortures," writes Mrs. J. Ferguson of Box 29, Douglas Station, Selkirk Co., Montana, "I thank God I found relief and cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

The profit side of life is health. The balance is written in the rich, red, pure blood of health. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and make the blood rich and pure. They never gripe. By druggists.

the orphan asylum. There is no orphan society.

2—The number of orphans in the house during the year 1898 was 224. At present there are 176, 102 boys and 74 girls.

3—The yearly income of the asylum and expenses are about \$6,000.

4—The per capita cost of maintaining our orphans is \$40 per annum.

5—Is any aid received from the county or city? Not one cent from city of Green Bay or Brown county. From other counties and cities we received during the past year \$436 for dependent children. What little debt there is on the new asylum building, erected three years ago, is fully covered by other securities.

There is very little sickness among our orphans; during the year 1898, the doctor was not called once. We have about seventy-five acres of land belonging to the orphan asylum, on which we raise grain and vegetables and this helps us along a great deal. I enclose a report just made by Sister Melania, the superior, which will give you a great deal of the desired information. We feel that we have a splendid, well managed orphan asylum, run as economically as is possible. It is located in the town of Alton, on the east bank of the Fox River, just south of the city limits of Green Bay.

Enclosed with the above is a report for the year 1898 from Sister Melania giving receipts and expenditures to the smallest details. The report shows the asylum to be in excellent condition and shows a good, business like and economical administration. The total figures are as follows:

INCOME, 1898	
Balance on hand from 1897	9.37
Donations	230.15
Donations during priests' retreat	414.00
Board from parents and guardians	1,755.30
Board from Counties	486.00
Board from diocesan collection	1,000.00
From sales oats and milk	153.31
Other sources	263.56
	\$5,211.79

EXPENDITURES.	
Salary for twelve sisters, at \$50	\$600.00
Wages for men	357.85
Clothing	625.75
Subsistence	2,103.93
Sundries	769.02
Fuel, coal, wood and light	453.04
	5,209.53

Insurance, taxes, and interests are not figured in the above, amount to about \$1,000 and are paid from other sources.

There is a school in the asylum with 158 scholars. The nursery has seventeen children, the youngest seven months. Mgr. Fox also encloses a report of the farm, showing the amount of grain, vegetables, fruit, etc., raised. As indicating the extent of the farm products it may be stated that during the year 1898 there were grown 550 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of potatoes, 100 barrels of apples, 61 tons of hay, and nearly all the other grains, fruits and vegetables in ordinary use.

SOUND ADVICE FROM BISHOP SPALDING.

In the matter of education the Rt. Rev. Bishop Spalding of Peoria, is an authority that always commands the respect of thinking men. At the State Teachers' Meeting recently held in Peoria, the bishop declared the proposition that the teachers be the school, and he followed out this line throughout his address. He did not underestimate the value of the science of teaching, for, he said, there was a right way to do everything, but he insisted that the teachers' personality was, after all, the life of the school.

Bishop Spalding declared himself as against the proposition to give free text books to children. "Socialism may come," he said, "but let it not come through the schools. The parents are already shifting too many of their burdens to the teachers. They should not be allowed to do it. For myself, I should not care to live in a country where the government did everything for me; where I would forget my individuality."

"The Bishop made a strong plea for the teaching of morality in the schools and for a better understanding of the duties of the teacher in this regard. Politeness, love of music, love of truth and morality, veneration and national pride were suggested as proper subjects to be taught in the public schools. — Colorado Catholic.

A despatch from Springfield, Mass., says that Mary Weiber, eight months old, was burned to death here to-day by her little brother Carl, who was left to tend her. Carl, who is only five years old, put a newspaper in the baby's hand and set fire to it. He thought it a great joke and went to tell his play-mates. The baby's screams brought the mother, who was in the yard. She found the child wrapped in flames and threw a shawl around it, but this did not put out the fire and the mother was badly burned. Neighbors rushed in and threw water on the baby. It was taken to the hospital but died in an hour.

A BELGIAN SCIENTIST'S VIEWS ON ALCOHOLISM.

Every period in modern history has had its visitation—famine, disease or war. At present we do not have to deplore an armed invasion—and, for that matter, hostilities are now under the control of international law; neither is it disease that can make us tremble, for epidemics are foreseen, overcome and eradicated from the start, and certainly famine is no longer redoubtable. No, these cataclysms belong to the past. But we have no cause to boast, for we also have a public calamity in our midst, and to our shame it has arisen with our knowledge and spread its roots, thanks to our lack of energy. This curse of modern society which strikes deep into every class is alcoholism.

Alcoholism must not be confounded with drunkenness. Drunkenness always existed, but alcoholism, that passion of the masses for the individual and its sad consequences for the family and society at large, was almost unknown a hundred years ago.

How did this deadly poison take its rise? The dominant cause resides in the dominant fact that formerly wine was dear and spirits anything but plentiful, whereas, within the present century enormous quantities of alcohol have been dispensed everywhere. The result has been a perfect flood of distilled liquors all the world over within reach of the poorest.

Very cheap at first alcohol rose in price owing to the heavy duties placed upon it. Yet the consumption did not diminish. The laborer, however poor, still intoxicates himself at the cost of bitter privation to those dependent upon him.

Man seeks in the use of spirituous liquors that happy dream state which brings oblivion to worry and casts a roseate hue over everything—not that condition of complete inebriation which sinks man lower than the beast, but the agreeable sensation experienced after partaking of even a small quantity of alcohol, and which gives the illusion of unwonted strength and energy.

That is why the laborer, exhausted by his work and saddened by his present lot and gloomy future, has recourse to alcohol as to a wizard, who by a stroke of his magic wand, transports beyond the borders of sorrow and misery. He does not stop to think, poor wretch, that the awakening will find him worse off than before.

Nor is the working class alone affected by alcoholism; intelligent and well educated people, who ought to set a good example, are also among its victims. The gin bottle accompanies the laborer, and the bottle of Burgundy, Bordeaux, rum or cognac is to be found on many a table. It is present at many a ceremony, many a discussion and numberless insipid conversations. This friend which gradually steals away health, reason and conscience is made the confidant of projects, hopes, despair, joy and sorrow. "Who cannot sit among the friends at the bar, in the army, in the civil service, and even in the medical profession," asks Dr. Bienfait, of Brussels (from whom I have taken the materials of this article), "such and such a person whose health is visibly undermined by abuse of liquor?" In Dr. Bienfait's opinion alcohol is physical, moral, intellectual and social poison.

Alcohol is a physical poison. That is quite notorious. Everybody has heard speak of acute alcoholism, chronic alcoholism, delirium tremens and all the long list of diseases induced by the absorption of liquor. And that is not all. Many people in the best of health are stricken by alcoholic intoxication, and many patients succumb, not to the disease from which they are suffering, but to the insurmountable exhaustion produced by the use of spirits. They have so far diminished vital resistance that they cannot attain convalescence.

It results from an examination of life insurance data that abstainers live much longer than persons who make even a moderate use of liquor. Hence the premium demanded of the former is much less—in proportion to the risk. Out of a hundred insured persons, who die in the course of a year, ninety-six belong to the ordinary class, whereas the rate for abstainers is only sixty-nine which means that out of ninety-six dead twenty-seven would have survived had they been total abstainers. And according to actuarial calculations the latter live, as a rule, ten years longer.

Everybody realizes what an extra ten years means in the life of a man. They enable him, says Dr. Bienfait,

to make provision for his wife, to see his daughters married and his sons well on in their careers.

Alcohol is an intellectual poison. Nor could it be otherwise, for the brain, which is the seat of memory, of thought, and of all the intellectual faculties is affected by alcohol, and by reason of the extreme sensitiveness of its tissue is even particularly sensitive thereto. Hence it soon becomes subject to change under the influence of liquor, and quickly deteriorates. The power of thinking is affected, the intellectual faculties are obscured, judgment disappears and the final result is that many alcoholic subjects develop madness.

For that matter, drunkenness itself—that temporary poisoning—is really an ephemeral madness which, by force of repetition, becomes converted into complete madness. It is a statistical fact, which shows at a glance how alcohol affects the mind, that the increase in madness is in direct proportion to the consumption of intoxicating liquors in the different countries.

What misfortune, what ruin, what disgrace and what dishonor have been due, says Dr. Bienfait, to the weakness of a father, a son or a husband who could not stop in time in the downward path! The fact is that spirituous liquor begins by weakening and undermining the will, and at the same time obscures the moral faculties. Where is the necessary strength of purpose to be sought, then, for conforming to the moral code?

Alcoholism is making rapid strides. Every day it goes a step forward, and every day also the vegetative encroaches upon the intellectual existence. But, on the other hand, what weakness it brings of every kind, what loss of nobility of sentiment, what baseness of character!

The alcoholic is a creature of impulse; he decides brusquely, without being altogether conscious of his acts and without having considered their consequences. Reflection or common sense are unknown to him; he becomes an abject being, and his actions more often betray his abasement. Hence, it is not surprising to find that alcoholism plays a considerable part among the factors which conduce to crime.

Human society is like one huge family; and this aggregation derives its worth from the merits of each unit composing it. The labor of each profits all; every one's intelligence radiates upon the collective mass, and thus by continual individual effort the great human family progresses without cease. Unfortunately the good resulting from the energy of a large number and from their collective qualities, which should benefit all, is singularly diminished by the incapacity, the defects, vices and passions of others.

The more sick, unhappy, insensate, criminal and ne'er-do-well members society has, the greater its loss. And alcohol greatly impedes the progress and diminishes the worth of society by enfeebling the body, diminishing the intellect and destroying the moral sense.

Well to do alcoholics ruin their health and their families; as for the hapless working men who give themselves up to drink, their lot is even worse; they become vagabonds, cripples or criminals, thus becoming a weight on the community by filling the prisons and asylums.

Dr. Bienfait points out in his remarkable study of alcoholism that the alcoholic subject is doubly dangerous, for he not only harms himself, but also—what is worse—harms his descendants.

His children are not normal beings.

Well Made and Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite; it absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.
Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headaches. 25c.

MRS. J. H. WOOD.

She Was Sick 18 Years, and at Last Was Confined to Her Bed—Doctors Could Do Nothing to Help Her—She Tells How She Got Well and Strong Again.

Here is a short story written by a woman. It is a truthful story, and is addressed to other women. Between the lines you can read many words that are not written. You can imagine the prolonged suffering that was endured for eighteen years. You can understand how happy, how thankful, how joyous the writer must feel now that perfect health is restored to her.

Mrs. J. H. Wood, of St. Paul, Minn., writes as follows: "I strongly believe in Dr. Codere's Red Pills. I was sick eighteen years with womb trouble, caused by the birth of a child, at which time there was great loss of blood. I tried several doctors; sometimes they helped me a little. Last winter the doctors failed to help me any more. I had to go to bed; I could not stand the least exposure to cold weather. In February, I wrote a description of my case to the specialist of the Franco-American Chemical Co., who answered me at length, and gave me full advice free of charge. I strictly followed his advice, and today I am perfectly well. My husband is a shoemaker, and is very grateful for what Dr. Codere's Red Pills and the specialists have done for me. Today I am strong and healthy, have a good complexion, and, of course, am very happy."

(Signed.) Mrs. J. H. Wood,
174 Thomas St., St. Paul, Minn.

When Mrs. Wood speaks of "womb trouble" there are a dozen other things that go with it. There are leucorrhoea, nervousness, loss of appetite, headache, backache, sideache, cold hands and feet, loss of flesh, bad complexion, stomach



disorders, melancholy, the blues, general weakness, irregularity in the menses. All these disorders come from womb trouble. All of them are cured by Dr. Codere's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women. There is no chance about these pills. They do cure a case here and there, and fail in other cases. They cure all women. They go straight to the seat of disease. They reach the distinctly feminine organs. They heal ulcerations and inflammation, thus stopping leucorrhoea. They restore tone to the organs and thus soothe the nerves and induce rest-

ful sleep. They whet up the appetite, and thus cause the patient to gain in flesh and strength. There is no disorder of girl, wife, mother or grandmother that these Red Pills will not cure.

Mrs. Wood wrote our celebrated French specialist for advice, and it was given free. All women should do that. No local physician has such a wide experience as our specialist, and for that reason cannot give such valuable advice. At our dispensary, 274 St. Denis street, Montreal, women can come for personal treatment and consultation if they prefer.

There is only one kind of Dr. Codere's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women. They are always sold in boxes containing fifty Red Pills for 50 cents, or six boxes for \$2.50—never by the dozen or by the hundred or in 25-cent boxes. There are many imitations. Beware of them. If you value your life, if you want to regain your strength, health and beauty, like Mrs. Wood, ask for and insist that the druggist supply you with Dr. Codere's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women. They are the kind that cure. If he will not give you what you ask for, go to another store, or send the price to us in stamps, or by registered letter, money or express order. We mail them all over the world, and there is no duty to pay. Send us your name and address on a postal card, and get a free copy of our valuable book, entitled "Pale and Weak Women." Address all letters to the Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical Dept., Montreal, Canada.

ings, strong, well set up and likely to turn out capable and sturdy workmen or well educated men of productive intellect. On the contrary, careful observation of facts shows more clearly each day that the offspring of drinkers is utterly degenerate physically or morally, and often both. Their children die in large numbers in their first years, and those who survive often remain undersized, deformed, predisposed to disease; they often suffer from convulsions, dropsy of the brain, dumbness, idiocy, epilepsy and scrofula.

And should the liquor drinkers reply that they are quite free to do what they please—even to shorten their own lives—the Belgian physician asks whether they also consider themselves free to make miserable wrecks of their children, condemning them from their very birth to be objects of contempt, if not of pity—all for the sake of gratifying a low passion? No, this freedom cannot be tolerated; it would with time bring about the complete deterioration of the human race.—New York Herald.

POSSIBILITIES OF A HORSELESS CITY.

What kind of a city shall we have when the horse is eliminated entirely from it? This is a question which interests greatly all students of electricity and civil engineering, and any one who talks much with them will be likely at first thought to reach the conclusion that they are extremely visionary in their views. Whether they are visionary or not, their description of possible developments are very interesting. No one who takes a thoughtful survey of the changes of the last quarter of a century, or even of the last ten years can say that there is anything absolutely improbable in their forecasts of future conditions. It is not our purpose at this time to weigh probabilities, but to set down for consideration some of the many speculative ideas which have come to our notice.

The first result of the final passing of the horse will be the elimination of stone pavements. A horseless vehicle causes little or no wear to the surface over which it runs. It matters not whether the surface is slippery or not, or what the substance is so long as it provides a level and firm roadbed. Some engineers think it not improbable that before many years iron may, because of its cheaper quality, take the place of asphalt. With no iron shoes of horses and no iron tires to come in contact with it, there are no obvious objections to be made to its use. It could be cleaned

as easily as asphalt, and it might be so constructed as to make the effects of heat and cold upon it comparatively unimportant. That it would prove as healthy as asphalt—pace President Murphy of the Health Board—seems doubtful, according to our present lights, but improved methods of using it might make it as desirable in that respect as asphalt is now.

With smooth pavements everywhere, over which horseless vehicles can move with ease and rapidly, an extraordinary transformation of street locomotion becomes possible. Some observers go so far as to question the wisdom of the Metropolitan Traction Company investing so much capital in the underground trolley. They point to the proposed introduction of motor omnibuses upon Fifth avenue as an indication of what may become a general practice. So soon as you have smooth roadways in all streets, what is the need, they ask, of rails for public conveyance? Why allow such conveyances, all propelled by electricity, to have equal rights in the streets with other vehicles? Why not let them run where they please over such routes as they choose to lay out and follow? Would not the public convenience be served more adequately in that way than it is at present by the street railway lines?

Then, consider the changes which may come through the use of motor vehicles for private purposes. We published an account several weeks ago of the use of a trolley-car on one of the Brooklyn street lines by a party of neighbors in one of the outlying sections of Brooklyn. They chartered it for their private use, riding to New York in it every morning and returning in it to their homes at night. "Trolley parties" are well-established institutions in many cities of the country, and in many also the trolley-cars are used to take theatre parties to and from places of amusement. If we had motor omnibuses running at will through all our streets, what would be more natural than for the inhabitants of a neighborhood to charter one to take them to business in the morning and bring them to their homes in the afternoon? Surely here is a field for business which would be certain to be occupied.

Then, there is the family use of the motor vehicle. Most of the vehicles of this sort which we have now are very heavy, and are somewhat clumsy in appearance, but improvements in the direction of grace and lightness are being made constantly. Some of the delivery wagons which are in use by our great dry goods establishments are distinct advances in these respects. Suppose that invention shall give us within a few years a light, graceful, compact vehicle which can be housed in small space and can be easily handled, and will run swiftly, what will be the effects? Would it not be an extremely handy thing to have in the house? It could be used to take the master of the house to

and fro from his business, to carry the mistress on her housekeeping and social errands, and for theatre or dinner engagements in the evening. It is not impossible that the evolution of the future may be so constructed as to have a room for the storing of such a vehicle. It may be said that if everybody had one, the streets would be crowded uncomfortably with them, but there is little danger of that. The good paying of every street would of itself make the crowding of any one extremely unlikely, and while many households might not be the keep of a private vehicle, the greater number would still rely upon the public conveyances for locomotion.

But the greatest gain of all from the departure of the horse will be in cleanliness. When he goes, the larger part of the work of the street-cleaners will have come to an end. The cleaning of the roadbeds will be a very simple matter and can be done almost entirely by flushing them from the water mains. The same electricity that gives us the motor vehicles will give us in steadily increasing measure better lighting of our streets and houses and better heating as well. Even the bicycle may return to its former favor and exceed it even, for with good pavements everywhere thousands of men and youths could use it on all pleasant days as their most enjoyable and healthful method of transit to and from their places of occupation. Verily, the horse cannot pass too quickly, if we are to have a city in which the comforts and delights of modern civilization are to have their fullest opportunity.—New York Post.

GUARANTEE BONDS FOR CIVIL SERVICE.

Four guarantee companies have been approved by the Dominion Minister of Customs, whose bonds will be accepted in the case of those officers who are required to give security to the government. The London Guarantee and Accident Co. will insure officers in the Maritime Provinces, the Guarantee Company of North America officers in Quebec, the Dominion of Canada Guarantee Company officers in Ontario, while the Employers' Liability Company gets all the risks in Manitoba and the West. The applications for the fidelity guarantees required on behalf of custom officers will be made by the department direct to the guarantee companies, but existing guarantee bonds may be continued during the year 1899 or until otherwise ordered. The department will pay to the guarantee companies the premiums on the security bonds of custom officers, charging the same so paid against officers' salaries in the course of the year, in accordance with the arrangement to be made with the department by each company.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate "THE LAURENTIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY," for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire and Marine Insurance, and having its chief office in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Montreal, December 20th, 1898.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
23-9 Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that L'Association St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal shall apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an Act amending its Charter 5516 (Vint., Ch. 85), and granting new powers and especially that of creating a savings and aid fund.

BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE,
TURGEON & ROBERTSON,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
Montreal, 14th December, 1898. 23-5

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Testamentary Executor of the late Joel Lehou, in his life-time trader of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an Act increasing their powers and authorizing them to compromise with the legatees and creditors of rents and to anticipate the payment of the debts and legacies and the partition of the succession.

BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE,
TURGEON & ROBERTSON,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
Montreal, 14th December, 1898. 23-5

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,
No. 3984.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Annie Reberon Barker, of Chambly Canton, in the District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action as to separation of property against her husband, James Gibson, Book-keeper of the same place, and his Curator ad hoc William J. Pearson, of the City and District of Montreal, Merchant.

Montreal, 20th December, 1898.

SICOTTE & BARNARD,
23-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,
No. 1846.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Ellen O'Brien, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of William Albert Arnold, commission merchant, of the same place, duly authorized to enter in justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said William Albert Arnold, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted, this day, against the said defendant.

HONAN & PARISSAULT,
12 Place d'Armes,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 5th January, 1899. 23-5

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co.

(LIMITED.)

253 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

P. O. BOX 1138.

All communications intended for publication or notice should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

The subscription price of the True Witness for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France is \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00. Terms, payable in advance.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899

"FATHER" CHINIQUEY DEAD.

