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#### PRICE FIVE CENTS

That the anniversary of the death of the Manchester Martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, is one which will never be forgotten as long as the hearts of Irishmen, or the descendants of Irishmen, heat time with the land which is the cradle of their race, has long since passed into a national truism. On the 23rd Novemebr, in whatever part of of the habitable globe there dwell a group of people who are Irish either by birth or descent, a commemoration of some sort is held. As a rule, the commemoration partakes of a two-fold character--- a religious one, in the form of a solemn Mass of Requiem for the represe of the souls of these three victims of superlative injustice; and a national one, in the form of demonstration or entertainment, or both, which affords an opportunity of giving public expression to the sentiments to which the tragic event gives which they died; the cause of constitutional freedom for Ireland.

In keeping green the memory of the Manchester Martyrs, the Irishmen of Montreal have shown themselves to be are equally enthusiastic in observing the annual parade on St. Patrick's inspires feelings of gladness and rejoicing, while the memorial services in connection with the 23rd of November evoke sentiments of sorrow at the cruel death of these innocent men whose only crime was that they loved, and were prepared to die for, and did led with another sentiment--- that of patriotism, that of renewed affection for long-suffering Erin. The names of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien are dear to the hearts of the Irish race.

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The Arcient Order of Hibernians held their armual church parade on Sunday last. Headed by the St. Gabriet Band, they marched to the Church of St. Jean Raptiste. There was a larger turn-out than ever before, and the line of merch was thronged by lishmen and Irishwomen who outnumbered those seen on any of the previous church parades. On arriving at the church the Hibernians, with their splendid contingent of picturesquely uniformed knights, were received and welcomed by the Rev. Father Casey, paster of the English-speaking section of the parish. The Rev. Dr Luke Callaghan, assistant-chancellor of the archdincese, preached a stirring and impressive sermon, in which ha dwelt on the religious, social and domesticaspects of organizations like that of the Andlens Order of Hibern'ans, and in which he eloquently explied the brave conduct of its founders in the dark and evil days of the Page: Laws in Iroland, when they risked their lives to protect these of the proscribed priests who, with the penalty of a terrible death hanging over their heads, kept alive amongst their flocks the sacred light of Faith; and the noble fire of patriotism.

## WINDSOR HALL.

On Wednesday evening the Anniversary entertainment was held in Windsor Hall, under the auspices of Division No. 1, of the Ancient Order of Hibernlans. The vast hall was crowded with an enthusiastic audience.

Mr. Hugh McMorrow, the chairman opened the proceedings in a capital speech, which was frequently marked by rousing cheers. He said:---

The pleasing duty devolves on me once again as President of Division No. 1. of the A. O. H., to welcome you to this entertainment. We are met once again to pay tribute to the memory of men who suffered and died for Ireland, Man dies but his memory lives. That the memory of the Manchester Martyrs lives in the hearts of

mention of which awakens a throb in the hearts of the Irish people at home and abroad. By such entertuluments as this you perpetuate and keep alive the spirit of Irish nationality, which can never die so long as we have men prepared to make the sacrifice that Allan, Larkin and O'Brien have made: who 31 years ago sacrificed their lives on the altar of Freedom, to satisfy the cravings of a prejudiced press and to gratify the desires of the rabble mobof Manchester. It is unnecessary for me to dwell at any length on this painful chapter of our country's history, for you will hear it to-night from the lips of one of Ireland's most devoted sons, who has chosen as his subject "Ireland's Liberty Springs from the Blood of her Martyrs." (Cheers.)

Since our last annual entertainment

events historical in the annals of Irish history have transpired and the descendants of our race, the scattered children of the Gael, all over the civilized world have celebrated in a manner worthy of commendation the sanguinary though glorious struggle of '98. rise, and to the determination to carry It was to me indeed a pleasure and a on to a successful issue the cause for | pride to read when traveling through the rugged hills of my native country, the magnanimous manner in which the memory of martyred chieftans was honored in that great city. All were gone, but still lived on the praise of those who died. And true men like you men remembered them with pride. no less solicitous and enthusiastic It is not my intention on this occasion than their compatriots elsewhere. They | to go into the history of our organization, it has been so often explained to other Irish national anniversaries, as you that any light which I may throw on the subject would be of little interest, but I may state that during Day amply proves. The great national the month of June this year, thanks to festival of the Irish race is one which | the exertions of the most Reverend Bishop McFall, the two wings of the organization were amalgamated into one great body, with one great object in view, namely, the advancement of our race, and a renewal of our obligations of fidelity and devotion to the land of our fathers. In conclusion let me thank you for your kind attention to my few remarks, and on behalf of die for, their native land. That senti- the Division I extend to you that genment of sorrow, however, is ever ming- erous greeting in the native language of our Country, "Caed-Mille-failthe." (Cheers.)

> The Rev. Dr. George W. Pepper. a Methodist minister of Cleveland, O., delivered the address. It was entitled "Ireland's Liberty springs from Her Martyrs' Blood," having referred to the Anglo-American alliance, which he said every American he had met with revylutionary blood in his veins had pronounced as a mockery, a delusion, and a soure, and which could never exist until justice was done to Ireland, he said: It is the beautiful ordination of the Divine Creator that nations should each have its characteristics. The Hebrew was mighty by the power of faith; the Greek, by knowledge and art; the American by his love of liberty; and the Irishman for his patriotism. Where else do we behold so many great and attractive features as there are in Ireland? Where such mountains as the magnificent chain of the Connemaras? Where lakes like those of Killarney, where savage wildness ceases to be terrible, because it is inconceivably lovely? Where such a soil, fruitful enough to support fifteen millions of people?

> Glorious old Ireland. The temple of nature, where man casts off for a time all thoughts but of her, and drinks deep of the purest and loftiest source of enjoyment, wonderfully beautiful in thy enchanting loveliness.

> Ireland is a heroic nation. Its records of history are full of the praise of Irish valor. Satirical Voltaire, the cynic of the human race, may ridicule their gallantry, saying that they fight everbody's battles but their own. Can Greece, Rome, Switzerland, Holland, or even America, present more glorious battlefields or more struggles for freedom? Their sleges are so many eulogiums, the most heroic being that of Derry, where the brave Walker held out against pestilence, famine, death, until God himself fought for him; and that of Limerick, where the immortal Sarsfield splendidly defled the showers of bullets fired by the enemy. We love Davis for singing of Ireland's charms:---

Oh, she's a rich and rare land! Oh, she's a fresh and fair land! Oh, she's a true and dear land! This native land of mine!

The patriot Irishman loves to refer to the glorious period of the United Trishmen, producing a host of brilliant men, among them Emmet, the beau ideal of a soldier, a patrict and a man. the Irieh people is evident by your Pity smiles through her tears on the

of a well-known Irish orator and bar- | war upon England. rister.

touching separation from his young a record of terrible wr uge, the Irish and beautiful betrethed, the daugther | people would be justified in waging

American history is full of Irish It was the evening of a levely day, achievements. Charles Carrell, of Car-A young and beautiful girl sto d at rolton, and Robert Morris, of Philadelthe prison gate, and desired admitance phis, were Irishmen. One third of the into the dungeon. She was cl. sely revolutionary soldiers who defended veiled, and the keeper could not image New York. New Jersey and Massaine who she was, nor that anyone with chasetts from the British hosts were such a proud bearing should be a hum-! Irishmen. Chivalrous General Montble supplicant at the prison door, gomery was an Irishman. Thomas Ad-However, he granted her request, led ; dis Emmet, the genius of the New her to the dungeon, opened the mas- York bar, and once Atterney-General sive door, then closed it again: and for the State, was an Irishman. The the lovers were alone. He was leaning | Pennsylvania | Legi in | were | Irishman. against the prison well, with downcast | Wellington, Curran and Dean Swift head, and his arms were folded in his were Irish. Edward Burke and the breast. Gently she reised the veil mighty Daniel O'Connell, were Irishfrom her fare, and Emmet turned to men. General Logan, the her ic comgaze upon all the earth contained for mander of the army of the Tennessee. him, the girl whose summy brow, in was an Irishman. The first Methodist the days of his boxhood, had been his preacher in the United States, the pole-star; the maiden who made him Rev. Philip Embury, and the first think the world was all sunshine. The Presbyterian minister there, the Rev. clanking of his chains sounded like a Francis McKenzie, were Iri-hmen.



like a child. Emmet said but little. Sons of Liberty and the first secretary He pressed her to his heart, and in a of the Continental Congress was an low voice he besought her not to for- Irishman. Glorious and immortal be get him when he was gone. He spoke briefly of by-gone days, of the happi- by the magnificent country to which ness of childhood when his hopes were I belong! bright and glorious.

Hark! the church bell sounded, and he remembered the hour of separation. The jailer entered, and after dashing the tears from his eyes, he separated them from their long embrace, and led the lady from the dungeon. The door swung upon its hinges, and they were parted forever. The next day, a pale girl, with golden hair, laid upon the bed of death. Oh, it was hard for her to die in that beautiful Erin, where the flowers bloom and the balmy air comes freshly to the pining soul. Oh, no! Her star was set; her heart was broken. When ties have been formed upon earth, what is more heartrending and agonizing to the spirit than to find that the beloved is snatched away, and all our love given to a passing floweret? Enough, she died, the bethrothed of Robert Emmet.

The eloquent Gladstone ascribed Fenianism and all the troubles of Ireland to the misgovernment and oppression of England. Ireland complains that her land, for hundreds of years, was deemed legitimate for the needy and rapacious servants of the British Crown. She complains that the most cruel tortures and the most savage measures have been used to force on her people a detested church, where part of the population; that Henry the put millions of them to death because they would not give up their Catholic religion. She complains that William of Orange turned out four thousand families to die upon the road, and then established a penal code worthy of Herpeople, and drove a hundred thousand of them into the army of France. She complains that her priests were huntseven millions of money, supported by a hundred thousand bayonets, united Ireland to England. She complains that when the sword failed to exterminate, England that Christian nation, allowed famine to reduce I reland's population, to be reduced from eight millions to half that number. She com-

death-knell to her ears, and she wept | Charles Thompson the founder of the the names of the Irishmen who stood

Mr. Goldwin Smith once said that the Americans were against the Irish. I boldly affirm that it is not true: that the masses of Americans, and the leaders of Americans, in Church and State, are friendly to Ireland. President McKinley some time ago wrote: ---"Get for Ireland what you can to-day; to-morrow get what she ought to have." The Unites States was always on the side of liberty, and the Irish are always on the side of the United States. Bishop Simpson, the eloquent champion of the Methodist Church, wrote once to me:--- God hasten the time when oppression in Ireland and the world will coase." Charles Sumner the pride and glory of the American Senate, wrote to me:--. 'In every effort for Ireland there is but one side for my sympathies." In 1776, Franklin wrote:-- The Irish are our friends."

Having given a vivid language-sketch of Thomas Meagher and his achievements, the Rev. Dr. Pepper referred to the Manchester Martyrs, and concluded as follows:---

We love and honor those martyrs for the lessons of patriotism they have bequeathed to their countrymen forever. Their example shows that, when persuasion and logic fail, there is only its members form only one-twentieth one source left open to the oppressedopen and constant war for liberty and Eighth and Cromwell and Elizabeth prosperity. How sad their death was! All of them in the first flush of manhood, when the summer of youth was still upon their brows, consecrated themselves to the championship of that political creed for which washington fought and the bell of Philadelod. She complains that the Second phia rang out. In the dungeon and George disfranchised five-sixths of her on the scaffold they fought for firedom most gallantly, and they san tifled that cause by their blood. We love them for their courage and heroed and massacred. She complains that ism. The earth has never seen braver men than those who, with the cruel rore around their necks, proudly exclaimed:--"God Save Ireland" Inese words, grand words, have cheered the hearts of thousands.

O Ireland, since I cannot stand upon your ren parts and lift up your drooponly fitting that it should be so get life, in connection not only with the Government of England to extirpate heart to the Eternal Throns- that east side line, and 114 feet on the love the only fitting that it should be so get life, in connection not only with the Government of England to extirpate heart to the Eternal Throns- that east side line, and 114 feet on the love the only fitting that it should be so get life, in connection not only with the trust.

ed and your freedom scenied' if a sublime devotion to the cause of latt man rights; if an incorruptible patriotism that resisted the most tompting bribes: if a matchless order and a splendid enthusiam that shore through years of torture-if these are evidences of a country's right to nationhood, to freedom, to prosperity, then is Ireland fully and underiably entitled to them. (Lond applause.)

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. E. B. Devlin, B.C.L., who complimented the Lecturer up n his alequent address. Col. B. Feeney, at the Hibernian Knights in a neat speech seconded. the motion.

The musical portion of the programmewas of shigh standard, and reflected great credit upon brot. P. J. Shea, who had the cirection of it. This talented young frish Canadi n musician has always manifested a praiseworthy desire to promote a love. for the study of the national music of Ireland, and his latest e cert in this direction in the f ranti n of a quartette of trained vices of the members of St. Ann's Charch chair, is one wellworthy of emulation by sister organizati me.

The selections by the quartette were artistically rendered. That the young Trish Canadi ms c mp sing it will make a reputati n for themselves is n worn assured flat. Mrs. ii die's intoppetation of several well knewn popular irish somes well merited the applicase she received. A chime feature was the introduction of Mr. Man. in, wh contributed two songs in Gaslic, Mr. T. C. Emblem regules in words of preise. He passess a rich faritors take of great complete. spirited stale always still the heat. Prof. William - liben is a moster of the diffusional also strib time was described, 141 uled.

As an interlate of the most or the able character, Mr. Homas Sollis m. a. member et St. Ann's Dram Ge Care recited with great 4 th s the Minchester Martyrs.

The I illowing is the ir eramine in

PART L

Eftry of Guests, thish Airs., Mr. P. J. Shea.

Introductory Address, by the Tresident, Mr. Hagh McM 11. w. Song, The Eclis of Shanlon,"

Harp Selo, Trish Mcl. Res." Miss Car-Song, "Who Teers to Speak of 58."

Mr. T. C. Emblem. Recitation, "The Manchester Martyrs," Mr. Thos. Sullivan.

Quartette, Vecal, "The Harp that once Thro' Tara's Hall," The Ouphous Quartette:-- Messrs, W. Murphy, M. Mullarky, J. Fenfeld and E. Quinn. Song, In Irish Language, "Gran Gal-Machree," Mr. J. C. Mangan. PART II.

Song, "Come Back to Erin," Miss Watt.

Violin Solo, Prof. Wm. Sullivan. Song, "O'Donnell A'Boo," Mr. Ed.

Quinn, Quartette, "Believe Me if all These Endearing Young Charms," The Or-

pheus Quartette. Grand Finale, "God Save Ireland," sele and chorus. Soloist, Mr. Ed. Quinn.

Mr. P. J. Shea, Musical Director and Accompaniet.

PROTESTANT BISHOP OF MONT-REAL, PROPRIETOR OF SHIP FEVER VICTIMS' PLOT.

The question of the ownership of the plot of ground where the remains of the 6,000 victims of the terrible scourge of the "ship fever" of 1817, are interred, most all of whom were Catholics, has caused a great deal of discussion. Rev. Father Strubbe, C. SS. R., of St. Ann's Parish, who has always, since his association with that parish, manifested a deep interest in preserving the sacred spot from desecration, has given us the following extract from a deed of sale granted by Mr. Thomas Brassey, C.E., to the Protestant Bishop of Montreal. It speaks for it-

Sale passed before J. S. Hunter, Notary, on 29th October, 1870, registered under No. 60,173, by Thomas Brassey, acting by his attorneys, Theodore Doucet, N.P., and David Aikman, in virtue of a power of attorney deposited with J. S. Hunter, N. P., by "acte de depôt,' 'dated 27th April, 1809, to the Most Reverend Ashton, Lord Bishop of Montreal, in his corporate capacity of "The Lord Bishop of Montreal," for himself and his successors in office, of a lot of ground of an irregular figure at Point St. Charles, marked "reserved," and comprised within the letters A. B. C. D., shown on the plan hereto annexed; bounded in front by St. Etienne street, in the rear and on both sides by the property of the vendors, without any buildings thereon erected, and measuring 243 plains that confiscation, banishment ing flag, I can offer a prayer as fervent feet in front on St. Etienne street, and the gibbet have been used by the as any that ever passed from my 234 feet in rear, 206 feet on the south

The vendor having acquired withlarger extent of land under a Cession of Renunciation made by the creditors, assignees under the bankruptcy of Sir Samuel Peto and Edward Ladd Betts, who prior to said bankruptcy were partners in certain undertakings with said Thomas Brassey, sald Cession and Renunciation attached with other documents including the lower of attorney hereinbefore menti-ned to an "acte do depôt" passed before J. S. Hunter, N. P., on the 27th April, 1858,

Commuted by Acte before T. Doncet, N. P., on 31st December, 1853, To have, hold, use and enjoy the said lot of land unto the purchiser, his successors and assigns, as his and their own prpoer freehold forever, by virtuo of these presents, and to take possessich forthwith.

Sale made for five d Bars, paid before passing of deed.

WELL DONE,

ST. GABRIEL PARISH.

Bazaar Realizes \$2700.

