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# THE BRASS BAND AND THE UNITED IRISHMEN.

In our last issue we gave a summary of the first part of Mr. J. C. Swift MacNeill's admirable historical sketch, in the "Irish People" of the United Irishmen's movement, and of the "Brass Band," as the crew of Ireland's most deadly opponents was called.

It may not be generally known that the United Irish Society was not originally a revolutionary institution; it was driven by the machinations of the Government and its myrmidons to assume an attitude which its founders had not contemplated. In the continuation of his article, this staunch Irish M.P. tells us that: "The United Irish Society was in its initiation a strictly legal and constitutional organization. It was established as an instrument for procuring the reform of the Irish rottenborough Parliament, and for accompanying that reform, which was to be complete and radical, with the extension of the franchise to all Irishmen of every religious persuasion. The Society was, in the words of the constitution drawn up by Wolfe Tone of the first United Irish Club at Belfast, formed 'for the purpose of forwarding a brotherhood of affection, a communion of rights, and a union of power among Irishmen of every religious persuasion, and thereby to obtain a complete reform in the Legislature, founded on the principles of civil, political, and religious liberty.'"

He divides the methods employed by the "Brass Band" to destroy the United Irishmen and their movement, under four headings, as follows:—

(1). By an insolent flouting of all proposals for Parliamentary reform, accompanied with outrages on the people, they drove men through despair of constitutional agitation into unconstitutional courses. (2). The hired agents of the Government in the Press were permitted, in the pretended interests of the United Irish movement, to publish articles inciting to assassination in order to connect the leaders of the movement with being accessories to crime and outrage. (3). By a system of wicked misrepresentation, Irish public men who kept aloof from the unconstitutional movement, were charged by Government agents in Parliament and the Press with being deeply implicated in the designs, and participants in the counsels of the Revolutionary Party. (4). The private characters of the leaders of the movement were systematically assailed by abominable libels of the hired Press assassins of Dublin Castle."

Having quoted some most striking passages from Gladstone's famous speech in the introduction of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons, on the 13th February, 1893, on the origin of the United Irish Society and upon the question of Ireland's desire for separation, Mr. MacNeill tells of some of the methods in vogue. He says:—

Here is the manner in which the question of Parliamentary reform was met in the Irish House of Commons by the Irish Government. Their Solicitor-General, the infamous John Toler, who as Lord Norbury gained an unenviable notoriety by his heartless brutality on the Bench, was thus permitted to insult the United Irish leaders when they urged a Parliamentary reform on February 20,

1792:—"We are not," said Toler, "at this day to be taught by political quacks who tell us that radical reformations are necessary in Parliament. Sir, to use the language of an honorable member behind me on a recent occasion, 'Such fellows are too despicable for notice, and therefore I will not drag them from their obscurity.' I cannot help joining in the laugh at such ridiculous attempts to alarm your feelings as if you would be swagged out of your senses or bobadilled out of your reason. You have the confidence of the people, and they are conscious of the blessings they enjoy."

At a later stage of the debate a remark made by Colonel Hutchinson, gave the future Lord Norbury an opportunity of characterising the United Irishmen as "that blasted society."

"Something," said Colonel Hutchinson, "has been said of wild and innovating systems of reformations and of factions existing in this country."

"Here the Solicitor-General rose (I am quoting from the Irish Parliamentary Debates) to explain that he did not in any way allude to the hon. member, but to that blasted society called United Irishmen. He was sorry he had sat down without calling these fellows to the Bar, but he now pledged himself to the House he would do it."

Speeches of which this is a specimen from the corrupt and servile drudges who were recognised as the mouthpieces of the Government had the effect which was so greatly desired by the Castle of driving men into despair of the success of constitutional agitation, and of inducing them to embark in revolutionary projects which could be crushed in a bloodshed which would eventually establish still more firmly the system of class privilege and tyranny. The expression "political quack," applied by a man of the type of Toler to Wolfe Tone may render it of interest to know that this hired denouncer of the United Irishmen was the judge who condemned Robert Emmet to death, and who while sitting on the judicial bench allowed Leonard McNally to defend Emmet and other prisoners, although he was aware that McNally was betraying for money to the Crown the secrets of his was so conducting their defence as to secure convictions.

Another member of the legal Brass Band who was busily engaged in drawing the United Irishmen into illegal paths was Lord Clare, the Irish Chancellor. He echoed in the House of Lords the gross insults of Toler in the House of Commons. When Wolfe Tone, who had begun his career, in the words of Giffard's Castle newspaper, as a "constitution monger," sailed from America to France for the purpose of pressing on the Government of that country an invasion of Ireland, he used the speeches of Lord Clare in opposition to popular rights as "his credentials."

This brings us to the "violent means" made use of to destroy the cause, the society, and the leaders and followers in the Irish camp. As the essay is continued in future numbers of the "Irish People," we also will stop short here and leave the most sensational parts of this story.

## BIGOTRY IN MANCHESTER.

Under the title "The Mayor of Eccles and the Protestant Thousand," the following manly letter from Mr. F. Smith appeared in the "Manchester City News" of last Saturday: When the great Murphy was dazzling the eyes and bewildering the brains of the citizens of Manchester, sending out his election address dated "Belle Vue Gaol," and using the sweet and holy language which conduces to a breach of the peace, I remember seeing him mount a lorry in the vicinity of Brunswick street, C. on-M. He threw open his coat to display a broad orange belt ornamented with a brace of revolvers, ostentatiously used a handkerchief with an orange border, and in a brogue as broad as the belt began his oration somewhat as follows:—"Electors and non-electors of Manchester, I stand before you a Protestant," and after a few more unmeaning sentences he called for "three cheers for William Prince of Orange and three groans for the Pope." He then proceeded to attack the most sacred beliefs of the Catholic portion of the crowd, and

to inflame the Celtic blood of the Irishmen present, so that before he was half-way through his speech there were "ructions." He "trailed his coat"; it was quickly trodden upon; and no doubt this was what both he and his backers desired, although they professed to be horrified at the result. I witnessed the second shindy, which took place in Chorlton-road, and although in those, my unregenerate days, I got no end of fun out of the spectacle, I have never yet been able to see where the Christianity came in.

Let me say, at the outset, that I am a Protestant, and shall never be a Catholic, but the exhibitions of Protestant bigotry and intolerance which have recently been reported in your columns make me ashamed to acknowledge any sympathy with such a creed. Take the spectacle for gods and men shown at a School Board meeting a short time ago. A copy of one of the most beautiful pictures in the world was presented to the Board, and it ran a narrow chance of being refused, and the only laudible argument was used by one of the

objectors who pointed out that a triple tiara stood in one corner of the picture! I have sat in front of the original, and, to my shame be it spoken, I was so engrossed with the exquisite beauty of the central figures that I clean overlooked that unlucky tiara, and now the "Protestant Thousand," whoever they may be, seem to be animated by the "Murphy" spirit, and to wish to trail their coats in the hope that some rash person will tread on the tails thereof. The richest part of your report of their proceedings is that in which they express the hope that the Electric Tramways Department will not "become the dumping ground for the latest importations from the Emerald Isle." Poor Pat may work in our sewers, carry twelve bricks at once up a three-storey ladder all day long, sweep our streets, and pour out his blood like water on the soil of South Africa, but he must be kept off our tramcars lest he should, I suppose by contact with us, take us over to the Church of Rome.

I suppose our Tramways Department will be called upon by this intensely Christian body to appoint an examiner, who must be skilled in dialect so as to be able to distinguish the brogue of Cork, Limerick,

or Tipperary, from that of Belfast, for surely these gentlemen would never bar out the bolt-wielding, nut-propelling, rivet-slinging Protestant angels of the Belfast shippers. He will also test the candidates as to their ability or willingness to sing "Boyno Water," or "Croppies lie down." He will further require a certificate of baptism before passing them as qualified to carry a fare box, or handle a switch lever or brake. I am not an Irishman, but English of the English, a Sassenach to the marrow of my bones, but I confess that when I think how many Irishmen are now giving their best blood in the service of the Empire, I am filled with shame and disgust at the work of the Protestant Thousand who want to coerce our City Council into refusing some poor fellow a post as tram driver or guard for the sole reason, as Artemus Ward said, "He doesn't sleep in the same meeting house on Sundays" as these exponents of high class Christianity affect. I hope our Councilors will not be so "paper backed" as to be influenced by such miserable considerations. I am a Protestant in more senses than one, and I protest vehemently against such narrow-minded bigotry and intolerance.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

## MEN AND THINGS.

Rev. Dr. Barclay, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, in a recent address, took upon himself to attack the Premier in a most violent manner. The Rev. gentleman's remarks gave rise to quite a political discussion. We find the "Herald" condemning Dr. Barclay's statements and the "Star" expressing approval of them. We have nothing to say concerning the Rev. Doctor's politics, nor yet his "patriotism"; but we know that were a Catholic priest to have spoken in a similar strain, we would never hear the end of "priest-craft," ecclesiastical domination, "priest-ridden-people," "clerical interference," and such like insane cries of the anti-Catholic bigots.

The Abbe George Letourneau, who as Cure of Saint Sulpice, succeeds to the late regretted Abbe Meritan, was formally installed in his new cure a few days ago. The ceremony was the occasion of bringing together the principal members of the Paris clergy and an immense congregation besides. Flowers, plants, and rich drapery enabled the grand old church to look its best. Mgr. Caron, until recently Vicar-General of Paris, gave a brilliant summary of the records of Saint Sulpice.

The "Catholic Citizen" has given a translation of the decision of the Propaganda addressed to Cardinal Gibbons, by the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred College, in the matter of the teaching of Latin and Greek by the "Brothers of Christian Schools." We give the words of the decision, divested of all comment and reasons. Referring to the Fathers of the Sacred Congregation, the text says:

"Therefore, to the first pronounced question, viz.: Whether, in view of the new solicitations presented, it might be proper to grant to the Brothers of Christian schools the dispensation from the rule which forbids them to teach Latin and Greek. They answered:—Negatively and ultra.

"To the second pronounced question, viz.: Whether it be advisable to defer the enforcement of this decision. They answered:—Negatively and ultra, and to the purpose. The purpose is to issue a peremptory order to the superior general to instruct him that the teaching of Latin and Greek in his American institutes is tolerated till the end of the current scholastic year only."

While bowed in prayer for a dead friend in St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, Sunday, Mrs. Mary Kearns was stricken with heart disease and died beside the altar. Across the way from her home for more than thirty years had lived Mrs. Mulholland, a life-long friend of Mrs. Kearns. Mrs. Mulholland died Friday afternoon. Mrs. Kearns was almost constantly at her side, and grieved as for a sister.

We must congratulate our esteemed co-religionist and fellow-countryman, Mr. P. M. Wickham, one of the leading figures in the insurance

circles of Montreal, upon his reelection as Mayor of St. Lambert.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, and His Grace Archbishop Begin, of Quebec, were in Ottawa last week, to attend the meeting of the arbitrators in the matter of the Nicolet Cathedral. It will be remembered that a considerable portion of that building fell down recently, and that the result was a legal action against the builders. It was finally agreed to leave the question to arbitration; and the committee selected for that purpose expects to render a decision by the first of March.

This year the Lenten sermons in Notre Dame Church will be preached by Rev. Father Hage, prior of the Dominican Convent at Amiens, France. This brilliant pulpit orator has created a great name for himself in France.

Mr. J. C. Walsh, for some time on the editorial staff of the "Herald," has severed his connection with that paper to take the editorship of the St. John, N.B., "Telegraph." Mr. Walsh is one of the rising young Irish Catholics of Canada. He is endowed with every qualification of editorship. A good and clear writer, a serious student of public affairs, an experienced journalist, and, above all, a man of moderation and sincerity, we have no doubt as to his future success and that of the organ he purposes conducting.

A man named George Normand, of Prince Edward street, Quebec, was supposed to have died the other day. The family refused to allow burial to take place, because the body was still warm a day after the apparent death. Dr. Samson tried every test known to medical science, and all failed to indicate life. Still, as long as his body was warm, his relatives insisted on a postponement of the interment.

Among the many changes which have recently taken place in the editorial staff of the Harper's publications of New York—it is now announced that that firm has been placed upon a solid financial basis again—Miss Elizabeth J. Jordan has risen to the chief charge of Harper's Bazar, which, as most people know, is a paper almost entirely, if not wholly, devoted to the interests of women. Miss Jordan is a Catholic.

Senator Clark confesses that he spent \$115,000 to be elected Senator from Montana. The "Catholic Columbian" remarks, that a man who gives that amount of money for an office, the pay of which is only \$5,000 per annum for six years, ought to be disbarred from taking his seat. For he puts that position out of the reach of poor citizens, however competent, and he could hardly not know but that some of that large sum would be used for something besides legitimate expenses.

## THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

Seumas Macmanus is now depicting the progress made by the Irish in America. His account of the many recorded and some unrecorded evidences of wit, blended with deep

paths and emotion, should suffice for one day.

Of an old American plutocrat, who hated the Irish like poison, it is told that crossing the Atlantic for the

first time he desired the steward to be sure to awake him in the early morning on which they were due to sight the Irish coast in passing. Though the morning was both wet and wild, and comfortless and cold, the poor old fellow gathered his garments about him and went out up deck and leaned over the bulwarks and took a good look at the Green Isle. And as he shuffled back over the deck again, he said: "Thank God, that I've lived to see one country the Irish don't run!"

And it is not only once, nor only fifty times, that it has been said of us, "The Irishman is the best soldier that goes into a battlefield—anywhere out of Ireland."

In America, anyhow, the Irishman has been a marvelous success as a fighter, as a worker and as a—I was going to say ruler, but shall content myself with—politician.

After looking about me in America, I saw conclusive proof that my countrymen were not, by Providence, intended for merely one or for merely thirty-one vocations. All arts, all trades, and all tricks, from California to Connecticut, have their large and faithful following of Irishmen; yet I modestly admit that he seems to fit best into his niche where he is dominating the crowd, and has yoked to his car the German, the Scandinavian, the Hun, the Italian and the American. You may see a fresh Irishman, as green as they grow them, one day granted a job with the pick, for God's sake; pass that way a twelvemonth later and the odds are that you find him not only managing his former comrades, but bossing the man that employed him. There is a strong and assertive individuality about the Celt, and it is intolerance of restraint more than ambition of advancement that makes him push for the top.