"Tu es sacerdos in aeternam." Almost five and sixty years ago these sublime words were pronounced, by episcopal lips, over the late Charles Feschal Telegrapher Chiniquy, and the power which they imparted, the dignity which they bestowed, as well as the responsibilities which they imposed are unchanged by lapse of time, uninterrupted by death, unending as eternity. Yesterday, while yet amongst the living, he may have been the most deadly enemy of the Holy Catholic Church; to-day, in the realms of God's justice, he is a priest of that Church—a priest in the full acceptance of the term, with all the obligations attached to that sacred office, and with the seal sacerdotal indelibly stamped upon his soul. He may have abandoned the Church, abused the Sacraments, carried his enmity to the utmost degree of fanaticism, sown seeds of infidelity, by the handful, perverted scores of the faithful, trampled upon every vow and obligation, in a word, he may have spurned and insulted the spiritual mother that nursed him, still he carried with him through life, and he now wears in eternity, be it as a crown of glory, or a diadem of misery—the unchangeable sign of priesthood. It is, therefore, as a priest that the Catholic must consider the man; and, as such, do we regard him when recalling his career. It would be difficult to review, even in several columns, the countless points of interest in the extraordinary life that closed last Monday. Whether we consider it in regard to the exceptional number of years, the marvellous vitality exhibited even to the end, the kaleidoscopic changes, reverses, successes inconsistencies, contradictions and vicissitudes that astonished beholder, we perceive one predominating passion asserting itself everywhere, and at all times, one great motive power, so to speak, which imparted every impetus to that man of iron and fire—the passion of Pride. In later years that pride became more like vanity, but it still remained the same egotistical sentiment embodied in the two historic and unfortunate words "Non serviam." It was that spirit—so foreign to the Church—which arrested the great preacher of temperance, when, in the full blaze of his renown and in the hour of his wonderful ascendancy, he stepped aside from the path of truth and stumbled into the by-ways of error; it was that spirit that dictated the first act of insubordination and the subsequent disobedience which led to this awful life-catastrophe; it was that spirit that pushed him along during those years of wavering and uncertainty, when alternately harkening to the voice of conscience that recalled him and the voice of human respect that urged him onward; it was that spirit which magnified in his eyes the fame, or notoriety to be reaped and reached in his ears the plaudits that bespoke popularity; it was that spirit which, in old age, checked every impulse of a better nature, and prevented a possibility of any return to the faith; it was that spirit which at the close rejected the last offer of reconciliation coming from one whose episcopal authority still governed by right, the sacerdotal subordinate.

Viewed then from the standpoint of Catholicity the life and the death of the apostate priest constitute most terrible lessons. After his marriage in 1861, it is very easy to understand that family ties, domestic duties and demands should place an almost in-

surmountable barrier between the fallen priest and his chances of conversion; when age came on, with its second childhood, we can comprehend how easy it was to flatter the vanity of the unfortunate victim of pride and impulse and to retain him in the path of error by a silken cord that, in the days of his vigor, he might have snapped; we can, likewise, account for much of his exaggerated attacks upon the Church and his frantic attempts to justify his own apostasy by hearing insults upon the hierarchy, the clergy and even the Sacraments. Once caught in the vortex of irreligion, of rebellion against all that he once held most sacred, it is not surprising that he was swept on by an irresistible power and carried into the gulf that yawned before him.

That the late "Father" Chiniquy had been the author of great good in his time it would be untrue and unjust to deny; that he crowded more wrong, injustice, error and falsehood into the space of forty years than any other man in this century—or, perhaps, in any other one—is equally undeniable. While he was still one of the Church's living enemies it was our duty to expose his misdeeds, and to counteract his false accusations, as well as his pernicious influence; but, now that the hand of death has removed him to another sphere; it is not for us to weigh the good and the evil of his life. The Church which he forsook, persecuted, belied and insulted, the Church whose Sacraments he trampled upon: the Church whose doctrines and practices he misrepresented, pauses over the grave of the dead priest, and in the fullness of her unlimited charity, she prays that his soul may have met with Divine Mercy; and, with the Church, we join in sincerity and faith, when we repeat the words: "Requiem aeternam dona eis Domine!"

MR. BLAKE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Once more has the voice of the great Irish-Canadian been heard in advocacy of unity amongst Irish Nationalists. The great speech of the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., at Glasgow recently has been considered so important that it has, with his permission been printed in pamphlet form and widely circulated amongst Irishmen in Great Britain and Ireland. It is needless to say that the speech was in his customary style—lucid, argumentative, and above all sincere. "I am always glad," he remarked at the outset "as one of the Irish from abroad, to meet with brother Irishmen from beyond Ireland, whether in the States, or Canada, or Australia, or New Zealand; but specially with those in Britain, who, of all the Irish, have the greatest power. For, if there be yet the boast that the ascendancy still maintains a British garrison in Ireland, you may meet it by the fact that you are an Irish garrison in Britain and may again remind the English that you have a most important influence on the fate of elections and the fortune of parties here. Nor must you ever forget that, as your power, so is your responsibility."

"Taking up the burning question of the day, he went on: Now every one agrees that Nationalist Ireland is paralysed by dissension. And we see in this island significant changes in some of the parliamentary Home Rulers. Some, a very few only abandon Home Rule plainly. To those apostates you and I have no word to say. These propose its indefinite postponement. Why? Some forsooth because at last County and District Councils are to be set up in Ireland; a great reform, doubtless, but on which no one, Liberal or Tory, before insulted the Irish nation by suggesting it as a substitute or satisfaction for the National demand. That demand stands exactly where it did.

Others would postpone Home Rule till after they have abolished the veto of the Lords. But are they going to postpone all reforms till then? I do not believe it. Nor do I think that in my time the veto will be abolished unless the House of Lords stands between the people and their settled will. Theoretical attacks against the Lords will just now be unavailing. We must deal with them practically, by presenting our reforms backed by the resolute voice of the people, and thus making an issue with that chamber on which it must bend or break. So it has been in the case of other great reforms; so it must be in Home Rule. But this can never happen if Home Rule is to be shelved while; and those who propose that course are taking on themselves all the burden of the policy without any of the gains of its active prosecution. Their policy is suicidal."

Lord Rosebery's "pre-dominant partner" idea is thus swept aside. Others would postpone because "the predominant partner" must first

be converted. I protest against this heresy of the "predominant partner." The unholy compact of union was made, not between Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales, but between Ireland and Great Britain. And, if you are, I know not on what authority, to import a term not expressed in the Constitution, that it shall be changed only on the consent of both the contracting parties, it is the consent of Great Britain as a whole, and not of England, that should be enacted. But never, never, never, will that consent be obtained by the policy of laying the question aside! It is not thus that information is diffused, ignorance enlightened, error corrected, misapprehension dissipated, prejudice removed, conscience convicted, conversion effected."

Mr. Blake proceeds: "Now hardly any Nationalist denies in words the desirability, the necessity for reunion. The masses of the people are becoming increasingly earnest for it; old rancours perish; old friendships revive; unhappy memories of the recent bitter past are fading; glorious recollections of the days when we were all brothers in heart are freshening; true patriotism and a passionate longing once again to co-operate for the good of the nation are filling the souls of men. Reconciliation is their watchword. But the people are not organized for this work, and without the help of their leaders they must labor under the greatest difficulties. It is evidently a case for these leaders. They could not make a union without the people, but they can set the seal to that union, for which the people crave. If but three men whose names are on every lip would shake hands with a good heart the work would be done. Why? Because the people are prepared. The leaders have but to crystallize the sentiment now fluid and pervasive of the mass, they have but to solemnize the union for which all are ready."

But now I come to the trouble: from principle and policy to men and passions; from things purely public to things largely personal.

The question of leadership is sometimes vital, generally important; but just now relatively insignificant. Gentlemen, the army is at stake, and if the army be disbanded there will be no one to be led. Now, if the whole body will only co-operate by counsel, advice, and support, more will be done under the weakest chairman likely to be chosen than can be done by separate bands under the strongest array of rival leaders. In truth, while one main object of each is to prove the others in the wrong, the more brilliant the leaders the worse for the common cause—since their brilliancy is displayed rather against the alienated friend than the common foe. Then let chairmen and would-be chairmen, rings, and ring-makers, recognize the truth, and, burying rivalries, ambitions, rancours, and ill-feelings, come together with good and honest hearts to devise good things for our country."

But it is real, cordial union that we want. Sham union is worse than useless, and without a spirit of union no good can come of conferences about unity. Now here, is my difficulty. It is by men who ardently long for union, who believe in its possibility, who are convinced of its necessity, who are determined to achieve it, who are ready to that end for any toil or sacrifice, it is by such men only that it can be achieved.

Mr. Blake's attitude towards the future is one of hope, although owing to the utterances of prominent factionists, he does not expect any practical result from the conference suggested by the Limerick Board of Guardians. "On what then, do I base my hope?" he asked. On the growing strength of the popular demand, on the flowing tide of National sentiment, on the rise of a spirit of self-abnegation among leaders, which may prove by practical action stronger than mere words their whole soul-devotion to their country."

May the proof soon come! For I warn you that, though Ireland's cause be immortal, yet this like other phases of her struggle, cannot last for ever, may, will not under existing conditions much longer live. And should it unhappily so end, I do not choose to conjecture by what wretched chaos it may be followed, or how many weary years of degradation may elapse ere we regain our present ground.

Meantime, what is left for you and me, men of the rank and file of the movement? To strain every nerve to secure the reconciliation on which much success depends, but anyway to fight on all the harder the more desperate the struggle; to use cordial sympathy towards friends, patience and long suffering with separated brethren, stern determination towards the adversaries of our country; to see to it that, whoever may fail or falter, each of us stands firm, doing his own work, and approving himself the faithful servant of our holy and sacred cause."

THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

The Church is alive to the necessities of the moment, arising out of the events in the Soudan and the Valley of the Nile. The glorious achievements of the army, in conquering and subduing the Khalifa and his innumerable hosts, are not to be barren in results in so far as the spreading of Christianity is concerned. A remarkable pastoral letter has just been issued by his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, in which he points out the duty of the hour, with true apostolic zeal and great ability. Before entering upon the consideration of the question, of Christianizing the immense country, which has just been subjugated, His Eminence has a fitting rebuke for the Jingoese whose boastfulness has become intolerable. He says:

"We are under new and special obligations. To boast that the British Empire has grown to be by far the greatest in extent that the world has ever seen, is folly. All boasting is vanity and weakness."

The eminent prelate then proceeds to point out, what the obligations of Catholics are at this moment. What is that duty? he asks, and replying to the question he says:

"Willingly or unwillingly England has fulfilled the desire of the Pope, by conquering the slave-raider, hacking off the chains from limbs of men, women and children, by crushing the tyrant, proclaiming human liberty, and peace and security to the immense populations of the Soudan and the Valley of the Nile. Whether all this has been done by us, as a nation, from natural or from supernatural motives—for gain, for trade, for the sake of conquest and influence, in obedience to innate powers of expansion, or whether it has been prompted by an exalted love for humanity, by a keen desire to share with others our blessings of civilization, and of Christianity, is a matter that we need not inquire into. As God raised up the great fabric of the Roman Empire in order to promote the spread of the Catholic religion, so may Divine Providence, which 'disposeth all things sweetly and strongly,' bend the Empire, in which our lot is cast, to the service of the Gospel, even in the darkest and most unpromising regions of the earth. Whatever the character of the conquerors or the intentions of their Government, a great and loving Redeemer overrules secondary causes and utilizes them for ends of mercy."

His Eminence then goes on to show how the Gospel may be propagated and the dominion of God's Church extended in the new and vast field of labor. He is full of hope, in the co-operation of the Catholic press in England, Ireland and America, and speaks of their vying with each other, in organizing missionary bands, for Africa and the far East. This he considers the propitious time for the revival of the efforts of the faithful for the propagation of the faith and for generous contributions towards the maintenance of armies of apostolic men and women, ready to leave home and kindred, ready to die in obedience to God's call in the hope of bringing new nations to the fold. Referring to the difficulties of the situation arising out of recent events he says:

The Apostolic work before the Holy See, in Africa, is beset with enormous difficulties. The devil, who seems to have held possession for so many centuries of the Dark Continent, has striven and strives to stir up dissensions and jealousies among the Christian conquerors. We have been on the verge of war with France—with France, who shares with us in Africa an influence which is second only, if it be second, to our own in point of extent. We Catholics of England admire and love that great Church of France, whose glory no vicissitudes, no misfortunes, no persecutions have ever been able to tarnish. Yearly she sends forth her foreign missionaries, men and women, in thousands, to lay down their lives for the faith. No nation in the world furnishes such lives of heroism, such selfless courage such fruitful missionary results. We can understand the infernal rage of Satan as he feels the advance of the heralds of the Gospel. He who would set England and France at War, for he well knows that if they peacefully work together in their separate spheres throughout Africa his kingdom will be undermined and destroyed. Here, these is a difficulty and a danger that we must all seek to overcome by means of prayer, and by the natural private and public influences we may possess."

All will join in the prayer, that war between France and England may be averted, and that the two countries may be found working hand in hand for the promotion of the Gospel in this new field. As regards the work of the propagation of the faith, which some years ago was so generously supported by the faithful, let us hope that the appeal of Cardinal Vaughan, may not be without result, in kindling anew in the hearts of the people

a spirit of Christian charity, and making them feel that it is a solemn duty on their part to contribute, according to their means, for the maintenance of those who are called to the arduous missions of Christianizing the heathen.

REV. ABBE COLIN.

For some time past great fears have been entertained concerning the Rev. Abbe Colin, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, whose health has been so precarious, that it was scarcely expected he could survive. The Rev. Abbe has been for years a sufferer from chronic rheumatism, causing him the most excruciating pains. Despite his infirmity he has battled bravely against disease, and had discharged with marked ability the onerous duties incumbent upon him in the responsible position he fills. English-speaking Catholics, are fully aware of the great interest he has always taken, in the promotion of their welfare in the different parishes. The Rev. Abbe is "de jure" the pastor of St. Patrick's, and it is through him, that the congregation enjoys the advantages of the pastorate of the Rev. Father Quinlivan and his distinguished associates nearly all of whom, are members of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. L'Abbe Colin is so far recovered, as to be able to say Mass. All our readers will earnestly pray for his speedy and perfect recovery.

PARISH WORK OF THE JESUIT FATHERS.

In some of the parishes in the United States, where the Rev. Jesuit Fathers have been officiating for a number of years, they have been recalled, and the charges handed back to the Bishops of the dioceses concerned. In some instances remonstrances were made by the congregations, who were anxious to retain the ministrations of the Rev. Fathers, whose work had been so successful. The Rev. Father Purbrick, who is now directing the affairs of the Society of Jesus, in the United States, has definitely settled the question, as to the future of the Order, in regard to parochial work. Replying to a deputation of one of the parishes who were anxious to retain the Fathers he said:

"That the object of the Society was two-fold. It was a missionary Society and a teaching Order. It sent missionaries to savage countries; it sent priests to primitive countries, breaking up the wilderness for the ordinary diocesan clergy, where for many reasons the diocesan clergy could not yet be established. But in well settled countries it was only by exception and by an exception which was only tolerated for exceptional reasons, that the Fathers still retained hold on their parishes."

In such circumstances their work lay in the colleges which they often built in large cities and in the college churches which were usually adjacent.

Father Purbrick was most courteous to the delegates and quite convinced them that they had done all that could be done to keep the Fathers with them. He discountenanced all the foolish talk in which some of the parishioners indulged and told them it would be no credit to the teachings of the Society if they did aught but co-operate most heartily with the diocesan clergy who should be sent to them. It would be a mortification to him to hear that anything had occurred on account of the withdrawal of his brethren which would indicate an absence of Catholic spirit or that respect for authority which was of the very breath of Catholic life among the parishioners.

CATHOLIC HOSPITALS.

A Catholic hospital is as necessary to a Catholic community as a Catholic school; and as the English-speaking Catholics of this city are waking up to the necessity of having distinctive institutions of their own, it will doubtless be of interest to them to hear of what is being done in other cities in this direction. We take the following from the Catholic Standard and Times of Philadelphia:

"A request for figures giving the number of soldiers cared for at city hospitals as also the number of deaths at each was made last week by a representative of this paper, to the local representatives of the war department. This week Major Peyton, prepared a report containing the information which is to be forwarded to the surgeon's general's office at Washington.

"From it it is seen that there was a total of 2,987 men cared for in twenty hospitals and of this number 762 were taken to the three Catholic hospitals, St. Agnes, St. Joseph's, and St. Mary's. In other words, our institutions, though but small in number, cared for over 26 1/2 per cent. of the men. The percentage of deaths in the Catholic hospitals was much less than the average. There were ninety-four deaths in all, and fourteen

of these were in Catholic hospitals, or less than fifteen per cent. of the total.

"The average death rate of all is about three and one-seventh per cent. No one hospital cared for as many soldiers as St. Agnes' and but six, including it, cared for more than St. Joseph's and one of these five had one more. Among the hospitals having any deaths the lowest percentage was at the German Hospital, with St. Agnes' next in order. According to percentage of deaths St. Agnes' ranked the following in efficiency: Episcopal, 151 men and 3 deaths; Hahnemann, 96 and 2; Jefferson, 223 and 7; Medico-Chirurgical, 463 and 13; Methodist, 57 and 1; Orthopaedic, 8 and 1; Pennsylvania, 328 and 21; Poly-clinic, 40 and 1; Presbyterian, 164 and 10; Red Cross, 57 and 2; University, 267 and 5; Woman's College, 97 and 3.

The following hospitals with but a small number of patients, varying from 6 to 57, had no deaths: German-town, Howard, Jewish and Woman's Homeopathic.

"The conspicuous position occupied by St. Agnes' causes it to be named in this comparison, though a careful perusal of these figures will show that both the other Catholic hospitals have records far superior to other and much more vaunted institutions. Some of the hospital authorities claim that these figures are not in themselves a reliable indication of efficiency, as there were institutions which received a larger number of convalescents than others; but the readers of this paper will recall in the hospital articles some of the severe cases received by the Catholic hospitals and which were brought to recovery. Many of the non-Catholic institutions receive State aid, and might, therefore, be expected to possess superior equipment; but it is pleasing to note the success that has been attained in the Catholic institutions through the devotion of the Sisters, physicians and nurses, and this in face of the fact that at the least calculation they received their full share of dangerous cases."

ENGLISH LIBERALS.

Political matters in England are lively at present. Those who are watching affairs across the channel and speculating upon the prospects of what may happen in France, may find enough to satisfy their curiosity in seeking to discern the future of the once great Liberal party at home. Gladstone, it is well known, retired from the field tired and disgusted. He had fought a long fight, he had almost achieved the object of his greatest ambition, the pacification of the sister Isle, when by the treachery of Chamberlain and those that followed that statesman, he found that his cherished plans were to prove abortive. His retirement from public life brought Lord Rosebery to the front, but, merely to prove that the position of leader of the Liberal Party was one that he could not endure. Since the retirement of Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt has had the opportunity of testing his power as a leader, but once more the curtain has fallen upon another disgusted man, who made his bow, not silently, but emphatically stating, that his duties had become unbearable. To-day the Liberal Party is without a leader and, what is more, the party managers do not seem to be seeking for a strong man, capable of leading, but are casting about for some one whose negative qualities, will enable him to occupy the position without making him a victim of the intrigues of ambitious self-seekers. The last blow, and perhaps the greatest, that has been inflicted upon British Liberalism, is the public retirement from political life, of the Right Hon. John Morley. Unfortunately Mr. Morley, in speaking his advice, felt constrained to give utterance to fears, that may well cause people to pause. He looks forward to dark days for his country. He thinks that before things get better they are likely to get worse, and he sighs over the spirit of Imperialism, which has seized on the minds and hearts of his fellow countrymen. In retiring he says, his services will always be at the call of his friends, but it does seem, that in such a moment when such dire misfortune threatens, that the role of the true patriot and statesman should be one of active service not of self-effacement.

In religious, charitable, and temperance matters, English-speaking Catholics have made great progress during the past fifty or sixty years. This is a legitimate cause for sincere congratulation. It has always seemed to us that our progress in social and material affairs should keep pace with our progress in spiritual matters. In religion we are a solid unit like our brethren elsewhere—all over the world—but why do we not carry that solidarity into our every day life and conduct? Why do we not stand shoulder to shoulder in all that affects our advancement as a distinct and important factor of this community? Is it necessary to repeat that our present backward position, in material affairs, is owing to this lack of unity, this lack of clannishness, so to speak?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Czar's peace proposals have been received with feigned respect because nobody except the erratic Mr. Stead believes in his sincerity.

Lord Salisbury's reply to the Czar is the most sarcastic note of all the powers. Here is an extract of it: "The statement which constitutes the grounds of the Emperor's proposal are too well justified. It is unfortunately true that while the desire for the maintenance of peace is generally professed, and while in fact, seriously and successful efforts on more than one recent occasion have been made with that object by the great powers, there has been a constant tendency on the part of almost every nation to increase its armed force, and to add to the already vast expenditure on appliances of war."

Her Majesty's Government will gladly co-operate in the proposed effort to provide a remedy for this evil and if in any degree it succeeds they feel that the sovereign to whose suggestion it was due will have richly earned the gratitude of the world at large.

Her Majesty's Government hope that the invitation may be accompanied by some indication of the special points to which the attention of the conference will be directed as a guide to the selection of the British representative and the assailants by whom he should be accompanied.

In the current number of the Contemporary Review, Mr. M. E. Bennet, war correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, contributes an article in which he gives a picture of the slaughter of the Dervishes after the battle of Omdurman.

Senator John Raines intends to introduce a bill in the New York State Legislature which will, if enacted, place hotels on the same plane as saloons, as far as the selling of liquors on Sunday is concerned.

It is a hopeful sign of the times in Ireland that Orangeism is dying out in portions of the North where it was once rampant.

trymen at the battle of the Boyne by a foreign potentate. Of late years, however, the noisy idolizers of the "pious" Dutchman have been dying off, and have been succeeded by sensible men of enlightened views.

The London Universe says: When Mr. Disraeli was Prime Minister it was generally surmised by persons who had opportunities of knowing that he was in favor of giving a Catholic university to Ireland.

There is a lot of charity going astray in this world, remarks a writer in the Dublin Freeman, and nowhere is so much of it directed into wrong channels as in those places where its proper distribution would be most useful.