The bazaar which was recently held: in St. Gabriel's Parish, in aid of the Charch fund, was one of the most dolightful as well as one of the most successful that has ever been held in Pt. St. Charles.

The bazuar opened two weeks ago, and although the weather was very orfavorable throughout, the attendince event evening was very larger and Pather O'Mears, the reverently paster, who is a most indetativable worker, is to be congratulated in the great slavcess which it is attended it.

The rozant was held in the spacing sement of the church, corner of centre and Laprarie streets. The difrefer to the in the full were very tistefully decirated and were a credit to the Laies of St. Galeid's Parich.

A raist interesting and exhibit ones petiti n. be bell t. f r the m st pupaor posident one nest the fraternal societies of the control of the tween the president of No. 2 Division, Ancient Order of Hearm us, Mr. M. A. Walshoo of Walsh & Bussidre - and Mr. D. J. Tansev, jr., president of No. I Disks in of the some society. The contest was a lively one, and all visifors to the biziar took a great interest in it. When time was called by tho Rev. Paster and the vites were countwinner, and was presented with an elegant gold headed cane.

The votes were as fell:ws:---

Rev. Father O'Meara thanked the donors of articles, the gentlemen and ladies of the city, and of his congregation, for the interest they displayed in bringing the bazaar to a successful issue. The amount realized was \$2,700.

The bazzar closed Wednesday even-The following ladies were in charge

of the different tables:---Refreshments ... President, Mrs. Hen-

ry Armstrong, assisted by Mrs. T. McCarty, J. Wallace, J. Brady, F. Edwards, Misses M. McGinley, K. Fanning, K. Gleeson. Rosary --- President, Mrs. Thomas

Shelley, sided by Mrs. J. McAfee, J. 4. Ellis, M. Brennan, P. Murphy, Misses A. Shelley and K. Ryan. Sacred Heart Table ... President Mrs.

J. Connors, assisted by Mrs. P. Cantwell, Misses E. Connor, E. Monaghanand il. Corcoran,

Cheir --- President, Miss Maggio O'Byrne, assisted by Misses A. Hotland, M. Egan, L. Lezhy, M. McCarty, A. Eagan, K. Haddellsey, --- McCaffrey and K. Deegan.

The Hibernian table was in charge of the following members of No. 2 Division, Ladies' Auxiliary:--- Miss S. Lyons, M. Leahy, L. Quinn, B. McManus, T. Burney, F. Tobin, M. Coller and M. Ryan.

Candy and Cigar table... Mrs, M. Casey, Miss II. Monaghan, E. Wilson and E. Haggarty.

Fish Pond .-- Miss L. Monaghan and Miss McMenamin. Gipsy Tent .-- Miss E. Carroll, Miss

Buckley and Miss Jackson. Flower Pagoda .-- Misses Lizzie and B. Curran, Misses Nellie Shea, Lizzie

Hooper and Miss May Doyle. Cloak Room-Misses N. Holland and Hanah O'Brien.

It is the property of all true knowledge, especially spiritual, to enlargethe soul by filling it, to enlarge it without swelling it; to make it morecapable, and more earnest to know the more it knows.

Early knowledge is very valuable capital with which to set forth in life; it gives one an advantageous start. If the possession of knowledge has a given value at fifty, it has a much greater value at twenty-five.

Children have a Heavenly instinct in finding good people and people that, love them, in whom they may safely:

# TO YOUNG IRISHME

diocese of Waterford and Lismore, de-Rivered the following address under the auspices of the Young Men's Societyof Cork recently. His Lordship after a Zow preliminary remarks said:---

Our ancestors may have been Mileslans or Firbolgs, or Danes, or Saxons, or Normans. But we have, most of us at all events, Irish blood in our veins. (Hear, hear.) We were born in this land, and in it we are likely to die and be burled. Its history is the history of our own families and our own names. If we were interested in them we should be interested in it; if we are proud of them, we should not for It hang our heads in shame. No one will, no one can, say the history of Ireland has up to the present received from lrishmen the attention it deserves. (Hear, hear.) There may have that its apostle has been our own great | tional music of Ireland. Pontiff---whom may God ling preserve! ---Leo XIII. An honest and worthy history of Ireland will be written when the young men of Ireland demand it, prides itself upon being, if anything, not till then. Meantime it should be utilitarian. It must be said, however, the effort of every Irishman who is a student at all, and who is not ashamed expected, or indeed, all things conof his name, to acquire some know- sidered, desired, that mental improveledge of the history of his own country. There are materials, plenty of aim to which the studies of our young them, within our reach, if we only put | men as a whole had best be directed. our hand to draw them to us. There | There will always be a minority, we are materials in printed books, there | may hope, whose tastes and opportunare materials in manuscripts, which ities will lead them insuch a direction: lie around us in vastly greater numbers than most of us, in neglect of be, so with the great majority. Mere them, care to know. There are mater- accomplishments are among the luxlals in the folklore so rapidly dying out, and which, I make bold to say, no single body of men in all the land is ours must first provide themselves more capable of preserving than the with necessaries in the shape of a once in abundance, each locality its

The members of the Young Man's Society have been devoting themselves largely, and, as we are all glad to or two on behalf of one branch of this most engaging and elevating of arts. If I do so, I suppose I must take the risk --- I must be prepared to incur the reproach of all the fashionable: but lose. It is not, unless my memory deceives me, the first time I have ventured to plead with the society for the a time when Irishman loved Irish muhear them played and sung in public, to judge from the programmes of conare prepared to forfeit all claims to solutely necessary.

His Lordship Bishop Sheehan of the 1 the appreciation of sweet sounds. As for Irish melodies, they were, perhaps, deserving of teleration in ancient times; but every man and every woman, too, nowadays, who possesses any real knowledge of music, as distinguished from any unscientific acquaintance with it, has, it would appear, long ago decreed their place to live pretty much with the weapons of the stone age and the wattled structures that sheltered our fathers before the Anglo-Norman civilisation rescued our country from barbarism.

I am not a musician; and, perhaps, if I knew my place, I should humbly bow before the authority of these who are, to be silent; but this much I think I am entitled to say, and I think, moreover, everyone who knows the genuine taste of Irishmen will agree with me--there is no music on the earth that appeals with the same power to the hearts of our people as our own; there been in the past many causes for such is no other that expresses, as it does, a strange state of things. We have no their joys and their serrows, their asconcern here with present day politics; | pirations and their hates, their passibut it is not trenching upon them to onate devotion to their own kith and say that not the least unfortunate re- | kin, and to the land of their heart's sult of the divisions of Irishmen for love, whether it be to wail for its decenturies is that Irish hist ry has been feat and its fallen chiefs or to exalt too often written not for the purpose with the few who in its troubled hisof truly telling what was done in this tory have borne its banner on a concorner of the world so much as for the quering field and won for its cause the purpose of glorifying one set of men blessing of happy homes and free alor one set of beliefs and of condemn- tars. What is more I believe that this ing another. Our fate has not, in this power of Irish music is not confined to respect, been exceptional; most other any rank or class, and I for one cherpeople have shared it, though few per- ish the hope that in the happy days haps to an equal extent. But for most yet, please God, to come, when we can other nations and their history a forget past alienations and present brighter future has dawned. The old differences, and stand together under pagan dictum that it is the bounden one flag, which should rally us all, the duty of the historian not to concest flag of our common country, we will the true and not to dare say the false then cherish, as not the least of the is elsewhere being recognized and hon- treasures that have been preserved to estly observed, and we Cathelics may us through long years of indifference, take a legitimate pride in remembering and must, I say, of obloquy, the na-

> But I am not forgetting all this time that we are living in an age which that the day is past when it could be ment for its own sake should form the but it is not, and I repeat should not uries of life. The people of a poor country such as

rown who compose Catholic young men's sound education suited to their resocieties, for they come from every quirements. That these requirements quarter within the four shores of have greatly increased in recent years Ireland. They bring with them mem- for our business men it is scarcely neories of what they heard from their cessary to point out, any more than elders, who still preserve to some ex- is necessary to point out that tent the traditions of former days, the education provided in Na-Every nation in Europe at the present tional Schools is altogether inday is bestirring itself in preserving sufficient to supply them. Othits traditions. Irishmen had them er countries have, I believe, their commercial public schools, to which own stock. But I repeat they are fast boys who are destined for commercial dying out; one generation more, or life are, after they have received a certwo, and they will be gone for ever un- tain modicum of knowledge in the orless we do something to preserve them, dinary primary school, transferred, and where they pursue under teachers who prepare themselves especially for the work by a course of purely commercial studies. Again, England and America know, with considerable success, to the have an admirable system of evening cultivation of music. Mayl say a word | schools, where young man are enabled. under the most favorable circumstances, to complete a defective literary equation, or devote turesches to those special branches warch affect the daily work of their lives, and proficien there is at least one consolation left to | cr in which brings them, wet increasme, that I cannot have much left to | ed skill and usefulness, better positions and higher pay. It has long been a cause of complaint --- and I think we are all agreed of just complaint --- that music of our native land. There was | the National system is altogether unsuited to the needs of our population sic, loved to play the Irish airs, and in town and country. We are not, howto sing the old Irish songs, and to ever without some reason for hope It says:--that this very unsatisfactory condition as well as private. Is that time gone of things will soon be ended. The work It would appear so, at least if we me of inquiring how far and in what direction it should be altered has been certs advertised in the newspapers and taken in hand by men who have brought the titles of the sheets and books that | tothe task, with trained intelligence and the windows of our music shops. | an acquaintance with the systems that Mare such a guid Bertania, Sharert | are proved by experience to be useful a .: (hepin, Wagnet -- fush or the mark- elsewhere, that knowledge of the speced them out as the on! . Posers who isl needs and capacities of the Irish are worthy of the hearing, unless we people the possession of which is so ab-

The Protestant Church has not the machinery for dealing with the vices of the world in these times. Not one clergman in one thousand dares preach sermon on the Seventh Command. ment. The confessional and the refusal of the Sacrament in the Roman Church are the efficient means for controlling vice which we have not."

"Instead of putting our shoulder to the wheel and fighting against the awful spread of social vice and drunkenness, and Sabbath-breaking, we are squabbling among ourselves and spending our energies in denominational differences. There are seventeen sects of Methodists and thirteen of Baptists, and almost as many distinct varieties in each other religious genus. How is any union of sentiment or work to be got out of that state of affairs. It if shockingly immoral, I say, to be squabbling while fifty million persons in this land are not even nominal Christ-

Evidently, even at the risk of displeasing, this Protestant clergyman has the courage to speak the truth he knows. We hope he may yet know the whole truth and he given the grace to profess it. He does not consider Protestantism hopeless, but he does seem to say that it is at present helpless to prevent the prevalence in Protestant countries of the vice he deplores, while he admits that purity flourishes where people are thoroughly Catholic. What is his hope for Protestantism: His suggested remedy is union, --- one sect instead of many. But since the remedy is reunion, it must be that the cause of the evil is disunion, schism, separation. Let him go to the root of the evil and he will see that Protestantism had for its origin disunion, schism and separation from Christian unity. He will see that, to effect a revival of the full Christian spirit among the Protestant people he is interested in, he should preach a return to the centre of Christian unity from which their forefathers separated themselves, from which in our own day they themselves have been drifting farther and farther away in sections and sects, until their separation from the truth is now so wide and its consequences so awfully disastrous that many observant men like bimself see how far they have wandered, begin to retrace their steps, and yet hesitate to come home.

## BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

pa seesseesseesseesseesseessees

The London correspondent of the New York "Sun," says:---

The Court of Appeal to-day decided the first important case under Mr. Chamberlain's new Workmen's Compensation Act. It related to the explosion on the Manitoba and Albert Docks in this city on last July 6. The owners appealed against the judgment of the County Court giving to the widows of two unloaders £300 each and each of the five injured men £1 a week for life. Counsel for the company argued that a ship unloading in dock was not "a factory" within the meaning of the act, but this contention was rejected.

The Manitoba was purchased from the Atlantic Transport Company by the United States Government and was unloading with ammunition at Albert Docks, London, on July 6, when a box of so-called safety cartridges exploded, killing five workmen and injuring fifteen.

The German courts apparently take a different view of protection for workmen. A farmer named Stapf, after three trials in East Prussia, has just secured an acquittal, which recignizes that employers are entitled to beat chastised with a riding whip, for distheir servants in Germany. Stapf obedience, a youth of 10 years, employed on his farm. The court decided the whipping was permitted according to local customs and was not excessive.

A despatch from Omaha, Nob., goes to show how the system of overcrowding cars which is a great abuse in Montreal, is dealt within that big city. Montreal, is dealt within that big city.

An anti - car crowding association is the latest thing in Omaha. It is proving very popular. The first demonstration of the association was made last evening as the six o'clock crowds took possession of the street cars. The first intimation the conductor of the car received was a stern command from a dozen memebrs of the society:---"Let another man or woman get on this car ceived was a stern command from a and over you go. Ring the bell and go ahead, if you don't want trauble." The conductor took one loou at the sc:wling faces of the men and hastily gave the signal to move on, leaving many angry people at the crossings.

The society belongs to Walnut Hill, a

fashionable suburb of the city. During the exposition big cars ran out there, but when the exposition closed there were taken off and the old small there were taken on and the old small ones were again put in service. This resulted in the evening incrowding the cars extremely. At a mass meeting an anti-crowding car association was formed by a large number of residents who pledged themselves to resist by force any effort to crowd more than a comfortable number into the cars If the company does not heed their wish-"The immorality of the present day mon, and what I repeat, is that Pro- courts to prevent more people being

pounds. Amongst the subscribers are many men who hold, and deservedly hold, a foremost place in the confidence and affection of Irish Nationalists. It is hard to supplement the irresistible arguments offered in their letters in favor of the Fund. Questions of enormous importance for Ireland, amongst which the Irish claim to a Catholic University, the Financial relations movement, and the effective prevention of famine may be enumerated, must inevitably come before Parliament during the ensuing session. They cannot be dealt with satisfactorily unless there is a full attendance of the Nationalist members. There is no never has been, that a large number of the Nationalist members are poor men. They cannot bear from their private resources the very heavy expense of constant attendance in London. All this was known to the constituencies and to the country when they were elected. In the old days a different practice prevailed. Hich men went into Parliament at their own cost; they sometimes paid pretty heavily to get in. But they went in for their own sake, not for the country's. They shamelessly intrigued for place, rank, or power, wholly regardless the wishes or interests of their elec- support of that Party unity, on which tors. The Parliamentary representatives are no longer the masters of the people, but the servants. It is their duty to make the National voice heard in the House of Commons. Their votes, no matter what the subject voted on, are governed by the best interests of Ireland. They are deharred by a pledge which there has been no attempt on any side to violate, to repudiate the emoluments and distinctions with which in old days Governments tempted the allegiance of Irish representatives. The task they have undertaken sal by the country to support the memis for the most part a hard, dull, dry task, but eminently serviceable. The pressure of a solid disciplined body of Parliamentary representatives, all animated with the same purpose and voting the same vote, is a pressure that to keep the Irish members out of the no government however strong can long uniformly withstand. But the people have their duty to the repr(sentatives who were elected on the understanding that they would be supported, ample, which the rest of Ircland will and on that condition accepted the on- ; not be slow to follow .-- Dublin Freeerous duties of the position. If the man. people want the work done they must pay for the doing of it. The Irish members give their life's work to the cause; they neglect their own business; they sacrifice their incomes and their time to that service. But it is to ask of them the impossible to demand that they shall live in London without

mestion which must not be overlooked. It may be taken now almost as a truism that every honest Irish Nation-

funds. Every man, therefore, who

has an interest in any of the great Ir-

ish questions just mentioned, or in

others which may seem to him great-

er, has a duty to subscribe for the

aumport of Irish members, by whom

alone those Irish questions may be

forced along the steep and thorny

path of remedial legislation.