## NOTES OF INTEREST

IRISH HORSES.—It is universally admitted on all sides that the finest horses in the world are bred and reared in Ireland, and as a natural consequence the demand for remounts for troops in South Africa is extraordinary. It is, therefore, interesting to recall to mind the abstract issued by the Registrar-General of the number of live stock in Ireland in 1899. There were at that period in the province of Leinster, 176,707 horses, in the province of Munster, 151,000, in the province of Ulster, 181,000; while the number of horses in Connaught last year was 70,000, or a total of about 580,000 horses of all ages. Of these 70,000 in the Western Province, 11,000 were under one year old, 10,000 one year old and under two years, and some 2,500 used for amusement or purposes of recreation. Galway was a long way ahead of any of the Western counties in point of numbers, 30,000 being placed to its credit. Mayo and Roscommon had large numbers, while Leitrim and Sligo were particularly low as to numbers. The proportion of young horses is probably the same in the other provinces. It would repay Irish farmers to study this question, and the breeding prizes of the Royal Dublin Society are a distinct encouragement to make use of the fine stallions now available in all parts of the country. The reputation of Irish horses is as high as ever, and the prices keep up in a very satisfactory way.—New Ireland.

VALUE OF HOT MEALS.—It is now pretty well understood that bad feeding and consequent poverty of blood creates a craving for ardent spirits in those to whom the necessities of life come only in inadequate supply. When the workingman's wife has learned the value of a good hot meal for a tired, hungry man, and knows how to prepare it, there may be less need of temperance associations and liquor-licensing laws. There is reason to hope that the cooking lessons now included in the School Board curriculum may effect an improvement in the dietary of the working classes; for there is little doubt that in many such homes it has not been so much the want of material as the want of skill to turn what was at hand to good account. In the course of time, too, the instructions the young scholars are receiving in the industrial departments ought to make them more efficient servants, as well as housewives, a consummation devoutly to be desired by employers, as hitherto there has been no branch of culture, excepting domestic service, where some kind of apprenticeship has not been required, and where the doubtful pleasure of teaching has been conjoined with the penalty of paying for incapacity and sometimes hopeless stupidity.—Chamber's Journal.

EASTER EGGS.—New York wholesalers report that the trade in candy Easter eggs is booming as it has never boomed before; and the dealers have not been able to tell why. "It is no exaggeration to say that

our sales will be twice as great as they were last year," said one of the largest manufacturers. "We shall sell about 200,000 boxes of Easter eggs this season, and we supply somewhere near a third of those marketed. That would make 600,000 boxes altogether. There are usually a hundred eggs in a box, so you won't be far wrong in saying that the children of this country will buy sixty million Easter eggs in 1900. In 1899 we estimated the total sales at less than 40,000,000."

WAR EXPENDITURE.—The British naval estimates for 1900-1901 reach a total of £27,522,600, an increase of £28,100, providing for an increase of 220 officers and 4,020 men for new ships. It is proposed to build two new battle-ships, six first-class armored cruisers, a second-class cruiser, two twin-screw sloops, two gun-boats, and two torpedo-boats. There will be under construction in 1900 seventeen battle-ships, twenty armored cruisers, a first-class protected cruiser, two second-class protected cruisers, a third-class cruiser, eight sloops, two gun-boats, four torpedo-boats, and twenty-one torpedo-boat destroyers.

ITALIAN BANKS.—It is beyond all imagination of Americans, said an educated Italian now in the city employ, how far one of my countrymen will trust another. His banker is his friend, his confidant, his doctor, his adviser. Every deposit he makes is invariably coupled with descriptions of family trouble or requests for advice. The most successful banker is he who cultivates tact in this direction. This trustfulness on the part of the Italian makes the frequent loss of money occasioned by absconding Italian bankers all the more disgraceful, but much as I have seen of it, I doubt if it will ever be entirely stopped by law. The Italian has too much faith in his fellow-Italian. It is pleasing, but costly.

BOYS TO BE SPANKED.—Fifteen small boys were in the prison pen in the Essex Market police court, New York, a few days ago, charged with snowballing each other in the street, and the mothers of each were present to plead for their release.

"Yes, yes, I know," said Magistrate Pool after he had listened to several of the women. "Every mother and father think their child better than any one else's. I have a boy, and I think the world of him, but boys get unruly, and we have to use the stick on them. Will you all spank your sons if I let them go?"

"Yes, yes," the mothers exclaimed in chorus.

"Then I will discharge them with that proviso," said the Magistrate, and the mothers led their sons out of court. The policemen discussed in how many instances the sentence of spanking would be suspended.

DEATH RATE.—The statistical reports of the city Health Department for 1899 have just been concluded, and show the number of deaths to have been 6,179, being a decrease of 65, as compared with the previous year, and a rate of 22.04 per 1,000 of the population. During the past three years eleven persons who have died at the age of over 100 years were, with one exception, all females.



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SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900

THE FRENCH WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

By an Occasional Correspondent.

The February number of the "Contemporary Review" contains an article of considerable length on the subject of "French Women in Industry," from the pen of Ada Cone. This lady has evidently made a study of the economic conditions in France, especially in connection with the social and industrial status of women. With the statistical portion of the contribution—which occupies eleven pages out of sixteen—we cannot at present deal; moreover it does not affect in any way, the questions which it is our purpose to examine. A couple of pages are devoted to a contrast between the industrial position of women in England and women in France. This, again, has little to do with our present brief review, and even were it pertinent we would be at a loss to analyze the writer's arguments—the principal reason being the confusion of ideas and the hodge-podge style of presenting the author's views. The world is too busy, now-a-days—to amuse itself with Chinese puzzles, or literary mazes.

Before expressing any opinion regarding Miss Cone's peculiar, and very dogmatic assertions, we will simply quote the introduction to the article, and a couple of paragraphs from the closing portion. It is thus she opens:—

"Certain of the ideals common to later Christendom have been more completely realized in France than with us. In particular the ideal of woman as a simple sex expression, upheld for seven centuries by revived Judaism and by Romanism, has been in France exalted and shaped by literature and art into a masterpiece of beauty. This aesthetic realization has formed a habit of thought; and even as an artist hates a discordant line in a composition, so French opinion is repugnant to any change in the condition of women. It knows that to a work of art already complete nothing can be added. Therefore seeing its women driven to wage earning it has forced them to work in conditions which seemed to do least violence to the existing ideal. If it is cruel, it is involuntarily so; a race of artists suffers to see its handiwork undone, and reason alone is not enough to alter habit. This prevailing aestheticism explains why there survives with such fervour in France that cult of land boundaries called patriotism, now for so many overtopped by the larger ideal of humanity; this is why France, the sceptical, is the principal stronghold of a creed its own reason declares worn out; this is why it clings to a presumption regarding women which the facts gainsay; and this is why the laborious women of France, moving forward spontaneously, have moved against pressure and in silence towards that development in commerce, in arts, in industry, which to-day is as remarkable in volume as the circumstances have made it special in character."

While it is not generally conducive to a clearer understanding of a subject to repeat quotations, still we must select from the foregoing that which we desire to examine critically. "Certain of the ideals common to later Christendom have been more completely realized in France than with us. In particular the ideal of woman as a simple sex expression, upheld for seven centuries by revived Judaism and by Romanism, has been in France exalted and shaped by literature and art into a masterpiece of beauty." ... "This is why France, the sceptical,

is the principal stronghold of a creed its own reason declares worn out." In all this the writer must necessarily mean Catholicity. By "Romanism" she must refer to the Catholic Church. If so, she is at once from the very start, self-contradicting. She presents France as an unbelieving country, yet the stronghold of Catholicity, despite the fact that her reason declares the Church worn out. It would be somewhat difficult to understand these expressions were it not that the writer is constantly contradicting herself. If France be sceptical, and at the same time the stronghold of Catholicity, while she bows to the goddess of reason rather than to the God of truth, and if literature and art have beautified the ideal of woman, as drawn by the "Romanism" of the thirteenth century, it remains logically that either the writer does not know what she wants to get at, or else the world of logic has gone topsy-turkey.

But let us get down our different quotations before attempting to decipher the writer's meaning. After thus seeking to cast the blame upon the Catholic Church for aught of injury ever suffered by woman in her rights and privileges, and having asserted the strength of Catholicity in France, while declaring "it to be worn out, we find this learned lady saying:—"Up to the end of the thirteenth century (prior, of course, to the Reformation) women, being legally and socially well conditioned, were comparatively free in industries." Nothing could be plainer than this statement. If it means anything it must mean that before the fourteenth century—therefore before Protestantism—women were "legally and socially" free.

But the next sentence declares that "The idea of equality, which Germanism and Christianity (Catholicity, of course, at that period) tended to develop, showed itself here as in public functions." She has been reading Etienne Boileau's "Livre des Mestiers," and she adds: "But Judaism and Romanism undid the work of pure Christianity, and in their repression of women put an end to their freedom in industries."

Here we have this "Romanism" again. Can it be that something other than Catholicity is meant? If so the name is strangely chosen, and, as far as we can judge, it has no practical meaning at all. Pagan "Romanism" had vanished with the last of the twelve Caesars, and Catholic "Romanism" was the only form of Christianity in existence. Consequently, "pure Christianity" had raised woman to a certain level, while Catholic or Roman Christianity had upset all that. This is, to say the least, drawing the elastic pretty tightly in an effort to cast discredit upon the Church in regard to woman. But later on, the writer says that the condition of French women in industry "is a question of instruction or no instruction." By this she means that "manual training begins in the primary schools. It consists in teaching to boys the use of a variety of tools—and in teaching to girls the use of the one tool—the needle."

She then proceeds to show that the use of a needle is a useless acquirement in France, that half the families in that country have no children and that the laboring-women earn their livelihood at wages. The French schools then mean to teach a wage-earning trade. We are obliged now to differ radically from the lady who has given the world such a sample of her reasoning powers.

It is not a question of instruction—by which is meant a school for technical purposes—but one of education. As the "True Witness" has often pointed out the necessity of something more than mere technical knowledge in the various industries is required to raise woman to the grand level which she had always occupied under the influence of the Church. The position of woman is dependent on the degree of education which she may have obtained. But the Church did not support woman, in her proper sphere, by the amount of knowledge imparted to her. It is vain that Miss Cone should seek in the arts, in science, in literature, the real source of woman's proper emancipation from the degradation to which paganism both ancient and contemporaneous, had reduced her. Every liberty, every proud characteristic, every inspiring virtue which have adorned the personality of women are only the practical results of the Church's teaching. Taking the Mother of God as the unalterable example for all members of the weaker sex; paying to the Blessed Virgin the tribute which Christ ordained should be paid to her, whom all generations shall called blessed; recognizing marriage as a sacrament; uncompromisingly combatting the plague of divorce; these are some of the many means by which Catholicity has made happy—much more than we can ever tell—millions of homes, where domestic quiet reigns it would not be difficult to find the immediate cause. Checkmated at every move, the ene-

mies of truth and of Catholicity must inevitably meet with defeat in all cases, no matter how cleverly they seek to hide their real motives, no matter how bitterly they try to injure the mother of love—the Holy Church of God.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS.

Rev. Dr. F. McSweeney, Rector of St. Brigid's Church, New York city, has written a most important letter on the educational question. He proclaims it time for Catholics to wake up and demand their rights. One of the most significant portions of that communication deals with the ignorance that generally prevails concerning Catholic schools, their importance, and the vast amounts of money that have been spent upon them. Even the usually well informed newspaper man seems to know absolutely nothing about the Catholic parochial schools; in fact, some are not aware of the existence of such establishments. Of course, much of the matter contained in that public letter is directly connected with Catholic education in New York city; but other portions of it have their universal applicability, and may affect us in Montreal, as well as our co-religionists in New York.

There is one very striking paragraph on the subject of public men, or politicians, as they are all called in the United States; very much do we regret being obliged to admit the truth of the Rev. Rector's statements, even when they are applied to ourselves. He says:—

"Apropos of Catholic politicians, we may as well say of some of them, that, when they depart from the Church on Sundays they seem to leave their Catholicity behind them, safely laid away till the following Sunday—that is, if they go to Mass at all, and have any real Catholicity in stock. We have had many of these gentlemen in office elected largely by Catholic votes, three of them, even to the high office of Mayor. Yet not one word of recognition—not to talk of praise, did any of them vouchsafe to the Catholic schools. Ex-Mayor Strong, who is not a Catholic, was the first who ever said a word of encouragement, when he publicly stated that 'the Catholics and the Jews were doing more for education than any other class of the population.' And, like St. Peter at the Gate of the Temple, he gave what he had, viz., a brick from Grant's Tomb, to each of their schools. 'Silver and gold I have none, but what I have I give thee.' Before his office had brought him into contact with Catholics, he knew little or nothing about them, and was, perhaps prejudiced against them."

The same can be said of more than one politician in Canada. We have men who are evidently Catholic to the extent of the votes they hope to secure through their religion. Of these we have nothing to say, our business is not with New York schools, but with the social, economic and educational phases of the letter. These find an application all the world over. But listen to the Rev. Father McSweeney:—

"All this shows that we Catholics, as a body, as a church, are too chary about letting the world know what we are doing. The modesty and humility, which of course is so laudible in the individual, is out of place when there is question of making the Church and her work known to all men."

"Let not the left hand know what the right hand doeth" (Math. vi. 3), is a precept for you and me individually, but, when there is question of the Church, we read (Math. v. 16): "So let your light shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in Heaven"; that is, hesitate not to send for all the reporters when your big and costly school-house is finished; give them a warm welcome and let them bring the work of 'the children of light' before all New York. These clever gentlemen are indefatigable in their search for a sensation, with which to interest their readers; well! here is a sensation indeed, something to be astonished at."

Speaking of the natural rights of the parents, he said:—"Surely the natural right of the father and of the mother has only to be proclaimed in order to be admitted by all the citizens, or at least by all parents, whether Catholic or not. Who loves the child as his parent does? The Creator made him the secondary author of his child's very existence, and then the arbiter of his life or death; since the continuation of his temporal life depends upon his free, loving care, of which if it be wanting, neither Church nor State may supply the place."

Another subject equally interesting to all Catholics is that of their influence:—"We flatter ourselves that, when the truth is known, it will be admitted that religion is of the highest importance to the State, if it would have citizens fitted for liberty by the development of their consciences. 'If the Son of God shall make you free, you shall be free indeed,' (John viii., 36). For it is peculiarly called for in such a country as ours. The more each citizen is able to restrain himself and respect his neighbor's rights, the less will there be need for standing armies or other such appendages of despotism or State secularism. Religion should not be ignored. We want no help from the State in doing our spiritual work, but only such a plan of secular schooling as will not ignore religion."

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT—No. 2481.

An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted by Dame Marie Adeline Victoria Bouthillier, of the Parish of St. Antoine de Longueuil, District of Montreal, against her husband, George Vincent, of the same place. Montreal, 12th February, 1900.

GEOFFRION & MORIN,

Attorneys for Plaintiff

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

District of Montreal,

No. 1797.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME EDITH COLLIER, Plaintiff,

vs. CASSEL RAPHAELOVITCH, Defendant,

and REBEK RAPHAELOVITCH, Mis en cause.

An action in separation as to property and as to bed and board has been taken to-day in this cause.

Montreal, January 16th, 1900.