"M. A. P." gives a list of things the Queen can do," remarks the same plain-spoken Bismarck did not remind the Czar of Alphonso Kan's previous commentary on the proposal to abolish capital punishment in France.

Senator John Raines intends to introduce a bill in the New York State Legislature which will, if enacted, place hotels on the same plane as saloons, as far as the selling of liquors on Sunday is concerned.

"All sorts of abuses have grown up" said the Senator, "under the cloak of a hotel license. If privileges are to be abused, none must be granted, and my amendment simly intends to place all liquor sellers on the same basis."

days as Albany despatches said he would. It was generally thought that, even if such an amendment was proposed, it would be defeated.

UNITED STATES RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

The San Francisco Monitor says: We publish a table of religious statistics of the United States for 1898, compiled by the Independent. That paper does not vouch for their accuracy but they give a general notion of the membership of the various churches and sects.

Table with columns: Denominations, Members, 1898, 1895. Includes rows for A. M. E. Church, A. S. C. M., Baptists, Brethren (River), Brethren (Plymouth), Catholics, Church of God (Wanobrenarian), Church of Jesus Christ, etc.

THEATRICAL NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

The first series of entertainments to be given by local union No. 56, of the Theatrical National Alliance, was held on the 15th inst. in St. Joseph's Hall.

The special feature of the entertainment was the rendering of several musical numbers by the Orpheus Quartette, composed of Messrs. W. Murphy, M. C. Mullarky, J. Penfold, and E. Quinn.

A movement is afoot to form a combination of Calico printers in England and Scotland. The owners of two-thirds of all machines employed in the industry support the scheme.

SOME RECENT WEDDINGS IN CATHOLIC CIRCLES.

The marriage of Mr. Richard O. Barry, son of Mr. John Barry, the well-known wholesale fruit merchant of this city, and Miss Maude Marguerite McShane, daughter of the Hon. James McShane, ex-Mayor of Montreal, took place in the private chapel of the Archbishop's Palace.

The gifts to the bride were numerous and costly. The following is the list:

Solid silver statuette from Lourdes; diamond sun burst, gift of the groom; diamond heart, mother of the bride; piano, Mr. John Barry, father of the groom; Crown Derby dinner set, Mrs. John Barry; jeweled clock, Mr. J. Frank Barry; china cabinet, Mr. J. Barry, jr.; hand-painted China fish set, Miss Lillian McShane; cheque, Judge and Mrs. M. J. Dun, Chicago; cut glass bowl, Miss Kathleen McShane; dozen sterling silver spoons, Mrs. Laforette, Plattsburg, N. Y.; hand-painted tapestry, Miss Miron, Plattsburg, N.Y.; Royal Worcester vase, Mr. and Mrs. P. McDermott; water color picture, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McShane; gold fern dish, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier; pair Japanese cases, Mr. Gaudin; Hart; one dozen sterling coffee spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Lemoyne de Martigny; gold-mounted biscuit jar, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Levy; Limoges chocolate set, Mr. Henri Jonas; dozen sterling silver spoons, Mrs. Michael Davis, Ottawa; crown Derby salad bowl, fork and spoon, silver mountings, Mr. and Mrs. Mounceel; silver fern dish, Miss Mildred Hayes; books, Mr. H. P. Davis; silver pudding dish, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Paton; solid silver tea set, Mr. Marshall Montgomery, Philadelphia; sterling silver cream jug, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ogden; cabinet of sterling silver, Mr. and Mrs. Augusta Mann; one dozen sterling silver oyster forks, Mrs. E. H. Lemay; sterling silver ice-cream knife, the Misses Irving; gilt Louis Quinze chair, Mrs. and Miss Bismore; oxidized table, Mr. Ansell; Douillon jardiniere, Mr. J. D. Ambrose; sterling silver coffee spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Douglas; brass and onyx table, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McNamee; brass-mounted mirror and candelabra, Miss Mary Dennee, Fort Covington, N. Y.; oxidized silver mirror, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. McLaughlin; dozen sterling silver orange spoons, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bury; cut glass bowl, Miss Bury; brass and onyx candelabra, Hon. and Mrs. John B. Riley, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Brussels point lace handkerchief, Miss Leonard, Columbus, Ohio; brass and jeweled clock, Mr. Jay Holmes, New York; book, Mr. B. Ambrose; pair of silver entree dishes, Mr. and Mrs. Lonier Gouin; silver tray, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dobbins; cut glass biscuit jar, silver mounted, Mr. G. L. Dobbins; dozen sterling silver tea spoons, Mrs. F. H. Warrington; sterling silver soup ladle, Mrs. Wm. Brennan; sterling silver berry spoon, Mr. A. J. H. St. Denis; silver syrup jug and tray, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lemaire; sterling silver mounted Douillon tea set, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wilson; picture, Mrs. John McGarvey, Ottawa; sterling custard spoon, Mr. A. Brice; sterling jelly spoon, Miss L. Brice; linen embroidered centre piece, Miss Beatrice Brice, Douillon vase, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Grant; hand-painted centre piece, the Misses Grant; embroidered sofa pillow, Miss N. and G. Warrington; brass gong, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Frelan; brass clock, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bugas; Mr. and Mrs. Cavannah, Douillon jardiniere, pedestal; cut glass dish, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien; silver pudding dish, Mr. E. O'Shea; ivory and sequin fan, Miss Hollingshead; jewel case, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mercier; gilt chair, Hon. and Mrs. Nantel; large bronze figure, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Morrison; sterling silver pepper and salt, Mr. Geo. Paquet; large terra cotta jardiniere, Dr. G. and Madame Tasse; sterling silver berry spoon, Mr. J. W. Beaufield; sterling silver bonbon spoon, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. S. Foley; bronze statuette, Mr. and Mrs.

Crepeau; pair Renaissance lace doilies; Miss Margaret Dennee; Venetian iron lamp shade, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gibb; brass mounted mirror, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Boucherville; oxidized silver inkstand, Mr. Edward Surveyer; point lace handkerchief, Miss Lillian Griffith; pair drawn work doilies, Miss Minnie Hickey; piece of statuary, Dr. Mount and family; silver jardiniere, Mr. and Mrs. Peter McKenzie; cut glass dish, Miss Kathleen McShane; sterling silver fish knife and fork, Mr. and Mrs. O. Faucher; pair cut glass salt cellars, Mr. and Mrs. Achille Bergovin; silver bonbon dish, Mr. Edward Barry; silver fern dish, Mr. and Mrs. Beausoleil Majolica jardiniere and pedestal, Mr. and Mrs. John Conway; Limoges plate, Mr. D. McIntyre; three sterling ladles, Mr. and Mrs. William Wainwright; sterling shoe horn, Miss B. B. Jones; sterling silver breakfast cruet, with silver egg cups and spoons, Mrs. M. J. Spellessy; large cut glass dish, the Misses Wright; sardine fork, sterling silver, Mrs. Gascoigne; sterling silver salt-cellar, Mr. Fred and Geo. Gascoigne; one dozen sterling silver fruit knives, Mr. and Mrs. Whelan; two sterling silver ladles, Mr. and Mrs. Coyle; Louise Quinze chair, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bowie; large parlor lamp, Mrs. Mullen and Miss Daragh; a Dresden China urn, mounted in gold, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Smith; opera glasses mounted in gold, Mr. Bittenger, American Consul; cut glass and silver charet jug, Mr. Geo. A. Simard; a pair of Japanese vases, Miss McDonald; embroidered centre piece and doilies, Miss Grace O'Hara; crown Derby cheese and butter dish with sterling silver mounted knives, Mr. Ernest Brice, a chocolate China jug, Mrs. J. Doheeny; large onyx and brass vase, Hon. A. G. and Mrs. Blair; hand-painted dessert set, china, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Hart; sterling mounted carvers, Mr. and Mrs. William Cunningham; large onyx lamp, Mr. and Mrs. James Cochrane; Douillon salad bowl, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fitzgibbon; Sisters of the Holy Names, Windsor, Ont., a large painting of the Madonna on white satin; a jewelled enamelled clock, Mr. Frank Barry; Mr. Patrick Gury, sterling salt-cellars; embroidered centre piece, Miss B. Brice; Mr. Tom. Collins, one doz. sterling silver spoons; Mrs. Honore Mercier and sons, sterling silver sardine and pickle forks; sterling silver bonboniere, Mr. and Miss Glass; Dresden china figure, Mr. and Mrs. C. Meunier; Dresden China berry set, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tressider; a silver pudding dish, Mr. Stafford; a gold picture frame, Mrs. H. Holihan, Troy, N. Y.; brass and lacquered vase, Mr. Henry Herdt; handsome mahogany cabinet, the wholesale fruit merchants of Montreal; one dozen yards handmade lace, Mrs. Wm. Cassils; jewel case, Mr. and Mrs. A. Racine; silver pudding dish, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dausereau; a Douillon China salad bowl, spoon and forks, mounted in silver, Miss Gerin; a Douillon Shakerian vase, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Greenfields; a cut glass punch

bowl, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Baxter; a half dozen coffee spoons, sterling, Mr. E. J. Langlois; a silver fern dish, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Tarte; a large silver nut and raisin dish, Mr. O. E. Hart; Madonna fount, mounted in gold, Mr. E. Daoust; carvers, double set, silver mounted, Mr. O'Rourke and Mr. Whyte; silver sugar spoon, Mr. F. Wilson; sterling silver after dinner coffee pot, cream jug, sugar bowl and tray, Mr. McCarthy; draw work and embroidery lunch cloth, Miss Blanche Lionais; china biscuit jar, mounted in silver, Mrs. Arthur Roy; Paul and Virginia, drawing on satin, Miss M. de Montigny.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.

At the annual meeting of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, held on Wednesday last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C. S. R.; Hon. Pres., Jos. Johnson; Pres., J. Whitty; 1st. Vice-pres., M. C. Mullarky, 2nd Vice-pres., F. J. Hartford; treas., T. O'Connell; Col. Treas., A. Thompson; Asst. Col. Treas., Jos. Hart, Rec. Sec., J. Corcoran; Asst. Rec. Sec., Thos. McArthur; Librarian, W. Whitty; Asst. Lib. J. Wickham; Marshal, M. Baben; Assistant Marshal, J. Hughes.

Executive Committee — Messrs. P. J. Shea, J. Martin, P. T. O'Brien, D. J. O'Neill, E. Quinn, Thos. Dillon, J. Donovan, J. Cummings and C. Conway.

The choral section are considering the suggestion made by their numerous friends, to reproduce their highly successful musicale, "The Tennessee Minstrels," on Shrove Tuesday. An energetic committee are preparing an elaborate reception on the inauguration of their new building, specially built for their gymnasium and Drill Hall for the Junior members of the Society, which will take place on Tuesday evening 24th inst. The programme will consist of an exhibition by the members of the gymnasium section. A fancy drill by members of St. Ann's Cadets. Addresses will be delivered by several prominent clergymen, and numerous leading citizens.

A SAMPLE Of the bargains that we are offering at our January Sale is shown in this chair, but it is only one picked out of many. Choice Chair or Rocker — solid oak polish finish—seat and back upholstered in very handsome fancy velours. You cannot buy this chair wholesale for anything like the price we are asking, \$3.85 each. RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig st., near Bleury.

St. Lawrence Skating Rink, POINT ST. CHARLES, The Best Covered Ice Space in Montreal. Open Every Afternoon and Evening. BAND, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings. Admission 10c. Wellington Street Cars pass the main entrance.

FRIENDLY CHATS WITH CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN.

(From the Catholic Columbian)

At the beginning of this year every young man, having first turned over a new leaf in his spiritual development by going to the sacraments and forming resolutions for his growth and holiness, should consider his temporal advancement and take measure to make as much progress as is providentially possible to him. He must study the money problem of his own—his income and his expenses; and he should determine to practice economy and thrift—to deny himself needless gratifications and to put a little by for the "rainy day" and for that start in a business of his own that he is sometime to make. To aid him in reaching this conclusion, the following article advances some cogent reasons:

The habit of spending money too freely in the gratification of a host of imaginary wants is one into which young men of generous minds are too apt to fall. Limited to a small income and compelled to deny themselves at nearly every point, they find it almost impossible to resist the impulse that prompts to self-gratification, and are thus led to spend, perhaps for years, the entire sum of their earnings, and more than probable, to run into debt. The folly of this every one can see and acknowledge, and yet too many have not the resolution to act up to their convictions.

This habit of spending money uselessly, has marred the fortunes of a legion of young men before they became their own masters. It is a weakness that should be firmly resisted. Money should be considered a means by which man has power to act usefully in the world and he ought to endeavor to obtain it with that end in view. The greater a man's wealth, the broader may be, if he but will it, the sphere of his usefulness. It is true that all men do not seek for wealth under the impulse of such high considerations, but the first thing a man has to do in the work of self-elevation, is to shun what is evil because it is evil. And if a young man, who is constantly tempted to spend his money foolishly, should refrain from doing so from the consideration that it was wrong to waste that by which he might ultimately be useful to his fellows, he will very apt in after life to feel under all circumstances of expenditure, that he must not be entirely unmindful of the effect of his acts upon others.

One means for the correction of this fault may be found in a regular account of receipts and expenditures. A young man whose income was seven hundred and fifty dollars a year, was asked by a friend how much money he had saved. He had been receiving this salary about four years and had no expenses whatever except those that were personal.

"Saved?" returned the young man in surprise. "I can't save anything out of seven hundred and fifty dollars a year."

"I saved money on a salary of five hundred dollars, was the friend's quick reply.

"I should be most happy to know your secret," said the other. "I have tried fifty times to lay up something, but it's no use."

"What does your boarding cost you?"

"Three dollars and a half a week."

"Or a little over a hundred and eighty dollars a year. Add your washing, and it will make two hundred. Next comes your tailor's bill. How much is that?"

"Generally about a hundred and twenty-five dollars."

"Seventy-five more, I suppose, will pay for your boots, and the various little trinkets of clothing not included in your tailor's bill?"

"O, yes, fully, I should think."

"Very well. Where are the three hundred and fifty remaining?"

"Dear knows, for I don't," was the young man's reply.

"What does your account book say?"

"Account book! I don't keep an account book. I never dreamed of such a thing."

"That is strange. Why, I keep my own cash account as carefully as I do my employer's."

"I don't know any particular good it does," said the young man. "Keeping an account of your own money doesn't make it go any further."

"Oh, yes, it does. Keep an account of every item spent for a month, and read it over carefully at the first of the succeeding one, and

my word for it, if you have any disposition for prudence in you, it will cause you to be more careful of your money; for you will see there the haunting ghosts of too many dollars spent in foolish self-indulgence, the pleasures of which endured but for a brief season, and left you a less contented mind than you have previously enjoyed. In a little while, such account keeping, if you adopt it, will show you where your three hundred and fifty dollars a year have gone. My reason for asking you the question was this: one of the best opportunities for going into a safe and profitable business has just presented itself. To enter into it will require a capital of two thousand dollars. I have laid by a thousand, and fully believed you had accumulated as much, and that jointly we might improve so rare an opportunity. But this, I am sorry to say is not the case. I must seek for some one else who has the sum that is needed."

This lesson the young man laid to heart, and profited by it. From that day, he kept a regular account of his expenses, and soon found that, with the data it afforded, and a little resolution and self-denial, he could lay up money—a thing he had before deemed impossible.

A good resolution, perhaps the best a young man can form on this subject, is always to live below his income, let it be what it will. It may require, in some cases, a good deal of self-denial to do this; but such self-denial will be well repaid. We know a young man, who, at the age of 22 married, while his income was but ten dollars a week. Instead of renting a whole house and going into debt for furniture, he rented a single room in the house of a friend, with the privilege of the kitchen, for about fifty dollars a year. His resolution had long before been taken that he would always manage to spend less than he received, and he chose this modest style of living as a means to attain his end. None of his friends or acquaintances thought the less of him for his prudence, but rather commended him. By living thus economically, he was able to lay by a hundred dollars during the first year, and the same for two or three years longer. Then a good opportunity offered for going into business, which was embraced. Some ten years since that period have elapsed, and he has just retired with a snug little fortune of forty or fifty thousand dollars.

This habit of living up to the income seems to be the bane of all success. The cause of it is not in a small income, but in unsatisfied desires. The young man who spends his salary of four or five hundred dollars, is almost sure to run through everything he receives when that salary is doubled. The gratification of one desire only makes way for another still more exacting it is, therefore, of the first importance for a young man to guard himself here; if he does not, he is in danger of forming a habit that will go with him through life, and mar his fairest prospects. The prospects of thousands have been thus marred.

A still worse error than spending the entire income, and one of the effects of which are far more blighting to a young man's worldly prospects, is that of living beyond the income, either under doubtful hope that it will be increased next year equal to the deficit of the present, or from the neglect of keeping a careful eye upon the relation existing between receipts and expenditures. The most common way in which this going beyond the income occurs, is in making purchases on credit, instead of buying everything for cash. If a want is felt, and the means of satisfying it are not in hand, the true way is to wait until such means are received, rather than anticipate their receipt by running in debt. At the beginning of a quarter too many make purchases to be paid at its expiration, instead of waiting until its close, and then, with cash in hand, buying just what they want and no more. Their salaries are received and paid all away for clothes worn, and board due, and they left to anticipate another quarter's income long before it comes into their hand.

Going in debt for clothing is a very common, but a very foolish practice. No one does it who is not compelled to pay at least from ten to twenty per cent. more than he would if he always paid the cash down; and he is, besides, tempted to buy more than he otherwise would, and to choose more expensive materials for his garments. Then, while his six or twelve months' account is running on towards maturity, he is spending, little by little, foolishly, the money that

ought to be hoarded for its payment; and when due day comes, he too often finds it impossible to satisfy the large demand against him, unless by borrowing from a friend, or getting an advance on his salary. Does all this make him feel any happier? Is the consciousness of being in debt so very pleasant to a sensitive mind? One would think that a young man's natural pride of independence would cause him to shrink from such a position, and use every means in his power to avoid it, instead of going into it with his eyes open, as so many do.

It is wiser and more honorable for a man to wear his coat three or six months longer, until he has the money with which to buy a new one, than it is to go into debt for the garment, and thus lay a tax on his future income, or run the risk of not being able to pay for what he has worn, at the time agreed upon. A common subject of remark between young men is their tailor's bills, and the difficulty of paying them. For a young man with a fixed salary, and only himself to support, to have any tailor's bill at all, is no good sign, and speaks badly of his habits and future prospects.

Debt—debt! A young man is mad, we had almost said, to go in debt under any pretext whatever. We remember a bookbinder who, from intemperance, got into debt; on referring, he lived on broken crackers, at a cent or two a pound, with tea made in his glue kettle—he sleeping at night in the shaving tub; and this economical mode of living was continued until he got out of debt. How much better would it have been to have lived thus abstemiously, in order to have kept out of debt, had the necessity for so doing existed? Almost any sacrifice of pride, feeling and comfort, should be made by a young man rather than go into debt; for, once getting behind-hand, and it seems next to impossible ever to recover yourself. You may toil early and late, and yet it will seem all in vain; and if you do, at length, get your feet on firm ground, it will be by the severest struggles, or what seem a happy accident.

The facility with which young men of fair character can get credit, is a great temptation to many, who feel that it is a very pleasant thing to get all they want, even without a dollar in their pockets, and have four, five, or six months given to pay the bill in. How utterly unconscious do they feel of the shortness of the period of six months! They look at it ahead, and it seems afar off, and approaching with but a slow pace. Ere they are aware however, it is upon them, and they too often find, upon them much too soon.

This taxing the efforts of the future to pay for the expenditure of the present, is a folly so apparent that one would think even a child must see and avoid it as a great evil. No one knows what is in the future, nor what will be his future ability to meet even his current expenditures, much less to take up the burden of former times. If in the present we find it hard to provide for all our present wants, surely there should arise a dictate in regard to the future, and a carelessness how we lay upon next year not only its burdens, but a portion of those that belong to this. How does a young man know, when he contracts a debt to be paid in six months, that long before that time sickness, or the reduction of his income, may not make it very hard for him to meet even his bare expenses then, much less pay a bill, contracted for previous necessities, or, more probably, self-indulgence in something that a wise forethought would have prompted him to do without?

Not the least annoying and mortifying of the inseparable accompaniments of debt is the liability to have demands made for money at times when it is utterly impossible to satisfy them. How often is the honest intention hurt, the pride fired, or a

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hopeful confidence in life chilled, by such sudden and imperative demands?

Therefore open a bank account next Monday, if you have not already started. Five dollars will do, yes, one dollar as a beginning. Make your first deposit and resolve to add to it a certain sum every week without fail. Put that money aside as something that may not be considered, when you are thinking of what amount with which to make purchases. You will be surprised to see how much you will have saved in a few months. Then will come a desire to increase your hoard. Then will the craze to spend leave you in peace. Then no longer will your wages burn a hole in your pocket to get away from you. Then you will begin a new chapter of self-conquest, of respectability, and of usefulness in this world!

STORIES OF JUDGES IN O'CONNELL'S TIME.