The Irish Parliamentary Fund has al- | made on behalf of the members who ready mounted close up to a thousand by their action and words, and stillmore by the proposals of their chairman, constitute themselves the Party of Unity. Those, of course, who merely look for some plausible pretext for buttoning up their peckets will find it in the continuance of dissension. But the great majority, who are honestly anxious that dissension shall cease will realize that they can best serve their purpose by the support of the Party and will be performed in the Cathedral in whose policy reunion holds first of Rheims in December by an orches.

the Irish Parliamentary Fund. Belfast is also said to be writing a Latin song is always at the front or very near it on the "Worship of the Redeemer" to on these occasions. The Fund was in- celebrate the end of the century, and augurated in Belfast on Monday night to have selected the priest composer by a great meeting, which began with Perosi to compose the music. concealment of the fact, and there a total substantial sum of £118 78 6d. which is certainly a very auspicious beginning. There is reason to hope that the progress of the Fund in Belfast will be not less satisfactory than the beginning. The Nationalists of Belfast know there duty and do it. In the opening contribution in Bel-

fast laymen and clerics joined heartily teen of the priests were amongst subscribers to the Fund. They recognize that the Irish Nationalist Party, the strongest and the best disciplined, was not merely willing but anxious for unity, and that by the whole-hearted all people's hearts are set, could be best attained. They recognize too that meanwhile important Irish work was to be done in Parliament and Irishmen were needed there able and willing to do it. The plain facts and the necesinferences appeal with spesary force to a clear-headed cial commercial community. There has been, and naturally properly suggestion that the Government are preparing a bill to lop of a portion of the Irish representation. But, a refubers whom it selected, would be an even wilder and more dangerous disfranchisement measure than any likely to be attempted by the Government. If it would pay the Unionist Government House, it would pay the Irish Nationalists of all sorts and colors to send them there and keep them there. Belfast has set, and will set, a good ex-

Nearly all great scientific discoveries have been combated and misunderstood, even by great men, remarks a writer in the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Admiral Sir Charles Napier flercely opposed the introduction of steam power in the Royal Navy and one day exclaimed in the House of Commons: "Mr. Speaker, when we enter Her Majesty's naval service and face the chances of war we go prepared to be hacked in pieces by cutlasses, to be riddled with bullets or to be Hown to bits by shot and shell: but, Mr. Speaker, we do not go prepared to be bolied alive!" The last words he brought out with tremendous emphasis. Steam power in men-of-war with But there is another aspect of this | boilers which at any moment might be shattered by an enemy's shot ---this was a prospect the gallant sailer could not face. Yet in a few years Sir alist is in favor of a reunited Irish Na. Charles Napier found himself in comtional party, loyal and disciplined, by mand of the largest steam navy that whomsoever led, in which all National- the world had ever seen. Lord Stanists should be included. The appeal is by) presided over a select committee

distribution distribution design desi neer, who was examined, spoke of the probability of ateamships crossing the Atlantic. "Good heavens! what do you say?" exclaimed Lord Stanley, rising from his seat. "If steamships cross the Atlantic I will eat the boiler of the first boat." That pledge was never redeemed.

Pope Leo's latest feat, according to the New York "Sun," is writing a libretto for an oratorio which has been set to music by M. Théodore Dubeis. director of the Paris Conservateire, tra of 120 pieces and a chorus of 200 voices. The subject of the oratorio is Belfast, as usual, has done well for "The Baptism of Clovis." The Pope

Barry O'Brien's "Life of Parnell." is evidently going to cause trouble, as the reports from London say that a lawsuit has already been begun by T. P. O'Connor, against Smith & Elder, the publishers, to stop publication, al. though the book has only been circulat. ed during the latter part of last week. as in the old days. As many as four- The ground of the application for the injunction is statements regarding Mr. O'Connor's action in connection with the election of O'Shea for Galway, The publishers have offered to indem. nify anybody for damages incurred through selling the book. Consequently some booksellers and libraries are sup. plying it and others are refusing.

> Oxford University has decreed that when men present themselves to receive degrees they shall not wear tancolored shoes.



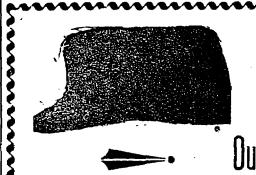
Thousands fail of this because they have neglected to look after their health in a womanly way. The health of a woman's babies is dependent upon her own health during the period of prospective maternity. The prospective mother cannot be too par-ticular about her physical condition. If she suffers from local weakness, nervousness or loss of vigor and virility, dren will be weak, puny and sickly. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only unfailing cure for all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that of the delicate and important organs that bear the brunt of maternity. It makes these organs strong, healthy, vigorous, virile and clastic. It makes the prospective mother strong and cheerful. It robs maternity of its perils. It insures a baby constitutionally strong. It is the invantage of many ally strong. It is the invention of an emi-nert and skillful specialist, who has had thirty years' training in this particular breach during which time he and his care. during which time he ar of physicians have prescribed for many thousands of women. Medicines dealers sell it and an honest dealer will not urge upon you an inferior substitute merely for upon you an interior substitute merely for the little added profit he may make thereon.

"I am the mother of a nice baby four and a half months old," writes Mrs. J. B. Clough (Box 203.) of Lishon, Grafton Co., N. H. "I cannot give too much praise to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constitution of the cause of

stipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathar-

tic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is



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## A PROTESTANT MINISTER'S INDICTMENT OF PROTESTANTS.

of St. John the Evangelist (Protestant | olics are doing much more. The more of St. John the Evangelist (Protestant | intensely Protestant a people the less religion is brought to bear with united efficiency against think, to draw an answer from his co- vice. There is no class of women in religionists. The Literary Digest of the world, I believe, so pure as the October 22nd, (New York), says that Catholic Irish in Ireland, as the Blue the Protestant press seem to have Books of Parliament, quoted by Mr. taken thus far no notice of his restand, prove; and in highly Protestant marks. The New York "Herald" pubstrict Scotland, the monthly reports lished an interview with Dr. De Costa, of vice, published in the papers almost from which the Literary Digest quotes without a sense of shame, are somethe following:---

is something awful, and what are we testantism is fighting a losing battle, taken on a car than can find seats

The Rev. Dr. De Costa, of the Church | doing to check | it? The Roman Caththing awful. What I said in my ser- es the association will appeal to the

# THE REVIVAL OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

teenth Century Lady Gregory has an article entitled, "Ireland Real and ideal." She shows that she is thoroughy acquainted with the existing conditions of her native land, particularly is the field of agriculture; and she writes in a thoroughly sympathetic spirit. Having explained how the average Irish farmer appears in English sort of "Sancho," in Quizote," and proved the great progress which "real," and not the "ideal," Irish farmer has been making of late years, Lady Gregory deals as follows with the Irish Language:---The Gaelic League, which has come

into being during the lull in politics,

is a popular movement for the recival of the Irish Language. A society for its preservation had been in existence for some time, and had done good literary work. But as a spoken language Irish was dying away. England had tried to stamp it out in the penal days, and in our own days, after the Famine, the people themselves grew so eager to learn the language that would fit them for bread-winning across the sea that they were ready to risk the loss of their own. Old people tell how they were forced to speak English in their school days. I used to have a cord tied around my neck, an Aran man says: when I was going home from school and if I spoke a word of Irish there was to be put a mark on it, and I'd get a beating from the master next day. But often my father would not like to put it on to get me the beating, and anyway boys like to do what they're told not to do, and we talked Irish all the more." But what parents and hedge schoolmasters had failed in doing the "National" school system stepped in and did. There is no danger now of any child growing up ignorant of English, the people are too well But the child in learning it has too often but his own language, and with it list the keen edge of his intelligence. In Irish-speaking districts he begins his school days thinking in Irstrange language by symbols that to him have no meaning, and that are explained in that unfamiliar language. The author of "The Day Dreams of a Schoolmaster " tells us of his early trials in having to learn Latin. "The round shot of this Latin grammar," he says, "had been, I believe, tied to our legs to prevent our intellectual straying. The hour at length arrived tach another round shot to our other leg. This was done in the shape of a Latin. This extra weight answered the purpose effectually: we were all brought to an immediate standstill." And in the same way the Irish-speaking child set to learn English through Irish on attached to him at once, with the inevitable result of dulling his power of on an island wherel with the exception of a few coast-guards, the only inhabitant who did know Irish was the National schoolmaster. He complained learning, and said it was the result of intermarriages. On a neighboring Island I found the mastre teaching in Irish out of humanity and common sense and with no encouragement from the intelligence from him. Under the cystem I have described, the native language began to die away rapidly. Dignity and power of expression were to a great extent lust with the tongue that. like all other tongues, expressed the spirit of the race. It went out of fashion. Priests ceased to preach in it and peasants to pray in it. It was not understood that the really uncultured Irishman is the man who has lost the Gaelic tradition and culture and has not yet gained the culture and tradition of England. Sometimes even emigrants affected to look down on the language of their childhood. A man Australia tells me how he once greeted vantage of two.

man came to blow the smouldering turf to a flame. Even in England the name of Dr. Douglas Hyde is known through his beautiful translations of "The Love Songs of Connaught," and that of a scholar, a poet, a man of letfolklore, poetry and tradition might. have remained among the people from-

two Clare men in Irish, and they pro-

fessed not to understand him; but a

servant girl who was standing by,

turned on them and gave them a rat-

own language, and you don't know

English, and then they went away as-

regret that they were losing, though

they did not know the true extent of

their loss, in the loss of the widened

horizon and intellectual training of a

bi-lingual people.

In the current number of the Nine- many are eagerly working. Though he shocked at the swiftness with which the language and its traditions were passing away. He saw that if it was to be saved it must be saved by the people themselves. The Gaelic League, founded in 1893, of which he is president, rests upon this basis. It aims, not at getting rid of English, but at "keeping Irish spoken where it is spoken still."

Forty-three branches have now been founded. A bi-lingual weekly paper, "Fainne an Lae," (The Dawn of Day), is published, and has a large circulation. Sets of "Simple Lessons in Irish" are selling by the thousand. A yearly feetival, the "Oireacthas," has been founded and is held in Dublin. This year Highland delegates attended it, and the first telegram in Gaelic crossed the Atlantic, bringing a greeting from America. For Ireland in America has come into the movement. New York has joined, Boston has joined San Francisco, has joined, Washington has endowed a Celtic chair in its Catholic University with £10,000. No rich endowments have been made in Ireland, yet, the movement has rested upon those whose pence are precious. I notice in the report of the Galway Branch that it began with meetings of workingmen only. Then the National Teachers were asked to join, and then the priests came in. The Bishop of Galway, the Bishop of Raphoe, Cardinal Logue, support the League strongly, and plead, "to have the tongue in which Columba and Adamnan spoke and preached and taught in our schools side by side with the language of Shakespeare and Newman." When a movement begins among the people and is then taken up by the priests, we may be sure the elements of success have been recognized in it. Little incidents mark the turn of the tide. An old Limerick farmer tells me that in his youth "all the farmers of Munster, the aristocracy of Ireland, were able to read and write Irish." Then aware of its value in the battle of life. came the generation that began to forget it, and now, he says, "my son is vexed that it was not taught to him. and is learning it himself in Limerick." Sometime ago in a village on the Galway coast, an old woman used to anish. He is set to learn a comparatively pear regularly every week at the dispensary, with a description of some new illness she was developing. It was found that this was her realistic way of interpreting for her neighbors, who "had no English." and so could not themselves explain their symptoms. The other day I noticed in a newspaper report that there had been a new doctor appointed to this dispensary district, and that the members of the in which it was considered wise to at- Gaelic League had brought the weight of opinion to bear on the choice, and that an Irish-speaking doctor had been appointed.

The Christian Brothers now teach Irish in their schools, but the National Board is not yet awake to the strength of feeling in the matter, although, owhis arrival at school, has round shot ing to the impulse given by the League, teachers of Irish have been appointed in two of the training colleges for learning anything at all. I have been teachers. And inspectors have been given leave if they wish to conduct examinations in Irish; but as all but two or three of these inspectors are ignorant of the language, this act of grace of the slowness of the children in is not likely to be worn out by usage. Irish is now taught in about seventy National schools, as against seven in 1884; but, as the Galway head inspector reports, "its teaching as an extra is so hampered by regulations National Board, and I did not hear any that but little can be done complaints of the children's want of while these regulations remain in force." And it may only be taught at all in the higher forms, so that children must be from three to five years at school with "the round shot" tied to the leg before they are allowed to learn at all. The Chief Commissioner of National Education has many anxious eyes upon him, and there is even a question of which policy would serve best, "to have a terchlight procession in his honor, or to break his windows. But I am not in favyr of window breaking, for the Chief Commissioner is not only a Galway man, but is himself a scholar and a master of so many languages that he will not gredge who returned some time ago from his young fellow-countrymen the ad-

I have heard that some years ago, owing to the spread of German, the Czech language had so nearly died out ing. She said: "You don't know your in Bohemia, that one of a small company of learned men gathered together to discuss the possibility of its revival hamed." But the people soon began to glanced up and said:

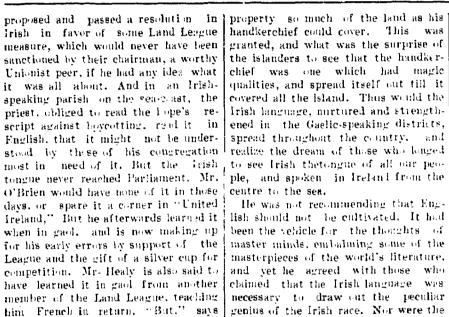
"If that ceiling were to fall, the Bohemian language would be at an end." But not only that language but its literature have now come to vigorous life again. Our Gaelic movement, which is being sympathetically watched by the countries bordering encroaching But again the hour had come and the Germany, has not been born such a weakling, for Gaelic is still spoken as a living language by over half a million of our race. Nationalist M. P.8' in neglecting it, lost a great opportunity. Had they been able to carry on on the Continent it is well-known has I those stormy Home Rule debates in their native tongue in Westminster, ters. He had devoted himself to find- they would soon not only have been ing and preserving what fragments of allowed but implored to carry their oratory to College Green. It is still remembered in this country how Daniel the time of their literary greatness; O'Connell, himself no advocate of Irish, for it must; persemembered that we baffled the Government reportors at an had a lyric poetry before Chancen and open air meeting by delivering his had a lyric poetry before Chancen and open air meeting by delivering his Daffled the Government reportors at an Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. a literature that is now the mine? at speech in that tongue. Even a few which the scholars in France and Ger. I years ago a local board of guardians Hood's Pills fully prepared. I cents.

# MRS. L. EMOND.

Sick Fourteen Years-More Than Half the Time in Bed-Now She is Well Again, and Tells How Other Women May Regain Their Health.

The following story is truly pathetic. Fourteen years ago (in 1884) a woman was sick with womb trouble. trouble went on from bad to worse. Such diseases never did and never will cure themselves. As the days pass the pains and weakness increase. Finally comes the collapse. The patient goes to bed. Here she still grows worse. Finally she drags herself from bed and totters around on her feet in an effort to forget her agonies. She reads in a newspaper about a marvelous medicine. She writes for advice to famous specialists. Then she recovers her health completely. Just think of those needless years of torture! She could have been cured in 1884 just as well as in 1898. But read her own words.

Mrs. L. Emond, 2106 Joseph street, Brighton Park, Chicago, Ill., writes as follows: "I had womb trouble for fourteen years. My left side ached terribly, and so did my heart. More than half of the time I had to stay in bed, but especially for the last two years. My sickness was much worse toward the end, and I could not sleep and could not rest in bed. I spent my nights in Weak Women have brought about a cure order to us. We mail them all over walking the floor, trying to forget that for womb trouble. It is only one of the world. No duty to pay.



His Lordship Bishop O'Donnell, of | They had too the national teachers of Raphoe, speaking at a recent meeting held at the Letterkenny Literary Institute for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Gaelic League at that town recently, referred to the movement. During the course of an ad-

his fellow-grisoner, "if he knows as

isn't much between us."

little Irish now as I do French, there

dress he said:---He would regard it as his duty to help and spread and preserve the dear old Irish tongue, the tongue of the heroes of this land ... Finn and Cuchullin and Cormac M'Art, of Brian and Nial, and their own Hugh Roe O'Donnell. It should not die; it ought not die: and, God willing, would not die. In Iniskeel, his native parish, more of the people could repeat the old tongue, and this was true, not only of the Catholic people, but of their Protestant neighbors. When a boy at school in Letterkenny one of his pleasantest recollections was how those kindly Protestant neighbors welcomed him when he returned home on vacation in the dear old Irish tongue. If zeal and earnestness were guarantees of success then the Gaelic movement could not fail. From what he understood of the aims of those guiding the movement they were chiefly directing their efforts towards securing the permanence of the language in those parts of the country where it was spoken in the homes of the people, but in aiming at this they might achieve far more.

There was a legend with which some of the audience might be familiar concerning a man who coming to the shores of an island bargained with the inhabitants that he might have as his

## Acute Rheumatism

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

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Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5.



This is not a single instance where

prospects of the Gaelic movement. By

any means gloomy. Strongly at its

back was an array of the clergy of Ire-

land, not of one denomination aline.

Ireland who have in their hands the

educational training of the rising gen-

eration, and as the four masters res-

press strong on their side. In con-

clusion, he expressed the hope that the

branch they were establishing that

evening would become one of the most

flourishing in the country, and would

grow like a fair green tree capable of

bearing beautiful flowers and the rich-

All forms of scrofula, sores, boils.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. (3 p. c.) for the current half-year has been declared upon the capital stock of this Institution, and that the same will be paid at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

Thursday, the First Day of December

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days in-

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three percent. 3 percent. for the current half year, equal to six percent, per annum on the naid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared and that the same will be payable at the head office, or at its branches, on or after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be ctosed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the board

W. WEIR.

President and General Manager.

Montreal, Oct. 28th, 1898.

Commence of the Contract of th

TANCREDE BIENVENU,

General Manager.

By order of the Board,

Montreal, 18th October, 1898.

est of fruits.

giving vigor and tone to the feminine organs. They regulate the digestion and enrich the blood, thus curing pim-ples, blotches and ugly complexion. The pills are much easier to take than liquid medicines, and they cost only half as much. They can be carried about, and swallowed without attracting attention. The best way for sick women and

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I was suffering so much. I wrote thousands. Don't you see in the payour specialist, received a long letter pers, day after day, the pictures of disabox, last longer than liquid medicines Dr. Coderre's Red Pilis, at 50 cents your specialist, received a long letter in reply, followed his advice, and to-day I sincerely thank him. To him I owe my cure, for his good advice and special treatment he sent me, together with Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, completely cured me. I am also glad to give my testimony, in order to help other sick women. (Signed.)