JOS. BARNARD,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

J. A. KARCH,

Architect.

MEMBER P.Q.A.A.

No. 3, Place d'Armes Hill.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

District of Montreal,

SUPERIOR COURT.

CASTOR FLUID, No. 395, Dame Marie Rose Delina Trudeau, of the Parish of Longueuil, District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Vincent, farmer of the same place, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against him.

Montreal, 6th February, 1900.

GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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## EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 3, 1900.

### REV. "MR." O'CONNOR'S MISSION.

It would be impossible for us to ignore the fact that the "Rev." Mr. O'Connor, a perversely Catholic priest, of New York city, is at present holding a mission—for whom or to whom we cannot say—in this city. We call him "Mr." O'Connor, as he has expressed his dislike for the prefix "Father," and claims that the other title suits him better. We know that immediately after Rev. Father Younan's mission to non-Catholics, in St. Patrick's Church, the impression created was such that a number of reverend gentlemen, especially of the Presbyterian persuasion, resolved that it was necessary to counteract the influence of the Paulist's preaching, by holding a mission for Catholics, in order to explain to them the teachings of Protestantism—as Father Younan had explained to Protestants the teachings of the Catholic Church. Certainly, this was the intention of the ministers when they invited "Mr." O'Connor to come and deliver a series of lectures.

We confess that we had anticipated something bordering, at least, on reason from a man who has necessarily received a good education, who must have studied philosophy, including logic, and who could not have become a priest without having made a course of dogmatic and moral theology. But judging from the lengthy and to a great extent verbatim reports of his lectures, or sermons, we must come to the conclusion that he has either forgotten all that he had ever learned, or else he finds it incompatible with his present circumstances to talk rationally. Assertion is not proof, declamation is not argument, and random censure is not convincing testimony. The reverend gentlemen who brought "Mr." O'Connor here must feel keenly their disappointment. The first night, last Sunday, curiosity to see and hear this preacher brought such a crowd that many had to be turned away, on account of lack of space. But they had seen and heard him, and on the second night the attendance may be judged from these words of "Mr." O'Connor:—

"I fear that the people who have come here have been attracted by a certain amount of curiosity as to the man. Well, all I say is that I have no horns and no hoofs. I look a plain, everyday sort of man, don't I? I had the misfortune to be a Roman Catholic priest at one period of my life. This afternoon, I had to distribute all my books, see all the people, and do all the talking. I came here to do good, but I cannot do good unless the people are responsive and unless they come to hear me. I did not leave the big city down below to preach to stone walls."

This is surely discouraging for good "Mr." O'Connor, but we are in no way surprised. He was engaged to lecture for a certain object, for a set purpose, and he commences by stating that:

"Some people expected me to come here to offset the arguments of Father Younan. I mean to do nothing of the kind. His arguments are nothing, but the old arguments of the Jesuits. If I were to waste my time with these arguments, I would be

the laughing-stock of the world. I know these men—they laugh at their own arguments."

We have no intention to attempt an appreciation of "Mr." O'Connor's remarks; in fact, he does not make it possible for any person to do so. There is no sequence, or no connection, or no meaning, or no sense in his lengthy tirades against the Catholic Church, and it is clear that he owes the empty church, on the second and subsequent nights to his own failure to meet the expectations of those who brought him to Montreal. Any Protestant who had listened to Father Younan and gone to hear "Mr." O'Connor could not fail to note the awful abyss that yawns between the two men, and especially between the Church of Rome, as explained by the former, and as misrepresented by the latter. It needs no exceptional talent to enable an honest Christian to distinguish between the two.

If what we have so far advanced were not sufficient reason for the absolute failure of such a man on such a mission, his own announcement in St. Gabriel's Church, would forever kill his chances of even an attentive audience. Speaking of Father Younan and himself, "Mr." O'Connor said:—

"Father Younan rigidly suppresses himself. His altruism is of the most comprehensive type. It is the church for the church. The Church of Rome is everything to him, and he would have it be everything to everybody. But Father O'Connor has his own particular church in New York, which he organized twenty years ago, and which he calls Christ's Mission. It is neither Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist nor Baptist, and he declared last night that he owned allegiance to no sect. He is his own Pope, synod, presbytery, conference, all in one."

We quote the "Herald's" report of the lecture. It was to explain the doctrines of Protestantism to Catholics that he was asked to come to Montreal, and he sets out to explain his own doctrines to Protestants. He belongs to no denomination; he is his own church. Consequently, he came to preach "Mr." O'Connor, while Father Younan came to preach Catholicity. He might as well explain his peculiar belief (if he has any) to the Methodists, the Baptists and the other sects. It is useless to imagine that any Catholics would ever go to hear their Church abused, their most sacred practices ridiculed, and their faith misrepresented. But there is an element of humor in the situation. A man who belongs to no Protestant Church, but who is at variance with all of them, comes to explain their teachings to Catholics who will not go to hear him. Is it any wonder that the poor man had to speak to "stone walls"?

Having said this much, and having pointed out the absurdity of "Mr." O'Connor's position, we must turn from him to the more serious affairs of life. We have neither time nor inclination to bother with his random utterances. We feel a deep and sincere pity for the man. If he is absolutely hardened into disbelief in all that he once held sacred, his fate is not an enviable one; and if he is still stung by the sharp point of conscience we grieve for him—for

his poor life must be one of terrible sufferings, vain efforts to preserve his balance, and fruitless attempts to quell the fever of remorse.

### THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Pretty nearly the world over, the story and record of this magnificent order of Catholic instructors of youth is the same. Especially on this continent it is so. While the United States of America and Canada, for purposes of the order, are under different Provincials, still they are branches of the one great tree, and the success of the members in this or that country must necessarily affect them and their pupils and friends in the other one. Of late a good deal, especially of a controversial nature, has been written about the Christian Brothers. The now famous case, concerning the teaching of classics in their schools, has served to bring them both repeatedly and strongly before the eyes of the great public. Still this notoriety is foreign to their desires and by no means in harmony with their silent and unobtrusive lives. However, it is from another standpoint that we now desire to make a few brief references to the sons of the Blessed De La Salle.

In the March number of the "Catholic World," Max Mendel has an elaborately illustrated article on the subject of "the Brothers of the Christian schools." Naturally he deals with that section of the order which has worked such miracles of good in the educational domain of the United States. The illustrations alone are worth the whole price of the magazine.

The writer sets out with the broad statement that on "the threshold of the twentieth century thoughtful minds will naturally take count of the chief forces for good and evil which will operate during the next hundred years." Of these forces—for good—he mentions the teaching order of the Christian Brothers. The author leads us back into the fourteenth century—that epoch styled ignorant and dark, by non-Catholic writers—and he shows us "the little schools" of the Brothers performing for the masses in France services equal to those rendered by the universities to the higher classes.

We will not attempt to follow the author through all the interesting history of the order during the first century or two of its existence, nor will we essay to analyze his statements concerning the origin of what he calls "primary schools, or simultaneous, or class instruction, and of the first regular organized training-school for 'primary' teachers in Europe." He speaks of what happened in this regard at Reims in 1655. This subject is the very one which has been so thoroughly threshed out during the continuance of the present dispute—between the Old World and New World religious authorities concerning the teaching of classics by the members of the order. We pass on to something of a more generally interesting nature and less likely to trench upon a disputed and disputable domain.

The writer says:—"England is often supposed to have been the cradle of the Sunday School movement; but long before England founded Sunday schools, De La Salle had established his 'ecole dominical' at St. Sulpice, in 1699, for both secular and religious instruction." In 1580, a school of this class was founded at Milan, by St. Charles Borromeo—so that we find the Catholic Church leading all other religions in every movement of vital import to humanity.

Again does he say: "It can be seen from the foregoing that centuries before the French Revolution—by many ignorantly thought to have marked the first foundation of primary schools for the 'plain people'—there was ample and efficient provision for the education of the 'masses' so-called. Since 1857 many writers in France have unearthed a mighty collection of books, documents, etc., conclusively proving the truth of this statement."

As to the more advanced schools of that and preceding ages, their work and spirit are well if tersely set forth by the Rev. John Talbot Smith, LL.D., in his admirable "Life of Brother Azarias."

Coming down to our own days, we find the writer thus introducing his subject:—"Jean Baptiste De La Salle had the ideal conception of education. A fervent Catholic, his firm faith caused him to make religion at once the foundation and the all-permeating influence of his system of instruction. Above all else to be considered the pupil had a soul to be saved. But he was IN the world, and to a certain extent, must be OF it in order to properly fulfil his duties as a social unit." This brings us to a very different phase of the subject, and one directly touching our own lines and the circumstances that surround us. Interesting as may be the past history

of the order, the story of its present aims and efforts is far more important.

### SERMONS FOR LENT.

The Sunday evening sermons in St. Patrick's will, during Lent, be specially adapted for non-Catholics. Rev. Martin Callaghan begins the course next Sunday evening at half-past seven, with an instruction on the Sacrament of Penance. Catholics are urged to bring their non-Catholic friends to these instructions.

### REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

1st. Every day of the 40 days in Lent is a fast day. There is neither fast nor abstinence on any Sunday in Lent.

2nd. Flesh meat is allowed at the principal meal on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; the only exceptions to this rule are Holy Saturday, the Saturday of Ember week and Holy Thursday, when no flesh meat is allowed.

3rd. It is never allowed at any time in Lent to use flesh and fish at the same meal.

## DIAMOND JUBILEE

Of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

(Continued from Page one.)

is the lesson of self-control needed in the New World, where there is the freest play of personality, where race rivalries with race, and people with people, where the movement of ranks and classes, of wealth and the opportunities of wealth are incessant, where all is more or less transitional and flowing, where the "arrives" of yesterday are the emigrants of tomorrow. Truly the men who take a weak brother by the hand in this mighty battle of interests and hopes and breathe courage into his ear, and themselves show him in their own persons what self-restraint is, are heroes. They may be plain, every-day heroes, but their names are written in the despatches of the angels, and transferred, we hope, by God to the golden book of life. The guide who toils along by the Alpine traveller, and keeps him from sinking into the fatal embrace of the soft and tempting snow, the Esquimaux who beats the polar investigator lest he fall fainting on the ice-floes, are true friends of these men. So too are those who keep alive in their brethren the sense of shame and sorrow at their degraded condition, and rescue them from the death of the body, and that other second and more terrible death, the death of the soul.

To-day, ladies and gentlemen, there are opened up before all men long vistas of progress in the development of the material world. Every science is on tip-toe,—the sciences of nature and the sciences of the mind, notably history and philosophy. Society itself has become the object of one of the most practical, delicate and complicated of sciences. Once it used to be hoped that a philosopher or a saint, or one who was both, would sit upon the throne of the world. But now in this mighty development of human science, it is the scholar who promises to dominate the future. In such a society how great must be the demand for self-control, for a general reason that shall be temperate and sober, lest the excesses of the mind,—pride, contempt, arrogance, self-sufficiency,—bring about the failure of the most hopeful outlook that mankind has yet reached.

The responsibilities of government, of far-reaching decisions, of plans and schemes for the common good exceeding in magnitude the wildest dreams of the past, are to-day in the hands of the people,—the plain and common men of the multitude. No doubt they need instruction, and it should be plentiful, useful, and accessible; but they need as much and more, the knowledge of themselves. They need self-control and self-restraint. They need to learn that there can be no common good without an equally common self-sacrifice. I am willing to admit that there are other agencies, natural and supernatural, that aim at this end, but I believe that the societies of temperance are everywhere doing yeoman's work in this cause. Indeed if the population of every state could be imbued with the principles that are accepted, explicitly and implicitly, in these societies, our great cities would be governed with more justice and less wasteful expense, there would be less corruption in our public life and less scandal in our private manners.

It is known to all philosophers that Passion, Desire, that innate consciousness of the good things of life, of the fleeting and fallacious present, is a mainspring of human ills. Whatever attacks this root and origin of evil is a good and helpful agency; and when it is organized and persistent, when it goes hand in hand with experience and the ministrations of religion, it is an educational agency of the highest kind. The men of a temperance society will always be found by instinct on the side of Christian law and order, never in the ranks of a Utopian revolution. The men of a temperance society will practice frugality, simplicity of living, and the ancient traditions of the Christian family. They will teach their children and their children's children that the virtues are all linked together for good, as the vices are chained together for evil. In every state they will be found in the ranks of that sensible middle class which practices economy

with independence, self-control with self-respect, which has always been the best formative influence in every society, because it best realizes the scope for which the state exists,—the greater good of the greater number.

Brethren of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society! It gives me sincere pleasure to bring my small meed of sympathy and encouragement on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of your foundation. The good that has been accomplished by your members in sixty long decades of self-sacrifice, self-restraint, self-control, and the practice of the noble virtues of Christian charity and beneficence is incalculable. I entirely agree with your Rev. President that no parish and no church should be without its society of temperance. Even if it were true that men no longer needed the restraint of their personal promise or word of honor, it would still remain true that the society of temperance represents a high and touching degree of Christian self-sacrifice. And it is a good thing that there should be in every parish a number of souls capable of performing this highest act of the Christian religion, renunciation of self, in honor of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and in imitation of His Holy Passion. It will be a sad day for society when the principle and example of self-sacrifice for the highest interests of the soul disappear from among men. When men cease to make sacrifices for God, religion, and the ideals of the other world, it will not be long before the Christian state, built up by so many generations of self-sacrificing men and women, will be threatened with disruption and destruction by those forces that are now held at bay by the stronger forces of religion. If these evil forces were to triumph, society again would become the moral wilderness it was when Our Lord came upon earth.

Go forward then, men and brethren in God's name, in the good work to which you have vowed yourselves! For your own spiritual welfare and that of your fellow-men, may your future be measured, not by decades, but by centuries. And when, at some future day, the history of St. Patrick's parish is written, may one of its brightest pages be that on which is inscribed the service rendered by your society to God and man.

When we reflect that this organization is the oldest of its class on this continent, we are struck with the importance of its mission. The society has grown up with the church, has gone hand in hand, so to speak, with the grand temple of Irish Catholic worship, and to-day in a spiritual and temporal sense combined, it is as improved and as beautified as is the external appearance of the church. Long may the society flourish to bring down blessings upon the Irish people of our city, and to aid in the glorious work of religion. With it are associated names that are dear to every Irish Catholic, and from its first president down to that veteran worker in the temperance cause—the late Senator Murphy, from Bishop Phelan to Father Dowd, the associations that twine themselves about the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Association are of a nature to induce every young man, in our time, to join its ranks, and to encourage those who are leaders amongst its members to redouble their efforts in the glorious and holy cause for the triumph of which it was established.

### RECENT DEATHS.

MRS. WILLIAM WALL, of Point St. Charles, whose illness we announced some months ago, has passed to her reward. Deceased was well known in the district in which she had lived so long, and was respected and esteemed by young and old for her genial and kindly ways.