In Daniel O'Connell's time the judges appeared to have figured sometimes in a fashion which hardly commends itself to a more decorous age. Lord Norbury, the Chief Justice, was the greatest sinner in this respect, and exercised his wit at the most inappropriate moments and in the least pardonable manner. What could be more brutal than his gibe when sentencing a youth to death for stealing a watch? "You snatched at time, and Egad, you have caught Eternity." Charging the jury once, he began thus: "The name of the defendant in this case is Henry William Godfrey Baker Sterne, and there, gentlemen, you have him from stem to stern. I am free to observe gentlemen, that if Mr. Henry William Godfrey Baker Sterne had as many Christian virtues as he has Christian names we should never have seen him figuring here." But wit, even of the baser sort, was not the most notable feature in some occupants of the bench. There were two stories of a remarkable judge named Day which O'Connell was very fond of telling. At Cork Assizes, near the end of a case, Day said to me, "Mr. O'Connell I must not allow you to make a speech; the fact is, I always am of opinion with the last speaker, and therefore I will not let you say one word." "My Lord," said I, "that is precisely why I'll let nobody have the last word, and Day charged in favor of my client." It is not this amiable weakness for the last speaker, but the frank avowal of it, which makes one think Day must have been a very remarkable judge indeed. Knowledge of law was not however one of his strong points. O'Connell, denouncing a man before him for having stolen some goats, found the theft conclusively proved in spite of his cross-examination of persecutor's witnesses, so he produced an old act of parliament empowering the owners of corn-fields, gardens, and plantations "kill and destroy all hares rabbits, and goats, trespassing thereon." O'Connell argued that the legal power of destruction thus given clearly proved that goats were not property. Day charged the jury to that effect, and the prisoner was acquitted!

A strange exploit of one Mr. Justice Foster reminds one of more recent legends regarding judicial ignorance of popular expressions. This judge was trying five men for a brutal assault and murder. The culprit who had actually dealt the fatal blow was one Denis Halligan. "I saw," said the principal witness for the prosecution, "Denis Halligan, he that is in the dock there, take a vacancy at the poor soul that is kilt and give him a wipe with a cleb-alpeen, and lay him down as quiet as a child." All the five prisoners were convicted; the first four received seven years each for abetting; then, proceeding to the fifth, the real culprit, he went on: "Denis Halligan, I have purposely reserved the consideration of your case for the last. Your crime as being a particular in the affray is doubtless of a grievous nature. Yet I cannot avoid taking into consideration the mitigating circumstances which attend it. By the evidence of the witness it clearly appears that you were the only one of the party who showed any mercy to the unfortunate deceased. You took him to a vacant seat, and you wiped him with a clean napkin, and (to use the affecting and poetic language of the principal witness) you laid him down with the gentleness shown to a little child. In consideration of these circumstances which considerably mitigate your offence, the only punishment I shall inflict upon you is an imprisonment of three weeks' duration." So Denis Halligan got off by Foster's mistake of a "vacancy" for a "vacant seat," and a "cleb-alpeen" for a "clean napkin." O'Connell always asserted that he had himself heard the crier at Cork Assizes call out three times, when ordered to clear the court during the hearing of a certain case, "All ye blaggards, that aren't lawyers, leave the court;" and of all witnesses we should be inclined to select, as the most delightfully unconscious perpetrator of a bull, the physician who demanded three days' personal expenses on the ground that having been detained so long as a witness, several patients he was attending would probably have got well in the interval!—Cornhill Magazine.

HERE RESTS YOUR HOPE.

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

Patient, hopeful waiting is hard work when it is the only work possible to us in an emergency. But patient waiting is in its time the highest duty of a faithful soul.

Grippe Epidemic

Again Sweeping Over Canada With Unusual Virulence.

The most Violent Attack Since 1890, Leaving Behind a Host of After Effects that Make Life Miserable—Prompt and Effective means should be Taken to Strengthen the System.

La grippe, now sweeping over this country in one of its periodic epidemics, is one of the most treacherous and difficult diseases with which medical science has to cope. It is in its after effects that it is particularly disastrous, and these assume many forms, prominent among which may be mentioned heart weakness, bronchial and lung troubles, nervous prostration, alternate chills and fever, a feeling of constant lassitude and an indisposition to either mental or physical exertion. Often the sufferer does not recover from the after effects of la grippe for months, and in cases of previously enfeebled constitutions and among those of advanced age, the number of cases terminating fatally is appalling.

Even after a mild attack of la grippe it is imperative that the system should be thoroughly toned up, the nerves strengthened and the blood enriched. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can be depended upon for promptness and thoroughness in this emergency. These pills are a true blood feeder, bringing to the vital fluid the constituents that give it richness, redness and strength, thus driving out disease and acting as a tonic and bracer to the whole system.

Mr. Henry Dagg, a well-known farmer living near Ningsa, bears testi-

mony to the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in removing the after effects of la grippe. The disease left him a victim to cold chills, violent headaches, dizziness and severe palpitation of the heart. Mr. Dagg says: "I finally went to Boisssvain, and consulted a doctor, who stated that the trouble was likely to develop into consumption. I was under his care for about three months, but was gradually growing weaker and unable to do any work. At this stage one of my neighbors advised me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and as my case was critical I determined to give them: a fair trial, and purchased a dozen boxes. Before the third was used there was good evidence that they were helping me and before the dozen box was used I was as strong and vigorous as I ever had been, and I can heartily recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the manifold troubles that follow an attack of la grippe."

If you have suffered from an attack of la grippe procure a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once, and they will put you right. Insist upon getting the genuine, as imitations never cured any one. If your dealer does not keep them, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid, at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

VACCINATION IN ENGLAND.

The public health authorities are alarmed at the extent of the advantage taken of the new act recognizing "a conscientious objection to vaccination," says the London correspondent of the New York Sun. It is believed that 500,000 certificates of exemption have been already issued by different magistrates, they have no option in the matter but must issue certificates of exemption if parents swear they are actuated by conscience. In many cases these parents are fanatics. It is so long since the fearful small-pox scourge ravaged the country that its horrors have been forgotten, but the public spirited people are already moving to abate the mischief of the act of Parliament which its farmers contended, would be utilized by only an infinitesimal percentage of parents.

School boards are enforcing an article in the education code requiring that all candidates for pupils or teachers shall have been vaccinated; a vast majority of householders are insisting that domestic servants shall be vaccinated. Of course the new act only affects infants as yet, but the determination not to relax vaccination because of the careers which children of objecting classes will largely adopt is likely to make those afflicted with the statutory conscience pause.

A more immediate practical effect is the action of the Peabody trustees, who own a great number of working-men's model tenement dwellings in London. They house over 5,000 families and insist that children of tenants shall be vaccinated. Many owners of artisans' cottage estates enforce the same rule. Several insurance societies, benefit societies and similar bodies are now following suit. There never has been such a mass of evidence within so short a time after the passage of an act in parliament which has gone to show that the legislature was mistaken.

The pain that sometime strikes a man at the most inopportune moment is due to indigestion. It may come in the midst of a dinner and make the feast a mockery. It is a reminder that he may not eat what he chooses nor when he chooses. He is a slave to the weakness of his stomach. A man's health and strength depend upon what he gets out of his food. This depends on his digestion. Remove the obstruction by taking Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are a positive cure for constipation and its attendant ills—headaches, sour stomach, flatulence, dizziness, biliousness and "heartburn." The "Pellets" are very gentle in their action. They simply assist nature. They give no violent wrench to the system. They cause no pain or griping.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

To seek to extinguish anger utterly is but a bravery of the Stoics. We have better oracles: "Be angry, but sin not." "Let not the sun go down upon your anger."—Francis Bacon.

Have recourse constantly to the Blessed Virgin. This good Mother can, at her pleasure, turn the merciful glance of her Divine Son upon all the wretched who invoke her.—St. Gertrude.

It is estimated that 8,000,000 loaves of bread are consumed daily in Greater New York.

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Brussels Carpets and Borders, 79c.
Special Tapestry lines, 33c and 40c.
And all our entire stock of Wiltons, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, 15 per cent. discount until end of January.
Made up Carpets from 20 to 40 per cent. discount.

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TALKS TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

It isn't worth while to worry, my boy,
To walk as behind a hearse;
No matter how vexing things may be,

They easily might be worse;
And the time you spend complaining
And groaning about the load,
Would better be given to going on
And pressing along the road.

I've trodden the hill myself, my lad,
'Tis the tripping tongue can preach,
But, tho' silence is sometimes golden,
My boy,

As oft there is grace in speech—
And I see from my higher level,
'Tis less the path than the pace
That wears the back, and dims the
eye,
And writes the lines on the face.

There are vexing cares enough, my boy,
And to spare, when all is told;
And love must mourn its losses,
And the cheek's soft bloom grow
old,

But the spell of the craven spirit
Turns blessing into curse,
While the old heart meets the trouble
That easily might be worse.

So smile at each disaster,
That will presently pass away,
And believe a light to-morrow
Will follow in the dark of to-day.
There's nothing gained by fretting;
Gather your strength anew,
And step by step, go onward, my
boy,

Let the skies be gray or blue.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Letter Writing.—It is surprising how comparatively few of our young people are able to write a good letter. Even those who are graduates of colleges and high schools, where language is one of the principal branches, are often very deficient in this most necessary part of English composition. They fail in readiness to say clearly and pointedly just what they wish to say; they fail to write correct English; they fail to write the address properly; they fail to use such stationery, and to fold it in such a way as to give the letter a neat appearance.

There is no excuse for this state of things, because our boys and girls should be thoroughly and persistently drilled in letter-writing as it will be required by everyone of them. Business men to-day compel all applicants for positions to apply by letter; and as they judge the ability of the writer by the "get-up" of his application, correct correspondence is an important factor of success.

Knowing its importance I accordingly suggest a few points in letter writing for the benefit of the readers of this column.

First, the writer should provide good, white paper, neat envelopes, good black ink, and good pens. Avoid all fancy paper, gilt-edged or other, all colored inks, all striking envelopes. Be sure that paper and envelopes are so matched that the letter can be neatly folded and enclosed. Fold the letter in the simplest way, and so that the writing shall be folded in. I should have thought this last direction unnecessary did I not know otherwise from experience. Be sure that the address is put in good form, in the right place, and perfectly legible. Do not use many abbreviations, put on street address if letter is going to a city have a return notice stamped or written on the envelope. Put on the stamp neatly and in the right place. If the reply is to be in the interest of the writer, be sure that a stamp, or stamped and directed envelope, is enclosed for a reply.

Composition is an excellent exercise for the mind. Always write with care, read, then correct and re-write; lay it aside for a time, revise it, and then make another copy. When you have succeeded in writing one perfect composition, you will find it easier to write a second essay.

In heading and dating a letter, care should be taken that everything is very plainly written, and in the right place, unless the letter is to contain but a very few lines, the date form "3-6" is hardly in good taste except for short business letters; punctuate the heading and the address correctly; be careful in using titles in the address, never write "Rev. Jones," nor "Hon. J. C. Smith, Esq.," etc. Take care that the lines begin at the left, but not too wide; it will be well to learn how to use unruled paper.

In writing letters always be natural, use simple language, be brief, have something to say, and write as if it came from your heart, and not from

an old-fashioned copy book. One good letter or essay, costing, perhaps days of labor, is worth more as a discipline of the mind than a dozen off-hand careless productions.

Sign your letter so that there can be no mistake; write legibly; write your first name in full unless your correspondent knows you well; also, in writing to a stranger, a woman should prefix Mrs. or Miss in parenthesis to her name. It is very annoying to have to answer a letter when one does not know how to address the reply.

Teachers are failing in their plain duty, if their pupils are not instructed and drilled in all these particulars, at least.

My First Experience as a Clerk.—I suppose there have been in the experience of every business man episodes which have impressed themselves on his memory so vividly that time seems to deepen rather than deface the pictures they have resolved themselves into the mind's eye, says a writer in the Canadian Grocer.

One of the incidents in my life, which seems to have in such manner impregnated itself into my remembrance, was an epoch in my life. It was my first experience of business—of commercial life.

I was about fourteen years of age at the time, and lived in an eastern Ontario country town. My father had died some months before, leaving my mother with more children to bring up than means with which to do it. As I was the eldest of these children, I considered myself the man of the house, and, beside doing the customary chores, was over on the lookout for a chance to earn a little cash.

As there were not a few young fellows in the town just as eager as myself to earn a few cents, I felt as if I had struck a bonanza, one Friday evening in August when a clerk from one of the large general stores in the town called at our house, and asked if I would like a job the following day. I "jumped" at the offer, and was told to be at the shop at 8 o'clock sharp.

To say I went to bed happy that night would be but to tell half the truth, for, before I went to sleep, I had pictured how I should work so well that I should secure a regular job, and had seen myself rise step by step till I owned the store, and also the fine house, carriage, horse, etc., which contributed so much to the splendor of the merchant for whom I was to work. I did not forget either, to anticipate the pleasure of driving the aforesaid horse in the delivery of parcels the following day.

Alas! my fond hopes and anticipations were destined to be ruthlessly dashed to the ground, even more suddenly than is the usual lot of such, for the first information I received at the shop was given by one of the clerks somewhat as follows:

"I suppose you intend to have some fun driving our fine horses?"

"Well, rather; do you think—?"

"No, I don't think, but I know that the horse is going to take Mrs. A. (the merchant's wife), and the kids to the lake to-day, and you are to be the horse yourself."

I confess this was a shock to me. I was slightly conceited about my powers of endurance in the walking line, so I succeeded pretty well in hiding my disappointment.

My first duties were to help sweep out; then, with another clerk, I was sent to the "back store" where we arranged boxes, butter tubs, and crocks, egg-cases, baskets, etc., for the day.

We were then engaged in filling the sugar drawers when one of the older clerks called me, and sent me off with a couple of small parcels, which were wanted "in a hurry."

By the time I returned business was in full swing, and I got out the "push-cart" and commenced operations.

At each load I could carry orders for from six to a dozen families, and considerable care was taken in the arrangement of the loads to deliver all by the shortest, quickest routes.

Up till half-past eleven the orders came in thick and fast, and, as nearly all were wanted before dinner, I on the run. The novelty of the work and the natural exuberance of my youth kept me in good spirits, and when dinner time arrived, I had a good appetite, and enjoyed my dinner immensely.

After dinner, there were only a few parcels until about three o'clock, and I during that time, helped to fill orders, carry sugar, coat eggs, etc., ad infinitum.

tested by the fact that I fell asleep. had not my mother awakened me and told me that my time was up.

It was a mystery to me, when I got back, to find that there were two good loads awaiting me. Feeling somewhat refreshed, I delivered these loads at a fast walk, returning with the empty cart at a run.

About nine o'clock, my feet began to get sore and raw, and my spirits were going out of my body almost as fast as the perspiration was oozing from my forehead. How I wished for ten o'clock, the hour I counted on as closing time!

About a quarter to ten the clerks were making preparations for closing, and I innocently asked:

"Are there any more parcels?"

"A few for the west ward," was my answer, but it was accompanied by a laugh from some of the clerks that caused my heart to sink very deep. When I returned from delivering this load the blinds were down, and I was silently rejoicing that my days labors were over, when the proprietor and one of the clerks came out. The merchant was in a hurry, and turning to the clerk said: "Albert, give Marcus the parcels for Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Andrews; then you can lock up the store." This made me slightly blue, but it was all indigo when he proceeded: "Then you had better wait till he comes back, and help him load up for the east ward." Then, with a "good-night, boys," he was off.

The clerk asked me if I was tired, and on my replying with an emphatic affirmative, he quietly told me never to mind Mrs. Andrews' and Mrs. Brown's parcels; he would take them himself.

I have felt grateful at various times for kindnesses great and small; but I do not remember any time when a deeper, more passionate rush of gratitude flowed through my veins than did at that moment.

By this time it was half-past ten; streets were being rapidly deserted, and, looking over the list of houses I had to visit I found the farthest were a mile off. Each step was a burden and a pain, and I felt thoroughly sick of the whole business.

I reached home as the town clock was striking the quarter hour after midnight.

My mother was on the front steps waiting for me, and, inside, was a nice little supper and a kettle of hot water. The former was tempting, but I made a rush for a lounge, and lay full length on it, in order to relieve my feet.

But, soon the use of the hot water in the kettle was manifested. My boots were taken off, and I was told to sit up and bathe my feet.

Do you know what such relief as I experienced means? If you don't it would be useless to me to endeavor to describe it to you. Suffice it to say that in half an hour I had finished a good supper and was in bed and asleep.

I had made no arrangements about salary, but the merchant was respected by all as a good, prosperous and honest man. About ten o'clock Monday morning I found him and asked for my money. He went to the till, and taking therefrom a great, big, shiny 25-cent piece, he handed it to me, and turned to attend a lady customer.

You will remember I said I did the work of the merchant's horse. A friend, to whom I mentioned the occurrence, boldly told me I did the work of an ass, and I think he was right.—T. W.

MISCONCEPTIONS AND FALSE JUDGMENTS.

The saddest moment in a man's life is that in which he finds out that, although he has been working hard and faithfully in a good cause and for the good he may do, he is accused of seeking his own selfish ends, and using the cloak of hypocrisy to cover his motives. The knowledge takes from him all interest in his work; his hands fall idly by his sides, and his mind turns back upon itself to think of the vanity and foolishness of all human effort. Why should he say that another may reap? Why should he toil wearily with brain and hand for the bitter fruit of ingratitude? Why should he stem the current and move laboriously against it when there is more to be gained by drifting calmly with the tide? We are sad indeed when we sit down to eat the bread of sorrow.

And the world is so full of misconceptions and false judgments. No man has ever set himself honestly to do good but has been misunderstood. We are such a little breed that we are almost incapable of a noble thought. We are small, envious, long-necked geese of the world, ever hissing disparagement; sinners ourselves, but severe judges of sins in others. It is very strange and very sad. We try to measure souls by our little rules. We have our stereotyped idea of what every man should be, and when he dares to disagree with us then the whole world must know what we consider his failings. Vices lay hidden under every look; his laughter hides deceit and guile; he does not please us, therefore must be condemned.

Yet, when we come to consider the matter, how foolish it is and how

sinful! What do we, can we know of any man's motives? And when we judge a man it is not generally by our own standard? When we attribute motives are they not those exactly by which we ourselves would be actuated under like circumstances? And why do we judge, anyhow? Who put us in the judgment seat? He that judgeth is the Lord; and He alone knows the counsels of the heart and will in his own good time make them manifest. The manly, upright, honest man does not wear his heart on his sleeve for days to peck at. He moves along calmly doing his appointed work. He will not be turned from it, no matter how actively envy may wag its poisonous tongue.

Charity is the great Christian virtue. If we form our lives according to it we can do no wrong. No matter what else we fail in this will bring us to God. The Pharisees did not possess it, and they were condemned. They were pious according to the common acceptance of the term, but in their hearts was malice, and on their tongues was lies.

Let us then bear bravely up under calumny and misrepresentation. God is our judge, not men. Let us be careful not to attribute bad motives to others, and not to judge by appearances—they are often deceitful. We do not always know ourselves; how then can we claim to know others? We can never make a mistake by thinking kind and charitable thoughts. Shall we stone the prophets? God forbid. "Let us not judge before the time; until the Lord come, who both will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will manifest the counsels of the heart; and then shall we have praise from God."—Sacred Heart Review.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS AT STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Every year there is something new at Ste. Anne. This is the true reflection made by pilgrims for a quarter of a century. Next spring, they see the work done this autumn. They will be agreeably surprised when they extensive grounds, in front of the Basilical have been converted into a church garden.

The Fathers, who are the guardians of the shrine which sees more than 30,000 pilgrims every year, make it their duty to preserve the religious character of the work of the pilgrimages, to maintain the good order prescribed by the diocesan laws, to prevent abuses, to remove everything that may cause distractions to the pilgrims and to promote recollection and piety, in a place where one comes to pray and be edified.

Therefore, it was decided to make in front of the Basilica, not a public park, open to all and at all times, but a church garden such as the Sacred Liturgy requires. Monsignor Barbier de Montault says in his "Traité pratique de la construction des Eglises," (Practical treatise on the building of churches): "The space before the church is indispensably needed for giving air to the side and perspective to the front. Formerly this place was called parvis a contraction of the word paradise. In fact it represented symbolically the terrestrial paradise in which man, through sin, incurred the death penalty; hence its situation to the west."

Two rows of trees will surround it and will provide shade for processions when they go outside the church. In the middle will be a cross, or an obelisk, surmounted by a cross. At the foot of that Tree of life will be a fountain of limpid water which it is a tradition to adorn with a pious inscription.

Our readers will be pleased to have some particulars respecting the work done up to the present or which will be completed next spring. The St. Anne Railway Company, through the kindness of Mr. Russell its obliging superintendent, has prepared an enlarged the grounds. The old wooden platform has been removed; the pilgrim's fountain has been placed elsewhere; the station has been put 150 feet further to the south; finally, 210 feet have been added to the church grounds. No less than 150 car-loads of stones have been brought to fill the hollows of the beach and to macadamize the roads. All this has been done in a fortnight, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Pelletier, who superintended the shipments, of Mr. Huart, a section foreman who directed a working party of about thirty men, all of whom were happy to work for St. Anne. On the other hand, a party of laborers and carters tore down the old fences, leveled the grounds, laid out the alleys, planted trees and at present the place represents a vast rectangle of 8000 square yards, of which, 3500, are macadamized, 620 are covered with trees and the remainder is converted into lawns.