MRS. L. EMOND,

MRS. L. EMOND,

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Also after day, the pictures of different women together with their own costing \$1. They are easier to take, more convenient to carry, and they cure. Under no circumstances take anything which is said to be "just the same" or "just as good" as Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. It is not so. It is false. There is nothing like them made.

They strengthen the delicate supports

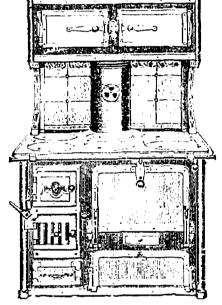
American Chemical Co.. Medical other sick women." (Signed.)

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tion, the national teachers of Ireland | It is Practical in Design. might be destined to be the survivors | It is Easy to Manage and Keep Clean. of the language of the Gael. They had the Fitted with the Perfect (Patent)

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CANADA:
PROVINCE OF QUEBRC.
DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL.
No. 1570.

DAME MARGARET JANE TAYLOR, of the City of Montreal, wife of DANIEI, JAMES CLARKE, heretofore of the same place, traveler, low of parts unknown,

) vs. The said DANIEL JAMES CLARKE, Defendant. An action for separation from bed and board has been this day instituted in the above cause. Montreal, 4th November, 1898.

JOHN B ABBOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one

## JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S

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500 yds. FINE ALL WOOL CHEV-IOT SUITINGS ... All new colers. This is a great bargain. Regular \$1.00

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FINEST IMPORTED DRESS PAT-TERNS ... No two alike. Note the clearing prices \$15.00 for \$7.51; \$18, for \$9.00; \$20.00 for \$10.00; \$25.00 for \$12.50 per pattern.

## Special Sale of Black Dress Goods

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NEW FERRE MOHAIR CLOTH ..... Latest design in Broche, worth \$2.00 for \$1.00 per yard. BLACK ALL - WOOL GRANET

CLOTH. ... Forty-six inches wile, worth 75c for 50c per yard.

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NEW CRAVENETTE PROOF CAN-VAS CLOTH .-- For Fall and Winter Suitings, worth \$1.00 for 75c per

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Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, No. 1571.

DAME ADELE BROSSARD, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of EDMOND LEFEBVRE, agent, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, bas taken an action in separation as to properly trom her said husband.

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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WHITE ROSE LANGLIN CREAM.25 ets

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Deputy Prothonotary.

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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253 St. James St., Montreal, Canada. P.O. BOX 1188.

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

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1898

#### 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 newerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

DUTY OF CITIZENS IN REGARD TO MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

In the issue of a couple of weeks rago a specimen from one of our correspondents was given, relative to the 'feeling now existing as to the management of public affairs by our present city fathers. Since that time, to judge by what reaches the office day by day, in the shape of uncomplimentary comment, public sentiment is very much aroused against the council of the city, and the attempt being made to tax religious institutions seems to have caused the wrath of correspondents to overflow.

It is all very well to denounce, but is it not better to look the question fairly in the face, and find out the -cause, if possible, of the present condition of affairs, and then to seek if there be no remedy to that condition which, indeed, is little short of desperate? Loan upon loan has been effected of late years, appropriation after appropriation has been exceeded, illegal expenditures have been made supen all sides, the cry of no money for this, that or the other necessity has been heard until it has become unbearable. The resources of the city appear to be exhausted, and fresh borrowing powers, we are teld, are absolutely necessary to enable these in control of our civic affairs to carry in the city government.

The question presents itself: who is responsible for this deplorable state of affairs, and are our city fathers wholly to blame? To any impartial observer it will be plain that the memibers of the city council are not the only sinners in the matter under rewiew. The system of our civic government is at the root of the trouble, and until some means shall have been ad opted to put things on a different basis, no real or permanent change for the better can be hoped for. It is unuecessary to go back to the days when all power was in the hands of a few, who legislated for their own interests, and could, therefore, give their time and labor apparently without remuneration. But it is well to observe that with the extension of the franchise and the larger representation secured by those who were originally considered the less favored classes, the idea has prevailed that men could be found, who being without large means and obliged to work for a living, to speak plainly, would be willing and ready and anxious, for the pure honor of the thing, to devote the time and labor necessary for support of themselves and their families, free, gratis and for nothing, to a thankless public.

Strange as it may appear this notion has existed for years and years, and -still exists to the present day here and now. In every other walk of life, rexcept in the admistration of our pub-.lic affairs, under the municipal system, the laborer is considered to be worthy of his hire. The storekeeper is not expected to give away his goods; the artisan must be paid for his time and material; people expect to pay the lawyer, the doctor, the architect or the accountant for his services. If a bank requires a managor or a cashier, should a corporation of any kind need a man of affairs, those institutions: seek for the best talent, they look out continue during the ensuing week, and ount of money which has been expend- were Catholics. 

for what suits them best;

The government of a city, and more especially a city of between three and four hundred thousand souls, is surely a matter of some moment, requires talent of no mean order, and an aptitude for affairs that would command a large salary in any other department. Yet, with a blindness that is simply incomprehensible, up to this moment, the people have been expecting to see such trained ability secrificing Itself on the altar of the city, not merely for nothing in the way of remuneration, but with the additional burden of having to pay roundly in election expenses for the honor of thus conferring their services upon the public.

It will be said that there are many men in our midst who have the time and the means to devote to public affairs, and that they should do it. Such men, in small number, there undountedly are, but, we must take men and things as we find them, and unfortunately it is well known that such men not only decline to serve the public but take very little interest in the manner that public affairs are managed by anbody else. Such men turn disdainfully from the office of alderman and spurn to be connected with municipal matters in any way. To such an extent does this wretched spirit prevail, that it is with the greatest difficulty that wealthy citizens can be induced to even cast their votes on election day. It is patent, then, that the remedy must be sought for in some other quarter than from the wealthy. What, then, should be done? Time and again it has been suggested to put the civic affairs into the hands of paid commissioners. Such a remedy would be efficacious at all events for a time but it is too drastic to meet with popular favor. A civic cabinet is now under consideration to be compased of men selected from the board of aldermen. In so far as it has been possible to follow the discussion, the remedy suggested can hardly meet the exigencies of the city at present. Under our present system the board of aldermen is altogether too large, it has assumed the proportions of a good sized parlia-

The first thing to be done is to reduce the number of representatives by one-half, and then to the office of aldermanshould beattached a salarythat will enable the occupant to live and support his family whilst devoting his time to the public affairs, and place the present spacious institute was him beyond the necessity or tempta- laid. It fronts on Dorchester street, tion of boodling, or either directly or and extends to St. Hubert street, St. indirectly using his position for illegitimate gain. To ensure honesty in the administration of the city's affairs first class men are a "sine qua non," and to secure such the co-operation of the pulpit, with the laymen of good will is an imperative necessity. Here we are threatened with the taxation of institutions of charity that have been relieving the city, for years and years, of burdens that it should have shouldered, and all because our means have been squandered by a lot of incompetent representatives, to speak mildly.

Good men are needed, men of brains and training, and these can be had if the pulpits of our city, will ring out the call to them, to devote their energies to the public good, to arouse themselves from the lethargy into which they have fallen. Honest and capable men, knowing that they need not beggar themselves, since their services will be paid for, will come forward as popular representatives.

Our city is not poverty-stricken, on the contrary, it is the wealthiest city in the Dominion, one of the most prosperous and progressive on this continent. With competent men to guide our affairs, the present taxation is more than sufficient to meet all demands. Give us a board of aldermen of the right stamp, half or one-third as numerous as the present body, but with salaries commensurate with the duties they will be required to perform, and the city's bonds will go up by leaps and bounds, the crass condition the city is now in will be a thing of the past, and we shall have heard the last sound, of the inhuman cry, for taxing the institutions, that have grown up upon public charity, for the

THE RETREAT AT ST. PATRICK'S.

protection of God's helpless creatures.

Before our next issue reaches our city subscribers, especially those of them who are young women, it may be as well to call attention again to

found it they pay the highest price Sunday December 11. These retreats will be conducted by two of the leading Dominican preschers of the continent; and it is confidently hoped that the plous exercises connected with both retreats will be numerously attended. If we are to judge by past experience these splendid opportunities for deepening the religious life of our young people, placed within their reach by the zealous and esteemed pastor of St. Patrick's will be gladly and fully availed of by them. The series of devotional exercises thus provided will form a happy prelude to the celebration of Christmas, the greatest festival of the whole Christian year.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE

SISTERS OF MERCY.

On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday of this week the Sisters, of Mercy cejebrated the Golden Jubilee of the foundation of their community in this city; and the occasion was also availed of to inaugurate and bless their new Foundling Asylum. The Order was founded in 1848, by that great prelate to whom Montreal is indebted for so many noble institutions of beneficence, Bishop Bourget; but the institution which the Order was established to administer was founded by Madame Jette, a widow, on St. George street, many years before. Her maiden name was Marie Rosalie, and she was the daughter of a poor famer at Lavaltrie. Her heart was moved to compassion by reflecting on the condition of girls and women who had straved from the path of virtue; and she resolved to devote her life to the work of rescuing and reforming them. Having received the approbation and encouragement of Bishop Bourget, she set herself to work energetically, with the result that she was soon obliged to move into a large house, at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Andre streets. Seven other pious women joined her in her good work, and Mgr. Bourget received their vows in 1848, Madame Jetté taking the name of Sister Marie de la Nativite. She modestly declined the position of Superioress, and Sister Ste. Jeanne de Chantal was elected to

The numbers of penitents who entered the Institute des Soeurs de la Misericorde rapidly increased. In 1848, there were 87 peritents in it. Three years later these hapless mothers numbered 97. In 1853, the foundation of Andre, and Lagauchetiere streets. The Order has branches in Ottawa, in New York and in Manitoba. Up till 1880, the newly born infants were, after having been haptized, sent to the creche in the Convent of Grey Nuns, They became so numerous, however, that it was decided by the Sisters of Mercy to build a creche of their own, This large wing of their vast building has been completed; and it was formally opened and blessed by Archbishop Bruchesi and Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa on Monday.

On Sunday the golden Jubilee of the foundation of the community was commemorated by a solemn High Mass, at which Archbishop Duhamel pontificated, by a sermon by Archbishop Bruchesi in French, and a sermon by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, paster of St. Anthony's, in English, It was at the evening service that Father Donnelly delivered his able and interesting sermon during the course of which he referred to the magnificent work of the Order during the half century of its existence in Montreal.

Amongst the large congregation which filled every available space in the beautiful chapel, were Sir William and Lady Hingston, Mr. Justice Curran and Mrs. Curran, Mr. Michael Burke and Mrs. Burke and a number of other prominent Irish Catnotics.

During Archbishop Bruchesi's elcquent sermon His Grace sited some interesting statistics showing the good and charitable work which is being perfomed by the Institute in Monreal. He said:---

"Let me give you a few figures 1egarding what has been done in this institution in the last six years. 1682 young girls or women have been received and kept and cared for gratuitously, 285 paid for a small portion of what their board and lodging cost. Only 226 paid for their board and lodging in full. 2.044 infants were taken in and most of them kept for nothing. 18,056 medical prescriptions were made eddin's phis cley, Whitehin'll received from the Provincial Government : \$4, 809.25. From the City? nothing. hope that the sinister rumors as to placing a heavy burden of taxation upon this and other institutions which perform similar work, which have of late slarmed the communities in charge of them, are not well founded. These devoted self-sacrificing religiouses are not strangers to you. They are your daughters, your sisters, or your friends. Will this taxation scheme be adopted? No. The French and Catholic blood that runs in our veins tells us it will not. If, however, we are mistaken, and a burden and an affilction are placed upon religious and charitable institutions established by so much labor and anxiety, and self-sacrificing devotion, the good works will still be carried on."

rote - drote - Trochests - dein Gebrures - hin arbeits - e-

THE SHIP FEVER . MONUMENT.

We find the following somewhat sympathetic editorial observations in the "Daily Witness" :---

Another landmark seems to be doomed. The iron horse is to prance over the graves of whose who perished of ship fever in 1848. The romantic monument erected there by the men who built Victoria Bridge, a memorial which has drawn the attention of many a traveller, is to be removed to some more appropriate place -- some place more appropriate for south than upon the resting-place of those whose fate it commemorates. Where else would that great boulder be anything but a monument to the fact that these immigrants were now trampled on. We suppose it is not intended to dig up the dead. There have been many men who have places on the page of Canadian history whose grave-stones lie kicking about or have long since been built into walls or broken into road metal. What marvel, then, if the resting-place of a few thousand strangers is not sacred in our eyes:"

For many years the "True Witness" has been urging that some steps should be taken to secure the plot of ground where these victims of the terrible "ship fever" of 1847 lie buried and the Rev. Fathers of the Redemptorists in charge of St. Ann's Church have, since their advent to that parish, helped to attract attention to this particular spot by holding a special Requiem service for the repese of the souls of the thousands of Irish Catholics whose bones are there interred. It will be remembered that last year the fiftieth anniversary of their death was commemorated, and that the "frue Witness" published an extensive report of the ceremonies and of the speeches delivered by the priests of the English-speaking parishes and the leading Irish Catholic public men on the occasion. At that time, judging 31. Costly pictures, Mrs. Dowling. by the immense gathering that assembled around the monument erected by strangers to the memory of the victims of misrule and famine and fever | 34. Silver Decanter, Mr. Mongeau. whose resting-place it marks, we felt | 35. Silver fruit dish, Mr Feeley. confident that, before another year elapsed, another and more fitting monument would be built on a spot hallowed by the remains of Irish Catholics some of whom, perhaps, are near and dear to many an Irishman and Irishwoman in Montreal.

Through causes to which we have no desire to make any reference here, nothing has been done in the matter; and the consequence is that, as was pointed out by a correspondent whose letter we published last week, we are confronted with the probability--- we may almost say the certainty --- that over this sacred piece of ground there will be placed iron rails and railway equipment by the Grand Trunk Railway authorities. We have been informed that the members of St. Patrick's League are considering what steps, if any, can be taken to prevent the removal of this sacred old landmark, in the preservation of which every Irishman and Irishwoman, and also every Catholic, in Montreal, ought to feel personally concerned --- a removal which would be both a desecration and a calamity.

In this issue we reproduce an extract from the deed of sale which gave the title of the property to the Protestant Bishop of Montreal for the sum of five dollars. As our correspondent hinted it is rather strange that the | 68. Carpet sweeper, Mr. E. Cavanagh. Protestant Bishop of Montreal did not confer with the pastors of the English-speaking Catholic parishes of the city, when he had received the letter from the Grand Trunk Railway management asking for the right to extend their tracks over a grave-yard in the fact that their spiritual retreat up gratuitously. The community has which are buried the bodies of sixwill open on Sunday, December 4, and spent \$388,571 upon its work- an am thousand people, of whom 95 per cent.

## To Open December 5th.

The English-speaking Catholics of the East-End of this city are just now engaged in the praiseworthy task of assisting the esteemed pastor of St. Mary's Church, Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, and his energetic and able assistant, Rev. M. L. Shea, to secure funds in order to carry on the work of decorating the Church to a successful conclusion.

The parishioners of St. Mary's are very anxious to beautify their sacred edifice and the appeals they have addressed to all classes of citizens of Montreal have met with a very generous response in the way of donations, as may be seen by a glance at the list given below. Rev. Father Shea has been the principal worker in bringing in the array of articles which will :decorate the various tables and the booths at the bazaar, which will open on December 5, in the basement of the Church. In this work. Father Shea is enthusiastically supported by the ladies of the various committees.

During the course of the bazaar there will be a series of entertainments and on the opening night the C. O. F. will hold a banquet at which all the leading public men will assist.

Father O'Donnell and his popular as sistant should be encouraged in their laudable undertaking, not alone by the English-epeaking Catholics of the eastern section of the city, but also by the contributions of the other four English-speaking parishes of Montreal.

The following is a list of donations received up to the present:---1. Piano, Willis & Co., Notre Dame

Street. 2. Parlor set, Wilder & Co.

3. Bedroom set, Mr. L. Lapointe.

4. Handsome couch, Mrs. J. Horla 5. Beautiful carpet. Mr. T. Ligget.

6. Wall paper for two rooms, Mr. A. Showers. 7. Ton of coal, Mrs. P. McCrery.

8. Barrel of flour, Mr. M. Hickey.

9. Horse, Mr. Jos. Lefebvre. 10. Harness, Thos. Phelan.

11. Sleigh, Mr. J. J. Ryan.

12. Cow, Mr. J. Condon. 13. Calf. Mr. P. Scullion.

14. Bale of hay, Miss Kavanagh. 15. Sewing machine, Singer Sewing Machine Co., through Mr. C. For-

16. Knives, Mr. L. J. A. Surveyer. 17. Spoons, Mr. B. J. Coughlin. 18. Set of dishes, Mr. Lavielette of

Cassidy & Co. 19. Dinner set, Mrs. Schultze.