The deceased lady was a sister of Mr. William and Mr. Henry Stafford, of Montreal; Mr. Frank Stafford, Barry's Bay, Ont., and was the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom are still living. Amongst these are W. J. E. Wall, well known in financial circles; T. J. Wall, Canadian representative for Spalding Bros.; Robert J. Wall, the well known home player for the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, and Frank Wall, of the Shamrock hockey team; N. Wall and D. Wall, of Wall Bros. For nearly half a century Mrs. Wall resided in Montreal, and was a member of St. Patrick's Church.

The funeral was held on Saturday morning, to St. Ann's Church. R.I.P.

MR. P. S. McCAFFREY.—It is with deep regret that we record the death, at the comparatively early age of 32 years, of the late P. S. McCaffrey, son of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. P. McCaffrey, of St. Edward street. The sad event took place on Monday last at the residence of the young man's father, and the largely attended funeral, on Ash Wednesday morning, was an evidence of extensive sympathy felt for the relatives of the deceased and of the degree of respect in which the one now gone was held by all who knew him. Although only in the prime of life, still we may say that a familiar figure has disappeared, or rather that a familiar voice is now silent for ever. Most of our readers will recall the many years during which the rich soprano of young McCaffrey charmed the congregation of St. Patrick's with his delightful rendering of the Christmas hymns. Under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, Mr. McCaffrey had won a lasting popularity as an interpreter of church music. His life had been cast in honorable and responsible places ever since his school days. As private secretary to the Hon. John S. Hall, ex-treasurer of this Province, the deceased had proven his many-sided talents, and again as assistant-secretary to the Harbor Commissioners did he earn the highest praise for his capacity and fidelity to duty. The latter office he was obliged to resign in order to seek in a change of climate and scene, the restoration of that health which seemed to be irresistibly slipping away from him.

And as the result has proven, he never was able to regain the vigor that usually accompanies young men of his age. He slowly bent before the rapidly approaching inevitable, until, on the 26th February, his young life closed amidst the tender watchings of relatives and the consolations of our holy religion. While tendering the sincere expression of our sympathy to all who mourn his loss, we join in the prayer that his soul may rest in peace.

In the death, which took place on Sunday last, of Mgr. Benjamin Paquet, of Quebec, the Church loses one of the most able, learned and distinguished ecclesiastics in Canada. Mgr. Paquet was brother of Rev. Louis P. Paquet, Chaplain of the Francis-Canon nuns, and uncle of Rev. L. A. Paquet, professor of theology at the Grand Seminary.

Mgr. Paquet was born at St. Nicolas, on the 27th March, 1832. He made his course of studies in Quebec. In 1857 he was ordained priest, and during five years was vicar at the Basilica. He then spent three years in Rome, where he won the degree of Doctor of Laws. On his return to Quebec, in 1866, he was given a professorship of theology at Laval University. Later on he became successively, bursar, director of the Grand Seminary, Superior of the Petit Seminaire, and rector of the university. In 1878, he was named household prelate by Pius IX., and in 1888 archpriest by Leo XIII. He was a voluminous writer, and has left some admirable and very important works. His loss will be greatly felt in Quebec. R.I.P.

The College of St. Anne de La Pointe mourns the demise of the Rev. George Stanislas Hudon-Beaulieu, and the whole diocese to which he belonged will be affected by his death. Although very advanced in years, the dead priest was considered as a friend by the representatives of several generations. He was born at St. Anne, in 1828; and made his classical course in the college of that place. In 1854, he was ordained priest at Quebec, and was at once appointed curate of Malbaie (Murray Bay). In 1855, he was named assistant at St. Jean Deschailions; in 1856, he became parish priest of Saint Irenee; in 1859, pastor of St. Fidele; in 1867, curate at St. Croix; and a little later, pastor of Saint Onésime. This was his last pastoral charge. Failing health and old age, obliged him to withdraw from the active ministry, and in his native parish he ended his peaceful and well-spent life. May his soul rest in peace.

### ST. VINCENT'S HOME.

From Ocean to Ocean is the subject of an illustrated lecture, which will be delivered by the Rev. E. J. Devine, S.J., on Monday, March 12, in Karn Hall. The proceeds of entertainment will be devoted to the St. Vincent's Home, an institution which provides for Catholic emigrant children, that come to this city. The home is in charge of Miss Brennan, whose life is devoted towards looking after the welfare of those poor young emigrants who come to wake their future home among our people. Apart from the worthy object of the entertainment, there is a rare intellectual treat for all who may attend, as will be seen by what the "Sudbury News" says:—

"The spectroscopic lecture, by Rev. E. J. Devine, S.J., last night, entitled 'From Ocean to Ocean,' via C.P.R., was one of the most interesting and realistic entertainments that has yet delighted a Sudbury audience. The spacious hall proved an ideal place for the reverend lecturer to show his views to the best advantage, and added even extra interest to a profoundly interesting imaginary trip. This entertainment, we venture to say, taught the audience more of the geography, more of the vast resources, and more of the present greatness of Canada in two hours, than would be accomplished by our present system of teaching geography in six months."

The musical portion of the entertainment will include Mrs. J. T. Scanlan, Mr. Alfred Smith, Mr. E. Wilson, Miss Margaret Whitton, who will make her debut as an elocutionist.

Miss Donovan, the talented organist of St. Anthony's Church, has kindly consented to act as accompanist. The arrangements for the entertainment are in the hands of Mr. J. P. Curran, who is doing everything possible to make it one of the best entertainments of this season. Tickets may be had by applying to the Home, 11 St. Thomas Street, the "True Witness" Office, and at hall on evening of entertainment.

### PERSONAL.

T. J. Holland, organizer Dominion Council, No. 465, Knights of Columbus, was elected to succeed Mr. Jos. Walsh, as Grand Knight of the above Council.

### ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

Report for week ending Sunday, 25th Feb., 1900:—Males, 412; females, 36; Irish, 261; French, 109; English, 29; Scotch and other nationalities, 49. Total, 448.

For a man of high qualities it is rare to find a meet companion; painful and injurious to want one. Solitude exasperates or deadens the heart, perverts or enervates the faculties; association with inferiors tends to dogmatism in thought, and self-will in affections.

Nothing that is of real worth can be achieved without courageous working. Man owes his growth chiefly to that active striving of the will, that encounter with difficulty, which we call effort; and it is astonishing to find how often results apparently impracticable are thus made possible.



# THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S BUDGET.

**THE GAELIC SOCIETY.**— Save, Oh Save the Irish Language, this is the watch-word of the members of the Montreal Gaelic Society, whose announcement of their second annual entertainment will be found on this page. For the past fifteen months the members have been struggling almost against hope for the establishing of permanent Irish classes in this city, and the encouragement they have received is of a rather limited nature for such a noble enterprise. To meet the necessary expenses, for the free classes held on every Tuesday evening, the executive of the Society has to hold an annual entertainment on the fourth of March, the anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet. The place selected this year for the holding of this function is St. Ann's Hall, and the programme consists of an illustrated lecture embracing scenes from the principal places of interest in Ireland, and an historical review of the life and times of Emmet. His last interview with Sarah Curran will be a leading feature, together with his eloquent speech, which has been translated into nine different languages. President Lavelle will preside, and open the proceedings with an address in Irish. Mr. M. J. Power will recite Emmet's great speech, while Mr. J. P. Cunningham will impersonate Lord Norbury. It is expected that a large number will be present.

**HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS.**— The monthly meeting of the Hibernian Knights, held on last Thursday evening, was well attended, Captain Keane presided. Four new recruits have been added to the muster roll, and several young members of the Order, who are longing to don the green and white plume were proposed. Several committees were appointed, and the Captain, First and Second Lieutenants and Secretary were named a Railway Committee to arrange for the Boston trip in May. The four sergeants were instructed to procure the necessary stripes of their rank of office. Lieut. McCracken was elected Asst. Secretary.

**THE SMOKER** of Division No. 9, on Tuesday evening, in the rooms of the Natural History Society, was a most enjoyable affair. President Hummel presided, and seated with him were, County President Rawley; President McMorrow, Div. No. 1; Vice-President Daley, of No. 2; Captain Keane; Vice-President Byrne, Division No. 1; President Lavelle, Div. No. 8; Secretary Barney, of the Hibernian Knights; and several other members of the County Board. Bros. Clarke, Doyle and Keenan, were very busy looking after the guests. There were songs and dances galore. Casey's famous orchestra furnished the music. It was after eleven o'clock when a pleasant evening's entertainment was brought to a close by the singing of the Irish National Anthem in Irish by Bro. P. McHugh.

**BRANCH 26, C. M. B. A.**—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Branch 26, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Canada, was held in their hall, 92 St. Alexander street, Tuesday evening, Feb. 27th, when matters of special interest to the Branch were discussed. Three members were initiated, and two applicants balloted for. At the close of the meeting, the members engaged in a progressive euchre party, which was heartily enjoyed by all. The first prize, a fancy lamp, was won by Mr. John C. Haynes, who scored ten straight games; the second, a tobacco jar, was won by Mr. Thos. Foy, and the consolation prize, a fancy cup and saucer, by Mr. J. C. Reynolds.

**THE COUNTY BOARD.**— The annual concert, under the auspices of the County Board, A.O.H., will be held in the Windsor Hall, on St. Patrick's night. The entertainment will be of a high order, some of the leading talent of the city being already secured. A feature of the evening will be an address by Mr. E. O'Brien Kennedy, better known as Timothy Featherstone, one of Ireland's wounded soldiers. It will be remembered that Mr. Kennedy, under the name of Timothy Featherstone, bade adieu to his devoted wife and little child in September, 1882, and sailed from New York for Ireland, with the intention of striking a blow for his native land. Ireland was at that time on the threshold of a revolution. From the moment he left New York he was dogged by the agents of Scotland Yard, and subsequently arrested, about the same time as John Duly, the present Mayor of Limerick, Jas. F. Egan, at present the sword-bearer of the city of Dublin. Dr. Gallagher, and several others. Kennedy was the first sentenced, and received penal servitude for life. He was the last of the Irish political prisoners to be released after serving sixteen years and five months.

**AN IMPORTANT MEETING** of the County Board is called for half-past two o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, in the "Knights' Hall." Every delegate should be present, and on time. There will be no excuse accepted from absentees from this meeting.

**DIVISION NO. 1, A.O.H.,** held a fine meeting on Wednesday evening, Mr. B. Feeny presiding. A large amount of important business was transacted. Four new candidates were initiated, three proposed, and four elected. Some of the members are seriously considering the advisability of opening their new hall with a grand complimentary entertainment to the members and their friends. Should the "pioneers" do this their "smoker" will knock all the others into a cocked hat.

**WEEKLY DRILL.**—Next Sunday is the regular drill of the Hibernian Knights. Every member should be present. From now until St. Patrick's Day, the captain informs me, that those neglecting their drills and

not being in a thorough state of efficiency, will not be allowed to parade.

**IN OTHER DISTRICTS.**— Provincial President Reynolds informs me that the two Divisions of the A.O.H. in Quebec are progressing rapidly in both membership and finances. He gives the same report of the Sherbrooke Branch. The membership now in the Ancient Capital numbers over three hundred.

**ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.**— The concert, under the auspices of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, on Shrove Tuesday, was a pronounced success, every seat was occupied, and many were unable to gain admission. Mr. D. J. O'Neill presided, and in his opening remarks, called the attention of the audience to the elaborate preparations the dramatic section were making to celebrate in a worthy manner Ireland's national holiday. The play which the society intend to produce, the speaker continued, would appeal to every Irish heart. It was a four act drama from the pen of Mr. James Martin, entitled "Limerick." The entertainment, which consisted of moving pictures of the war in South Africa, was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. A matinee was given, which was also largely attended by St. Ann's rising generation.

**BRANCH 1, C.M.B.A.**—This flourishing old Branch, held their first Pleasant Euchre Party, on Monday evening, 26th inst, in the large Seminary Hall, over their own meeting rooms, 1717 Notre Dame street, which proved a great success indeed, as a trial, there being some 25 tables occupied till a late hour, by the members and their family friends, besides many more who could not handle the cards, but were interested on-lookers. Branch 1, President, J. Rouke; 1st Vice-President, J. Warren; 2nd Vice-President, J. Kavanaugh; Grand Deputy, J. Meek; Secretary, F. C. Lawlor; Fin.-Sec., W. J. Scullion; Treasurer, J. White; Marshal, J. Campbell; Bros. T. McGrail, J. P. Dixon, L. Labelle, J. O'Shaughnessy, J. Cleary, J. McKenna, Bros. as a trial, there being some 25 tables phy, J. D. O'Connor, McInerney, G. Singleton, J. Connolly, J. Cullen, E. Donahue, late of Farnham, Q., and others whose names could not be had at once, with some one of their families.

The different city branches were represented, among whom were President H. Butler and Sup. Dep. P. Flannery, both of Branch 9. This latter zealous and distinguished officer was called upon for a speech from the stage, which he kindly gave in a practical and lucid style, explaining the workings of the Association, and at the close of the entertainment he was invited to distribute the nice prizes to the winners.

**Bro. 2nd Vice-President Warren** was chairman of committee. Bro. Dixon made a capital master of ceremonies. The members all joined in making themselves useful in distributing the bountiful refreshments furnished by caterer Bro. A. Monarque, of Branch 9. Branch 1 returns hearty thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted.

**A PERSONAL NOTE.**—The many friends of Mr. James Doherty, of Div. No. 1, A.O.H., will be sorry to learn of his serious illness. Mr. Doherty is only back a short time from the old sod, where he went to visit his parents. His recovery is prayed for every Hibernian.

The members of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association are busily engaged at present making preparations for the celebration of the Irish National festival, St. Patrick's Day. The musical and dramatic entertainment, which will be held, under their auspices in Her Majesty's Theatre, on the evening of that day, promises to be a very fine one. The Dramatic Section have been working for six weeks past rehearsing the beautiful and patriotic Irish drama, "Eileen Oge," or "The Rose of Limerick." This play is very interesting and up-to-date, and will be put on the boards with special attention to scenic effects and costumes. The cast comprises some of the most prominent amateurs in the city who are members and playing for the benefit and honor of the Association. The musical portion of the programme will be well looked after, and the services of some of the best singers of Irish melodies have been secured for the occasion. It is

**"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."**

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

**Rheumatism.**—I had acute rheumatism in my limb and foot. I commenced treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and in a short time was cured. WILLIAM HASKETT, Brantford, Ont.

**Scrofula.**—I was troubled with scrofula and impure blood. A cut on my arm would not heal. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and after I had taken three bottles I was well. DANIEL ROBINSON, 52 1/2 Treasley Street, Toronto, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

altogether safe to predict that the entertainment to be held this year, will be fully equal in merit to those held in the past by the Young Irishmen. Reserved seats are now on sale and can be secured at Mulcair Bros., 1942 Notre Dame street.