All this space is surrounded by walls, except on the side of the river which will be ornamented with an iron railing. Thus, the trees will protect the pilgrims from the heat of the sun; the verdure and flowers will please the eye; the vast avenues will allow processions to move with ease and the surrounding wall, by isolating the garden, will contribute to make it a place of recollection and prayer. Finally, the garden will supply the insufficiency of the Basilica which, vast as it is, we would frequently wish to see twice as large.

The XIXth century approaches its end; the holy year of the XXth will soon begin; two circumstances which, in accordance with the desires of the Holy Father should be turned to the benefit of religion by imposing manifestations to the glory of Jesus Christ. We know the scenes of these solemnities; they are the most celebrated places of pilgrimage in the world. Ste. Anne de Beaupre will be more than ever the religious gathering place of the people of North America and if the church cannot contain the pilgrims, the garden will serve as a temple wherein from 15 to 20,000 faithful may follow the sacred ceremonies. May Ste. Anne bless our labors and our plans; the glory of God and the welfare of souls have caused them to be conceived and executed.—Annals of Ste. Anne.

THE NEW BISHOP OF ABERDEEN.

We are informed that Monsignor Chisholm rector of Blairs College has been appointed to the vacant Bishopric of Aberdeen, a diocese which includes the entire north of Scotland. The appointment, says the "Aberdeen Journal," will prove extremely popular not only to the people of his own denomination, but to the host of friends whom Dr. Chisholm can count among all ranks and conditions of men in all churches that can appreciate soundness of head and kindness of heart. Both of these qualities he has evinced in no common degree, and that not merely in any sectional spirit, but in the widest and most liberal sense of the word Catholic. It is in the important district now committed to his ecclesiastical charge that Bishop Chisholm has accomplished his most important work, and there is a practical as well as a sentimental fitness in his elevation to a post which he so well deserves.

Aeneas Chisholm, the new Bishop, is the fourth son of the late Mr. Colin Chisholm, solicitor, Inverness, who was the third son of John Chisholm, the last of the Chisholms of Kockfor. Mr. Chisholm was born in the capital of the Highlands in June, 1836. After being educated at Blairs College he went to Rome, and at the Scots College there gained so many distinctions for learning that he was regarded as a young man of the highest promise—a promise that the succeeding years have amply fulfilled. His curriculum finished, Mr. Chisholm received the tonsure and minor orders from the Cardinal Vicar on the 21st May, 1856. Having passed through the subdiaconate, he was ordained deacon on the 1st of May, 1859, and priest only fourteen days later, the two orders being conferred on him by Mgr. Digi Bussi Megerenti, in his own private chapel at Rome. A year later Father Chisholm returned to Scotland, and then commenced a career of great activity. In the course of his ministry he has officiated at Glenfret, Bonny, Elgin, Aberdeen, Glenfarg, and Banff, his longest stay being in the last mentioned place, where during his eighteen years' residence he endeared himself in no ordinary degree to the community by his active interest in all that promoted the moral, social, and intellectual life of the country.

He was a member of the school board of the burgh, being elected at the head of the poll, and on his departure in 1890 to fill the office of rector of Blairs College, in succession to the Rev. Peter Joseph Grant, the townspeople presented him with a gold watch and chain and a purse of sovereigns, the presentation taking place in the Council Chamber and being made by the Provost.

From other quarters have also come well merited honors. His own Church has not been slow to recognize his learning, ability, and piety. A keen and able dialectician, Mgr. Chisholm has done great service to his Church with his pen, and the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Rome. The University of Aberdeen, on the occasion of his quarter century three years ago, made him an LL.D. in recognition of his wide and varied culture. The office of Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope he has held for several years, he has successfully been Canon and Monsignor, and since the death of Bishop Hugh Macdonald (who was his cousin), he has acted as Vicar-Capitular.

But eminent as have been his services all along in these varied and onerous posts, the work by which he is likely to stamp his name indubly in the records of his diocese is his scheme for the erection of a new and enlarged College at Blairs—the Catholic National College. This a great undertaking that the Bishop has in hand, but the success with which he has hitherto overcome difficulties leads to the confident belief that his object will be yet attained. Already one large wing has been completed, the consecration ceremony being performed in Oct., 1897, when a distinguished gathering took place, at which several leading men in the city and county were present. It is pleasing to learn that his duties will not interfere with his rectorship, and that Bishop Chisholm will still remain in charge of the seminary, the completion of which at a cost of £24,000 may be looked for within the next year or two. This will no doubt considerably increase his labors, but fortunately the new Bishop is a man of much physical as well as mental vigor. Until the arrival of the Papal Bull, the date of the Bishop's consecration will not be known, but it is likely to be about the middle of January. Intelligence of the appointment came to Aberdeen on Thursday afternoon in a telegram from the Right Rev. Mgr. Fraser, D.D., rector of the Scots College, who wired "congratulations." But comparatively late though the hour was, the news soon spread, and Bishop Chisholm was the recipient of many similar compliments from the people in the city.

LOAN COMPANIES AND RENTS

The amalgamation of Loan Companies in Toronto is beginning to excite interest among people not interested in finance as well as among moneyed men. A current rumor has it that certain loan companies which control about 5,000 houses in the city of Toronto, can under present conditions practically command whatever rental they ask. It is also rumored that an increase of 85 per cent is contemplated in each case. Such a plan would materially increase the revenue of the companies. An additional 85 per cent on each of 5,000 houses means \$25,000 per month, or \$300,000 per year over and above present rental. Mr. Walter S. Lee, the provisional manager of the proposed amalgamated company,

states, however, that such a plan has never been considered. Moreover, the aim of the new company will not be to rent, but to sell.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held, in the recent case of Robb vs. Pennsylvania Company for Insurance, that the fact that a bank depositor procured a rubber stamp which would make a facsimile of his signature was insufficient ground for charging him with the loss when the bank paid a check to which his name was forged by a clerk who clandestinely obtained and used the stamp for that purpose.

To be entirely relieved of the aches and pains of rheumatism means a great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Great January Clearing Sale.

BIG CLEARING DISCOUNTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS!

Dress Goods

High Grade Goods at Low Prices! READ THE REDUCTIONS.

200 pieces NEW COSTUME TWEEDS, all colors in this lot, and All-Wool, the choice of the season. All-Wool Tweeds, cheap at 50c for 25c, 60c for 30c, 85c for 42c, \$1.00 for 50c.

1,000 yards FANCY BOUCLE CLOTH, all colors, new patterns. Fancy Boucle Cloth at 15c, 25c, 35c, 37c, 42c and 50c, worth double.

300 yards OXFORD GREY COVETIT CLOTH (only one color), worth 60c, but our clearing price is only 30c per yard.

500 yards FINEST ALL-WOOL FRENCH CLOTHES, all new, fresh goods, assorted patterns; our Bargain Sale price, only 25c per yard.

100 FANCY PARIS DRESS PATTERNS, a fine lot of Silk and Wool Patterns, The New Woven Tinsel Cloth, Fine Cheviots, etc.; regular value from \$12.00 to \$25.00 per pattern; choice during our Clearing Sale for Half Price.

Country Orders Filled With Care. Samples Sent on Application.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine Street,
Corner of Metcalfe Street.

TERMS: Cash. TELEPHONE UP 922.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS

A Little Calculation

and you will find out that the reductions we are giving off reasonable goods are the greatest in the city. Reductions from 10 to 50 percent on already low priced goods, with 10 percent addition for cash during our Great Annual Clearing Sale.

Millinery.
All Trimmed Millinery 33 1/2 off, less 10 percent for cash.
Untrimmed Hats, latest styles, at Half Price, less 10 percent for cash.
Children's wear, 25 percent off, less 10 percent for cash.
Special line of Children's Bonnets, 10c each, less 16 percent for cash.

Blouses.
Come expecting to see Stylish Blouse Wear that are so to be fashionable this summer; buy now when you receive 25 to 33 1/2 discount, with 10 percent in addition for cash.

New Whitewear
Only a few days in stock, thus the very latest conceptions; discount 10 percent for cash, 10 percent off our Real Clean Tartans.

Notions Department.
Safety Pins, 3c doz for 2c.
Leather Binding, in Black, Brown, Navy, 6c yard, 3c yard.
Velvet Bindings, Grey, Sapphire and Fawn, 2c yard.
Merino Wool and Cotton, a few shades, only 5c doz. carls.

Galatea Suits.
For the summer days to come, in Navy and White Stripes, \$1.75.
Galatea Suits in Pale Blue and White Stripes, \$1.50, all sizes. Less 25 percent for cash.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,
The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store
In Canada.
CORNER ST. CATHERINE
AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF:
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Tin Ware, Crockery,
Glass Ware, China Ware, Etc.
—Our Terms are CASH at the—
GRAND AU BON MARCHE,
1883 1885 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Merchants' Tel. 582. Opp. Balmoral Hotel Block
ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO.

LOOK OUT for the first signs of impure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla is your safeguard. It will purify, enrich and vitalize your BLOOD.

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

On New Year's Day the Lord Mayor of Dublin entertained His Grace the Archbishop and a large number of guests, in the Oak room at the Mansion House, to a luncheon. At its close the Lord Mayor proposed the health of His Grace, in a brief speech during the course of which he said that on every school, hospital or charitable institution they could read evidence of the value of the assistance which His Grace had always given to those institutions. In those hospitals and schools they would always hear the Archbishop's name mentioned with veneration and respect, and justly so. He said, his Grace also fulfilled another high function, and, as a Churchman, he had left his mark on the ecclesiastical edifices of this diocese, and particularly of the city of Dublin.

His Grace the Archbishop said in reply:

We are on the eve of a change that, without any exaggeration, may be described as a great constitutional change. Not merely in Dublin, but throughout Ireland, and experiment is about being made which, without any exaggeration may be described as a gigantic one. In this case, as in all cases where such experiments are about to be tried, where human affairs present the field within which they are to be worked out, the result for some little time may possibly be—and indeed can hardly but be—a certain amount of instability and uncertainty in the management of the affairs of the city, some want of definiteness of purpose, some uncertainty of aim. These things are inevitable. The art of government, whether in large things or in small, can be gained only by experience. And it is an art not to be mastered in a day or in a year. The utmost that we can hope for is that such drawbacks in the beginning may be as few as possible, and the less there is of such drawbacks in the working of the new system the higher the credit of our people will stand. For my part, my Lord Mayor, I do not doubt that, before a very long time has passed, our fellow citizens who are now to be called upon in such numbers to exercise for the first time the full rights of citizenship, in Dublin, will have settled down to a calm and orderly and well-considered exercise of the new rights of government that are about being placed in their hands. When that time has come men will look back with wonder upon that period of our municipal history through which we have now I may say, passed and through which the people of Ireland have passed; men will marvel that such a state of things could have lasted so long, that there were so many thousands of our fellow citizens who, in the theory of the constitution, stood upon a footing of equality with all their fellow subjects of the crown, who were in the full enjoyment of the right to influence by their votes not only the public affairs of their country, but the larger and world-wide interests of the British Empire itself, whose exercise of that right at election after election had come to be looked upon as an ordinary matter of course, but who, nevertheless, were denied the right of exercising the smallest influence as voters upon all local municipal affairs of the city in which they live. Well, with the new state of things that is now coming into existence the old corporation, the old Municipal Council will, in one sense, pass away, but passes away only in the new order of things in a reconstituted form. I venture to think that the verdict of the citizens and the verdict of the public will be that—although, of course there may have been certain acts and certain incidents in its career in which all will not concur—I dare say indeed there is no member of the council itself who has not some time or other found himself in a minority, but taking the career of the now expiring council as a whole I believe that the verdict of our fellow citizens and of the public will be that the balance to the credit of that council is a very large and a very substantial one.

The first important step in the electoral struggle under the new Local Government Act, says the Munster News, has been taken by the nominations of candidates, and we have before us the names of the men who are prepared to do battle for the principles they, as would-be representatives may hold with regard to the proper administration of the trust which they ask the citizens to repose in them. The work in connection with the nominations was got through by the officials without any unnecessary bustle or confusion, and with little or no display of excitement on the part of the populace.

A glance at the full list of nominations which will be found in another column, will show that the labor interests in the city have been provided with candidates in abundance, and if

only a moiety, of these be returned, that portion of the community will be very well cared for, indeed, in regard to its civic interests. No less than 35 labor candidates have been put forward, and out of those nominated it will be easy for the working classes to pick a number of the most energetic and best qualified as representatives. Not even the most extreme Laborite in the city, of course, imagines that the whole of the 35 workingmen's candidates will find municipal salvation. If we may offer a suggestion on the matter, we think that the efforts of the workers should be mainly concentrated on those wards where the probabilities of success for their men are greatest. The expenditure of money and time is a misdirected and fruitless effort to monopolize the entire municipal representation to the exclusion of all other classes and sections, will be a heavy tax on those who engage in the work, besides having the probable effect of alienating the sympathy and support which is now being accorded to the efforts of the workers to raise their status and increase their influence in social and civil affairs.

A brief report of the results of the elections will be found elsewhere in this issue which show that 24 of the nominees of the Labor Party were victorious.

BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

Prince Max of Saxony who renounced his chances to the throne to become a priest has fallen dangerously ill of typhoid fever at Dresden while visiting relatives.

Brother Aeneas Farren Tatian died on Thursday of last week, at the home of the Christian Brothers, No. 261 Jay street, Brooklyn. He was 69 years old, the oldest member of the Order in America.

Brother Tatian was born in County Donegal, Ireland. He came to this country in the early forties, and received his education in the parochial schools of New York.

When twenty-five years old he entered the training school of the Christian Brothers of Montreal.

In 1866 Brother Tatian went to New York, and was made principal of St. Gabriel's Grammar School, in East Thirty-sixth street. In 1877, he was appointed Director of St. James's Academy, in Brooklyn.

The report comes from Indianapolis, that Bishop Chatard, is stricken with paralysis and his recovery is regarded as uncertain. His brother Dr. Ferdinand Chatard, of Baltimore, has been called.

Bishop Chatard was born in Baltimore in 1834. He was graduated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., in 1853. He studied medicine and practised in Baltimore, but in 1857 determined to enter the clergy of the Catholic Church.

He attended the Urban College, at Rome.

His efforts during the Vatican Council were recognized by Pope Pius IX., who presented to him a gold medal. In 1878, Dr. Chatard visited America to raise funds to sustain the American College and was successful. While he was in this country Bishop Maurice De St. Palais, Bishop of the diocese of Vincennes, now Indianapolis, died. When the Rev. Dr. Chatard returned to Rome he was appointed to succeed Bishop De St. Palais. The same year he was consecrated and began his residence in this city. Subsequently the See was changed from Vincennes to Indianapolis.

E. C. Simmons, ex-Mayor of Kenosha, has offered to build and present to Kenosha, Wis., a library building and to purchase 25,000 volumes for the new institution. He will also construct a park in which to place the library, which he will build as a memorial to his son, Gilbert M. Simmons. The gift will involve an outlay of over \$100,000. Is it not time for some of our Montreal millionaires to emulate this example shown by public spirited Americans?

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, is reported to have said last week that the Newfoundland French shore question will be amicably settled within six months or that there ill be war. He also said that he firmly believed that a settlement will be arrived at, and that as a result there would be a tremendous boom for the colony.

Mrs. Tan Jioik Kim, late of Singapore, is buried in a \$20,000 coffin. It was decorated with silk, gold and precious stones, and was the most costly coffin ever constructed in the Straits Settlement.

Jacob Knight, executor of the estate of Sylvester Knight, sold Mr. Knight's seat on the New York Exchange to A. B. Graves yesterday for \$31,500, the highest price paid for a seat in a good many years. When Mr.

Knight died, on Nov. 13, 1896, seats were selling at about \$16,000. His executor decided to hold on to the seat for a while, and it cost since then in dues, gratuity fees and interest about \$3,000. The seat was originally bought for \$5,000 in June, 1875.

France has paid its last pension to Napoleons I's soldiers. In 1869 a law was passed granting \$50 a year to all non-commissioned officers and privates who had served ten years in the armies of the First Republic or of the First Empire and had received a wound. For the first year the payments amounted to \$600,000; last year the sum was \$50, and the last recipient is now dead at the age of 105 years.

His Grace Mgr. J. T. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, will preside at the imposing ceremony of the investiture of Monseigneur the Archbishop of Quebec with the pallium on Sunday, the 22nd instant, at the Basilica of Quebec.

The Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of the first National Bank of Belmont vs. First National Bank of Barnesville, applied the rule that a drawee bank is bound to know the signature of its depositor with the effect of denying the right of a bank which has paid a forged check to obtain repayment from the party to whom it paid the money.

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

The Tribune of Jan. 18th says: "The local societies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Chicago, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, will hold their annual dinners on the night of Feb. 3, and only one toast master will be required to preside over the five different gatherings. The five halls will be connected by long distance telephones, so as to make it possible for each society to participate in the other's enjoyment. Speeches from Governor Roosevelt of New York, Thomas A. Edison, and others will be heard in each of the halls. At each table besides the glasses and knives and forks, will be placed a telephone receiver, and immediately after the punch has been served, the diners, by holding the instrument to their ears, will listen to after-dinner speeches hundreds of miles away.

It was the Northwestern, or Chicago Society of the Institute, which conceived the idea of connecting by long-distance telephone the five different societies, and of inviting to be present such men as Gov. Roosevelt, Mr. Edison, Mayor Quincy, of Boston, Gov. Wolcott, and others. The Northwestern Society's banqueting place will be the central point and its president or vice-president will be the toast-master of the unique entertainment. At the President's elbow will be the transmitter, for the purpose of calling on and introducing the long distance speakers. Some of the long-distance speakers will not be present personally at any of the dinners, and the telephone people will arrange for the connection at whatever place the speaker happens to be when called upon for his speech.

PRISON REFORM.

In his message to the New York State Legislature, Gov. Roosevelt called attention to the state prisons, in so far as to remind his hearers that Auburn prison had been built in 1817, Sing Sing in 1825, and Clinton, though at a later date, yet upon the same general plan; and to say that "it would almost seem that the time had come when the cells of those institutions should be renovated and put in a more sanitary and healthful condition." Taking this as his text, a member of the Prison Association said:

"No one can look into this matter without being moved and convinced, and from time to time public officials and committees of the Legislature have, after investigation, spoken most admirably and urged most warmly, but before their recommendations could take effect other matters more vital to the legislature intervened, and first obscure and then effaced the subject. So long ago as 1883 a committee of the Legislature examined and was moved to speak in this sympathetic and eloquent manner:

"During the last one hundred years criminal laws and penal institutions have undergone a great amelioration. The enlightened public sentiment to-day is shocked at laws and forms of punishment which a century since awakened no recoil in the people's mind. The time has come when even the criminal classes, or that portion of them who are confined in our prisons, are held to be human beings, entitled to consideration as such; and there is a rising and general demand that our penal institutions shall be administered in harmony with the benign, humanitarian spirit of an advancing civilization. The State seems not yet to have discovered the

fact that society is better protected against a criminal by transforming him into an honest law-abiding citizen, an industrious and useful member of the community, than it can be by confining him within prison walls, and justice is best satisfied, not by vindictive punishment but by inducing men to become just. Herein, as we believe, lies the true philosophy of all prison management. It should aim at the reformation of criminals, and subordinate to this all other considerations. The state has indicated its partial apprehension of this truth in the establishment of a reformatory prison in Elmira, but our state prisons are still conducted upon the old but unfortunately not obsolete, theory of retributive justice."

RANDOM PARAGRAPHS OF INTEREST.

Civic Economy.

(From the Galveston Daily News.) The retrenchment wave has struck Ennis. The council has passed a resolution reducing the Mayor's salary from \$25 a month to \$2.50 a month, Aldermen from \$7.50 to \$2.50, street overseer from \$50 to \$35. The office of Secretary was abolished and his duties are to be performed by the assessor and collector. The day policeman is taken off, and all pound fees will go hereafter to the city.

Students in Higher Educational Establishments.

Albany, Jan. 16.—The State Board of Regents has prepared statistics showing that in New York colleges, universities, professional technical and other special schools, 29,801 students were reported in 1898, as compared with 66,342 in New York secondary schools. The students in the higher educational institutions were classified as follows:

Colleges for men, 3,489; colleges for women, 2,705; colleges for men and women, 2,807; law, 2,218; medicine, 3,582; pharmacy, 635; dentistry, 438; eye and ear, 11; veterinary, 90; theology, 320; education, 1,237; music, 765; other special lines, 10,977.—New York Sun.

Small Pox in Rochester.

Rochester, Jan. 15.—Yesterday afternoon Dr. Goler, Health Officer, put the Hotel Imperial and its forty guests under quarantine and announcing that no one could enter or leave the house for two weeks. Two cases of small-pox were located in the hotel and a number of additional cases were traced to the same source.

Child Choked by a Toy Balloon.

Leonora Bell, the eleven-year-old daughter of W. S. Bell, who keeps a butter and egg store at 1821 Second avenue, New York, was choked to death a few days ago by a toy rubber balloon. The girl, with a number of other children, was playing in front of her father's store at 5 o'clock. They all had toy balloons and were trying to see who could make a balloon swell up the most without bursting.