20. Case of Sauterne, Mr. Farrell.

21. Gold headed cane, Mr. A. Banner man.

22. Silk vest, Mr. Martin Phelan. 23. Hall stand, Mrs. T. Ryan.

21. Picture with easel, Sadlier & Co. 25. Picture and dressed dolls. Mrs.

Kennedy and Miss Moore. 26. Picture of Father Shea, Arless &

27. Valuable book, Mrs. Fitzgerald

23, Fur mat, Desjardins & Co. 29. Hand painted picture and frame,

Miss Coleman. 30. Silk hat, Lorge & Co.

32. Donations, Mr. & Mrs. D. McDon-

33. Small but pretty stove, Mr. Mc-

Vey.

36. Fruit in season, Messrs. O. & E.

Hart.

37. Donation, Mr. J. Morley. 38. Set of glass ware, Mrs. Darragh.

39. Pair of slippers, Mr. Reay.

40. Pair of slippers, Mr. Gauthier. 41. Handsome cake, Mr. McGarry.

42. A suitable gift, Rev. Fr. McGarry.

43. Tidies for parlor set, Miss Crowe. 44. Box of Toys, Master John Toohey.

45. Donation, Miss Reilley. 46. Box of rubbers, C. R. Co.

47. Elegant Japanese tea box, Mr. E. O'Brien.

48. Parlor carpet, Mr. T. Ligget. 49. Box of Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap, Wm. Strachan.

50. Statue of St. Anthony, C. B. Lanc-

51. Pair of ladies' shoes, Mr. Wayland.

52. Suit of clothes, G. H. Pearson &

53. Music stand, Miss Linghen. 54. Handsome table, Mr. Geo. Labbe.

55. Precious gift, Messrs. Frothiugham & Workman.

56. Set of irons, W. Ryan. 57. Glass ware, Mr. Leduc.

58. Beautiful '98 cushion, Mrs. J O'Gorman. 59. Picture and clock, Mrs. W. Phelan.

60. Fine cushion, Miss Suprenant.

61. Rubber boots with uppers, Mr. James McKeown. 62, Small house in glass case, Miss

Tucker. 63. Elegant parlor lamp, Miss Hunt.

64. Cigars, 1 box, Mr. Vidricaire.

65. Cigars, 1 box, Mr. Forest. 66. A fine clock, Miss Whitaker.

67. A beautiful album, Hodgson, Sum ner & Co.

69. Valuable Book, Mr. T. Gaynor. 70. Beautiful picture, Mrs. T. Ryan, 71. Parlor mat, Mr. H. Hickey.

72.f Box of fine scap, Mrs. Finnerty. 73. Generous donation, Mr. T. F. Moore.

74. Donation, Mrs. Monk. 75. Picture and fruit dish, Mrs. Har-

76. Liberal donation, Mr. E. R. Gun-

ning. 77. A splendid ploture, Miss Mullaly.

Handsome Sofa pillow, Miss Har-79. Lisce, trimming, Miss McEntce. 80. Silver Card tray, Miss Chamber-

lain. 81. Pair of vases, Miss Hamilton. 82. Gold watch, Rev. Fr. O'Donnell. 88. A generous gift, Mr. W. O'Brien.

The ladies of the different booths are requested to give in their lists of articles as soon as possible.

85. A pioneer box, Mr. Wm. Brennan.

84- Ladies' rubbers, Mr. Gravel.

#### CONVERSAZIONE AT LOYOLA COLLEGE:

It was decided at a meeting called on Saturday 19th inst, presided over by Lady Hingston, with Miss F. Mac-Donnell as secretary, that a Conversazione will be held at the Loyola College, on Thursday evening, Dec. 1st. 8 to 10 o'clock, in aid of the new chapel. This entertainment has been organized by friends of Loyo lazad it it gratifying to note that it is a purely voluntary offering on their part and a token, which must be extremely pleasing to the Rev. Rector and his assistants, of the general appreciation of the new institute.

The ticket, 50 cts., will enable all t. contribute to the completion and adornment of the chapel, a work always dear to Catholic hearts, and will entitle the holder to be present at a delightful, social reunion, with music furnished by leading musicians and by the boys of the College. Flowers, candy and refreshments, including and sters, tes, coffee, ice cream and cake. will be sold for the benefit of the work. It will be, of course, quite optional with those who attend, to partake or not to partake of these and things. So that the ticket will be the only absolutely necessary expense in attending the entertainment.

The following ladies are amongst those who have actively engaged in its organization, most of whom were present at the meeting; many more equally prominent and equally devoted have have expressed a wish to assist in this work of zeal:----

Lady Hingston, Mrs. Edward Marphy, Mrs. C. F. Smith, Mrs. F. D. Monk, Mrs. Godfrey Weir, Madame A. R. Angers, Mrs. Michael Burke, Mrs. F. B. McNamee, Mrs. Cusack, Mrs. Thomas McCarthy, Mrs. Wurtele, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Sadiler, Mrs. Tansev. Mrs. T. P. Owens, Mrs. J. G. McCarthy, Mrs. de B. Macdonald, Mrs. Kayanagh, Mrs. W. McNally, Madame Hector Prevost, Madame Chevelier, Madame Simard, Mrs. Allan MacDonald, Mrs. J. J. Milloy, Mrs. McGovern. Mrs. Skelly, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Morley, Mrs. M. H. Hicks, Mrs. Starnes, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Meegher, Mrs, Coyle, Madame Louis Masson, Madame R. Masson, Madame C. Le Blanc, Madame Brosseau, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Edouard Amos, Mrs. E. C. Monk, Mrs. Schultz, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. C. Casey, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Gibson, and the Misses Drummond, Guerin, Trihey, de B. Macdonald, Gethin, Murphy, Victoria Macdonald, Sheridan, Brown, Sadlier, Flynn, Bartley, Lamontagne, Irvine, Drum, Sharpe, Monk, Harkins, Cummings, Feron, Kavanagh, Estelle O'Brien, A. O'Brien, Dayle, Valois, Forget, Roy, Dansereau, G. Roy, Leblanc, McCal-

#### A. T. S. OBITUARY.

## Mrs. Bernard McCanu.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the demise of Mrs. Bernard McCann, which sad event occurred at her residence, 125 Mansfield street, on the night of the 17th inst, after a prolonged illness.

There is a feeling of deepest sympathy for the bereaved family in the dire affliction with which Divine Providence, in His infinite wisdom has deigned to visit them, and their loss is shared by the numerous friends of the deceased who recognized in her a valuable member of society, an exemplary and zealous Catholic, and one who in all relations of life was a model mother and devoted wife.

The funeral which was held on Monday morning, was largely attended by a large concourse of citizens of all elasses, thus testifying to the high esteem in which she was held. A sclemu Mass of Requiem was chanted at St. Patrick's Church, where deceased worshipped so long and devoutly, after which the remains were transferred to Cote des Neiges Cemetery for interment.

The "True Witness" tenders to Mr. McCann and family its respectful and sincers condolence in the loss they they have sustained.

The large circle of friends of Sir Frank Smith will sympathize with him in the death of his eldest son, Mr. H. Harvey Smith, which sad event occurred at Colorado, a few days ago. Deceased had only reached his thirtyfifth year and had many friends in the Queen City.

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

The annual religious temperance celebration of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society will be held in St. Patrick's Church, Sunday evening, Nov. 27th, A special sermon will be preached on the occasion and the St. Ann and St.Gabriel's T. A. B. Societies will also be present.

Heaven leaves a touch of the angel in all little children, to reward those about them for their inevitable cares.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

loan Catholic Quarterly Review there is an interesting historical paper entitled "The Irish Patriot Priests of 18998," by G. P. Smyth, which forms a fitting close to the literature evoked by the centenary of Ireland's brave struggle for freedom.

The author points out that the first Catholic priest to champion the cause of the persecuted people of that time was the Rev. James Quigley. He was the son of an Armagh farmer, and was for some time a student in what is now the Irish College, Paris. He was a spectator of the opening scenes of the French Revolution, narrowly escaped being hanged as a supposed Royalist priest, and returned at 85 years of age, to Ireland. When 7,000 Catholics peasants of Armagh country, were. in 1797, expelled from their homes by truculent Orangemen, he took a very prominent part in rendering them assistance. He was probably the first priest who took the oath of the United Irishmen. Some months after this trouble in Ulster he returned to Paris, where he became intimate with Welf Tone, Napper Tandy, Arthur O'Conner, and the brave young Roche. After a journey to London he was arrested through the agency of an informer, who secured his conviction by placing an incriminating document in his p. cket. He was hanged, and in accordance with the sentence his head was then cut off.

The immortal Father John Murphy. the here of Oulart Hill, comes next, and as his exploits have already been recounted in the "True Witness," is unnecessary to repeat them. What is new to many is the account of the torture to which this heroic martyr was subjected by the British soldiery when he had been captured. He was stripped and tied up, and he was given five hundred lashes with the cat-onine-tails. As this horrible daceration failed to kill him, his head was cut off, and his body was burned in a pitch barrel. The head was placed on a fourteen-foot pole at the chapel gate.

Father Michael Murphy, who was killed by a cannon ball while leading a charge of pikemen with a green flag in his hand, was the next patriot priest to die in the cause of Faith and Fatherland. Father Philip Roche, acteristic of their institute.

In the current number of the Amer- Father Moses Kearns, and Father Clinch complete the list of "fighting soggerths" who shed their blood for

> But a number of other priests, noncombatants, and even non-sympathizers with the Rebellion, such as Father John Redmond, were either hanged er sent to the penal settlement of Botany Bay. To these patriot Irish priests who were thus exiled as felons, belongs the glory of having founded the Catholic Church in Australasia.

Let those Catholics who are now industriously striving to promulgate the idea of a public system of dealing with our unfortunate poor by assisting Protestant theorists and dreamers to impose a tax upon our religious institutions read and ponder over eloquent words of His Grace Archbishyp Bruchesi, spoken at the celebration of the golden jubiestablishment of lee of the of Mercy, of Mentreal, Sisters which take from preface of an interesting little souvenir volume issued in connection with the notable event. His Grace in speaking of the magnificent labors carried on within the walls of the convent said: ---

"This work of goodness and mercy of Jesus is being carried in throughout the ages and has been accomplished here for fifty years past. If you knew, my dear brethern, all the good that is done in this house; if you only knew all the sorrows all the misfortunes, all the anguish which have found a refuge and relief beneath this blessed roof during the past fifty years; if you only knew with what self-sacrifice, what discretion, what scrupulous reserve chastity is exercised here! If you only knew how many families owe to this house the preservation of their honor in the eyes of the world! No, no, the miracles of grace worked within these walls are unknown. Not only do unfortunate young girls find here a refuge from shame and despair but they also recover the friendship of God and learn to practice the most beautiful of virtues. Elsewhere the good accomplished is seen; here, it is hidden and must remain hidden! Beheld the peculiar merit of the Sisters of this Community! Behold the special char-

## NOTES OF LOCAL INTEREST.

A delightfully interesting entertain-Biggart, in the Karn Hall, Friday evening, and those present spent a very enjoyable evening. Miss Biggart is a writer and dramatist, and her entertainment consists of selections from one of her own books, "Solomon Garland." Selomoni Garland was a native of Devenshire, who had settled in Newfoundland, and around his life Miss Biggart has weaved a pretty romance with a tragic ending. Canadians have not paid much attention to Newfoundland or its people, and Miss Biggart's charming description of the people ceremony will be very imposing. and their quaint ways was a real treat.

In addition to Miss Biggart's reading, there was a brief preliminary concert of which the following was the programme: ---

Organ Solo, Concert Fantaisie, in F Minor (Aug. Freyer), Mr. E. A. Hil-

Plana Solo, Impremptu Fantaisie, (Chopin), Mr. Fred. E. Morris, Soprano Solo. Do Saran Rose, (Ar-

ditti), Miss Mabel Barker. Baritone Solo, The Creole Lover's Song, (Dudley Burk), Mr. Arthur

Jones. Organ Solo, selected, Mr. E. A. Hil-

The writer was fortunate enough to he seated behind four ladies (?) who kept up an animated conversation from the beginning to the end of the entertainment, and the pleasure of the evening was considerably marred on this account. The thought has often occured: what do these people go to entertainments for? Surely, if they cannot go to such places without interfering with the enjoyment of others, they

ought to remain away. Monday, the 21st inst, being the Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin, and also the patronal Feast of the Grand Seminary, it was celebrated with much éclat by the professors and students.

Pontifical High Mass was sung by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, who also delivered an eloquent sermon. After Mass there took place a renewal of clerical vows by all present. All. then retired and partock of a sumptuous banquet, which had been prepared by the hospitality of the Rev. Sulpic-

Together with Archbishop Bruches! To preach to sufferers one needs to there were also present their Graces have suffered himself.

their religion and their country.

Mgr. Duhamel of Ottawa, Dom Antoine, the mitred Abhot of Oka, and over one hundred of the clergy. These, together with two hundred theological students and one hundred and eighty from the Sminary of Philosophy, formed quite an imposing gathering of ecclesment was that given by Miss Mabelle lastics. It was much regretted that their Graces, Mgr. Gauthier, the newly appointed Archbishop of Kingst.n. Mgr. Emard, of Valleyfield, and Mgr. Descelles, coadjutor of St. Hyacinthe, who had been invited, were unable to attend owing to previous appoint-

> The annual Christmas ordinations, which are customarily held on the Saturday previous to the last Sunday of Advent, will take place on December 17th, in the St. James Cathedral. The

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Patrick's Church, Tuesday morning, 22nd inst. The Rev. Father Quinlivan officiated, The parties were Miss Alice O'Connor; daughter of our well-known citizen and genial Irichman, Mr. Francis O'Connor, The groom, Mr. George Clarke, son of Alfred Clarke, Craig St. It is needless to say the bride looked charming and was the recipient of many valuable presents. The evening before, Mr. T. Mace, on behalf :of many friends presented the greom with a purse of gold, and expressed for them the hope which we echo of a long life with a full measure of peace and happiness .--- E- II-

## RARE FURS.

The approaching cold weather reminds one of the necessity of preparing for the winter.

Our Fur | Cloaks, Collarettes, Muffs, are strictly up to date in material, style, fit and workmanship.

We have on exhibition in our window a very, fine Russian Sable Pelerine, costing \$700, and a must of the same material, valued at \$350. This will give you an idea of the large assortment of furs we carry in stock,

Our Stock has been selected to meet the requirements of all classes, and to all who would secure the best for their money, we would request them to call and inspect our stock, which is not excelled in this city.

E. A. STE. MARIE. 1499 St. Catherine Street. 2nd East of Amherst.

## THE NEGRO PROBLEM ACROSS THE BORDER.

The negro problem to which Rev. Father Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, New York, referred at a dedication of a church for the colored congregation of St. Benedict the Moor, in that city, has been in a measure introduced in our city courts in connection with one of our public places of amusement. The recent riots in Southern citles in the neighboring republic would indicate a very critical condition of af-

The governor of Alabama furnished the following statement of his views upon the question to a New York paper last week:---

"Every attempt to subject the people of any state or locality in the South to the domination of the negro will end in revolution, either peaceful or bloody. It is best for both races that the white people should control. Any interference by the federal government in the interanl affrice of the state can only excite resentment and increase discord. The people of North Carelina and South Carolina are as capable of attending to their own affairs as the people of any other

Father Doyle's address dealt with the negro problem of the just and luture with regard to its relation to the Roman Catholic Church. He said

The negro problem is bristling with difficulties, which are destined to increase as growing wealth and increasing knowledge make the colored people realize their power. The Catholic Church has peculiar claims on the negro race. Not the least of these is the fact that it was through the beneficent influence of her teaching and by her compelling power in shaping legislation and in modifying the vital relationships between man and man that the total abolition of slavery was brought about.

"Civil freedom is not enough unless it is accompanied by spiritual freedom. A man who believes a lie is a slave to error. A man who commits a crime is a slave to his passions. After civil emancipation there must follow a spiritual regeneration if the negro race is to prosper.

"It cannot be denied that the negro problem is one of the most difficult problems this country has to face. The ebony milli as of strong muscles and warm hearts are striving under the influence of educational advantages and the acquirement of wealth. Who will train them into obedience to law: Who will teach them to subdue rising passion? Who will sweeten the hard lot of poverty? Who will train the children of the coming generation according to religious ideals? Who will give them spiritual freedom, without which civil freedom is very often but a fatal gitt:

"The stron organization of Catholic Church, its power to compelobedience, its ability to bring the life of Christ into close touch with the lives of the people, is just the agency a robust race demands to keep it with--n bounds. While at the same time its splendid ceremonial, as well as its warm devotional life, is calculated to completely satisfy the religious instincts of the colored people.

"A young race for the first time tasting liberty needs the restraining and uplifting influence of a strong religious life. The colored people will get all this in the Catholic Church."

St. John, Nov. 14, A few more notes on things in general from Newfoundland may be of interest to some of your readers. As to the weather: -- we have had a very fine summer and fall. This is a most important matter not only for our farmers but still more for our fishermen. The curing of the fish is of the highest industrial importance--- as ordinarily the price will be according to the cure-- and this to be successful, needs weather well tempered, viz: --- a fair degree of heat modified by dry breezes. Such is the average state of atmosphere here during the summer. The climate for that season is also perfect ... from a health stand-

The crops this season have been generally---very good---our people year by year are going more into farming. All around our outpost settlements land is being cleared and tilled, and the produce of root crops: potatoe, turnip, cabbage and garden vegetables generally is immensely on the increase. People too are going in more for sheep and cattle raising .-- and none too soon. The country is possibly one of the finest stock raising places in the world. In the future, we may hope to see Newfoundland utilizing the great resources all around them instead of depending entirely on the fishery. However, up to the present, the fishing is the mainstay of the colony, and the question of the hour is what is going to be the price of fish? The fishermen are now engaged in boating their summer's catch :from the different settlements along the coast and landing it at th emerchants' wharves in St. Johns.