There are no Irishmen in Canada like the Quebec Irishmen, this is the opinion of Bro. John P. O'Brien, of Div. No. 8, of this city, who has been in Quebec for some time. This is a hard pill, but the action of the Quebec "boys" in regard to the Grosse Ile monument, compels us to swallow it, and say nothing.

## THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The change in the tide of war seems to have set in, and Lord Roberts has the credit of having brought on a crisis that a few days ago appeared still far away in the future. General Cronje's unconditional surrender at Paardeberg, on Monday last, has suddenly placed a new aspect upon the situation.

In addition to the lengthy list of the dead and wounded—especially of the Canadians—we are furnished with the following despatch and list:—  
London, February 27, 7.51 p.m.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts: Paardeberg, February 27.—In a very successful attack made by the Royal Canadian Contingent on one of the enemy's trenches this morning, Major Pelletier was wounded, eight men were killed and 29 were wounded.

General Macdonald is expected to return to duty in a few days.  
The killed are:—Private F. C. Page, C Company, Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto.  
Pte. Orman, F Company, 93rd Cumberland Battalion.  
Pte. K. G. Johnston, B Company, 27th Lambton Battalion.  
Pte. Scott. (There are two Scotts, one of the 93rd Cumberland; not known which.)  
Pte. Withers, 93rd Cumberland, (not in list.)  
Pte. J. C. Biggs, B Company, 21st Essex Fusiliers.  
Corp. B. Withy, F Company, R. C. Artillery.  
Pte. M. J. Quinn, G Company, Royal Canadian Regiment.  
The wounded:—Major Pelletier, slightly.  
Private E. N. Hughes, A Company, 90th Winnipeg Battalion.  
Private Harrison—There are two Harrisons in F Company, R. and Charles, both of the 2nd Canadian Artillery.  
Private Rutherford.  
Private Macdonald.  
Private Pepiani. (?)  
Private H. Proulx, F Company, 65th Mount Royal Rifles.  
Private A. Roy, F Company, 89th Temiscouata and Rimouski Batt.  
Private Theriault, F Company, 9th Quebec Voltigeurs.  
Private J. Sievert, F Company, 93rd Cumberland Battalion.  
Private A. Bagot, F Company, 65th Mount Royal Rifles.  
Private F. W. Sprague, G Company, 3rd Regiment, C. A.  
Private W. C. S. Holland, C Company, 77th Wentworth Batt.  
Private Croft. There are two Crofts, F. and P. C., both in D Company.  
Private C. T. Thomas, D Company, G.G.F.G.  
Private F. J. Living, D Company, 43rd Battalion.  
Private J. F. McConnell, D Company, G.G.F.G., Ottawa.  
Corp. W. S. Brady, D Company, 43rd Battalion.  
Private Harris. There are several Harrises in the Regiment.  
Pelkey.  
Cocombs.  
Durant.  
Lovitt.  
Simpson.  
Fanshaw.  
Donohue.  
Vickers.  
Holland.  
Wardill.

The most instructive comment that could be made upon the events of the 26th and 27th February, consists of the facts as related in the official reports. These we give in full, exactly as they came from the War Office:—  
"London, Tuesday, February 27.—A Daily Mail special despatch says:—  
"Modder River, Sunday, Feb. 25.—At the battle at Paardeberg, otherwise called Sinfontein, on Sunday, February 18, the principal features were the fighting and self-sacrifice of the Highland Brigade and the impetuous charge of the enemy's trenches by Cornwallis, the Canadians and the Gordons. These troops, with two brigades of the Ninth Division, bore the brunt of the fight, and suffered a lion's share of the losses.  
"The battle commenced at dawn, when the mounted infantry, which formed a screen for the advance of the Ninth Division on the left bank of the river, came in touch with the enemy, occupying positions of advantage, and engaged them. General Smith-Dorrien crossed the river at Paardeberg Drift with part of the Ninth Brigade, the other portion continuing the fight on the other bank.  
"Fighting their way along the right bank, the Cornwallis and the Canadians came within reach of a Boer laager. Charging the trenches together, they captured the first road, but had to retire. Here Colonel Alderworth fell with a bullet in his head as he was leading his regiment.  
"But at the close of the day, though the British losses were severe, success was achieved, for the Boers were cleared from all positions where they could hamper the British movements and forced into positions upon which British guns could be brought to bear.  
Paardeberg, February 27.—General Cronje, commander of the Orange Free State army, has surrendered unconditionally to the British forces under Lord Roberts. He is now a prisoner in this camp.  
Cronje sent an officer through the

British lines at dawn this morning with a flag of truce.  
The officer said he had a message for the British General in command.  
He was taken to Lord Kitchener, to whom he said Cronje was willing to surrender, having found his position untenable and only defeat and capture in prospect if he continued to fight.

He wished to avoid useless shedding of blood and to save his women and children.  
He requested that they be given safe conduct.  
Lord Kitchener granted the request so far as the women and children were concerned, but insisted the surrender in all other respects be absolutely unconditional. To this Cronje agreed.

The Boer commander at once left his laager, escorted by half a dozen officers, and entered the British lines. He was met by Lord Kitchener who immediately brought him to the headquarters of General Lord Roberts.

The greeting between the rival generals was kindly—extremely sympathetic on the part of Lord Roberts—who has a great admiration for his captives—and brave and dignified on the part of Cronje.

The condition of affairs in the camp of the Boers was something frightful. They had run entirely out of food, except trek cattle and these were eaten rapidly as they were killed by the British shells.

Their ammunition had given out, and most of their artillery was badly damaged by the British fire. Most of their waggons were burned.

The laager was strewn with the dead lying in the broad light, unburied and festering.

(Continued on Page eight.)

## Good Time to Buy a PIANO.

Now is the time to buy your Piano from us. It is the dull season when we always do something special in prices and terms. The best Pianos in Montreal to choose from. You all know them.

Steinway, Nordheimer, Heintzman, Howard

**PIANOS.**  
Also Snaps in used Pianos, Square and Upright.

## LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER Co.

2366 St. Catherine Street.

## ENGLISH ALE AND IRISH STOUT.

We have now in store the small lot of ALE and STOUT purchased last week, to which we beg to draw the attention of consumers.  
The lot is a small one, and as we propose to give customers the benefit of our purchase, selling at even less than the price of the best quality of the Domestic Article

**It Will Not Last Long.**  
So do not all speak at once, but get in your orders as quick as possible.

The Bottlers of both Ale and Stout are Messrs. BREE & CO., Limited, Midland Railway Stores, St. Pancras, London, N.W.

THE ALE was brewed by Messrs. Campbell, Praed & Co., Limited, Wellingborough, England, and is guaranteed the finest English East India Pale Ale.  
THE STOUT was brewed by the PHOENIX BREWERY, Limited, Dublin, and is guaranteed the finest "Extra Dublin Stout."

The shipment arrived last season, and is now in perfect condition.  
We offer the Ale at \$1.25 per doz. pints. The Stout at \$1.35 per dozen pints. The Ale at \$2 per dozen quarts. The Stout at \$2.10 per doz. quarts.

The bottles are imperial quarts and pint measure, being Apollinaris bottles.

**HERE IS THE EXACT LOT.**  
Note the reduction in price for original case lots.  
10 Cases, each 4 doz. Quarts "East India Pale Ale."  
\$2 per doz. quarts, \$7 per original case of 4 doz. quarts.  
10 Cases, each 7 doz. Pints "East India Pale Ale."  
\$1.25 per doz. pints, \$7.50 per original case of 7 doz. pints.  
10 Cases, each 4 doz. Quarts "Extra Dublin Stout."  
\$2.10 per doz. quarts, \$7.50 per original case of 4 doz. quarts.  
10 Cases, each 7 doz. Pints "Extra Dublin Stout."  
\$1.35 per doz. pints, \$8 per original case of 7 doz. pints.

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ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,  
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**MCCORMACK'S PECTORAL BALM**  
CURES COUGHS and COLDS. Never Fails.

PRICE - 25 CENTS.  
P. MCCORMACK & Co.,  
Cor. McGill and Notre Dame Sts.  
And cor. Prince Arthur and Park Sts.

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## SECOND GRAND ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT

.....OF THE.....

# GÆLIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL

COMMEMORATING THE 122nd ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ROBERT EMMET,

In ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S HALL,  
Corner of Young and Ottawa Streets,

## MONDAY EVENING,

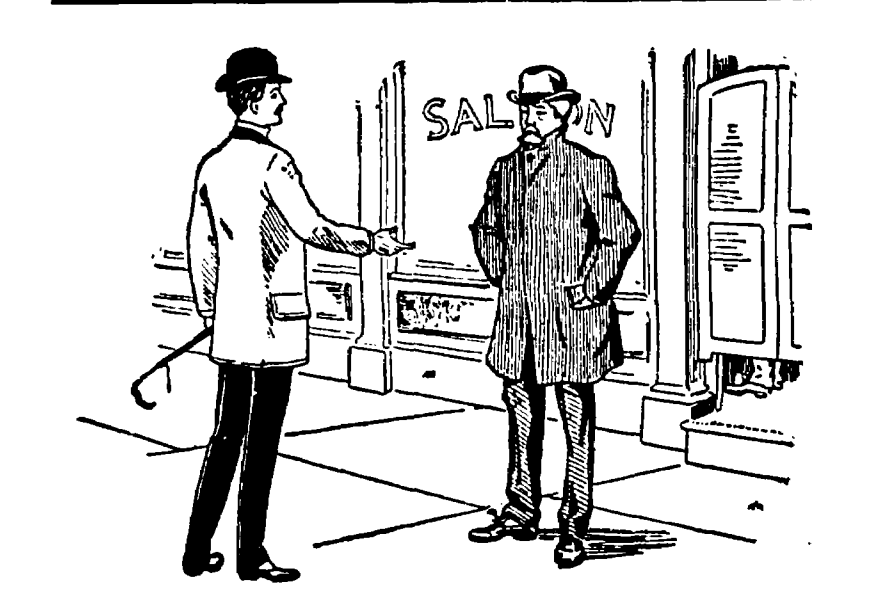
March 5th, 1900.

TICKETS 35c, 25c; CHILDREN 10c

Doors open at 7.30. Entertainment at 8 P.M.

GOD SAVE IRELAND

## WHY DON'T YOU STOP DRINKING, AND MAKE A MAN OF YOURSELF?



If your craving for liquor is stronger than your will power, then take the DIXON CURE, it will at once free you from that dreadful desire. See what it does for others, it will do the same thing for you. A cure is guaranteed in every case. Read the following letter from a well known Montreal Druggist.

MR. J. B. LALIME—  
February, 2, 1900.  
Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure that I recommend your "DIXON CURE" for Alcoholism. Two years ago I had the occasion of getting an intimate friend of mine, who, after taking the "Gold Cure" twice, had broken out. As you had advised me, I called on several persons who knew the results obtained with your remedy, and having satisfied myself that it was such as represented, I advised my friend to take it. The third day of the treatment he began to sleep, and was soon restored to health. He now states to me that for two years he has not had THE LEAST INCLINATION to drink, despite the numerous temptations which, through his profession, he is subject to. He is enjoying good health, and is working with more courage than ever. In the hope that the results obtained in that case may induce others to get rid of the Demon Drink, I remain,  
Yours devotedly,  
HENRY LANCTOT, Druggist,  
229 1/2 St. Lawrence Main St.

# HENRY MORGAN & CO.

COLONIAL HOUSE,  
...PHILLIPS SQUARE...

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The Range of New Goods is now complete, and includes the Latest Novelties in . . .

GINGHAMS, FRENCH CAMBRICS, OXFORDS, ZEPHYRS, DRESS SATTEENS, FANCY PIQUES, SCOTCH MADRAS, WHITE AND COLORED DUCK, KHAKI, CRETONNES, CHINTZ, TAFFETAS, PLAIN AND FANCY DENIMS, TICKINGS, etc., etc.  
The above goods are novel in design and specially attractive. The variety is large.

## ..NEW FLANNELS..

The most fashionable designs for WRAPPERS, BLOUSES and SHIRT WAISTS, in the new "ORLWOOLA" made of Fine Wool, in Light texture, Fast Colors and Unshrinkable.

..Also, Cream Unshrinkable Flannels..  
All Wool, in widths 27 in., 31 in., 36 in., 39 in. and 45 in.  
THE NEW MERINO FLANNEL, All Wool, Light Texture and unshrinkable, is specially suited for Spring and Summer Wear.

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TO THE LADIES:

Can you afford to be without the guidance of "The Delineator" through the year 1900?  
Single copies, postpaid, 15c each. Subscription price, \$1.00 a year, Begin with the January number.  
The "1900" Ideas of Fashion, Culture and the Domestic Arts in the twelve issues of this year will be as absolutely reliable as ever. Beauty and utility will fill each number from cover to cover.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A Daily Bulletin, with the latest despatches, is displayed at the Union Avenue Entrance of the Colonial House.

Mail Orders receive prompt attention. Samples sent and every information supplied.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., - - MONTREAL.



# NOTES OF AMERICAN NEWS.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, proposes building a \$80,000 church for St. Michael's Congregation at Loretto. It is expected that the building will be the grandest between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The plans, by architect F. J. Osterling, have been accepted by the donor.

It is intended that the body of Prince Gallitzin, who became the famous priest of the Allegheny Mountains, shall be taken from beneath the splendid statue Mr. Schwab has erected to his memory at Loretto last summer, and reinterred in a vault beneath the altar of the new church. It is probable that the interment will be accompanied by ceremonies in which the most prominent Catholics of the country will participate. The work of erecting the church edifice will be given to those living near the church site, and John Schwab, father of the donor, will have charge of the workmen in connection with Architect Osterling.

At Emmitsburg, Md., on February 19, there departed this life an aged nun who had spent sixty-eight years in community of the Sisters of Charity. Sister Rosina Quinn was educated by the Sisters of Charity at Emmitsburg, and had always been attached to the home institution. Her missions in connection with the community were in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Washington, Detroit, Troy, St. Louis and Baltimore. It was while at St. Vincent's Hospital, Baltimore, that she celebrated her golden jubilee, upon which occasion she was presented with many useful and beautiful presents.