In order to do this successfully, it is necessary to make the rubber part of the balloon elastic, and the children have learned that the best way to do it is to put the balloon in the mouth and moisten the rubber.

In doing this the Bell girl partly swallowed the balloon. It stuck in her throat. She ran into her father's store and stammered out that she was choking. Her father tried to get the toy out with his finger, but could not. He then picked up the child in his arms and ran across the street to a drug store, where emetics were given to the child without effect. By the time a Presbyterian hospital ambulance arrived the girl was dead.—New York Sun.

Harbor Commissioners Visit to the States.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 16.—A party of Montreal officials, including Mayor Raymond Prefontaine, the members of the Board of Harbor Commissioners John Kennedy, the Harbor Engineer, and P. W. St. George the City Engineer, arrived here to-day and inspected this harbor and the Norfolk Navy Yard. They will next visit Newport News, Washington, and Buffalo, N. Y., for the purpose of ascertaining the best method of spending from three million to seven million dollars in the construction of wharves, terminal facilities, and elevators at Montreal.—Exchange.

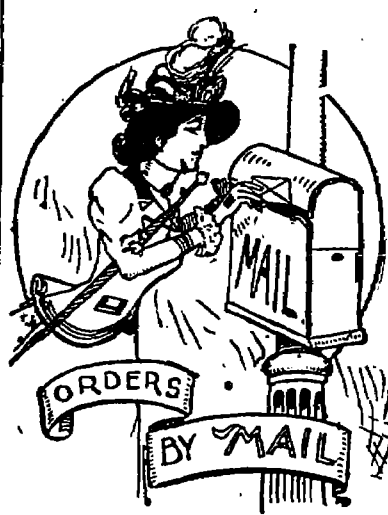
Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The members of divisions 710 and 16, A.O.H., of Lynn, entertained the State president, the Hon. Edward J. Slattery, in Clapp's Hall, Lynn, on Tuesday. Mr. Slattery made a long address on Hibernian work. Mr. McGurdy of Worcester, state secretary of the Hibernian sick and accident associations also spoke.

A resolution protesting against the course of Justin McCarthy, Jr., in this country, was unanimously adopted. There were 600 present. At the close of the address a luncheon was given.

The **S. CARSLY CO., Limited**,
Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 21, 1899.

January Cheap Sale.



Shopping by Mail.

Out-of-Town customers can shop very easily by mail if they only care to use the advantages of our mail order system. They get the benefit of the best buying experience and the best money's worth. No matter where you live you should know this store, most people are learning every day how simple and economical shopping by mail is.

If you can't come in person write for anything you want, a post card will bring you samples and information.

The Illustrated Winter Catalogue containing one hundred and seventy-six pages mailed free to any address in the world.

EXTENDING THE GREAT

Sale of Ladies' Whitewear.

The LADIES' WHITEWEAR SALE will be the chief attraction at the Big Store this week. The stocks have been increased—bigger and better than a week ago. The taste and neatness displayed in the make-up of these dainty garments is apparent; the serviceableness of the materials and the care in finishing are at once transparent. Rare and low prices on thoroughly good goods.

CORSET COVERS.

Ladies' White Cambric Corset Covers, \$c.
Ladies' White Cambric Corset Covers, trimmed embroidery, all sizes, sale price, 19c.
Ladies' White Corset Covers, V-shaped front, embroidery trimmed, sale price 24c.

LADIES' CHEMISES.

Ladies' White Cambric Chemise, sale price, 114c.
Ladies' White Cambric Chemises, trimmed frills, sale price, 21c.
Ladies' White Lawn Chemises, neatly trimmed with fine embroidery, sale price 29c.

NIGHT DRESSES.

Ladies' White Cambric Night Dresses, sale price, 28c.
Ladies' White Cambric Night Dresses, tucked yoke, square cut neck, neatly frilled, 32c.
Ladies' White Cambric Night Dresses, yoke neck, trimmed with fine embroidery, sale price, 68c.

LADIES' DRAWERS.

Ladies' White Cambric Drawers, special sale price, 114c.
Ladies' Fine White Cambric Drawers, made two styles, tucked and frilled, sale price, 29c.
Ladies' Fine White Lawn Drawers, two styles, neatly trimmed with fine embroidery, sale price, 38c.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE

Our Dress Goods Bargains.

EVERY YARD BOUGHT MEANS MONEY SAVED.

COLORED.

105 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods, consisting of Broches, Tweed Effects, Silk Finish Materials and a variety of other stylish effects; splendid double width goods in beautiful combinations of colorings, the latest French weaves, really excellent materials that you'd gladly pay 35c a yard for a month ago, but they've got orders to go and go quickly at special sale price, 19c a yard.

BLACK.

250 Yards Black Dress Goods at prices that you'll hardly realize how the goods could be woven for the money. The Dress Goods chief secured them at a decided bargain price, hence this offer. The material is a black fancy figured weave in dainty designs and brilliant black dye fast. The regular value of these materials, is at least 40c a yard. We'll cut hundreds of yards to-morrow at special sale price, 28c per yard.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

Colonial House, Montreal.

Great January Sale.

The public interest in this Great Discount Sale continues unabated, and the public are advised to study the discounts as advertised in the daily papers, and also inspect the goods offered for sale. Always bearing in mind that these large discounts are straight reductions from the regular marked price of the goods.

20 Percent Discount

On the Following BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Black Fancy Armure, Black Fancy Jacquard, Black Fancy Silk Wool Mikado, Black Silk and Wool Matelasse, Black Fancy Bayadere, Black Fancy Damasse, Black Fancy Matelasse, Black Silk and Wool Crepon, Black Fancy Mohair, Black Fancy Baroda, Black Fancy Canvas, Black Silk and Wool Grenadine, Remnants Black Dress Goods, from 1 to 6 yards.

SPECIAL.

1 line All Wool Black Serge, 46 in. wide, 60c.
1 line All Wool French Henrietta, 44 in. wide, 85c.

To be sold at 20 percent discount and 5 percent extra for cash.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

A special table of Men's Neckwear, consisting of Bows, Four-in-Hands, Puffs, Flaring Ends and S. rings, ranging in price from 20c to 75c, less 50 p.c.
Men's Silk and Wool Mufflers, less 20 percent.
All Odd Pieces in Men's Lined Gloves, 1 to 34 percent.
Men's All-Wool Flannel Shirts, in all sizes, less 25 percent.
Boys' Cambric Shirts, Cuffs attached, less 20 percent.
Men's Walking Sticks, in Congo, Arabian Vine and Bamboo, with sterling silver mounts ranging in prices from \$1.00 and upwards less 20 percent.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

Having reduced all the Fall and Winter Hats and Bonnets to a very low point we now purpose filling up the gaps with

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.

The quantity is limited and the prices quoted will form a decided inducement.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

We have a limited number of The Metropolitan Fashion Book in stock, which will be sold at the low price of 10 cents during the January Sale. We cannot guarantee to fill orders but it will be first come, first served, as long as they last. Mailed 5c extra.

MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION AS USUAL.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Good Times—Healthy People.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

During the six months ending Jan. 1st last in the county outside of the cities of Pittsburg, Allegheny and McKeesport, 1,201 deaths occurred and 2,374 births took place, a majority of 1,673 births over deaths.

The Limerick Election.

A despatch from Dublin says: Under the New Irish local Government Act, John Daly, the former political prisoner, and his supporters have captured 24 out of the 40 seats comprised in the new Limerick corporation, and is almost certain to be elected Mayor.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 14, 1899.

ONE OF THE UNNUMBERED.

It was six in the morning of a cheerless December day. The lowering sky hung in dismal grey...

where, with the child-like audacity of God's little ones, she held familiar converse with her Lord. Through sheer humility she would not receive communion except on Sundays...

Poor in the neighboring town and be tenderly looked after till she died, and with a sense of independence withal. Mother Brennan, who had gone on in utter truthfulness to God, nursing her rose-tree and caring for Bethlehem...

aring slowly over the old familiar road. The chill got into her blood, but there was something in her heart that made her insensible to it as well as to the feeble lagging of her feet...

RANDOM NOTES For Busy Households.

The Ottawa "Free Press" raises a very interesting question. It says that the amount of fruit consumed in Ottawa during the past year was three times greater than during any preceding year...

of life in general, and her own in particular. Perhaps she has been having a course of the up-to-date novels, and it has impressed her and saddened her. In these novels she has found the old-fashioned way of Jack and Jill loving each other, having probably the inevitable ups and downs of love...

THE RIGHT KIND OF BOY ORATOR.

The Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, who has just been selected a Senator in Congress from Indiana, is a fine example of the success that is in the reach of every American who deserves it by working for it...

COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

The commission of which Dr. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, is chairman, which has been making a critical enquiry into the school system of Chicago, compared with that of other cities, has made an extended report recommending many changes...

CHINESE ECONOMICS.

Mr. Robert A. Yerburgh, a rich Lancashire M. P., and leader of the so-called China party in the British House of Commons, is carrying out an interesting educational project. He has provided money to found a professorship of Chinese economics in one of the great English commercial centres...

POETRY IS THE MORNING DREAM OF GREAT MINDS.

Poetry is the morning dream of great minds. The excellence of poetry is ruined by impletry. Your bright-natured daughter gets despondent, and takes a dismal view of life in general...

NEW YORK'S BUDGET FOR CIVIC ADMINISTRATION. COMPARED WITH OTHER LARGE CITIES.

CITY.	Population.	Annual Cost of Government.	Cost Per Capita.	Mayor's Salary.	—Police Department—		—Municipal Legislature—		Department of Education.	Street-Cleaning.
					No. of Men.	Annual Expense.	Members.	Compensation.		
NEW YORK.....	3,389,753	\$138,000,000	\$47.10	\$15,000	5,100	\$11,000,000	88	\$132,000	\$11,000,000	\$3,950,000.
PARIS.....	2,511,629	72,700,000	28.94	No salary.	8,100	5,600,000	80	64,000	5,000,000	1,700,000.
LONDON.....	6,291,697	65,000,000	10.33	\$50,000 for expenses.	16,000	8,000,000	138	No salaries.	17,000,000	—
BERLIN.....	1,726,098	21,450,000	12.42	7,500	4,500	7,850,000	126	No salaries.	3,500,000	550,000
VIENNA.....	1,423,000	11,850,000	8.32	—	2,800	—	138	No salaries.	—	690,000
CHICAGO.....	1,098,576	32,400,000	29.39	10,000	3,385	3,225,000	—	—	5,600,000	570,000
PHILADELPHIA.....	1,044,894	23,000,000	22.01	12,000	2,600	2,350,000	—	—	3,500,000	845,000
BOSTON.....	446,507	10,640,000	23.82	10,000	1,123	1,360,000	—	—	2,260,000	780,000

One hundred and thirty-eight million dollars, one-fifth of the entire cost of maintaining the United States Government for a year, is the tremendous sum the taxpayers of New York had to pay for being governed during 1898, says the New York Herald:—

Seventy millions of dollars was the sum which it is estimated would meet the city's obligations for the twelve months ending on December 31.

Ninety-three and one-half million dollars, it now is estimated, will tide the city over until 1900.

If the difference between estimates and actual disbursements during 1899 is as great as it was during 1898, New York will be able to balance its ledger on January 1, 1900, only after having expended \$161,000,000 during the second twelve months of the greater city's existence.

Not a very pleasing outlook, surely, is the one before the tax-payers of the metropolis. In population the second largest in the world, New York is first in the expenditure of money for its government. It is, in fact, in a class by itself, London and Paris combined not requiring so much money for municipal administration, although in population they are nearly three times as great. Berlin, half as large as New York, meets its city

expenses with little more than one-seventh the amount of money paid out here last year.

It costs more proportionately to govern the leading American cities than the greatest cities of Europe, but it also costs more proportionately to govern New York than it does to govern Chicago, Philadelphia or Boston, which cities spend more money every year than do any other American cities aside from New York.

And now, with these disquieting facts staring them in the face, the taxpayers of New York are informed that the assessed value of property in this city is to be increased by \$300,000,000 in order that the bonded indebtedness of the city may be increased \$30,000,000.

Politicians and city officials greet every proposition for a needed public improvement with the statement that "economy" must be practised. "Economy" blocked the building of the school houses during their year of Mayor Van Wyck's term. "Economy" killed the plan for tunnel rapid transit, unless it be furnished by public capital. "Economy" checked the opening of new parks, the building of new docks, the cleaning of the streets and the building of bridges. "Economy" delayed work on the Hall of Records and has tied up, temporarily at

least, the building of the New York Public Library.

Despite so much "economy" millions of dollars are being spent for salaries, nearly \$4,000,000 is devoted to cleaning streets which are never made clean, and more places are being found for political "heelers" every day. There is "economy" everywhere but on the salary list, an amount of money is being spent for government in New York, so great that it would overwhelm the city officials of London, Paris, Berlin or Vienna.

It costs \$65,000,000 a year to meet the expenses of governing London. If the English metropolis paid bills as does New York her annual expenditures would be \$100,000,000 a year.

Paved Streets.

London.....	1,818 miles
New York.....	1,002 miles
Paris.....	604 miles
Berlin.....	500 miles

more than they are. London, Berlin and Vienna combined spend \$30,000,000 a year less for city government than does New York alone. Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston could spend twice as much as they do each year and still require less money all to-

gether than does New York alone.

Everything connected with the city administration seems to cost more here in New York than in any other great city in the world. More money is spent for salaries, more for street cleaning, more for police, more for the municipal legislature, and more per capita for all purposes than in any other city in the world.

And yet despite this enormous outlay of money, writers on municipal administration do not point to New York as a model city. They do not even accord it the distinction of being the best governed municipality in

Sewers.

London.....	2,500 miles
New York.....	1,156 miles
Paris.....	599 miles
Berlin.....	485 miles

the United States. In London, Paris, Berlin and Glasgow, and in several smaller American cities, the authorities on this subject point to lessons which the New York authorities could study with profit. They find that the streets of foreign cities are better cleaned than are those of New York, that foreign cities have fully as efficient police, that their educational advantages are fully as good

as, and in many instances better than those of New York, and that in the matter of parks, paved streets, good sanitary conditions and imposing public buildings the leading cities of the continent are far ahead of New York.

No parallel is found in London, Paris or Berlin to the lavish salaries

Parks.

Paris.....	172,000 acres
London.....	22,000 acres
Vienna.....	8,000 acres
New York.....	6,000 acres
Berlin.....	5,000 acres
Philadelphia.....	3,000 acres
Chicago.....	2,100 acres

paid to officials in New York. With the exception of the Lord Mayor of London, whose position demands the expenditure of large sums, there are no officials in the leading European cities receiving salaries of \$10,000 a year. New York is running over with such officials. Beginning with judges of the Supreme Court, who receive \$17,500 a year, the list includes the Mayor at \$15,000; the Corporation Counsel at \$15,000; Surrogates, \$15,000; City Clerk, \$15,000; Chamberlain, District Attorney, Sheriff and Registrar, \$12,000 each, and so on. With the exception of the President of the United States no officials in

the federal government receive salaries such as are paid to New York's leading officials. The Vice-President is not so well paid, members of Cabinet are not, and Governor of the various States all receive smaller salaries.

Oddly enough, despite this liberality in the matter of salaries authorities do not concede to New York the possession of the best executive, administrative and legislative officials. On the contrary they agree that a better class of officials, obtaining more practical results for the cities they govern, hold public station in foreign cities and perform their work, in a great many instances, with no comparison at all.

Some of the Salaries New Yorkers Pay for Being Governed.

Mayor.....	\$15,000
Corporation Counsel.....	15,000
Supreme Court Judges.....	17,500
Surrogates.....	15,000
County Clerk.....	15,000
District Attorney.....	12,000
Register.....	12,000
Sheriff (not including fees).....	12,000
Controller.....	10,000
City Court Judges.....	10,000
Special Sessions Judges.....	9,000
City Marshal.....	7,000
President Board of Public Improvements.....	8,000
President Department of Taxe.....	8,000

WHAT THE IRISH DID FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The following interesting article from the pen of the Hon. W. J. O'Connell, appears in the Chicago Tribune:

It would seem rather late in the day to challenge and bring in question the prominent part the Irish took in the cause of American independence. Their part in it is acknowledged by so many witnesses, is testified to in the records of the revolutionary war, and is supported by so many striking examples in the history of that memorable struggle we may well marvel at the presumption of now calling it in question. And first I will deal with the early Irish emigration to America. The cruel campaign of Oliver Cromwell in Ireland resulted in the transportation "beyond the seas" of some 40,000 to 50,000 Irish. Many of these found refuge in France and Spain, but many thousands, men, women, and children, were sold to the West India planters. These were shipped to the Barbadoes, whence many escaped to the more welcome shores of America.

It was following the revolution of 1688 and during the reign of William of Orange that the most notable emigration from Ireland took place. This was the result of the hostile legislation designed to discourage the Irish manufacturing interests—especially the linen industry, which then flourished in Ireland. By this unfriendly policy it has been estimated that 100,000 operatives were practically driven away from Ireland. The greater number of these, it is believed made their way to America.

Irish colonies were early established in Pennsylvania. That these were not exclusively Presbyterian is shown by the complaint made by William Penn, the Quaker, who, in a letter written in London in 1708, warns his friend, James Logan an Irishman, that "there is a complaint against your government, that you suffer public mass in a scandalous manner. Pray send the matter of fact, for ill use is made of it against us here. In the nomenclature of different townships in Pennsylvania as early as 1730 we find Derry, Donegal, Tyrone, and Coleraine. Moreover, the arrivals at the port of Philadelphia for the year ending December, 1729, are set down as follows:

English and Welsh.....	267
Scotch.....	43
Palatines (Germans).....	343
Irish.....	5,655

The term "Scotch-Irish," seems not then to have been invented. The Irish settlements in Virginia and the Carolinas occurred between 1710 and 1750. Familiar Irish names in these colonies sufficiently attest the influence, if not the predominance, of the early Irish settlers.

I need not refer to Maryland nor to the causes which led to the original Catholic settlements there. The facts are sufficiently well known. Delaware also became the home of numbers of Irish families, as attested by the names found recorded in its early annals. I do not need to quote the lists, since I presume the statement will not be challenged. That the Irish had early found shelter even in the Colony of Massachusetts as demonstrated somewhat strikingly by the fact that in 1737 forty "gentlemen of the Irish nation" residing in Boston formed an association then and ever since known as the "Irish Charitable Society." The preamble, or original declaration of the purpose of the organization, is worth quoting:

"Whereas, several gentlemen, merchants and others of the Irish nation, residing in Boston, in New England, from an affectionate and compassionate concern for their countrymen in these parts, who may be reduced by sickness, shipwreck, or old age, and other infirmities and unforeseen accidents, have thought fit to form themselves into a charitable society for the relief of such of their poor, indigent countrymen, without any design of not contributing towards the provision for the town poor in general as usual."

The general and praiseworthy solicitude thus shown is honorable testimony of the public spirit and charitable motives of the founders.

The original founders of this Boston Irish Society were chiefly Protestants, as is made evident by a clause in the constitution which declares that none but Protestants could be eligible to its offices or committees. Of course Catholics were then under the ban at home and in the colonies. Irish settlements were formed early in the eighteenth century in Vermont, New Hampshire, and in Maine.

Among these settlements in Maine was an Irish schoolmaster named Sullivan from Limerick, who on his voyage is said to have courted a female fellow-passenger (the girl was a

native of Cork), to whom he was married shortly after his arrival in America. Two sons, the issue of this marriage, afterwards became famous in the civil and military history of the country—General John Sullivan and Governor James Sullivan.

The former was a leader in the first act of armed hostility to England committed in the colonies. In company with John Langdon he led a force against Fort William and Mary near Portsmouth, capturing there 100 barrels of powder, fifteen cannon, together with arms and stores. The powder was afterwards of important use at Bunker Hill.

John Sullivan was a member of the first Continental Congress, and in 1775 was appointed a Brigadier-general. He was employed in the army sent to invade Canada and conducted the retreat of the American forces from that province.

It would require a separate sketch to even briefly outline the important services of General Sullivan in the revolutionary struggle and subsequently in the adoption and ratification of the federal constitution.

In the internal troubles and disorders prevailing in New Hampshire after the war it is acknowledged that he saved the State from anarchy by his "intrepidity and good management."

In like manner his brother James was equally conspicuous in the cause of independence and in the service of his adopted State, Massachusetts. He represented Boston several times in Congress, was elected Judge of the Superior Court, Attorney General of the State, and finally, in 1807 chosen Governor.

Propos of the Sullivans I must introduce here an anecdote I find at hand:

When Mrs. Sullivan, the mother of the two distinguished characters referred to, was once asked, "Why did you come to America?" she answered, "To raise Governors for them," little dreaming at the same time that she would live to see one of her sons Governor of New Hampshire and another Governor of Massachusetts.

There was still a third son, who however, was no great honor to the family. He was known as "Devil Jim."

This capital story is related of the "Mother of the Sullivans." Soon after John Sullivan was chosen he determined to give a grand dinner to a number of distinguished guests.

His mother at the time was a member of his family on a visit. Dreading that she would not be equal to the local requirements and dignity of the occasion the Governor concluded it would be best to arrange for her ab-

sence for the dinner.