Just now may be seen thousands of our hardy sea toilers moving about the streets, purchasing their winter

Manufacture of the first of

Stock. Water street presents quite

an animated scene, and as the sum-

mer's catch has reached a good aver-

age, and the price, too, good--- about

\$4.00 per quintal (112 lbs.) business

men say that the local trade is quite

brisk, and the general outlook cheer-

I notice by the papers that the tour-

ist traffic into Newfoundland owing

to the facilities afforded by the cross

country train and S. S. Bruce, has

been immense, and gives certain pro-

mise of attaining larger dimensions

next summer. Writers in the Ameri-

can press paid very high tribute to the

scenic grandeur and varied landscape

of the country. They say the contin-

ual change of scene--- river, lake,

mountain and plain make the trip most

The lumber traffic is also growing

immensely, owing to the facilities af-

forded for transporting the material.

There are several large mills in differ-

ent sections of the country, along the

railway track. Pulp facsories are also

coming into prominence, and give con-

Mineral developments are amongst

the brightest of our country's pros-

pects. A lead and silver mine at a

place called "Silver Cliff," Little Ha-

centia has lately shown up splendid

signs, and according to reports it is

The ecclesiastical side of Newfound-

land life is of interest to the Catholic

public abroad. Our Church here has

done marvels, in the matter of its in-

stitutions. The Cathedral of St.

John's is a unique building in design

and grandeur. Bishop Howley has

been engaged for the past two years

in having the outer surface of it re-

faced. He has at present workmen

engaged on improvements on the pal-

St. John's and elsewhere form a

splendid group of buildings--- a credit

ASK YOUR DOCTOR,

He will tell you that Scott's Emul-

sion cures poverty of the blood and de-

bility of the nerves. He will say that

A man may do very well with a very little knowledge, and scarce be found out in mixed company: everybody is so much more ready to produce his own than to call for a display of your actalisticms.— C. Lamb.

A child's soul begins to grow almost as soon as it is born. Within three months—mothers know—you can almost see it growing. At least, in most children.

Be constant in prayer, and give alms; and what good ye have sent before your souls, ye shall find it with God; surely God seeth that which ye do.

Delicate children! What a source of anxiety they are! The parents wish them hearty and strong, but they keep thin and pale.

To all these delicate chil—

To all these delicate chil-

dren Scott's Emulsion of

Cod-liver Oil with Hypo-

phosphites comes with the

strong bones, healthy nerves,

and sound digestion. It is

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. \$COTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Torezon

It brings rich blood,

best of news.

AVALONICUS.

and ornament to the country.

ace. Our ecclesiastical institutions in

likely to be in full blast next spring.

siderable employment.

interesting.

These are instruments recognized everywhere as the best in their class. To purchase one is to have assured satisfac-

Prices are not more than any other dealers ask for less desirable planos.

Terms as low as \$8.00 monthly if you wish. Old planos exchanged at liberal allowance. Call or write to us for catalogues, etc.

# Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.,

2366 St. Catherine St.

## Steinway Nordheimer Heintzman Williams

"SPATEN-BEER,"

SPATEN BRAU, VERSANDT BIER. Hottled at the Brewery in Munich.

All Germans know of Sedimayt's "Spaten-Brow." We have received a small shipment of this FINE MUNICH BLEII direct from the Brewery, and the Brewery's own bottling, which we offer in cases of 60 quart bottles, or 16d pint bottles. We are informed by competent indges that this is without exception the very linest floer brewed in Germany.

SEDEMAYR'S SPATEN BRAU (Darlo), \$3.55 per dozen squartz, \$14.00 per case of 50

SEDLMAYR'S SPATEN BRAU (Dark), \$2.00 per dozen pints, \$15.00 per case of 100 pint bottles.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Solo Agents.

We have also a tow cases of the

KAISER (PALE) PILSENER GERMAN LAGER.

Brewed and bottled by the German Empire Brewers, Bremen, Germany, We offer The KAISER (Pale) PILSENER BEER, in quarte, \$1,00 per dozen, \$7.50 per

The KAISER (Pale) PILSENER BEER, in pints \$1.15 per dozen, \$8.75 per case of eight

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agencs.

## LIMERICK HAMS

LIMERICK BACON

MATTERSON'S "SHAMROCK" BRAND

of genuine Irish Hams and Irish Bacon. Supplies now in store.

Middles of the Very Finest Limerick Bacon. Middles of the Very Finest Wiltshire Prime Limerick Smoked Hams.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

## OUR BOTTLING OF FINE CLARET WINES

Shipped by Messrs. BARTON & GUESTIER, of Bordeaux, and bottled in our vaults.

VINTAGE OF 1890.

Chateau Lafite, 1899 Chateau Leoville, 1899. Pontet Canet, 1899.

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De Wintershe's come and make some snow, and all de hommes feel col'. Dey want somet'ings for mak' dem warm from hend unto de sole; But peuples say, she's hard time, and dey want somet'ings dat's cheap An' good also, for den dey want somethings for to cat.

I meet on friend de odder day, he's say, " Ma frien', I'm broke, De Winter she's come and ma lettle boy she's 'ave no overcoat. I say, "Mon ami, you need for fear, ma boy she's all on de rag, But I'll get everyt'ing sochean at Allan on de rue de Craig."

John Allen she's sell everything for mak' de gent look nice. If you go dere for buy somet'ing you're sure for go dere twice, An' w'en from him you buy de suit, de necktie or de hat, Your friends dey meet an' say to you, " How nice you look on dat."

You say, "I bought him on John Allan's de bes' place on Montreal, If you want to buy someting like dat, you giv' on him de call; An' if you want some boots or shoes, or de stockings for de feet, Jus' call ar'und John Allan on Craig or St. Catherine Street.

Sure, de snow she'll be here now, an' for dat you want de good clothes, de good underwear an' de gloves, an' dere is no better place dan JOHN ALLAN'S, for he am sell cheaper dan any one am know, an' more dan dat, he gives de best goods am sure you can fine in Montreal. Just try him de once, an' for sure you not be sorry. O, my, de fine overcoats am never see like dat before in any store, am sure go dere all de time am want someting.

and Boys' Outfitter,

THE SECTION OF THE SE

2200 St Catherine Street.

661 Craig Street, One Door East of Bleury.

growth and prosperity to No matter how delicate the child, it is readily taken.

Nov. 26. 1898.

Dr. Kellogg contributes an article to the current number of the "Good Health" Magazine, entitled, ,'Are we to be a Toothless Race?"

He opens it with a reference to the difficulties which beset the profession of dentistry a quarter of a century ago. He says at that period dentists were not nearly so numerous as they are to-day. They used to travel from town to town, carrying their outfits with them, in a manner similar to that of Methodist itinerant clergymen in the early history of that denomination. They would do such jobs ofdentistry as they could find in one town, and then go to another, with difficulty earning a livelihood. But at the present time this profession is a very lucrative one; dentists are growtheir gold into their teeth that, as some one has suggested, the goldmines of the futures are likely to be found in the cemeteries of the present

Discussing the knestion of premature decay of the teeth, Dr. Kellogg's opinions are indeed alarming to the ordinary citizen.

This decay of teeth, he says is not a local accident or a matter of mere local interest; it is an indication of constitutional decay, ... of the decay of the human race. A horse-dealer would not buy a horse that had decayed teeth; he equally applicable to the drugs and would know that that horse was losing its vitality and growing weak; yet people offered themselves to the world us on beds of suffering. In how many as being strong and vigorous when draughts and lotions administered by they have scarcely a sound tooth in loving hands to bring back to health their heads. We find young people the smitten of one of the family, death from twenty-two to twenty-five years of age getting married,--- and without | we know enough to be on our guard a sound tooth. Such people are not fit and to make us sometimes reluctant to to be fathers and mothers. Their constitutions have already begun to decay, and their decayed teeth are an evidence justify us in believing the statement I of that constitutional deterioration.

Teeth decay just as apples, potatoes. and other fruits and vegetables decay, just as dead animals decay, -- through | fipon | the doctors | for | they are both the action of germs. Germs, when allowed to take up their abode in the mouth and to develop in large numbers, form colonies upon the teeth. They accumulate in the mouth, and grow there in the form of patches. In the morning the teeth will feel rough, | replied: "No, we did not give it to and will be covered with a yellowish or him." "Good heaven," said the docwhitish slime. This roughness is due to germs. They come from the food. the air, and the water, and feed upon the remnants of food which they find In the mouth and between the teeth.

Dr. Kellogg is of opinion that a vegetarian diet is conducive to the preservation of the teeth, and that the use of flesh food is one of the chief causes of dental decay.

The remark is very often heard in circles of married people of some of their acquaintance:---

"She is such a nice girl! I wonder why she doesn't marry?" and we agree with the speaker that the girl in question is amiable, clever, domestic and attractive, yet she is single and likely to remain so. Girls who have apparently, fewer attractions, or fewer good qualities to recommend them, make excellent matches, but this girl is passed by, and her friends wonder within themselves and then quietly assign her to "the shelf."

A writer in an exchange in account-

ing for some of the causes says:---"Well, some girls are too imbitious; they want a rich or a famous husband and will not marry for love in a cottage. Again, some girls are shy and constrained, so afraid of seeming to run after men that they go to the opposite extreme and almost repel them. They show to the worst advantage in girls they are ignored and passed by. Others are overlooked because they will not give a man even ordinary encouragement; indeed, if they find themselves caring for one man more than another among their acquaintanfrom showing it, not because they are stupid, but because of an unfortunate temper which they cannot overcome. Then there are those girls who are so clever, such universal favorites, so that enjoying society as a whole they have overlooked the individual; their a lover among them.

AFashion Magazine says:---

Of the 14 reputed centenarians who died during the past year, no fewer than eleven were women. Out of the 188 persons who were declared as over ninety years of age at death, 108 were women. The superior longevity of the female sex is a well-established fact. To some extent it depends, of course, ing, but by no means exclusively, as the world. The vital power of girls is taken the deficiency before the end of are in use orlwhen they have tolded the first year.

## HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

At the National Pure Food and Drug Congress, held at Washington some months ago several of the papers read, dealing with the subject of adulteration of food and drugs were of a character to make the ordinary housewife tremble with lear at the condition of affairs. The Hon. M. Brosins, of Pennsylvania, said:---

Our annual food bill cannot be less than five billion dollars, and most of this food we produce ourselves. According to the best attainable estimate, two per cent. of this or one hundred million dollars is worthless stuffunsuitable for human food, of which ten per cent. or ten million dollar's worth is poisonous and destructive of life and health. Dr. Lattimore, analing rich. So many people are putting yet of New York State Borad of Health said that of 376 articles of diet in common use in every household, 255 or more than two-thirds were adulterated. These figures are only approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to convey to the mind some idea of the enormous waste, the deceit the fraud the plunder, and I have said, the murder that are masquerading in this country in the disguise and in the name of commerce in food products, to say nothing of the appalling consequence to the morals of our people.

> What I have said of food products is medicines whose curative products are our last dependence when disease lays itself lurked, no man knoweth. But administer the prescriptions of the best physicians, and almost enough to read the other day of an occurrence which may serve to illustrate the subject. I disclaim any purpose to reflect noble and necessary. A doctor ordered some medicine for a sick boy and the father not liking the appearance of it forced it down the cat's threat. When the doctor called and inquired if the powder had cured the boy the father tor, "is the child living"" "Yes, he is, but the cat ain't; we gave it to her.' The doctor retired.

This may be only an anecdote but it points the moral of our situation. No class have more at stake in the crusade against the adulterations of food and drugs than the physicians, for in the degree in which we become sensible of the deleterious character of drug adul- | White satin cords are especially pretty | Pink Pills which I left unused were cine be discredited, and unless we can cure this malady which has infected our laboratories as well as our mills, manufactories, and the whole commerce of our country, the profession of medicine will fall into as bad repute as when, in the time recorded in the book of Chronicles, King Asa sickened and died. In his sickness, says the book, he sought not the Lord but the physicians, and Asa slept with his fathers.

Now let me weary you with a few details for the sake of a more distinct view of the nature and extent of the adulterations of which the people complain. In doing so, I borrow from a body of facts with which all who have studied the subject are familiar. I will only give you a few instances as illustrations of many which could easily be produced. Many a housewife if she were a chemist and had the requisite facilities could demonstrate how much of falsehood and deceit are represented in her pantry; wheat flour containing company, and though nice, intelligent | peas, ground rice and soapstone; olive oil made largely of cotton seed. Sago is potato starch. Vermmicelli is poor flour whitened with pipe clay. Powdered sugar is glucose, flour, clay and sand. Butter, supposed to be made from the pure nectar of the cow ces, a mistaken pride prevents them is largely the fat of the cow. The pure refined family lard is quite likely to be tallow and cotton seed oil. Black pepper may be mustard husks, sand, bran and red clay. Allspice contains cracker dust and corn meal. The musmuch in demand for every occasion, tard is flour and cayenne pepper. The that at length they awaken to the fact latter may be rice flour and red lead. Cream of tartar is strongly tinctured with phosphoric acid, and so on. These youth and heyday has passed by and are but sample instances but they afthey have a string of admirers but not | ford indication of adulterations, frauds and impositions, which ought to bring the blush of shame to every honest American face.

If the housekeeper has not already repaired her blankets for the cold weather, she should begin to do so. Thin places in blankets should be darned with yarn very much as stockings are darned. The tops of the blankets which have been bound with ribbon on their own sheltered method of liv- i should have the ribbon ripped off after they are washed, and it should be rethe women of the laboring classes placed with a buttonhole finish in red show a great vital tenacity as well as or dark blue worsted, to match the those who have an easy time of it in stripe in the blanketing. This is a neat though less showy finish than ribdisplayed in babyhood, for though bon, and wears well. It saves trouble, about 104 boys are born to every 100 to cut pairs of blankets apart. They present birth rate is 21.7, showings a girls, the females have more than over- are then more easily handled when they

This is the season when women, young and old, are turning their attention to furs. The show windows of our principal dealers are well filled with every style of garment. Many of the displays surpass in their variety all effort of former years.

Velvet toques trimmed with fur and fur toques trimmed with velvet are equally popular for afternoon wear. Sable, chinchilla and baby lamb are the furs most employed in

There seems to be no doubt that fringes of various kinds are coming in favor again, for they are on hand in great variety and our gowns are trimmed with them. Something quite new is a fringe trimming gored by narrow strips of black cloth in graduated lengths, falling from a deep heading of bands of cloth edged with narrow braid and joined with silk-covered rings which also tip each end of the fringe. Narrow fringes which look like silk floss are made of a vegetable fibre and come in all colors.

Very large muffs are to be used this winter. A must should be chosen to suit the individual rather than common taste, for nothing looks more ludicrous and out of keeping than to see a woman no bigger than a minute apparently weighted down by a huge muff, unless it is the sight of a large, tall creature with her hands thrust into one about big enough for a baby. By the way, mufts of sable are by long odds the most fashionable this year, and will probably continue quite novel, since a really fine one costs hundreds of dollars.

According to an authority last season's fur capes are made very smart by sloping off the front edges to give the round shape so much sought after, and sewing a frill of chiffon or real lace on the inside edge. Ermine capes are especially pretty finished in this way, and cream lace with sable is always effective.

One of the special novelties in silks is a taffeta in various pretty bright colors, embroidered in white silk, with golf sticks and balis, horseshoes or footballs. It is a foregone conclusion that these are especially designed for shirt waists to be worn in the young girls' kingdom at the various sports.

Black satin cords---not covered--- as a trimming to be used like braid are very effective in patterns or sewn on in straight rows quite close together. has since appeared. The box or two of eration will the profession of medi- sewn on white tulle and net for yokes, taken by my wife and did her much collars and vests.

> Jet is very much the fashion for trimming evening gowns generally. Black net well covered with jet paillettes in pretty designs is quite as popular for entire costumes as it was last season, but it is made more elegant than ever by the lavish use of cream or white lace, Venetian point being especially desirable.

> Round rosettes of black velvet baby ribbon are used as a trimming on lace evening gowns.

Cherry red taffeta is the latest thing for petticoats.

"Craquile" lace, so much used last summer, is spotted with small tufts of chenille and brought out as one of the season's novelties.

White cloth, fine and silky in finish, is one of the fashionable materials for the bridesmaid's gown.

Fancy muffs of velvet to match the hat are displayed very temptingly among the extravagant novelties. They are flat in effect and made with a double ruffle at each end, but large in size. A stylish sable muff in a similar style has a wide circular frill at each end, is lined with white satin, and is finished on the edges with tiny short tails set two or three inches apart all around.