A very remarkable will case has just been amicably settled in Baltimore. It is that of Mrs. Penning, who had left legacies to her grand children, and to religious institutions, but nothing to her children. The bequests to Catholic churches and institutions—which have been reduced by the court to permit of the children sharing in the estate, are the following:—\$1,500 to St. Anthony's Orphan Asylum, \$1,000 to St. Joseph's German Hospital, \$1,000 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1,500 to the Oblate Sisters of Providence, \$1,500 to St. Mary's Orphan Female School, \$1,000 to St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, \$2,000 to St. Elizabeth's Home, \$1,500 to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, \$5,000 to St. Mary's Seminary, \$1,000 to the Carmelite Sisters, \$1,000 to the Institute of Mission Helpers, \$1,000 to the Sisters of Mercy \$500 to the Young Catholic's Friend Society, \$500 to St. Jude's Tabernacle Society, \$500 to the House of the Good Shepherd, \$4,500 to Cardinal Gibbons, \$500 of the bequest to go to St. Andrew's Church, corner Washington and Monument streets, \$500 to St. Joseph's Church, on the Belair road, in Baltimore county; \$500 to St. Anthony's Church, Gardenville, Baltimore county; \$1,000 to St. Ann's Church, corner York road and Twenty-second street; \$500 to St. Jerome's Church, corner Scott and Hamburg streets, and the remaining \$1,500 to St. James Church, corner Alisquith and Eager streets.

Illness and death visit those in high stations as well as the lowly, and this stands good for members of the great ecclesiastical body, as well as for the humblest family under their jurisdiction. Now the news comes that Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, who has been critically ill with pneumonia for more than a week, is pronounced out of danger by the attending physicians. Owing to the archbishop's advanced age, his convalescence is expected to be slow, but only unforeseen contingencies or unlooked for complications stand in the way of complete recovery, according to the doctors.

The Hand of Death has been busy of late amongst the members of the Christian Brothers' community. From Baltimore we learn that Brother Francis, of the Christian Brothers, died at St. Agnes' Hospital, Monday night in his 50th year. The early studies of Brother Francis were under direction of the Christian Brothers at Dublin, Ireland, and were completed in the house of the order in New York. For a number of years he filled the chair of English literature at Rock Hill College, near Ellicott City, Md., and at La Salle College, Philadelphia. Last September he was appointed principal of St. John's School, Valley and Eager streets, and was conducting his work vigorously there until overcome by illness.

The contract has been let for the foundation work and ground has been broken for the new St. Ann's Widow's Home and Foundling Asylum, St. Louis. The style of the building is to be what is known as English domestic or perpendicular gothic. The main building will have a 365 feet front, with a center chapel wing extending in the rear, and wing on the east and west extending back 170 feet.

The cost of this building is expected to be about \$200,000. This is an example of the rapid development of Catholic sentiment in the United States.

Father Joseph Pinten, executor of the estate of the late Bishop John Vertin, of the diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette, has been discharged, the estate having been settled. The total amount left by the bishop was \$129,830.32, the biggest share being in real estate. On that part which was subject to inheritance tax, this being valued at \$80,127, the executor paid the sum of \$2,872.32, the rate being high, 7 1/2 per cent.

The entire estate will go to the Right Rev. Frederick Eis, the present bishop of Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie. While, according to the terms of the will, the estate was bequeathed to Archbishop Katzer and Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapids, Mich., without restriction, Bishop Vertin in a letter to Archbishop Katzer directed that the property be turned over to his successor for the benefit of the diocese.

A recent dispatch announces the serious illness of Archbishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, Io. An interesting career was that of the great prelate.

Although his see is the youngest of the American archdioceses, Archbishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, dates his consecration from the same year, about six months later than Mgr. Williams. The Dubuque metropolitan is a native of Limerick county, and he was born Aug. 20, 1825. He studied in Ireland up to his 22nd year, when he came to St. Louis, and entered the Carondelet seminary, being ordained on Nov. 1, 1850, by Archbishop Kenrick.

He did duty at New Madrid, Mo., and at Gravois; and then became attached to the seminary at Carondelet, in which institution he succeeded Dr. Feehan as president. In 1858 he went to Rome as Archbishop Kenrick's representative, and on his return he joined the cathedral clergy and shared the pulpit with those other eloquent preachers, Fathers Ryan and Feehan. In 1860 he was made pastor of St. Joseph, Mo., and six years subsequently he was appointed the third bishop of Dubuque, and consecrated in St. Raphael's cathedral, that city, by Archbishop Kenrick, Father Ryan, now Archbishop of Philadelphia, preaching the sermon.

It may be, and no doubt is, the case that many of them are victims of mistaken notions, like the apprentice who was set to grind the tools, in his master's absence one day, and when asked at night whether he had ground all the tools, replied in the affirmative, except that he had not been able to grind down all the teeth of the big saw. To make a guess at the intentions of some pruners of deciduous trees whose handiworks we have witnessed, one would imagine that they had been sent to give the trees a good hacking; and if so, they carried out their orders to the letter. The jobbing gardener is often blamed for his accomplishments, but he is no doubt a victim of the order to tidy up the place, and give the inmates room to

perambulate in the narrow confines of their gardens. Many owners desire to have gardens, yet from lack of knowledge and intimacy with the varying laws of Nature in each individual case of the trees or shrubs, they proceed to work or give orders in such a way as to show an utter lack of sympathy with the subjects in hand.

"We have seen a pear tree on the walls of a house, and one who was supposed to be an experienced hand was set to prune it. Not only was the breast-wood hard cut back but the spurs were cut back too, quite irrespective of whether there was fruit buds below the cut or not. This as a matter of course precluded the possibility of fruit the following season. Quite recently we heard of the good wife of a house taking a fit of gardening in her lord's absence, and pruning the side shoots of the vines hard back to the main rods, and that too while they were yet far from mature. Possibly she had been reading about the installation of the new Adam in the gentle art of gardening, and had felt justified in coming to the support of the new profession. There are those whose conception of pruning is to shear in the bushes equally on all sides, whether evergreen or deciduous, so as to make them as uniform as possible.

There is another kind of uniformity that is equally offensive to the eye, and altogether objectionable. This is the practice of pruning large trees all to one uniform shape, not merely that straggling branches may be headed back, to make the trees more compact and symmetrical according to their kind, but to fashion them according to the preconceived ideal. When such trees are leafless they are often strongly suggestive of scarecrows. The system of pollarding trees, especially Willows, in wet meadows is so common in the south that many have come to look upon such artificial creations as the right and proper thing. Naturally grown trees are, however, infinitely superior in every way, more graceful, more unbragous, and more handsome, whether seen from near or from far in the landscape.

"There should always be some object in pruning, though we feel that every wielder of the knife would be ready to affirm that he was guided by that aim. If the object is that of utility or ornament, the hand must be guided both by reason and taste in the latter case, and at least by reason in the former; otherwise there can be no intelligent pruning. In the case of fruit trees a considerable amount of skill and judgment are necessary to treat each variety of tree according to its natural inclination to produce fruit buds at particular places of the previous year's growth or otherwise. There is a considerable amount of variation even in this respect amongst apples. Trees belonging to other species and genera also require sympathetic treatment, and he cannot be considered a skilled or expert fruit grower who has not carefully studied all these peculiarities.

"Flowering trees and shrubs require equally skilled treatment to secure the best effects they are capable of producing. It may be as well to remember here that subtropical effects from foliage are sometimes desired, and that in this case pruning consists chiefly in cutting the branches hard back so as to encourage the development of rampant growth, for upon such the size of the leaves depends. Large leaves, each according to its kind, can only be obtained upon strong young wood, and the pruner is guided accordingly. When he is sent with his ladder, hammer, nails and shears to prune flowering shrubs upon walls, a task has been set him that is not easily accomplished, if he is to acquit himself properly of the task, unless he has previously been a keen observer of the habits of each respective species. Unless accompanied and closely superintended by a skilled hand, he is apt to overlook the fact that one tree may flower from the wood of the previous season, it may be in the spring, while another may flower on the young wood produced in summer. Should the present time be adopted for the pruning of wall, the wielder of the knife must not prune

away the young shoots of Chimonanthus fragrans, Jasminum nudiflorum, Forsythia suspensa, Prunus triloba, nor Ribes speciosum, as all these flower on the wood made the previous summer. The first two mentioned would have been in flower by this time but for the ungenial weather. In the warmer and more favored portions of the country this may have taken place. Their pruning must be deferred till flowering is over, after which they may be hard cut back if strong and vigorous. They can then be reduced within proper bounds. In the case of weakly specimens of Chimonanthus it is better to leave a sufficiency of wood to cover the nakedness of the walls. The pruning of Lonicera sempervirens and many Roses may be accomplished at once if they are perfectly hardy, making allowance for those roses which flower all along the wood of last year on the side shoots of the same. Lilacs, Guelder roses and Mock Oranges should receive the necessary pruning after they have finished flowering in summer."

**Saved Their Child.**  
MR. T. W. DOXTATER EXPRESSES A FATHER'S GRATITUDE.  
His Little Girl Was Attacked With Heart Trouble and Doctors Said She Could Not Recover—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Have Made Her Sound and Lively as a Cricket.

From the Sun, Belleville, Ont.  
In a comfortable farm home in Sydney, near Belleville, lives Mr. T. W. Doxtater, a prosperous farmer and most respected citizen. In this pleasant home the heart of a father and mother beats with gratitude to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they firmly believe they saved the life of their little daughter. A reporter of the "Sun" having heard of the case drove out to Mr. Doxtater's for the purpose of getting at the facts, and found both father and mother of the little girl very enthusiastic in their praise of the medicine that has unquestionably done so much to relieve suffering in the country. Said Mr. Doxtater: "Yes, we have good reason for praising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I think they are worth ten times their weight in gold. When our little daughter Clara was about eight years old she was stricken with what the doctors said was heart trouble. Up to that time she had been a strong healthy child. The first symptoms shown were fainting spells, and these would attack her without a moment's warning. We consulted a doctor, under whose care she was for a time, but the treatment did her no good—in fact she was growing worse. Then we called in another doctor, and he frankly told us that he could hold out but little hope for her recovery. By this time she was confined to bed, and for three months was as helpless as an infant. In some of the fainting spells she was attacked with convulsions. Her appetite seemed entirely gone and she was reduced to a living skeleton. At this time I read the particulars of a cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which gave me hope, and I determined that our little girl should try them. I first got one box, and when they were used she seemed brighter. Then I got five more boxes, and by the time she had finished them she was as sound a child as you could find in the neighborhood, bright and lively as a cricket. She has been going to school for the past eighteen months, and has shown absolutely no symptoms of the old trouble. I attribute her cure entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and if anyone doubts the truth of this statement you can refer them either to myself or my wife."

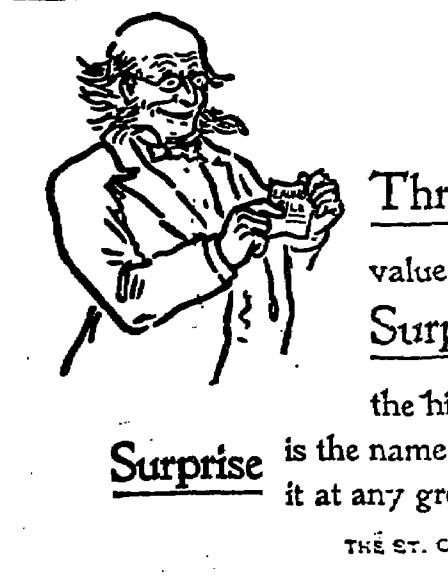
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are just as valuable in the case of children as with adults, and puny little ones would soon thrive and grow fat under this treatment, which has no equal for building up the blood and giving renewed strength to brain, body and nerves. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to try something else said to be "just as good."

God's highest gifts—talent, beauty, feeling, magnetism, power—they carry with them the possibility of the highest Heaven and the lowest hell. Be sure that it is by that which is highest in you that you may be lost.

There is no uncertainty about Pyny-Pectoral. It cures your cough quickly. All bronchial affections give way to it. 25 cents of all druggists. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry-Davis' Pain-Killer.

**Thrifty people look for low cost and high value when buying Soap. Surprise is hard, solid, pure Soap. That gives the highest value in Soap. Surprise is the name of the Soap. You can buy it at any grocers for 5 cents a cake.**

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.



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## DRAWING OF PRIZES

At the Tombola, Brockville.

DRAWING OF PRIZES—TOMBOLA, BROCKVILLE.

The following is the list of winners of the capital prizes, together with the amount won by each:—  
Miss Bridget Fenton, Brockville, \$200.  
Mrs. Thomas Burns, Brockville, \$150.  
James Shanahan, South Nelson Road, N.B., \$100.  
Mrs. P. Murphy, Brockville, \$50.  
Alex. Pauquette, Russell House, Sudbury, Ont., \$40.  
Jerome Cade, Pike Creek, Ont., \$30.  
Thomas McNichol, Russel House, Sudbury, Ont., \$25.  
Ed. Clements, North Augusta, Ont., \$20.  
R. Pinnault, Valleyfield, Que., \$15.  
Marguerite Smith, 78 Durocher street, Montreal, Que., \$10.  
Mrs. Patrick Kelly, Brockville, \$5.  
The following are the names and addresses of the winners of minor prizes:—  
Frank Brunet, Moose Creek, Ont.  
Miss J. Toohy, Eastwood, Ont.  
Miss A. Murray, Brockville, Ont.  
Edward Trudel, Regina, N.W.T.  
Wm. Gray, Montreal West, Que.  
Mrs. P. Delaney, Earnestown Station, Ont.  
D. C. McEae, Glen Nevis, Ont.  
W. J. McKee, M.P.P., Windsor, Ont.  
Miss Helen O'Donahue, Brockville, Ont.  
Nicholas Murphy, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.  
Miss Lizzie Dineen, Brockville, Ont.  
Moses Tompkins, Truro, N.S.  
Thomas Lee, Acton West, Ont.  
T. S. Sivar, Renfrew, Ont.  
Mrs. M. Sullivan, Brockville, Ont.  
Fred. Allard, Algonquin Park.  
Mrs. J. A. Martin, Rat Portage, Ont.  
Miss Mary Gilleran, Brockville, Ont.  
N. Whitmarsh, Westport, Ont.  
B. Robinson, Montreal, Que.  
Miss Catharine Murphy, Brockville, Ont.  
Frank Barnes, Brockville, Ont.  
Lambert H. Foley, Upper King's Clear, N.B.  
Daniel Comerford, Wingle, Ont.  
Mrs. John Foxton, Brockville, Ont.  
J. Wade, Brockville, Ont.  
Thos. P. Cardiff, Stellarton, N.S.  
Hon. M. F. Hackett, Stanstead, Que.  
Rev. Superior, House of Providence, Holyoke, Mass.  
John Murphy, 38 deRussay street, Binghamton, N.Y.  
W. J. Lynch, Ottawa, Ont.  
Mr. A. Gilham, Brockville, Ont.  
Thos. Southworth, Toronto, Ont.  
Rev. H. Meagher, Kingston, Ont.  
Mr. W. H. Sharp, Brockville, Ont.  
Michael T. Barrett, Newark, N.J.  
Mrs. Paul Veauce, Brockville, Ont.  
Thomas Freeman, Jones' Falls, Ont.  
D. Kelly, Eastport, Me.  
Mrs. Pat. Gallagher, Brockville, Ont.  
Miss Currie, 68 Wellington Place, Toronto, Ont.  
Richard O'Brien, St. John, N.B.  
Miss May Robinson, Brockville, Ont.  
D. Hogan, Perth, Ont. Revere House.  
S. Howley, St. Paul, Minn.  
Miss Alice Dresman, Brockville.  
John O'Hara, New York.  
Mrs. Helen Lee, Napanee, Ont.  
Mrs. J. Kelly, 125 White street, Syracuse, N.Y.  
Phillip H. Boves, 306 Brussels street, St. John, N.B.  
S. H. Keenan, 160 Bay street, Ottawa, Ont.  
E. T. Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.  
James Henniff, Bridgeport, Conn.  
Miss Ida May Braniff, Brockville.  
Miss K. Shea, Brockville.  
Miss Della Blackadar, Black River, Piacentia Bay, Newfoundland.  
Paul Willie, Belmont, Ont.  
Wm. Meehan, Brockville, Ont.  
Miss S. A. Davis, Perth, Ont.  
Harry A. Wilson, Westport, Ont.  
Mrs. J. B. Leblanc, Missanable, Ont.  
John N. Campbell, Finch, Ont.  
J. A. Mitchell, 197 King street, Kingston, Ont.  
Alex. Young, corner Stairs and Agnes streets, Halifax, N.S.  
Mrs. Falls, 69 Hermine street, Montreal, Que.  
Mrs. Frank Ludlow, Centre Augusta, Ont.  
John O'Keefe, Roundout, N.Y.  
Miss Goldie Brady, Smith's Falls.  
W. J. Thomas, Toronto, Ont.  
Michael Heffernan, Arthur, Ont.  
Mrs. T. Jento, Brockville, Ont.  
Miss Helen Murphy, Wolfe Island, Ont.  
Mrs. J. Latimer, Lansdowne, Ont.  
M. A. Baxter, Michipicoten Harbor, Ont.  
F. McCloskey, Chesterville, Ont.  
Miss Maggie Venney, Brockville, Ont.