He broached the matter to the old lady as delicately and diplomatically as he could, but the quick-witted dame instantly understood the real purpose, and soon convinced her son that he had miscalculated the maternal pride of the mother of the Sullivans. "Rising in all the majesty of her Irish wrath—"John Sullivan," she exclaimed, "I have hood potatoes in the field with the Governor of New Hampshire at my breast, the Governor of Massachusetts at my side, and the devil tugging at my skirts, but never yet have I allowed one of my sons to be ashamed of me. Order 'the chaise and send me home.'"

Apologies or remonstrances were of no avail, and home went Governor Sullivan's mother in all the wrath and majesty of her offended dignity and righteous indignation.

But I have permitted my pen to digress from the purpose and aim I set out to accomplish. That purpose and aim is to demonstrate that the Irish had a considerable—nay, an important—part in the revolutionary struggles, and aided materially in gaining the coveted independence of the American colonies. Of course it would require a volume to deal with the question authoritatively.

I can only offer in a hurried paper like this, the briefest reference to authorities and testimony. I do not regard it as material to my present design to show that these Irish champions in the cause of American independence were Protestant or Catholic. "The Tribune" implies that they were principally Presbyterian. I have no objection if the facts justify the conclusion. The question is on the statement put forward by the correspondent of the New York Sun, that the Irish had little or no part in the struggle. It is with this assertion I take issue.

The muster rolls of five companies of the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania line was published a few years ago in the American Historical Register. I regret I cannot at this moment give the exact issue, although I can find it if necessary. Of the 375 men in the ranks 187 were born in Ireland, 117 in America, 33 in England, 27 in Germany, and 11 in Scotland. This is one example. A writer whose books are well known, especially to Chicago readers, Professor William Matthews, in his attractive volume, "Hours with Men and Book," says:

"When our forefathers threw off the British yoke the Irish formed a sixth or a seventh of the whole population, and one-fourth of all the commissioned officers in the army and navy were of Irish descent. The first general of

fier killed in battle, the first officer of artillery appointed, the first commodore commissioned, the first victor to whom the British flag was struck at sea, and the first officer who surprised a fort by land were Irishmen, and with such enthusiasm did the emigrants from the 'Green Isle' espouse the cause of liberty that Lord Mountjoy declared in parliament, 'You lost America by the Irish.' And the writer adds: "Who were the Carrolls, the Rutledges, the Fitzimmons, and the McKeanes of the revolution?"

Yes, and he might have added the Reeds, the Thompsons, the Corcorans, the Morgans, the Knoxes, the Waynes the Maxwells and innumerable others whose names are ready to my pen and whose Irish birth or lineage is acknowledged. The glorious names of Montgomery, of Moylan, of Barry—"Saucy Jack Barry"—the Sullivans, the O'Briens—these names are indissolubly linked with the war for American independence.

Their services and the important part their countrymen had in the struggle cannot be successfully ignored or minimized.

Washington himself gave public testimony to the value of the services rendered by Catholics in the revolutionary war, as shown in his reply to an address presented to him in the name of the Catholics of the United States, signed by John Carroll, Archbishop of Baltimore; Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Daniel Carroll, Dominick Lynch, Thomas Fitzimmons.

In his reply to the address Washington said: "I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and patriotism. And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution and the establishment of their government—or the important assistance they received from a nation, in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed." The last observation leads me to refer to the large Irish contingent in the French expedition dispatched to aid and co-operate with the American forces.

In the fleet and army under the command of the Count d'Estaing which made an attack upon the city of Savannah, then held by the British, there was a division under the command of Count Arthur Dillon. The American army, which was to co-operate in the assault was led by General Lincoln.

Owing to delay and the lack of necessary concert of action between the French and the American assaulting columns, the attack was repulsed with fearful loss to the allied forces.

the French leaving upwards of 800 killed and wounded and the Americans over 300. The renowned Sergeant Jasper, an Irishman, was killed in the assault on Savannah.

The especially interesting feature of the part the Irish brigade had in this and subsequent operations in aid of America is in the fact that these French-Irish soldiers were sent to America at their own request. At the breaking out of hostilities between France and England the Irish brigades in the French army presented a petition to the War Office asking that they "be sent to America to fight the British who were their hereditary enemies."

Dillon's regiment increased to 1000 men, and afterwards 1,400 was first sent out, followed subsequently by the regiments of Walsh and Fermoy. It would be interesting to trace the career and fortune of these "Irish Volunteers" in the cause of America, but time and a due regard for the other demands on your columns restrain my pen.

The material resources in further illustration of my theme are abundant, but I am confident enough has been presented in this hurried sketch to show that the Irish, far from being an insignificant factor in the struggle for American independence, were, on the contrary, a material and powerful contingent.

I might allude to the significant sympathy with the cause of the colonies shown in Ireland—a fact to which Benjamin Franklin bears testimony, but this communication has already passed much beyond the limits I had originally contemplated.

Your true woodsman needs not to follow the dusty highway through the forest, nor search for any path, but goes straight from glade to glade as if upon an open way, having some privacy, understanding with the taller trees, some compass in his senses. So there is a subtle craft in finding ways for the mind, too. Keep but your eyes alert and your ears quick, as you move among men and among books, and you shall find yourself possessed at least of a new sense, the sense of the pathfinder.

Whoever you may be, whatever station of life you occupy, however adverse may be your surroundings you can earn a right to God's approval. Not every one can have riches, because riches depend largely on laws which man has made; but every one can have heaven. The present time is short, but the future is long. To-day you must work; but do your work well and to-morrow your toil will be rewarded.

A man's character must be founded on truth, and he must have God's Word engraved on his heart. No matter how devoted he may be in other respects, if he is wanting in truth disaster awaits him.

THE ORIGIN OF SCOTCH PLAIDS.

The great popularity of Scotch plaids in dress and other fabrics during this season, and the revival of Celtic forms of decorations in the wood, metal, and stoneworking crafts, serve to remind us of the fact that the Irish art forms are immortal and that if the whirling of time depresses those forms for a generation, another whirl brings them uppermost throughout the world. It will surprise many persons, even in the dry goods and upholstery line, to learn that Scotch plaids, so called during the past century, are really Irish plaids, a kind of wool textile fabric that has been made in Ireland for more than two thousand years.

The Rev. Father Daniel Rock, author of "The Church of Our Fathers" "Influences of the Catholic Church on Art," and "The Loyalty of the Irish to Popes," in a history of the textile industries of the world, which he wrote by request of the British Government, and which is now a text book on the subject in all the art schools of the world, states that "he saw fragments of the striped and checked woollen fabric, in modern times called Scotch plaids wrapping the remains of Celts buried at least 1,000 years before the landing of St. Patrick. These fragments were found during the excavation of ancient Celtic burial places. The term Scotch plaid arose when the Venetians and Genoese merchants began to deal in them through their resident wool buyers in Ireland. By the Italians the Irish were called Scotch, and the word plaid is merely a perversion of the word plait."

In a memorial of the ship owners of London, addressed to Parliament in 1335, the petitioners said that the law of the previous year, which deprived the Cistercian monks of the right of sending wool out of the kingdom, had ruined the shipping interests of London, and had driven thousands of carters, horse owners, stable men, weavers and plaiters of Irish plaits to the Hanse towns of the Continent, and that the value of the trade in Irish plaits had supported more than 3,000 persons. The report of the king in council touching this matter has also been preserved, and was recently printed.

By this it is shown that the wool industry, then, as it is to-day, the greatest exporting industry of England, was the creation of the Cistercian monks, who in various parts of the kingdom had induced a turbulent class of men who had lived by hunting fur-bearing animals to engage in pastoral work, and that they had introduced fine breeds of sheep from the Holy Land, Spain, and Italy, which had flourished far beyond their expectations, so that in the course of a century the monks had built up a great continental demand for English wool, which was accounted the best in the world, and that the passage of the law taking the wool trade out of the hands of the Cistercians was for the purpose of hoarding a great store of wool in the kingdom and to the end that Continental workers of wool might be induced to settle in England and establish the making of fine clothes on a large scale, and it was further shown that

the Irish ship owners and merchants engaged in the tin mining and smelting business in Cornwall had grossly and in the most contemptuous manner refused to abide by the laws of parliament, and had at various times and with force of arms prevented the King's master of arms in the discharge of the duty in preventing wool and Irish plaits going beyond seas in Irish ships, which were henceforth deprived of the right of entering in or departing from any port in the kingdom."

The next we hear of Irish in England during that reign is an account of the building of the long range of forts in the vicinity of the tin mines, in Cornwall; these forts, the remains of which may be seen to this day, were all built facing toward the land the sea being undefended. The meaning of this is, that the defences were intended to keep out the King of England's troops. It is a remarkable fact that the Agnus Dei, stamped out every ingot of tin made by the Irish during the thousand years and more in which they possessed that industry in Cornwall, is still used. There has not been a break in its use during all that time. Wherever in the world there is a tin-working or plumber's shop, there the Agnus Dei stamp is seen on Cornish tin. But in trade the brand is called "Lamb and Flag," in allusion to the figure of the Paschal Lamb and banner of the Church, first portrayed in the Catacombs of Rome by the early Christians. A matter of frequent discussion in art circles of late is whether in representations of our Lord on the cross He should be shown, as in the ancient Irish sculptures garbed in a tunic, or in the semi-nude form which has come down to us from the sculptures of the early Christians in Rome.

It seems to be the opinion of the profoundly learned antiquarians that the Irish form of representation is that which is undoubtedly correct. The Irish in the early days of the Church were noted for fidelity to traditions with respect to dress and ornaments of persons of others than Irish race, and the dress worn by Christ in hundreds of Celtic carvings of the time of the labors of the first Christian missionaries in Ireland, is not that of the Irish people, but that of a Roman.

In an early Irish sculpture of the crucifixion, carved during the sixth century, the artist handled the subject in a masterly and dignified manner; the wounds in the hands and the feet are accentuated, but the central thought in the artist's mind was the risen side, where the glastly incision is shown through the rent in the garment, and the artist made it perfectly clear that the garment is not the seamless garment made by the Blessed Virgin, and which the Roman soldiers cast lots for, by showing that the garment is sewn in many parts, and that it is an old garment cast off probably by one of the soldiers who cast dice for the beautiful robes, woven in one piece by the Mother of Sorrows.—G. Wilfred Pearce, in the Newark Ledger.

Catholicity in North Carolina

By VERY REV. F. FELIX, O.S.B.

July 4, 1584, opens the annals of the history of North Carolina. Sir Walter Raleigh, at the direction of Queen Elizabeth, sent two vessels under the command of Philip Armidas and Arthur Barlow, to the New World, not, however, to fulfil the pious ambition of a Columbus, to plant salvation upon the virgin soil of America, but acting effectively upon the order of the reigning Tudor, to conquer and appropriate in England's name.

These vessels were driven about the bays and inlets of what is now the Carolina coast, until a landing was effected on Wokokin Island. Here they discovered a friendly tribe of Indians, artless and generous, upon whose chief at a later date, the English Queen conferred the title, "Lord Ronnoke." This was the Anglo-Saxons' preface to the great chapters of their history on the new continent. The visit paid to the amiable disposed men and their island, was not succeeded by a settlement in this region until the year 1637, when we may speak of the first colony in North Carolina. Religious persecution had driven men and women into the inhospitable wilderness of the then unbounded state.

The Puritans of Massachusetts, those liberty-loving, God-fearing exiles of the Mother Country, forced the Quakers as far South as Virginia after having mutilated their bodies by revolting tortures, which truthful his-

torians do not hesitate to depict in all their shocking details.

I shall pass over the Palatines founded in this State by Swiss and French Huguenots. The number of those immigrants was barely one thousand. Many of them were massacred in struggles with the Indians, and their homes destroyed. Subsequently English settlers, Scotch Presbyterians, and Lutherans formed communities, and by Colonial legislation, the "Church by Law Establishment" enjoyed exclusive rights; other religions were permitted, provided they did not interfere with the Episcopal, form of worship.

The voluminous Colonial Records of North Carolina give no evidence of any Catholic settlers. Even the names chronicled suggest none that may be suggested of belonging to the true Faith. If there were a few souls, no trace of them can now be discovered. Probably Catholic emigrants feared to share the cruel treatment their co-religionists received in Virginia, where they enjoyed no liberty, were named incompetent to act as witnesses "in any case whatsoever," and hence were mere slaves to lordly proprietors. There Irish women and children were actually sold as slaves, when under Cromwell seventy thousand sons and daughters of Erin were transferred to the colonies, the greater number, however, being sent to the Barbadoes and Jamaica.

Bicknell's History of North Caro-



lina, published in Dublin, 1739, refers to a Catholic settlement in Bath Town, on Pamlico Sound, where a priest was supposed to have resided, but no trace of such an established colony is extant. The absence of any positive law against the Church in the primitive days of the settlements leads one to imagine the non-existence of a necessity for framing such ordinances. Only after the sons of the State had rallied and banded themselves in freedom's cause, to which the celebrated Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (of which the Carolinians are justly proud) gave an impulse, laws detrimental to the Catholic Church were enacted; in fact, no early constitution of any State, except Massachusetts, equalled that of North Carolina in animosity towards those professing that belief—"any man who shall deny the existence of God or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority of the Old and New Testament, shall not hold any office in this State."

These difficulties naturally deterred conscientious Catholics from seeking an asylum within these hostile borders. Later and present perplexities will be mentioned as we proceed.

Research proves that the torch of Catholicity was first lighted in the little town of Newbern. In 1774, Gerard and Joseph Sharpe, two English gentlemen, were extensively engaged in commercial pursuits in this town. They were visited that year by their sister, Margaret, a devout, pious Catholic woman of strong intellectual acquirements and an equally intense attachment to her faith. Though far away from the consolation of the Church, she was not shaken in her belief, and by her example kept alive the smouldering flame of faith in her brothers' bosoms.

In May, 1775, she married Dr. Alexander Gaston, a native of Ballinacorney, Ireland, a graduate of the medical College of Edinburgh, and a surgeon in the English navy, a position which he resigned to sail for the North American provinces. He settled in Newbern, where, after a few years' residence, during which he practised his profession, he married Margaret Sharpe. Her two brothers had died and her husband was shot by Tories commanded by Major Craig of the British army, in August, 1781, whilst attempting his escape in a canoe across the river Trent. Mrs. Gaston was then left entirely alone in America with a young son and infant daughter dependent upon her. Too strong to shrink amid these disasters, supported by religion and energy of character, she met the exigencies of the hour with fortitude, and made the education of her son the grand object of her existence.

Upon his susceptible childish character she stamped her own exquisite sensibility, high integrity, and above all her religion, thus fashioning his volatile and sometimes irritable temperament in her own perfect mould. She knew he might be of use to his God and country; therefore he was reared for these two great ends.

William Gaston received his education in that bulwark of learning, where his name is immortalized. "Few institutions in America can boast of having matriculated a man of higher intellectual attainments and more spotless character," wrote Stephen B.

Some cough mixtures smother the cough. But the next breeze fans it into life again. Better put the cough out. That is, better go deeper and smother the fires of inflammation. Troches cannot do this. Neither can plain cod-liver oil. But Scott's Emulsion can. The glycerine soothes and makes comfortable; the hypophosphites give power and stability to the nerves; and the oil feeds and strengthens the weakened tissues.

Edenton, a mission attended by the priests of Newbern, was inaugurated in 1857, when three young graduates of St. Joseph's Academy, Emmetsburg, who were converts to the Faith conceived the idea of building a church in their home. The twelve Catholics of the place were compelled to worship in a small room in one of

Weeks, of John Hopkins University. Mrs. Gaston lived to see her son loved by his fellow-citizens, honored by his State, and promoting the cause of God's Holy Church, so that the very name of Gaston was sufficient to dispel the pulpits' defamations of would-be religious ministers. By his eloquence he succeeded in having the constitution of his State amended so as not to exclude Catholics from office. His mother died at Newbern full of days, blessed with temporal possessions, but more glorified for preserving the pearl of religion in a hostile State, and after giving the same trust to her son, departed to God to receive her reward.

In time Newbern became the residence of other Catholics, Francis Lamotte, a refugee of the French Revolution, two other French gentlemen, Francis Xavier Martin, author of a history of North Carolina bearing his name, Mr. Gillet and wife and Mr. William Joseph Williams, formerly a respectable Episcopal clergyman and a convert to Catholicity.

Rev. John England visited the town for the first time in 1821, remained eight days, preached each night in the court house, and celebrated Mass every morning in Hon. William Gaston's house. He organized the little congregation, and erected Newbern into an ecclesiastical district under the invocation of St. Paul. This may be considered as the opening of the Catholic Missions in North Carolina.

From this year, Bishop England paid frequent visits, baptizing, confirming preaching, and in 1824 appointed Rev. Francis O'Donoghue missionary for the entire State, with Newbern as his residence.

The vestry met on June 21 of the same year for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a site for a Church. The foundation was soon laid and the church finished, but owing to the death of Bishop England, in 1841, was not blessed until his successor Dr. Reynolds, paid his first visit in 1844, placing it under the patronage of St. Paul.

The death of Judge Gaston, January 19, 1844, affected the interests of the little church materially, so that its pastor, Father Quigly, was obliged to solicit contributions from other cities. Bishop Reynolds continued to visit Newbern carrying on the good work; converts increased, and the congregation was now fully organized. Yet the death of Judge Gaston would long be felt.

Judge Gaston was also the founder of the first Catholic colony in the western part of the State, in a county named after him "Gaston," which now forms the centre of Catholicity in the State. He composed the stirring lyric so dear to the hearts of Carolinians, a stanza of which will suffice to show the trend of its verses and convey an idea of the love that gave it birth:

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessing attend her,
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her;
Tho' scorners may sneer at, and wittingly defame her,
Yet our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her.

Hurrah! Hurrah! the old North State forever!
Hurrah! Hurrah! the good old North State!

At the present writing the church at Newbern is in a flourishing condition. Extensive improvements have been made by the present pastor, who, together with an assistant, labors energetically for the propagation of religion and the education of white and colored children. As a number of prominent colored people reside in the town, a school has been recently erected for their accommodation, and a church, both places under the patronage of St. Charles. The result has been very gratifying.

Edenton, a mission attended by the priests of Newbern, was inaugurated in 1857, when three young graduates of St. Joseph's Academy, Emmetsburg, who were converts to the Faith conceived the idea of building a church in their home. The twelve Catholics of the place were compelled to worship in a small room in one of

their houses, and forced to be satisfied with an annual visit from some good old missionary. Without a farthing in their pockets, the young girls commenced the great work among Protestants of every persuasion, nothing daunted by the refusal of the visiting priest to assist in the project, lest failure be the ultimate issue.

Applying to her Protestant father one of the girls received \$100 and a promise of a site for a church. A trip to Baltimore followed and an appeal to Archbishop Kenrick, whose answer, as he placed a twenty dollar gold piece in her hand, deserves to be recorded: "Go, my little apostle, with my abundant blessing; you will succeed with the help of God. Be sure, my child, to put all insults in your heart and the money in your pocket."

Returning home with \$385.50, the work was commenced and continued by the young women, who translated French works, taught music and, through the post solicited donations in the United States and Europe. Father Faber of the Oratory of St. Atory of St. Philip, Prince Hohenzollern, and even the great Cardinal Antonelli, helped them. Bishop Lynch of Charleston laid the corner stone on the feast of St. Anne, and to whose care it was entrusted, and the occasion was made memorable by his eloquent discourse.

Surmounting innumerable obstacles, these persevering converts prayed the humble church to completion, and on July 26th, 1858, the first Mass was celebrated in Edenton in a house really dedicated to God's service. On that happy morn as the congregation knelt at the altar to receive the Bread of Life, as the priest advanced with uplifted Host, a beautiful white dove flew in through the window and hovered over the middle of the sanctuary until the priest returned to the altar.

The church gained converts and thrived until the Civil War, when it became the barracks of soldiers and everything of value was stolen or sold at auction among them. From this deplorable condition it has been rescued, rededicated, and brighter days have dawned for the little church of St. Anne.

This very interesting article which we take from the Messenger of the Sacred Heart will be continued in a future issue.

A LAND PURCHASE BILL FOR IRELAND.

Rev. Father Boylan, writing from Crosserlough, Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan, to the Dublin Freeman, says:

I hope you will kindly permit me to address a few words to my fellow-countrymen upon a good Land Purchase Bill that would place the rights of Irishmen once and for ever upon an imperishable basis, a Bill that would—

—1st, diminish the tenant's present rent; secondly, would even diminish that rent every ten years; and thirdly, would sweep away the whole rent in 49 years; a Bill that, by rooting the Irishman in the soil, would materially diminish an emigration that drains the elements of wealth, power and greatness of Ireland, and pours those life-giving sustaining streams of energy and valor into another land. Our first principle should be that the people ought to remain at home. A man born and bred to manhood is capital to his country, his health her strength, his intellect her gain, his industry her advantage. You may have prosperity with men but you cannot have it without them. Of what use is it to multiply articles if you have not the people to buy and use them? Secure a good Land Purchase Bill, give every tenant in Ireland a chance of buying out his farm for ever at a reasonable figure, and you stimulate that self-reliance and self-respect from which spring the powers of energy and enterprise, the mighty, the only, elements of national greatness.