Illustrated postal cards on which pictures of fortified places are represented have been prohibited in Germany on the ground that they betray military secrets. Thousands of cards with pictures of Posen, Coblenz, Mainz, Spandau, Madgeburg and other towns have been confiscated, and a fine of three marks will be imposed on any one caught selling these cards.

The present estimated population of New York, five boroughs, is 8,500,000. On July 1st, according to the estimate of the Board of Health, it was 8,438 892, and the increase since that time has brought it close probably to 3,-

During the last quarter officially reported there were 15,000 deaths and 18,000 births in the Greater New York. The present death rate of the city, is 17.7 per thousand inhabitants; the steady ratio of increase. The Board of Health figures show, too, a steady in-- crease in the proportion of births.

among foreign born inhabitants a proportion which, if it reflects the facts. indicates that among the foreign born residents the population is increasing very much more rapidly than among the native-born population.

#### A NOVA SCOTIA FARMER

TELLS HOW HE WAS CURED OF SALT RHEUM.

His Fingers, Hands and Wrists Were a Mass of Cracks and Sores, by Meason of Which He Was Unable to

To the Editor of the Enterprise:---

I have read from week to week in your paper, testimonials from those who have been cured through using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as I have experienced much benefit from the use of that medicine, I believe it my duty to let others know they can be relieved from a very painful malady. I am now 75 years of age, and am at the present course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, have been enjoying excellent health. Before that time I had been ailing for some months, ents. finally I was attacked with salt rheum, which came out mostly on my hands. It was not long after its first appearwork at all with my hands. I resorted getting worse and worse; until the palms of my hands and my fingers were there was no help for the terrible comover my hands and up my wrists towards my arms. It happened one day in conversation with an acquaintance that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were mentioned in connection with some other case in the neighborhood, and it was suggested I try them for salt rheum. I had not much faith in the trial, but concluded to get a box and see what good they might do. To my great delight, after using the box I found an improvement in the condition of my hands, and I got six boxes more, I dill not use all these, for before they were gone the disease had vanished and my hands were as sound as ever. The new skin came on as smooth and fresh as if nothing had been the matter. I took no other medicine while using the pills and the whole praise of the cure is due to them. My general health was also greatly benefitted by their use and I attended to my work with more energy and in better spirits than I had done for a number of years. Ihave been in excellent health ever since for a man of my years, and no sign of salt rheum good, I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and am pleased to give my testimony to their merit, hoping that others may thereby be induced to use them in cases like my own. HENRY CHESLEY.

The Editor of the Enterprise can add that Mr. Chesley is a representative farmer living about three miles from the utmost reliance can be placed on his statement.

Dr. Williams' Fink Pills create new blood and in this way drive disease from the system. A. fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold only in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trademark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr. Adams' Toothsche Gum. 10

People talk of open jealousies; but the secret heart-burnings that arise from misunderstood, half-understood. or wholly false positions between men ount of thought and care into the and women are much worse. It is the smallest details in your toilet. SINGER SEWING MACHINES

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time, and in fact ever since I took a THE BIG STORE TOY-BAZAAR IVORY FIGURES, AND DOLL KINGDOM are ready for their reception --- and that of their par-

Already Christmas liveliness pervades the store, and sounds of merriment are heard that have a delightful fescinance before I was unable to do any ation for old and young. Step with us into Toy Realm and we'll unfold its to all the domestic cures I could hear | mysteries. DOLLS .-- First nations of of, but the disease kept on its course, them: English, French, German, African and Mongolian .- Dolls of all sorts and sexes, from one cent to twenty a mass of cracks, open sores and hid- dollars. Armies of soldiers, Fleet? of eous scabs. I then got medicine from Ships, Herds of Animals, Horses in everwhere, but nowhere more lavishing the doctor, which I used for several numerable. Games more than you can weeks, with no benefit whatever, --- my count. And Books: but that's another hands still becoming more and more story. Toyland is a delightful place is the largest, the most varied, :... crippled with the disease. My general to visit, but no man can describe it- most complete, the fairest priced. in health too, at this time was poor and none but a youngster could really do the freshest collection of CHRISTMAS I got discouraged altogether, believing justice to it. Let yours try. Besides GOODS IN CANADA.

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unuttered sorrows, the unadmitted and impossible-to-be-avenged wrongs, which cause the sharpest pangs of existence.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found list of new patents recently granted by the Canadian the town of Bridgewater, N. S., and and American Governments, the patents being secured through Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents, New York Life Building, Monttreal, and reported by them for the benefit of our readers.

Canada .-- Nos. 61,697, A. E. A. Smith and Carlos Worth, Stanstead, P. Q., check rein; 61,715, Stanislas Rosenberg, Paris France, ceramic decoration.

United States .-- Nos. 613,499, W. J. Curry, Nanaimo, B. C., collapsible bed.

CAPITAL PRIZE.

At the Distribution of the 18th inst. of The Society of Arts, of Canada, 1600 Notre Dame street, the first capital prize was drawn by Mr. Octave Charland, 964 De Montigny street, painter, C. P. R. shops.

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# WHAT CAME OF A SURPRISE.

atir in our house, much myster. | carriage." jous running about, and secret working and thrusting of things into corners, and many whispered consulta-

There is one room in which we childglons. ren never ventured, where our mother sat with a couple of seamstresses making new dress for the gulf and new clothes for us boys against Christmas; ers for the boys were made in the family, instead of at a tailor's. Now and then, one of us would be called, and with our eyes bandaged, and mittens on our hands, led into the forbidden room for the trying on. The mittens er's, as the year previous my eldest er's, a s the year previous my eldest sister Lizette had felt about with her hands, to discover what sort of cloth her new dress was made of.

"De look at the child," said grandmother. "How clever she is! wait a minute, we will remedy that;" and from that time no child was allowed to enter the room without mittens.

But if the people had their secrets, we children had our secrets too. Before Christmas our earthen saving boxes were broken open, and what we hapsaied up through the year was taken out to ay presents. My father always t from each of us a lead pencil and a stick of ceiling wax: for we knew if we nave them to him at Christmas, we shald get them again on New Year's. Later my sisters used to present him with a apir of embroidered slippers, which he never wore, for after his death we found seven pairs in his cluset.

Then we got a new comb for Aunt granding ther. But the greater portion of our money would be left for mother, and here began our secrecy. For the other gifts were old-established customs, which never changed. When I had made up my mind and had purchased some fine thing of Meier the dew. on the express condition of changing it if it did not suit, for we were carefully trained in that respect. I would go in my delight straight to mother and say:---

something for Yule-rap." Then she would say, "Ah, don't tell

any one what it is." "No." I would say, "I tell nobody;

only I will tell you it is so and so." As I grew older I learned to keep silence, and when I came home from the high school for the Christmas holidays for the first time I was so secret about my present that not even Uncle Matthias could find it out. He came up to me when I was doing it up, using more paper, cord, and seating wax, than it was all worth.

"What have you there?"

"Nothing much? But I see that you have something much."

"But you ought not to see it," I

"Is that a proper answer to your uncle?" and I got a sharp box on the

Now for some time I had not been used to that sort of thing, for I was Tertian, or third-form boy, and I asked him if he was aware that I was

a Tertiin. "More's the pity," said he. "I know you are a very foolish boy, but if you were the head of the whole school, our

relations are not altered." Well. I was angry and indignant; for a boy of fifteen has a lively sense of his own importance; but it was not

pleasant to quarrel with him in earnest; so I soon cooled down. "Well," he asked again quietly, "what

have you got?"

"Uncle," said I, "I don't like to tell. I want to surprise my mother, and give her an unexpected pleasure."

"So, you want to surprise her! well, let me tell you then; I have been surprised several times in my life, and I would give all the surprises for a good pipe if tobacco. And as for the unexpected pleasures, my son, that other people prepare for us, they are too often only annoyances and vexations. What a sad time I had with Aunt Schaning! I knew that she had no snuff-box, and always helped herself ant of the horn: so at the fair last summer I thought I would give her an unexpected pleasure, and bought her a fine snuff-box. What did she do? she threw it at my head and called me an impertinent fellow. And then, my son, what pleasant surprises those were, when we had the lottery for the poor and I drew a spinning wheel, your mother a fine smoking cap with a gilt tassel, Frau Boetz a pair of leather breeches, and Herr Pastor a little hand organ.

"Yes, uncle," said I, "but Christmas is a very different thing, and no vexation can come of this."

"Don't be too sure of that," said he. "You have had the moral beforehand. Now I will tell you the story.

"Some years ago, when I was living in Parschen, the Herr Rathsherr Zarnekow was living in Gustrow with his wife, daughter, and sister-in-law. The three women folk used to go out driving every day in a little carriage with a seat behind. In front, on the little box, which was moveable, sat the coachman. Frau Rathsherr and her alster sat inside and her daughter rode bahind.

S CHRISTMAS time approach | 'Herr Rathaberr,' said he, 'somebody ed there was always a pleasant has stolen the box from our

"Well, the Herr Rathsherr was very angry, and went scolding up and down the room. Just at this moment his brother-in-law, the Herr Rathsherr Darlus from Parschen, drove up to the door. In those days the Parachen magistrates were mostly men of mature years, who had sowed their wild oats. but the Herr Rathsherr Darlus had for in those days the jackets and trous- still a great appetite for practical jokes.

" 'Of what use is it while I am only playing Rathsherr to put on a long face and pretend to be wise; ' so he went on cracking his jokes at the expense of other people.

"He was full of the pleasure of seeking his friends again, and the Herr Rathsherr Zarnekow was full of vexation about the stelen bex. When the women folk came in they were half glad at seeing their brother, and half sorry at not seeing the box. Their riding must be given up for the present; there was no place for the coachman; for that he should sit behind with the daughter was not to be thought of. They talked about the matter for a while, and at last all went out to look at the carriage. The Herr Darius looked very carefully at the place where the box fitted on, and thought to himself, that would be a fine Christmas present to make my sister.' He was going to R stock on business, and could attend to the mat-

"After supper the two men talked over their city affairs ... the new fire ongines, the jail, how often the streets should be swept, and how far the magistrates could interfere. When the two conneilmen had settled all affairs to schaning and a new warm hood for their satisfaction they went to bed and slept the sleep of the just.

"So the Herr Darius went to Rostock, and after five or six days he came back, and had a great box on the back of his carriage, and his brotherin-law Larnekow asked, "What have you in that great box?'

"Herr Darius thought this a great chance for a joke, and answered. 'Eh, just think of it! there was a fellow in Rostock with wild beasts, and he had a giraffe which had just died; and as Mother, I am going to give you I thought it would please our head master, I have brought the skin and

bones for his cabinet of natural-history specimens in the high school. I thought a giraffe would be such a good beginning; and he thought to himself, What a surprise it will be when they open the box out of curiosity, to see the giraffe and discover the carriage box! ' "But the Herr Zarnekow was not so

curious about giraffes, and when Herr Darius had gone off the next morning. and had taken particular care to leave the box behind him, Herr Zarnekow in and said Good evening she made passed through the entry, and seeing it there exclaimed' ---

"God bless me! there, Darius has gone off and forgotten his giraffe! Fika, run out and see if there is any way of sending it to Parschen!

"An opportunity was soon found, and Herr Zarnekow said to the carrier, No letter is necessary; my compliments to Herr Darius, and I send him his giraffe.

"As the carriage drew up to the Herr Rathsherr Darius's door in Parschen, and the carrier was taking down the box from the wagon, old Bohn the goldsmith stood by and asked: ---... What is in that hox?

"'A giraffe,' said the carrier.

"And Bohn the goldsmith told it to Frendenthaler the Jew, and Freudenthaler the Jew to Stand the distiller, and Stand the distiller to Hugendorp the baker, and an hour had not passed before the whole city was informed that Herr Rathsherr Darius had purchased a giraffe. Meanwhile Herr Darius was returning from the Council, and as he turned into the street where he lived, old Jochen Hugendorp, standing at his door, said Good merning, Herr Rathsherr; your giraffe has come! '

" What the devil! ' thought the Herr Rathsherr. When he came to his own house there was old Bohn the goldsmith, who said, 'Herr Rathsherr, when you let the giraffe out of the box, let us see the beast.'

"The Herr Rathsherr suspected the state of things, and when he opened the door, sure enough! there stood his giraffe box.

"What a blockhead of a brother inlaw! 'cried he. 'I wanted to give him a pleasant surprise, and he has mademe alaughing-stock toall the people. Throw the confounded thing out of the house! '

"Frau Darius now sent to make inquiries of the shop-keepers if there was any opportunities of sending to Gustrow and Rostock; she had a box to send to Gustrow and a lot of empty wine-bottles to Rostock. The maid soon returned, saying, 'Herr Zichurius sends his compliments, and Luakenborg the carrier is going to-morrow to Gustrow and Rostock, and if Frau Rathsherr will trust him with the

business he will attend to it.' "So that was settled, and as the carrier was starting off the next morning, the shopkeeper, Zichurius, said to him: "Well, and the Frau Rathsherr's box?

"'Yest' laughed the carrier, 'the box

OOK OUT for the first signs of impure blood—Hood's Sarsuparilla One day— it was not long before is your saleguard. It will purify, Christmas— the coachman came in enrich and vitalize your BLOOD.



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with the giraffe! I know! The Frau Ratheberr herself teld me. A droll piece of business, Herr Zichurius!'

"Well, take good care of it, then, said the shopkeeper, and the carrier drove off. The Herr Rathsherr was thoroughly vexed over his giraffe, and his poor wife had to suffer from his it passed off, and the Fran Rathsherr perplexity was sitting one pay in quiet content

over her coffee and saying to herself :--" 'Thank Heaven! that unlucky business is over,' when the door opened door. and the post-boy brought in two letone for herself, and both from Res. clothes over it. tock.

"The Fran opened hers, and as she glanced at it, her hands fell down on her lap and she ejaculated, Good Heavens! what is this:"

"The wine merchant in Rastock wrote to say that the wine-lottles had arrived safely: alsea box, which the carrier asserted cent; ined a giraffe. and he wanted to know what he should the box? I asked. do with it.

"She was walking up and down the room in despair, when I, your Uncle-Matthias, happened in, and she came to me crying:---

"'Uncle Matthias!'-f.r everylody uncled me, even then ... what shall I dof what shall I dof. Do you know where that miserable giraffe is now!" " 'In Guetrow,' said I.

"'Ne, in Restock,' and told me the whole story, saying that if her hushand knew of this new blunder, he would be perfectly wild with rage, and she would not have a moment's peace. Then she began to weep bitterly.

"I had to turn my face away, or I could not keep from laughing. Then I tried to comfort her.

" Never mind, the giraffe shall arrive at his destination yet. I am going to Rostock to-morrow, and if you will trust the matter to me, I will see the confounded giraffe safely delivered to Herr Zarnekow when I come back to Gustrow. fo-day is Tuesday; next Frithere in the nick of time."

"Well, she was very glad and very thankful, and when Herr Darius came signs to me not to breathe a word to him, and gave him his letter from Rostock. He read the letter, and then smote angrily on the table with his

"The deal take the old lawsuit! I must go again to Rostock t -morrow," " 'That is very convenient,' said 1. I am going to Rostock also: we can travel together.'

"So we arranged it, and next morning we were off. When we came to

Gustrow I said:---... Will you not go round to your brother-in-law's while the horses are resting?

" 'No,' he said, getting angry, 'my brother-in-law is a blockhead, and his women folk are not a bit better: I wanted to give him a pleasant surprise, and he has made me a laughingstock.

"'Ah!' said I, because of the giraffe:'

"'Hold your torgue!' said he: 'I will hear nothing more of it. My brother-in-law has the box by this time, and I shall not give him a chance to

"We arrived at Resteck and put up at the Sun. I had number 8 and he had number 9, I went out to attend to some business, and first to wine-merchant Ahlers. "Good-day, said Ahlers, said I, for

I knew him very well; you got a box the other day from Fran Rathsherr Darius of Parschen! "'Yes,' said he, laughing, 'with the

girasse in it.' "Exactly,' said I; 'send it up to me

at the Sun to-morrow morning. I am in number 8.' "'All right,' said he, 'but if the beast were alive when he came, he

must be dead by this time, for we have not fed him.' " 'No matter,' said 'I, and went

"When I came back late in the evening to my quarters and was going up

to my room the waiter said:---"No, sir; this way; you sleep in number 9. The Herr Rathsherr's bed was too short for him and he exchanged with you.'

"'Very well,' said I, thinking no harm; 'what a tall fellow he is!' and I went to bed and slept till morning.



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"I was sitting up drinking my coffee, when I heard a great uprour in the passage, and as I put my head out the door from curiosity, there was Herr Darius running about in his shirt, scolding and raving and toaming with rage; while two workmen stood by with a large box, twirling their caps ill-temper, but after two or three days and scratching their heads in great

> "What is it?" said !. " 'That cursed giraffe!' cried he: and sprang into his room and slammed the

"I beckoned the carriers to bring ters, one for the Herr Rathsherr and the box to me, and threw the ted-

> "It was not long before the Herr Rathsherr came into my room, and innocently sitting down on the girtile lox, began scolding these people and everybody else. It was all a contrived plan, and he knew his friends in Larschen who had managed it, but he would be even with them.