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**Pain-Killer.**  
A Medicine Chest in Itself.  
Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for  
**CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.**  
25 and 50 cent Bottles.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS—BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.  
**PERRY DAVIS'**

**SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS.**  
Users of BRODIE'S "XXX" Self Raising Flour who prefer the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premiums: For 12 six pound bags a beautiful colored picture in splendid gilt frame, 12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 six pound bags a larger picture in fine gilt frame 18 inches x 24 inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag. **BRODIE & HARBIE, 10 & 12 Henry St., Montreal.**

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**Pain-Killer**  
THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.  
LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,  
**PERRY DAVIS & SON.**

**COWAN'S**  
ROYAL NAVY CHOCOLATE and HYGIENIC COCOA  
Are always the favorites in the homes.  
**THE COWAN CO., TORONTO.**

**Pyny-Pectoral**  
A QUICK CURE FOR  
**COUGHS AND COLDS**  
Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the  
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Will Horsley, Elva, Man.  
A. L. Kinchin, 27 Laurier Ave., Montreal, Que.  
Mrs. A. J. Hudson, Richmond, Que.  
Geo. McHugh, M.P. Lindsay, Ont.  
Mrs. W. J. Mackay, Brockville, Ont.  
Jos. T. Barsalow, 4 Hill street, Troy, N.Y.  
Miss Mamie Gavin, Gananoque, Ont.  
Mrs. M. Ryan, Smith's Falls.  
J. H. Worden, Morristown, N.Y.  
Mrs. Annie Smith, 308 Broadway street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
John J. Dwyre, 217 Nelson street, Brantford, Ont.

The most helpful and sacred work which can at present be done for humanity is to teach people (chiefly by example, as all best teaching must be done) not how to "batter themselves," but how to "satisfy themselves." It is the curse of every evil nature and evil creature to eat and not be satisfied.

There's a story of a farmer and his son driving a load to market. Of the team they were driving one was a steady reliable old gray mare the other a fractious, balky black horse. On the way the wagon was stalled and the black horse sulked and refused to pull. "What'll we do father?" said the younger man. "Well," said the father, "I guess we'll have to lay the gad on the old gray." That homely compliment to women: "The gray mare's the better horse" suggests how often when there's an extra strain to be borne it is laid on the woman's back. How often she breaks down at last under the added weight of some "last straw." Women who are dragging along wearily through life can gain real strength by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts back in concentrated form the strength making material which working women use up more rapidly than it can be restored by Nature in the ordinary processes of nourishment and rest. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are universal favorites with women because they are easy to take and thoroughly effective in curing the consequences of constipation.

**C.A. McDonnell**  
Accountant and Liquidator.  
180 St. James st., Montreal.

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**CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH**  
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A Medicine Chest in Itself.  
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**CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.**  
25 and 50 cent Bottles.  
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**SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS.**  
Users of BRODIE'S "XXX" Self Raising Flour who prefer the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premiums: For 12 six pound bags a beautiful colored picture in splendid gilt frame, 12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 six pound bags a larger picture in fine gilt frame 18 inches x 24 inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag. **BRODIE & HARBIE, 10 & 12 Henry St., Montreal.**

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THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.  
LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,  
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**COWAN'S**  
ROYAL NAVY CHOCOLATE and HYGIENIC COCOA  
Are always the favorites in the homes.  
**THE COWAN CO., TORONTO.**

**Pyny-Pectoral**  
A QUICK CURE FOR  
**COUGHS AND COLDS**  
Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the  
**THROAT or LUNGS**  
Large Bottles, 25c.  
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited  
Prop's of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer



RANDOM NOTES FOR BUSY HOUSEHOLDS.

ONIONS ARE A CURE for many ills. A raw onion will clear the system of impurities, make the complexion brighter and cure a cold.

not better raise the standard of her family life nor more efficiently infuse an atmosphere of cheerfulness in all its departments, says a writer, than by adopting the theory that "the dead past must bury its dead," and that to live at our best we must one and all be "eager to labor—eager to be happy"; that we are neither to sit brooding over failures, nor wait with folded hands for the coming of some reviving influence, but to find in every downfall a reason to up-build, in every disappointment an incentive to seek a better way, and to hold up to life a cup ever ready to be filled.

WOODEN BEDSTEADS.—The pendulum seems to be swinging back again as regards wooden bedsteads. When the French flat was introduced into this country it was soon discovered that the huge old-fashioned bedsteads had no place in it, and a substitute was found in those of brass and iron.

ABOUT LINSEED POUULTICES.—The common practice, in making poultices, of mixing the linseed meal with hot water and applying it directly to the skin, is entirely wrong; because if we do not wish to burn the patient we must wait until a great portion of the heat has been lost.

CHILDREN'S TASTES.—If a child shows a marked distaste for any particular kind of food, it is wrong to force it to eat that kind. Firstly, such enforced obedience creates ill-feeling; secondly, food which is disagreeable is likely to cause indigestion; and thirdly, there may be some organic idiosyncrasy which renders that food obnoxious to the system.

THE ROCKING CHAIR.—A round among the furniture stores emphasizes the almost total passing of the rocking-chair. It is recalled then that one almost never sees one in any of the public rooms of the house, the parlor, library, or sitting-room. A low rocker, perhaps, will occupy a place by the sewing-table, in the bedroom, but nowhere else. Rockers fastened to chairs of every sort are no longer seen. Even the patent rocker is frowned upon, solid, reposeful, quiet chairs being in general demand.

COLORED COTTONS.—To wash delicately colored cottons without fading, soak, covered, for an hour in lukewarm water in which is a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine.

CHEERFULNESS.—A mother cannot better raise the standard of her family life nor more efficiently infuse an atmosphere of cheerfulness in all its departments, says a writer, than by adopting the theory that "the dead past must bury its dead," and that to live at our best we must one and all be "eager to labor—eager to be happy"; that we are neither to sit brooding over failures, nor wait with folded hands for the coming of some reviving influence, but to find in every downfall a reason to up-build, in every disappointment an incentive to seek a better way, and to hold up to life a cup ever ready to be filled.

For pure blood, A bright eye and A clear complexion, A keen appetite, An easy digestion And refreshing sleep. TAKE Bristol's Sarsaparilla It arouses the Liver, Quickens the circulation, Brightens the spirits and Generally, makes life worth living. Sixty seven years trial have proved it to be beyond question, the most reliable BLOOD purifier known. All the leading Druggists sell BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Afterwards wash quickly in warm suds made with fine soap, rinse in several waters and dry in a dark room.

A SUDDEN CHILL often means sudden illness. Pain-killer is all that is needed to ward it off. Unequalled for cramps and diarrhoea. Avoid substitutes; there is but one Pain-killer, Perry-Davis, 25c and 50c.

NATURALISTS' CORNER.

THE CAT was originally brought from Persia, and was unknown to Pliny and the Roman writers. The term "puss" is thought to be a corruption of "pers." The well-known tale of the monkey seizing hold of the paw of the cat, to get the roasted chestnut from the hot embers gave rise to the proverb "To make a cat's-paw of one"—to make another subservient to one's purposes.

STRENGTH OF INSECTS.—If man were to emulate the common flea, a jump over the dome of St. Paul's would be a trifle to him. If he were as strong as the common horn beetle, he would be able to pick up and carry away two railroad tracks, each loaded with five tons of coal. If he could build like the African termites, quite an ordinary house would overlook the top of Ben Nevis. If he could run as rapidly as one of the small hunting spiders, he could spring a quarter of a mile without trouble and run at the rate of 24 miles a minute!

A PLUCKY FOX TERRIER.—A fight between a small fox terrier and a black snake took place in Burlington, N.J., a short time since. A man named John Wedel was attracted by the barking of a dog, and saw the animal jumping at the snake. The dog grasped the reptile by the neck, but before he could shake the snake it had encircled him. After some moments the snake slightly released the coil nearest its neck. Instantly the dog gave a quick wrench, and the reptile's neck was broken. Hardly had the dog shaken off its adversary than a second snake, evidently the mate of the first, came from the bushes with a hissing challenge, which the dog accepted, and there followed a repetition of the first battle, after which the dog walked away triumphant. He has killed more than 100 snakes this year.

SNOWSTORM OF GULLS.—One of the most beautiful sights in nature, writes "To-day," may be witnessed now in Norfolk and other seaside counties in the flickering clouds of seagulls which closely follow the plough. A single gull seems a more engaging object in a field than on the water. The immensity of the ocean dwarfs it, and against the neutral tints of a seascape its delicate shades of grey are inconspicuous, while even its white pinions seem to be—as, indeed, they are—but imitations of the flecks of white breakers. But ashore the gull is another person altogether. Against the deep green of pasture, or the rich brown of fallow, each tone and half-tone of silver and grey, black and white, strikes the eye with the charm of unaccustomed beauty; and when the gulls collect in hundreds, like a drifting snowstorm which follows the plough instead of furrow to furrow, it only needs that long-horned bullocks should be harnessed to the plough instead of horses, as is sometimes done in Norfolk, to make the scene memorable.

THE BELL MARE.—Ill-tempered old horses delight to attack very young foals and will kill them if permitted. Mules have the same cheerful habit, unless they are under the influence of "the bell mare." She is the queen of the herd—a kindly creature who has grazed and fed with them, wearing a tinkling bell about her neck. If she snorts def-

ance of anything, all her followers rush to the attack. If she sniffs tolerance, they pass it by. In all things they obey her abjectly. Back in the old days, when horses and mules throughout the southwest went to market in droves, the rough riding highwayman of that epoch always tried to capture "the bell" and make off with it, knowing that nothing could keep the drove from following. Similarly, drovers tried always to save "the bell." She was led, never ridden, so that in event of attack she might be fresh for a game run. A light lad led her—the owner or chief drover brought up the rear. The lad had strict orders at the first sign of trouble to go his very best, caring for nothing but the bell.—Catholic Times.

People look round at a nice head of hair on the street, so rare has that beautiful ornament become at the present day. Why is this? It certainly is not LUBY'S Parisian Hair Renewer, which is an almost infallible remedy against premature grey hair. Only 50 cents a bottle.

DANGEROUS HALLUCINATION

I saw a shrewd and successful gentleman who, on my being introduced, said he was glad to have a talk with a nerve doctor, for he thought there was something wrong. Then he told his tale, which was that he was pestered by gangs of gypsies who appeared everywhere. He said that he had just come in from chasing them in his garden, for wherever he looked out he saw them pulling up his shrubs. I said, "But the shrubs are not removed; how do you account for this?" He said, "Well, it is hard to tell, but I still feel they do it, and when I wake in the morning, I see the same gypsies using my tooth-brush and my hair-brushes; I jump up, only to find they have disappeared." He admitted the absurdity of the whole thing, but yet he said he felt it was true, and he must act upon his belief. What might have proved a serious loss followed the persistent hallucinations, for before I insisted on his withdrawing from all business he had on one bank holiday gone to his office to look through his private safe with its very valuable securities; before leaving he thought he saw his son in the adjoining office, and told him to put the things away and to lock the safe. The son was a hallucination, and it was only by accident that the son discovered the state of affairs before others arrived next day.—London Lancet.

"Catch the opportunity," by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now you may build up your health and prevent serious illness.

CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS. Alcoholism, all phases of the drug and drink habits successfully treated by the DIXON VEGETABLE CURE. Unlike bi-chloride of gold and other similar treatments, it is perfectly harmless and can be taken in the privacy of a man's home without anybody knowing it and while still attending to business. Its use involves no loss of time from work. It has been used with marvellous efficacy in hundreds of cases. The proprietors are in possession of testimonials from clergymen, doctors and others vouching for the success of this cure. Particulars may be obtained from J. R. LALIME, Manager, THE DIXON CURE CO., 572 St. Denis Street, Montreal. Dr. MACKAY, Belmont Retreat, Q. Bee. All communications confidential.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

Society Directory.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Stasia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McManis; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlitt, 383 Wellington street.—Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Michael Lynch; Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street.—to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: D. Gallery, President; P. T. McOndrick, Vice-President; Wm. Rawley, Rec.-Secretary, 78 Mansfield street; John Hughes, Fin.-Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; M. Fennel, Chairman of Standing Committee; Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 4.—President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 DeLormier avenue; Vice-President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomlity; Treasurer, John Traynor; Sergeant-at-arms, D. Mathewson; Sentinel, D. White; Marshal, F. Goshan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, F. Goshan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello. A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame street.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 5.—President, W. J. Hummel, 28 Visitation street; Rec. Secretary, W. J. Clarke, 25 Lyburner ave., St. Cuneogoods; to whom all communications should be addressed; Fin. Sec.-ary, M. J. Doyle, 19a Bathurst street; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 791 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Marshal, J. J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Fridays of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444 St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

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 business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:—Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maude, Treasurer.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, Geo. A. Grace; Secretary, M. J. Power; all communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. Timphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p. m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Struble, C.S.S.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S COURT, NO. 95 C.O.F.—Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, James P. Fosbre, Recording Secretary, Alex. Patterson, 197 Ottawa street.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. S. C. Hallissey, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street.