Extend your gaze beyond the Irish horizon, look at the countries where the farmers have bought out their farms for ever—the small proprietor of Flanders prospers on his sandy soil, for his tenure is secure; the Belgian peasant thrives upon his little farm, for it is his own; happy is Switzerland with its thrifty people, who are masters of the narrow patches on their mountain sides, while the eternal snows are not able to bid defiance to the encroachments of their industry. I was in Belgium, and visited the home of a small farmer, "and as a proof of what self-reliance can do, self-reliance inspired by the thought that it is his own family and his descendants for ever will reap the fruit of his labor, that whilst he held only eight acres of land, he had six cows, abundance of oats and potatoes, and the clover on his field was at least four feet high. And now, if this great question were settled, would it not serve the landlord himself? First, he would have his in-

come regularly paid from the Funds, and be sure of it; secondly, would never again have to depend on a good or a bad season; thirdly, never again feel the pain of serving an ejectment process; and lastly, he would be surrounded by a wall of brass by the sincere respect and blessings of the people for bringing freedom and independence to their firesides.

The cause of Ireland was never stained by one tinge of that Communism which, from time to time, has given such trouble on the Continent. The people of Ireland have a natural respect for rank and class. A gentry who discharge their duties are an honor to a country; they are the capitals of the columns that so nobly support the dome of social edifice; but in consulting now-a-days for the security and strength of the social edifice we look to the solidity and depth of the foundations, and not merely to the grace and height of its ornamental pillars. The class that digs out food for all should be regarded as the heart of the nation; and then let the blood of prosperity flow from the heart warily and evenly throughout all the veins and arteries of the whole social system. In every noble effort for his country, I hope, will prove himself the friend of all, without any distinction of creed, color, or clime. The Catholic clergy will ever teach the people respect for authority, for government, and for law, but they will teach them at the same time that the star-gemmed hand that traced the old Law on the Tables of Stone has written no decalogue for despotism, has written for it no promise of perpetuity of rule and sovereignty like that decreed to the sons of Abraham.

We shall never give up the cause of the dear old land until we re-establish upon the soil of Ireland the Irish people, and make it for them a possession and, and an inheritance by buying out their farms for ever, and thus become a solid body of men, as God has moulded them, living by the sweat of brow and brain and advancing to prosperity and honor by the appointed paths of industry and religion. But to carry this great question we must have a united, and sturdy agitation. Let each man feel that upon his own individual effort all depends; drops of water these efforts may be, but they will float the Irish vessel of tenant independence into the happy harbor of success. Every government has to yield to external pressure. The Duke of Wellington was asked by an Englishman why did he as Prime Minister of England consent to emancipate the Catholics of Ireland. He answered—"I consented for the very best reason in the world, because I couldn't help it: I used every plan, every effort to beat back the swelling tide of public opinion, but all in vain, every succeeding wave increased in strength and in volume. I said 'No' to the last, and I never said 'Yes' until the spray dashed upon my forehead."

SOON LEFT HER.

"I was taken with a swelling in my feet and limbs. I was not able to walk for four months. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and procured a bottle. Before I had taken it all the swelling left me. I took three bottles of Hood's and have not been troubled with swelling since." Rebecca Seavers, Chatham, Ont.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Easy to take, easy to operate; reliable, sure. 25c.

DATES OF BIG INVENTIONS.

The air brake was invented by Westinghouse, 1874; the torpedo, by Bushnell, 1777; watch, by Peter Hele, 1477; thermometer, by Drebel, 1609; telescope, by Lippersheim, 1608; printing, by Gansfleisch, 1438; microscope, by Jansen, 1599; cotton gin, by Eli Whitney, 1793; lithography, by Senefelder, 1798; lighting rods, by Franklin, 1752; gun powder, by Schwart, 1320; balloon, by Montgolfier, 1783; barometer, by Torricelli, 1643.

(Communications from Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal.)

Few things are impracticable in themselves; and it is for want of application, rather than of means, that men fail of success.

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The Chivalry of To-Day.

(From the Liverpool Catholic Times)

Oh! the pity of it, that the triumphal chords and swelling harmonies of the Wedding March should every become transfigured into a noisy jingle of jarring discords. Oh! the pity of it, that out of the home peace and good will, just pride and deep affection, mutual resolve and high endeavor should steal away, like the players of a farewell symphony, until only an intolerable drumming is left. Every woman imagines she is marrying an Ivanhoe, and when she finds (or thinks she does) that it is Hamlet she has wedded, a man wrapped up in gloomy self-analysis infirm of purpose and careless of his mate, a man of words rather than of deeds, then it is that the music commences to change in tone and character; then it is that the jingle begins which ends at best in silence. Readers of romance, will, of course, remember that the clear blue eye of Lady Rowena seemed capable to kindly as well as to melt, to command as well as to beseech. It is unfortunate when it all turns to kindle, when it takes to invective and reproach, when it forgets to melt and scorns to beseech. Ivanhoe is never in the saddle now, and his old war-cry "Desdichado! Desdichado!" is for ever silent. He wins no more tournaments, and is unmoved by the herald's shout that death is better than defeat. The audience has gone away, each man having his own axe to grind, each woman her own bonnet to trim. The flag no longer floats upon the tower. Life, once "joyeux" and "joyeuse," has become deadly dull. It seems superfluous the trouble for the blood to continue to circulate. Chivalry and romance have retired within the precincts of the lending libraries. Hamlet the thinker, Hamlet who meets trouble half way and makes it his only friend has displaced Wilfred of Ivanhoe, the man of simple "devoir," the man who is a worthy work to do and did it.

Luckily it is not everywhere, that one can hear this jingle, but in every street there is an unlucky number, and it there you may listen for the note of discontent. We are, not going to pretend to be impartial; we frankly take sides with Lady Rowena and maintain that it is a pity that the prose of life, its needs and daily cares should be allowed to kill out its poetry and early aspirations. It is, not of course, the disappearance of the swash-buckler and circus element of Ivanhoe's career which we deplore. But in him there is no personal swagger. He was ever the gentle knight; untiring in courtesy and obedience, terrible in battle, and filled with the simplicity of faith which seems out of fashion in these days. He is the Chevalier Bayard of England, and our youth still love his name. It needs only that they should remember that while the fashion of chivalry must alter with the age its reality is ever the same.

There is chivalry and romance in the present pilgrimage of peace which is led by the Czar of the Russias; and in every country there is a call for recruits! It is a war against standing armies and menace, against navies and the destruction which they threaten, and the battle-cry is peace. There was little generosity in Hamlet, and he never clearly saw the plain path of duty. Scruples, weighing of motives, "suspicions, and reprisals made up his day, and he would never have become a soldier of the Czar.

The Prince of Wales too, is leading a forlorn hope. A national society has been formed for the total suppression of tuberculosis, and the Prince has boldly placed himself at the head of it. Pattle plague has been stamped out, and we want to stamp out consumption. In an article which we published in the middle of October we gave figures showing that while the mortality from consumption is still something frightful, it is only half what it was fifty years ago, and that now is the moment that when by a united effort it may be driven out of the island, Subsoil drainage, re-building of insanitary houses, and the bettering of the conditions of labor have done much. But more remains.

The unrestricted traffic in unwholesome and impure spirits will have to stop. Consumptives must no longer be crowded into stuffy houses and city hospitals. Sanatoria will have to be built in the country by the municipal authorities, and consumptive patients who are still young and have a good expectation of life ought to be sent to Egypt.

It is to Egypt we should send their consumptive sons and daughters, and it is there that our poor must go. A fair percentage of them will be cured—of that there can be no doubt—and many of these will elect to stay in the country which has been their

salvation, and will help to spread modern thought and modern ways in the Valley of the Nile. Here there is a project full of romance, requiring aid not of purse, but of counsel and encouragement.

In order that it may succeed it must have public opinion in its favor. Public money will have to be spent, and the public must signify their consent. In all parts of the country committees are to be established for the discussion of ways and means by which tuberculosis of lung and limb may be stamped out. It is within the competence of anyone to join and to help. Ivanhoe may keep a shop, but he will not be obliged to leave it in order to assist this project. Or he may be Lord Mayor or Alderman—it matters not what he is; his assistance is asked for.

This is a tournament in earnest which all may join. And it is not only disease that is now to be fought against. Lord Iveagh has inaugurated for the rebuilding of the slums of our cities by his recent magnificent donation to the city of Dublin. It must not be forgotten that our large cities are almost entirely the product of free trade, that they have grown up within the recollection of a single generation, and that entirely new problems of poverty have arisen with them. The rights of labor have still to be gained and maintained. The sailor has still to receive compensation when he is injured in the hard service of his master. And the society has still to be protected from the rapacity of the unscrupulous company promoter.

The New Year is upon us, and already its work is thrust upon it. We want to enter the next century with as clean hands as may be. Not in this world shall all tears be wiped away, but while one shred of romance remains in us we mean to do our best. It is in association and not in isolation that this work must be done. To right the wrong requires the patience and strength of a band of workers. To sigh for the romance of the swashbuckler is idleness. Lady Rowena must forget the past. Her clear blue eye must melt at the poverty and helplessness of the poor of the present day. It must beseech those who have learnt self-restraint to teach it to those who have not. Thrift, a virtue which the rich may have to excess, must be taught to the poor, and fair-play must be impressed upon both. Such is the chivalry of to-day, such the music that will never jingle or grow silent.

AN AMERICAN LAWYER'S SUCCESS

Two or three years ago an important railroad case involving the interests of a number of clients was being heard before a judge in Boston. Nine attorneys were engaged, one of them being a "country lawyer" from Ohio. The latter, after saying "Good morning" to the judge and the other attorneys, took a seat in an obscure corner of the court-room to await developments. The other attorneys were all eminent in the profession and were known to each other. They had never heard of the "country lawyer" from Ohio, and as the case progressed they ignored him and conferred together to protect the various interests which they represented and at the expense of the interest represented by the one man. So little impression did he make and so little knowledge did he appear by his silence to have of the case, that they began to joke about the sorry appearance he was presenting. Among those present as a spectator was Chas. W. Fairbanks, United States Senator for Indiana. The eight attorneys invited Senator Fairbanks to lunch with them, he being looked upon as a neutral party. During the luncheon frequent humorous allusions were made to the "country lawyer" representing the other side. After awhile Senator Fairbanks remarked: "Gentlemen, I have had a good deal of experience with country lawyers and have learned not to despise them. Your conduct of this case is, of course, not my affair, but I advise you to be on your guard, for if that country lawyer over there in the corner of the court room wakes up he is likely to give you trouble. I kept my eye on him this morning and I have come to the conclusion that he knows his business."

The distinguished lawyers laughed in derision, and when at the close of the day, the "country lawyer" was found to be still apparently indifferent to the movements of his opponents, they taunted the senator with his manifest misjudgment of this man. The "country lawyer" said nothing bearing on the case for four days. He simply listened. When his opponents had completely disclosed their plans and had irrevocably committed themselves to a certain line of action, the "country lawyer" interposed a few objections in the interest of his client which were sustained, and so conducted his case afterward that his opponents were not only overruled but were soon quarreling among themselves. Singly and together they found they were no match for him and he won his case. This "country lawyer" is now one of the most renowned diplomats. He

was William R. Day, ex-secretary of state and chairman of the United States peace commission. He is still a quiet man, but the representatives of the nations of the world have found that, as Senator Fairbanks said, he knows his business.

PROTESTANT MINISTERS AND SMALLPOX.

able shouters for religion, when there is anything to be gained by the shouting; but where there is real danger that tries men's souls they are not infrequently conspicuous in their absence. Last week we recorded a Protestant tribute to the conduct of Bishop McSherry in visiting the lazaretto at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and rickling his life in comforting and consoling the small-pox patients. This week we have to record the death of Father Chamard, an Oblate priest, who with equal devotion to duty tended small-pox patients in the lazaretto at Johannesburg till his health was ruined through inhaling the poisonous atmosphere. At the same time the Protestants of Port Elizabeth are raising a cry against their clergy who are strangely retreating in such cases where there is any danger or even slight inconvenience. Two men named Smith and Dawson, who were members of the Church of England, succumbed to small-pox, and it appears there was not a single Protestant minister to perform the funeral rites. "It can scarcely be a matter of surprise," writes "Church of England," in the Port Elizabeth Daily Telegraph, "that the clergy of Port Elizabeth have failed to gain respect of the public." Certainly not when they shirk their duty in the hour of peril.—Catholic Times Liverpool.

BEQUESTS OF A MILLIONAIRE TO CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The news comes from Trenton, N. J., that in the will of Colonel Daniel Morris of Atlantic City, was probated at May's Landing several days ago, many charitable bequests are made. To Bishop McFaul, of that city, is devised \$90,000 for charitable purposes and \$40,000 to found a home for the aged. To St. Michael's Orphan Asylum for boys, at Hopewell, which he built and to which he gave \$50,000 during his lifetime, is left \$25,000. St. Joseph's Home, Beverly, gets \$10,000. St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, New Brunswick, \$5,000, and St. Francis' Hospital, Trenton, \$5,000. The testator also left \$5,000 to establish a scholarship for the diocese; \$10,000 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, of Philadelphia, and \$32,000 more is divided among nine Catholic hospitals and orphan asylums in Philadelphia. Colonel Morris, who was seventy-nine years old, and a bachelor, died at his home, in Atlantic City, on Dec. 21st last. He surveyed the first railroad from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, and laid out the plan and streets of the latter. He once had a fortune of about \$1,000,000, most of which he gave away to charitable institutions and objects during his life. To twelve nephews and nieces he left \$1,000 each. Col. Morris built for an organization of young men known as the Morris Guards, an armory.

WHEN THE CENTURY BEGINS.

Quite a number of people will live through this year 1899 under the fond persuasion that they are witnessing the last of the nineteenth century, remarks our esteemed contemporary, The Northwest Review. Countless newspaper hints and innumerable advertisements, all taking for granted that the 99th year of this century is its last, keep up the curious delusion. One hardly knows how to account for such a manifest blunder. It ought to be plain as a pikestaff that 1900 is the hundredth year of the nineteenth century and that the century is not complete till its hundredth year is over. The mistake may perhaps have arisen from a confusion between cardinal and ordinal numbers. People forget that Jan. 1st, '99 is only the first day of the 99th year, which though it is labeled 99 (i. e. the 99th year) for a twelve month, will not be completely and truly 99 years till Dec. 31st; is finished. Similarly, a centenarian enters upon his hundredth year as soon as the 99th is completed but he is not really a hundred years old till his hundredth year is ended. This era will be 1900 years old just as the clock strikes midnight between Dec. 31, 1900 and Jan. 1, 1901.

Paris has been struck by "When does the twentieth century begin?" fever. Emmanuel Arène, the witty writer on the Figaro, says he dined at a house a few nights ago where nothing else was discussed from eight o'clock until midnight than this question. In the observatory, which has been dragged into the quarrel, has decided that the new century begins in the year 1901. This has struck dismay into the hearts of those who thought to inaugurate the twentieth century with the gigantic exposition, whereas they find they only showing out the nineteenth century.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

At a recent meeting of the Society of the Preventive of Consumption held in London, Eng., at which the Prince of Wales presided, Sir, William Broadbent, in referring to the need of such a society said:—"The isolation and cure of those suffering is the very best and most efficient preventive measure, since a consumptive patient once lodged in a sanatorium ceases to be a focus from which the disease spreads. Your Royal Highness has visited Falkenstein, and can bear witness to the provision there made for

the open-air treatment of phthisis, and of the success which attends it. Your Royal Highness may, therefore, well reproach us for lagging behind Germany in a matter of such importance. America also is in advance of this country, but it is only lately that the medical profession here has been convinced that the open-air treatment of consumption could be successfully carried out in this country. We have thought it necessary to send our patients on long voyages, or to the South of France, or to the germ-tree atmosphere of the high Alps. Now, however, experience gained in such diverse parts of the country as Edinburgh, Norfolk, and Ireland, to say nothing of the different winter resorts on the south-coast, has demonstrated that most satisfactory results can be obtained at home. The chance of recovery, formerly the privilege of the favored few, is thus open to all classes of the community. The associations, therefore, will advocate the erection of a sanatoria for every large centre of the population."

THE DEBT TO MOTHER.

Mother's love for their children; make self-sacrifice for them and manifest their tenderness and love so freely that the mother is the sweetest in the human language. And yet sons youthful and aged know but little of the anxiety the sleepless nights and painful solicitude which their mothers have spent over thoughtless waywardness. These loving hearts go down to their graves with those hours of secret agony untold. As the mother watches or prays in the privacy of her closet she weighs well the words that she will address to her son in order to lead him to manhood of honor and usefulness. She will not tell him all the grief and dreadful fears which beset her soul. She will warn him trembling lest she say overmuch. She tries to charm him with cheerful love while her heart is bleeding. No worthy or successful man ever yet knew the breadth and depth of the great obligation which he is under to the mother who guided his heedless steps at the time when his character and virtue and purity were so narrowly balanced against a course of vice and ignominy. Let the dutiful son do his utmost to smooth his mother's pathway, let him obey as implicitly as he can her wishes or advice, let him omit nothing that will contribute to her peace, rest and happiness and yet he will part from her at the tomb with the debt to her not half discharged. — Le Couteur's Leader.

BILL DALY'S WOODEN LEG.

William Daly, the racehorse owner, better known as "Father Bill," is often the victim of practical jokes on the racetracks, but frequently gets off a little joke himself, and whenever he does it usually pays. His latest attempt in this line occurred during the fall meeting of the Aqueduct track, and he won \$25 from a stranger who failed to recognize in a dusty, sooty-looking man "Father Bill." One of Bill's horses pulled up lame after a gallop, and as the colored boy jumped from his back Daly sent the boy to the stable for a pail of hot water. The boy returned, and Daly was about to put the horse's foot into the steaming hot water when the stranger stepped up. He looked on until the foot was finally shoved into the pail. Then he began to call Daly names because Daly was cruel to the horse.

Father Bill went on bathing the lame foot, but as the stranger broke out and looked in his work, and looking up said: "Sure the water isn't hot at all." "Yes, it is," yelled the stranger. "You're a brute, and it would serve you just right, to have your foot stuck in there."

Daly was quiet for a moment and then he said: "I'll show you that it doesn't hurt by putting in my own foot." "Bet you \$25 you won't," said the stranger. "You're too much of a coward or you wouldn't treat a dumb animal that way." "Take him, Bill. Bet him," shouted the colored stable boy who stood by. "Well, put up your money," said Daly with a sly wink at the stable boy, which the stranger didn't see, for he was busy counting out the money. The colored boy held the stakes, and a fresh pail of steaming hot water was brought. Daly then pulled up his trousers and plunged in his foot, the water reaching almost to his knee. "My God!" screamed the stranger, as Daly drew his foot out with a smile. "What are you made of?" "Oh, I'm all right," answered Daly "but the leg is wood."—New York Sun.

Like the sunlight which fills the air all around us, and enters wherever there is an opening, so does the presence of God fill the whole universe, and enters every heart that opens to receive Him.

In actual life a point is soon reached when one must depend almost entirely on himself for guidance. The path is full of stones, ruts, pitfalls, and mud. Briars beset it; divergent paths perplex one; precipices and cliffs confront one unexpectedly, and well beaten roads, which lead through fields of daisies and other pretty but worthless weeds, tempt the weary and the weak. Then there are the marshes and the forests where there are no paths at all, and where insects or wild beasts harass the struggler and make progress difficult and dangerous. Sooner or later in his progress through life, every man must

face a determined resistance. Whether he can overcome it or not no one can decide but himself.

BEING EVEN WITH THE LAWYER.

A lawyer was sitting in his office the other week, when a stranger appeared at the door and said:—"Beg pardon, but can you tell me where Smith's office is?" "Yes, sir, next door." The stranger uttered his thanks and passed to the next door, which was locked. Returning to the lawyer he observed:—"Smith seems to be out." "Of course he is. If you had asked me that question in the first place I should have answered it by telling you." The visitor had a troubled look on his face as he passed out of the building, but that look was gone when he returned the next day and inquired of the lawyer:—"How much will you charge me for a verbal opinion in a little matter?" "Oh, about a pound." The case was stated and the opinion given, and the stranger was moving away, when the lawyer said—"My fee, please." "I haven't a halfpenny to pay you." "Of course not. If you had asked me that question in the first place I should have answered by telling you so. Good morning, sir!"

A VERY SANITARY HOUSE.

Japan has long rejoiced in earthquake-proof houses, and now we hear of an abode in Yokohama which possesses the unique distinction of being microbe proof. It is said to have been erected by an eminent German bacteriologist, who hopes by its aid to avoid all the ills to which human flesh is heir so far as they are due to zymotic causes. The house is built of glass bricks, so that there is no need for windows, and the doors when closed are perfectly air-tight. Ventilation is brought about by air being forced into the building through cotton-wool filters, and in case this treatment does not rob it of its bacteria, the air is further driven against glycerine-coated plates of glass. Of course when the door of this strange domicile is opened to admit visitors armies of air-borne microbes must come in too; but the sunlight which plays around the rooms will soon kill off these. We doubt whether this glass-case and cotton-wool treatment of human beings will bring any substantial advantage to the experimenters, and we should decidedly prefer a healthy, open-air life, microbes and all.—Chamber's Journal.

Poetry is the expression of the beautiful by words.

BOARDING SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

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