"What did you tell them to do with

"I told the fellows to throw it in the Warnow." "Then make yourself easy about it

It is probably there by this time." "We talked about other things, and when I saw he was going, I said, 'Perhaps you had better sit on a chair; you might break through the cover on

that box. "What box?" he cried, springing up as if stung by an adder.

"Oh, your giraffe box!" and I pulled off the cover. He stood for a mo ment looking like a bull when a red cloth is shaken over it. Then he gave the box a vigorous kick,. 'Cursed giraffe nonsense!' and left the room.

"The whole day he was as shy of me as a cat of hot porridge. He will never ride home with me to-morrow, I thought.

" Besides, I had promised the Fran Rathsherr to take the box to Gustrow. and I knew if he found it was in the carriage he would not go a step: so I day is Christmas Eve, so it will get got the walter to place the box in black-wax linen and call our coachman. " : lochen, take the box, and if the

Herr Rathsherr asks what is in it, tell him a new English saddle which you are taking to Schregel at Moderitz.

"The morning we started, and as we drove off in the darkness and mud he never said a word. But as near Hagen Sprenz we got down to rest the horses he caught sight of the black lox. He started and looked shyly, as if he had seen a goblin sitting behind. As I went into the house I noticed that he was asking Jochen about it. Jochen told the saddle story, and the Rathsherr was fairly good natured after that. The roads were so bad we did not get to Gustrow until night: so as we sat together at the tavern I finally said:---

"This is Christmas Eve."

Yes.

" Are you going to see your brother-in-law:

" 'No,' said he shortly.

"Well, I will go myself, then. I am well acquainted with him, and on Christmas Eve I would rather be in a pleasant family circle than in a tavern.' "He did not like the idea of my goling there without him; so he said:---" Well, then, I will go with you for a little while."

"So we went. But previously I had said to Jochen, 'About eight o'clock you are to take the black box and put it in the hall at Herr Rathsherr Zarnekow's, and cry out as load as you can, "Yule-rap!"

"When we reached Herr Zarnekow's the room was bright with candles, and the faces of the ladies and Herr Zarnekow bright with joy and hope, and even Herr Darius grew lighter of heart.

"But this did not lest long. Hardly had he begun to feel warm and comfortable when his brother-in-law laid his hand on his shoulder in a friendly

... Well, my dear brother in law, did you get your giraffe box all right? "Herr Darius looked at him doubtfully to see what he meant, but as he observed that his brother-in-law was perfectly honest, and that I looked quite innocent, he replied curtly:--"'Yes, yes, it was all right.'

"But then the ladies began to laugh and asked how the head master was pleased, whther the creature was stuffed, and how large he was; the poor Rathsherr was suffering torments, and pushed his chair back and forth and answered merely, 'Yes,' and 'No,' and



tore up his cigar in eplinters and threw them spitefully about him.

"After the presents were given, which put an end to his annoyance, a great bowl of punch was brought in, and cakes and nuts and apples, and we were all as happy and as jolly as could be. The Herr Rathsherr Zarnekow went up and down the room humming airs as he trimmed the candles, and laughing, whispered to me:---

"This is only the foretaste, the lest is to come: I have an agreeable surprise for my women folk!"

"And the Frau Rathsherr bent over to me: 'See how happy Zarnekow is! He will be happier by and by: we are going to surprise him with a Yule-rap.' "It was not long before the surprises

began, R'Yule-rap,' called somebody at the door, and shoved a great package done up in cloth in the door. It was addressed to the Herr Rathsherr: he opened it, and what did be find :--- a new carriage box. "At first the Herr Rathsherr's face

wore a rather doubtful expression, and he looked at the ladies like a cow at a new door, but an explanation occurred to him, and he said to himself. What rogues they are! They have spied out my present, and mean to baste me with my own drippings."

"A good joke!" he laughed aloud, and pleasantly; the ladies laughed too, and his sister in law said:---

" Zarnekow, you never thought that, did you?'

" Thought of it! I never thought of it! who did think of it, then? I thought ...... " Yes, said she, and we thought

you had no idea of it, and it would be a surprise to you.

" For mel asked the Herr Rathsherr in astonishment.

" Yes, for you, said his daughter-" Yule-rap!" was called at the door again, and just such another package was shoved in this time. For the Fran Rathsherr: Another box!

"The Herr Rathsherr looked at the ladies, then at me, and then at his brother-in-law, and pushed tack his smoking cap, and finally said:---Concluded on page or lit.

The old man that looks out at the world with clear and healthy eyes cannot help feeling great gratification at the thought that his children have inherited from him no weakness nor tendency to disease. The healthy old man is the man who has throughout his life kept his digest'on good and his blood pure. Not one in a thousand does do it. Germs go through the healthy body without effect. Let them once find lodgment or let them find a weak spot, they will develop by the million and the blood will be full of them. Instead of giving strength to the tissues, it will force upon them

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## Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

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Duprestreet, first Wednesday of overy month at 8
o'clock, r.m. Committee of Management meets
every second and fourth Wednesday of each
month President, RICHARD BURKE; Secretary,
M. J. POWER; all communications to 'a addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League;
W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

## St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 r.m. Spiritual Advisor, REV. E. STRUBBE, C.SS. R.; President, JOHN WHITTY: Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitsy, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

#### Ancient Order of Hibernians, PIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. (labriel New Churel); corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the ind and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOC. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom allocarmunications should be addressed. Delegate to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and I. Connaughton.

#### A.O.H.-Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hiberma Hall, No. 2042 Notre Dame St. Officers B. Wall, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes Fin. Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary; W. P. Stanton, Treas: Marshal, John Kennedy; T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening texcept requirements mights for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers on file

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C. M. B. A. of Canada.

## C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74,

Organized March 14, 1888, Branch 74 meets in the basement of St Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Laurairie streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Applicants for membership, or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch, may amount a with the following affects: or municate with the following officers:

REV. WM O'MEARA, P. P., Spiritual Advisor,

Centre street.
Capt. WM Dergan, President, 15 Fire Station.
MAURICE MURPHY, Financial Secretary, 77 Forar street.
WM. Cullen, Treasurer, Bourgeois street.
James Faylon, 217 Prince Arthur street.

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

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of h. siness are held on the 2nd and 4th Mon-

days of each month, at 8 P.M. Applicants for membership or any one desir-ous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadionx St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke tt. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence

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prairie streets.

St.Patrick's Gourt, No. 95, C.O.F.

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Pres deut, JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAS BRADY, 119 Chatcauguay Streets, Meets ou the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 P.M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

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Pray for them little children, When you hear the wild winds sigh; Some under seas are sleeping, Some in lone graveyards lie. To-day with light feet bounding Where once, perhaps, they trod, Whisper your Requiescat Close to the ear of God.

Murmur it over and over---"O may they rest in peace!" Be sure that the Lord will listen And grant them swift release. Whether in tombs long mouldered, Or under the fresh-turned sod; For the prayers of the little children Are keys to the heart of God. --- Sylvia, in Ave Maria.

I trust that our young readers appreciate the "talks" we've been having for the past several weeks, and which we hope to continue should they meet with approval.

As you have probably noticed, we are endeavoring, firstly to form the character of our young folks by encouraging the practice of, and respect for virtue; secondly, to make all detest and abhor vice; and thirdly, to establish a taste for good literature by introducing selections which will be both instructive and interesting to boys and girls and to many others of more ma ture years.

Accordingly, if our readers give the matter in these columns more than a passing thought, we hope that much benefit will be derived by all.

education of boys is to 'teach them what they ought to know when they become men."

1. To be true and to be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not know how to read, and be true and genuine in action, rather than be learned in all sciences and in all languages, the advice in a right spirit. and be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life. Above all things, teach the boys that truth is Plore than riches, power or possessions,

2. To be pure in thought, language and life --- pure in mind and body.

3. To be unselfish. To care for the feelings and comforts of others. To porarily insane from grief at the loss be generous, noble and manly. This of his wife and child committed suiwill include a genuine reverence for the cide upon their grave. The poet John aged and things sacred.

even from childhood. To be industri- i all honest work is honorable; that who disgraceful.

says a writer in an exchange, when he given in a Southern journal, General has made these ideas part of him---however poor or however rich--- he has learned the most important things he ed Payne to him. ought to know.

It is not by any means a strange oc currence to see boys and girls, big and small coming in late for Mass, or any Payne. Church service on a Sunday or holiday. Ignoring the holy water fount at the entrance of the church, they stalk hurriedly and noisily up the aisle, and it?" give a little bobbing courtesy instead of the proper genuflection before entering their pew.

Kneeling on only one knee, or emulating the position of the bear, they make the sign of the cross as if fanning off flies, and after a short prayer which constitutes the sum total of their devotions, they sit down and for the remainder of their stay in the

OF A SURPRISE.

Continued From Page Seven.

"Well, two boxes! . there is no help

ing her hands in dismay. 'Good grac-

"And then they began to defend

themseleves, and defence became re-

crimination. The Herr Rathsherr Dar-

jus was laughing in his sleeve, and

"'Thank God, my confounded box is

on its travels .-- the devil knows where.

If that should come, too, the business

"'Yule-rap!' cried a voice in the

"'So,' said I to myself, 'misfortune

take your course!' for I heard Jochen's

voice in the hall. The door opened and

my black box came in with the inscrip-

"Scarcely had Herr Darius seen the

black box when he sprang up and ran

toward it. He looked as if the were

"'Why, this is --- this is --- and he

"'Addressed to me and my wife,"

said Herr Zarnekow, and began to cut

off the black cover. But the moment

the box with its marks came to light

Herr Darius pushed Berr Zarnekow

it. shouted, 'It is a mistake! this is a

saddle for Schregel at Moderitz.'

had got it ready fyr myself.

looked at me suspiciously.

ready to do a battle.

ious, Zarnekow, we thought-----'

'Two boxes!' cried his wife, clasp-

WHAT CAME

for it;'

said to me:---

hall.

would be complete!

THE MONTH OF THE POOR SOULS | and causing distractions to those around them, or continually turning around like a weather-cock, they deliberately stare up at the choir or at those entering the church.

Again, they go to sleep or read their prayer-book during the sermon, and when the collection box approaches for their contribution, they pretend to be in an ecstatic condition of devotion. Then before the priest has finished the last gospel, they make a rush for the door--- being the last to enter the church, they endeavor to be the first to leave it.

This not only occurs among small boys and girls who can be excused for want of sense, but more generally among young men and women whose conduct is unpardonable.

The following rhyme about going to church hits the nall on the head and the subject needs no further comment.

Some go to church just for a walk, Some go there to laugh and talk, Some go there the time to spend, Some go there to meet a friend, Some go there their dress to show,

Some go to see a belle or beau, Some go to learn the preacher's name. Some go there to wound his fame, Some go there for speculation,

Some go there for conversation, Some go there to dose and nod, Few, very few to worship God.

I fear the young folks will think that I am one of these old fogeys who are constantly bewailing the degeneracy of the times in which we live. However, they should remember that if the advice does not apply to them A philospher has said that the true | personally, there are many others to whom it does; and we must all acknowledge that a great laxity exists among many young people. It is not a question whether it exists in a larger or smaller degree than formerly, so not include this. A man had better long as it exists at all. We therefore should not object to being constantly on our guard, and all should accept

> Everybody has heard that pathetic song "Home, Sweet Home," but very few know its origin.

This famous song was sung at the burial of an Indian, who while tem-Howard Payne, suspected of inciting 4. To be self-reliant and self-helpful | the Indians to rist over the State boundary disputes, had been arrested. ous always, and self-supporting at the From his place of imprisonment in earliest possible age. Teach them that the council house he witnessed the burial of the poor Indian and it was idle life of dependence on others is then that he began to sing softly to himself the first lines of his now fam-When a boy has learned these things ous lyric. According to the account Bishop, who had kept a close scrutiny on his actions, heard the song and call-

dian fighter, "where did you learn that | snutlles, and we old folks should catch | Cashmere Gloves for Fall wear, priced song'''

"I wrote that song myself," replied

"And where did you get the tune?" "I composed that also," .

"Would you let me have a copy of

"Certainly I will,"

"Well, a man who can sing and write like this is no incendiary. Appearances may be against you, but I am going to set you free. I shall write out your discharge immediately and a pass to carry you anywhere you choose through the nation."

The song that is still a passport into every human heart had purchased the

church they are whispering, laughing | poet's freedom .-- Thomas Whelan. sald his wife, 'No!' said I likewise. 'He is only joking.' He was dragged off the box amid laughter, and as the marks appeared Herr Zarnekow cried:--

"'Why, great Heavens! Darius, this

is your giraffe box! 'Cursed box!' shouted he. 'Let me out! I want to go home.' But the ladies stood between him and the door; they did not know what was in the

"The Herr Rathsherr Darius threw "'Yes,' said he, 'and I thought himself on a sofa in the corner in silent rage and muttered:---"'Well, well, take your surprise,

then! I have had enough of the kind! And as for you,' turning savagely on me, 'you may go home alone to-morrow; not another step will I ride with you!

"So the box was opened and out came---a new carriage box! Bless me. what a face Herr Zarnekow had and how all the family looked.

"Herr Darius was now in a spiteful mood and laughed loudly:--

"'Do you see, Zarnekow, you blockhead; you made me the sport of all Parachen sending the box after me: tion, 'To the Herr Rathsherr and the now you have your giraffe. You see, Frau Rathsherr Zarnekow,' for I Zarnekow, it never rains but it pours. You see, Zarnekow, now let us put all three in a row and look at your presents. It is a pity you haven't another, and you could each have had a pri-

vate box.' "But he turned pale with terror, for the door opened again, Herr Zarnekow's coachman Frederic entered with

something on his shoulder. "Herr Rathsherr,' he said, 'I have a pleasant surprise for you this Christmas Eve-- our old box has been found. aside, and seating himself on the box | And he set the fourth box down on the cover, and spreading his coat-tails over | floor.

"And, now, my son," added Uncle "No! said Herr Zarnekow. No! Matthias, "you have a specimen of known to any other MEDICINE. LAWRENCE'AT WILSON & CO., Montaral Torond tigers into the open country:

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CRAIG STREET, Near Bleury.

pleasant surprises; now make the application, and tell me what you are going to surprise your mother with!" 1 opened my package and displayed a

pair of spectacles. "Oh," said he, "spectacles! made you think of those""

"Well," said I, "we were sitting around the table the other evening and mother was trying to thread her needle, and it wouldn't go, and she got vexed over it, and said, 'I certainly shall have to buy a pair of spectacles,' and so I thought of it."

"Well, wait a moment," said my uncle, and he called my sister.

"Lizette, what are you going to give your mother:" "You mustn't tell, uncle --- a pair of

spectacles." "And you, August?"

August was a ruddy boy, who stammered dreadfully. He could sing, however, so when he could not speak he was always allowed to sing. August put on a broad smile and began to stammer.

"Sing, child," said my uncle. And August began to sing in a fine clear voice to the tune of "The Maiden's

"I'll give my mother some spectacles With a blue ribbon tie-ed."

"That will do, my son," and turned to me: "What do you say now?"

I had nothing to say. "Der't you see," he went en, "your mother would have been more vexed than pleased over three pairs of specticles? Come here,' he added, stepping to the window. "What is that lying on the or r.d?# Snow," said I. "It is winter."

"Right," said he, "and if the Lord should surprise you in winter with soft warm weather, and in the summer "Young man," said the stern old In- with snow, you children would get the the Lord does things, and he knows has a taste of pain. Every experienced round. farmer will tell you that the richest and most prosperous year is that that runs its regular course, and I can tell you that the happiest human life is the one which, so far as possible, remains free from surprises."

With that he turned away, and his cheerful old face had grown sad .--- By Franz Reuter, in "Short Stories."

#### 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 Seevers, Chatham, Ont.

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

At a prize contest for national music and dances, held in the Norwegian town of Skien, the first prize for dancing was taken by an old gentleman of 80, who went through the Halling dance.

Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold by all druggists. 10 cents a bottle.

Glasgow University has given the late Principal Caird's successor. Principal Story, a stormy greeting. His inaugural address was interrupted by singing, whistling and stamping on the part of the undergraduates till the principal lost his temper, and, declaring that he would not allow the university to be insulted in his person, withdrew. Dr. Story was unpopular as a professor and his appointment was looked upon as a job, he being one of the Queen's chaplains.

Of 566 freshmen who matriculated at Oxford University this fall, 250 or less than half came from the great English public schools. Eton leads the other schools with 46 students, then come St., Paul's 20, Charterhouse and Winchester 19 each, Marlborough and Harrow 16 each.

A CREAT record of cures; une-qualled in medical history; proves Hood s Sarsayualla possesses me it un-

WATER WORKS AND SEWERS.

Messrs. McConell & Marion, Civil Engineers, Montreal, have been selected as experts to inspect the water works and sewerage systems of St. Lambert, Que., before their acceptance by the municipality.

We have among mankind in general the three orders of being: the lowest, sordid and selfish, which neither sees nor feels; the second, noble and sympathetic, but which neither sees nor feels without concluding or acting; and the third and highest, which loses sight in resolution and feeling in

Let us do our duty and pray that we may do our duty here, now, to-day; not in dreamy sweetness, but in active energy; not in the green casis of the future, but in the dusty desert of the present: not in the imaginations of otherwhere, but in the realities of

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