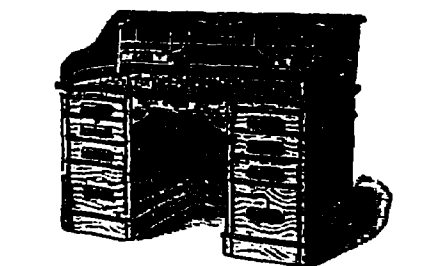
ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

A CHILD'S DEATH. Joseph Goldsten, 11 months old, was killed on Thursday by falling from the lap of his father, Nathan Goldsten, of 557 Court street, Brooklyn. During the absence of the mother the baby started to cry and the father taking it out of the crib lulled it to sleep on his knees. He then fell asleep himself and the baby fell off his knees to the floor. His skull was broken, and death soon followed.

We claim that the D. and L. Menthol Plaster will cure lumbago, backache, sciatica, or neuralgic pains quicker than any other remedy. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Business Cards.

M. SHARKEY, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all business. 1340 and 1723 Notre Dame street. Telephone Main 771.



WM. P. STANTON & CO. Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers. Church Pews and School Desks a Specialty. Also Store and Office Fittings, Counters, Shelving, Partitions, Desks, Office Stools and Used Counters, Partitions, Tables, Desks, etc. Bought, Sold and Exchanged. New and Second Hand Desks always on hand. Terms: Cash. Telephone 3406.

TEL. MAIN 3090. T. F. TRIHEY, REAL ESTATE. Money to Lend on City Property and Improved Insurance. Farms. VALUATIONS. Room 33, Imperial Building, 107 ST. JAMES STREET.

Office, 143 St. James. Tel. Main 644. Residence, Telephone East 445. JOHN P. O'LEARY, [Late Building Inspector C.P.H.] Contractor and Builder, RESIDENCE: 3 Prince Arthur St., MONTREAL. Estimates given and Valuations Made

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER. Successor to John Riley. Established 1860. Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates furnished. Postal orders attended to. 15 Paris Street, Point St. Charles.

J. P. CONROY (Late with Paddon & Nicholson) 228 Centre Street, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter. BLENDING and MECHANICAL BELLS Etc. Telephone 8552.

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CARROLL BROS. Registered Practical Sanitarians, PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS. 785 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charges moderate. Telephone 1854

TELEPHONE, 8386. THOMAS O'CONNELL Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor Ottawa PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE, CHEAP. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

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Table with 4 columns: Station, Time, Direction, Frequency. Includes Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal and Ottawa, and Fast Express Trains.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS. TORONTO AND WEST. Daily. Daily. Ex. Sun. Lv Montreal 9:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m. 10:20 p.m. Ar Toronto 5:20 p.m. 6:50 a.m. 7:15 a.m. Ar Hamilton 6:55 p.m. 8:15 a.m. 8:30 a.m. Ar Niagara Falls 7:40 p.m. 10:0 a.m. 10:30 a.m. Ar Buffalo 10:00 p.m. 12:00 noon. 12:00 noon Ar London 9:50 p.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. Ar Detroit 6:45 a.m. 1:10 p.m. 1:10 p.m. Ar Chicago 2:30 p.m. 8:45 p.m. 8:45 p.m. On Sundays leaves Montreal 8 p.m. City Ticket Office, 157 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

BUSINESS MEN. The shrewd merchant knows where to place his advertisements. Why not try our columns. Our rates are reasonable. Our paper reaches near and far in every parish in the City and Province in Canada. Give our columns a trial. Send for rates to our office, "TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO." Limited, 478 St. James Street, Montreal.

It is the abnegation of self which has wrought out all that is noble, all that is good, all that is useful, nearly all that is ornamental in the world.

ABBIE'S MEDICAL TALKS Headache. Headache, though considered by many as a slight affection, undoubtedly occasions more suffering than any other disorder. Thousands of persons who have never known a day's sickness in any other form are subject to frequent attacks of headache that almost drive them mad. There are many varieties of headache, which are due to as many different causes, but whatever the nature may be and the cause, the immediate condition that produces the pain, is a congestion or filling up of the blood vessels of the brain with blood, thus causing a pressure on the brain cells and nerve filaments. In treating all forms of headache, the first thing to do is to relieve this congestion. Abbey's Effervescent Salt in laxative doses does this promptly by causing a free watery discharge from the bowels. This draws the water from the blood in the internal organs, thus moving the blood from the head to supply the drainage caused by the Salt. The pressure is thus relieved and the headache promptly cured. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, 60 cts. per large bottle. Trial size, 25 cts.



SINCE WILLIE GOES TO SCHOOL.

Since Willie goes to school the days are always full of peace, and in a hundred little ways the cares of life decrease; The halls are littered up no more With blocks and tops and traps; No marbles lie upon the floor, But are we happier than before? Ah, well, perhaps—perhaps!

Since Willie goes to school the cat Lies dozing in her nook; There are no startling screeches that Make all the neighbours look; His playthings are all piled away, No books bestrew the floor, But I have found a hair to-day, Deep-rooted, glistening, and grey, That hid itself before.

Since Willie goes to school I hear No pounding on the stairs, Nor am I called to help my dear Make horses of the chairs; A sense of peace pervades the place, And I may be a fool To shed the tears that streak my face, But a boy is in my baby's place, Since Willie goes to school.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

(Continued from Page five.)

The wounded were in an awful plight. Their hospital corps was insufficient to attend them, and they lay about the laager in heaps, some crying piteously, others shrieking in pain, many silently ending their agonies.

The British troops, immediately on taking possession of the laager, were ordered by Lord Roberts to devote all their attention to succouring the wounded and burying the dead, as well as caring for the women and children, who, panic-stricken and in expectation of some awful punishment, could hardly be induced to accept kindness or aid from their conquerors.

The British commissariat was taxed to its utmost to give immediate relief to the sufferers, but everything possible is being done to alleviate the condition of the captives.

It is believed that the surrendered force will number between 7,000 and 8,000 combatants. Besides these, there are over 1,000 women, children and Kafir labourers and members of the Red Cross Relief Corps.

"Ladysmith is relieved." These were the words of a despatch which reached Montreal on Thursday morning. Despite the terrific snow storm which had been raging for homes previous to the receipt of the news, hundreds of people filled the snow-blockaded streets and gave evidence of their great joy. The McGill students turned out, and made matters lively for a few hours.

TEACHING FALSEHOOD

Farmer Thompson came in one day and found that some of the children had opened a gate and let the hogs into his corn. His temper came up in a flash. He began to shout and call the children. When they came running to see what was wanted, he began by storming out: "Whoever done this is going to get a wood thrasher," now mind it. Who left that gate open? It was like saying to the little ones, "Which of you wants to be thrashed?" No child could be expected to have the physical courage to invite a thrashing from an angry man. A lie was almost assured by his words and manner. The eldest, a boy of seven years, was the culprit. He was never known to tell lie, but now there seemed no other way, for his physical courage was not very far advanced, and it was a plain impossibility for him to bid for that thrashing. He denied it; of course, the others also disclaimed any knowledge of the matter. The real culprit suggested that perhaps Farmer Jenkins, in passing through, had left it open. The storm passed over and the wrath subsided, but George felt so uncomfortable over his first falsehood that he could not endure it.

At bedtime, when Farmer Thompson was in a quiet, good humor, George found courage to make his confession. He had been sent to pull a basket of weeds for the pigs, and when he came through with his full basket he was so busy seeing the pigs take the weeds that he never thought of the gate again. He was so sorry he had lied about it. Here he broke down and sobbed on his father's breast, and, good man that he really was, he clasped the boy close and forgave him.

BREVITIENS.

The greatest happiness? Peace and contentment in the home.

The greatest voice? That which is silent when spite is nigh.

The greatest jewel? An earthly sunbeam whose light never fades.

If we cannot love unconditionally, love is already in a critical condition.

There is no fairer sight in this world than sincere piety in an humble home.

Virtue may not always make a face handsome, but vice will always make it ugly.

All things that are worth doing in art are interesting and attractive when they are done. There is no law of right which consecrates dullness. All good art has the capacity of pleasing.

Tactfulness is an ornament, and in silence is security; therefore, when thou speakest be not loquacious; for if thou repentest once of thy silence, thou wilt assuredly repent many times of thy speech.

Such is the infatuation of self-love that though in the general doctrine of the vanity of the world all men agree, yet almost everyone flatters himself that his own case is to be an exception from the general rule.

Not Expected to Live.

Father, Mother and Brother Had Died of Consumption.

CURED in TWO Months by Dr. SPROULE

Mrs. William Walker, a well-known and highly thought of young married lady, of Ward's Creek, N.B., had tried for over six years to get rid of a severe case of Catarrh of the head and chest. But the various treatments, (patent remedies, salves, snuffs, inhalations, etc.) although some of them seemed to relieve for a while, had in the end merely spread the disease all over her system. As her father, mother and brother had all died of Consumption, Mrs. Walker naturally had good reason to fear a similar fate for herself.

For the sake of her little child she determined to make one more effort. Although without any confidence and sceptical of any good being done, she put herself in Dr. Sproule's care. To her delight she found, after only two months of treatment, not merely that the Catarrh was entirely healed, but that every trace of the dreadful nervousness from which she had suffered so much was completely banished. Her own words best tell the story, as given in a letter to the Doctor some time later.



Dear Doctor—

I am sitting down to let you know what good health I am enjoying, and how glad I am and thankful to you. I believe that if I had not taken your remedies I should have been dead by this time. I was even sicker than I told you; because I only thought of the Catarrh in writing to you. Besides my head and throat and lungs which you know were in a dreadful shape, I was so nervous all the time that I wanted to fly and yet I was so weak I could hardly stand. I had such pains in my stomach I was bent all over, had constant horrible headaches and was all the time constipated. Of course I was not able to do any of my work, and yet I was awfully tired every night, but my sleep did me no good, for I woke up as tired as when I went to bed.

But thanks to you, Doctor, all that has been changed. I am a farmer's wife; so you see I have to do a great deal of work, but I can do it all now, and it is no trouble to me now. You can use my name if you like, and I will answer any letters of enquiry if they enclose a stamped envelope. God bless you and help your noble work.

Your Grateful Patient, MRS. WM. WALKER, Ward's Creek, N.B. If you are troubled as this lady was, write to Dr. Sproule, B. A., 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

CARPET Department.

The object of this "ad." is not so much to call attention to the early arrival of some of our New Spring Carpets as it is to let intending Carpet purchasers know that we have a lot of Remnants and Odd Lengths, as well as made-up Squares, we want to clear out at phenomenally low prices, to make room. Look round and see what you want, or are likely to want this Spring; then bring your measures, and see for how little money we can fill your orders.

See our well assorted stock of Carpets in Wiltons, Axminsters, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrains, best English and Scotch Oldcloths and Lino-leums, Cork Carpets, Inlaid Lino-leums, Real Turkish Rugs, Mats and Strips. Bissell's Carpet Sweepers are Curtains, Furniture Coverings, Window Shades, etc.

SPECIAL—50 inch wide soft silk draping material, worth 90c for 59c. in all the new shades. Customers' own Carpets cleaned, made over and laid by experienced hands at Reasonable Prices.

REFRESHMENT ROOM—2nd floor.

OGILVYS' Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

One comfort is that great men, taken up any way, are profitable company. We cannot look, however imperfectly, upon a great man without gaining something by him. He is the living light fountain, which it is good and pleasant to be near.

Character is the blossom and fruit which tells the nature of the tree—the supereminence in man.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

At the annual general meeting of the St. Mary's Irish Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, held at St. Mary's Hall, on Sunday, Feb. 25th inst., the president, Mr. J. Morley, announced the appointments for the year 1906 of officers and members of committees as follows:—Director, Rev. P. F. O. Donnell, P.P.; President, James Morley; 1st Vice-President, Mr. Thos. Jones; 2nd Vice-President, Andrew Purcell; Treasurer, James Mullally; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Denis Murray. Relief Committee—Chairman, J.

J. Ryan; Thos. Phelan, Michael Dunn, John Sheehan, Patrick McCall, John Phelan, Charles J. Benjamin, Francis Friel, and Francis Lawlor. The society meets every Sunday in St. Mary's Hall after Grand Mass, for transaction of business, and the Relief Committee every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock, to receive applications and for distribution of relief to the deserving poor and destitute. The committee request the co-operation of all benevolently disposed persons to enrol themselves as honorary, active or associate members of this truly charitable association.

6% INVESTMENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

"LA COMPAGNIE DE PULPE DE CHICOUTIMI,"

Incorporated by Letters Patent. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,.....\$1,000,000 Subscribed and Paid.....\$ 500,000 PRESENT and ONLY ISSUE of BONDS, \$250,000.

The Denominations of Bonds are as follows: 400 of \$500, \$500 of \$100, Payable to Bearer.

The above Company are issuing bonds to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Both principal and interest are payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal, in the City of Montreal, and the principal is payable thirty years after the date of issue, redeemable nevertheless, at the option of the Company, at the end of the first five years by the Company giving notice to that effect in two daily newspapers published in Montreal, three months previous to the expiration of the first five years, and without any premium or indemnity whatever to the bondholders.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY.

- J. D. Guay, President, Mayor of Chicoutimi. Neussese Garneau, Vice-President, M.P.P., Quebec. Doctor J. A. Couture, Quebec. J. E. A. Dubuc, Manager, Chicoutimi. O. A. Porritt, Superintendent, Chicoutimi. F. X. Gosselin, Prothonotary Superior Court, Chicoutimi. Joseph Gagnon, Chicoutimi.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS.

- Neussese Garneau, M.P.P., Quebec. Gaspard Lemoine, Quebec. Joseph Gagnon, merchant, Chicoutimi. J. E. A. Dubuc, manager, Chicoutimi. Doctor J. A. Couture, Quebec.

ORGANIZATION.

The Company was organized in 1897, and has since carried in its business without interruption. It had then a daily output of fifteen tons of dry pulp, later on the capacity of the mill was increased to thirty tons of dry pulp daily. Last spring, owing to the ready sale of the pulp, the Directors deemed it advisable still further to increase the production by adding three more grinders and a nine grinder mill, with a capacity of fourteen thousand tons per annum. The Company paid a half-yearly dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the surplus profits over the dividend being spent on improvements and betterments.

PURPOSES OF THE BOND ISSUE.

The Company has to complete and equip another mill of greater capacity than the present one on a site only eight hundred feet distant. The new mill will have a capacity of twenty-eight thousand tons of pulp per annum, making the combined output of the two mills, forty-two thousand tons of dry pulp per annum.

MILL SITE.

The mill is situated on the Chicoutimi River, near where it discharges into the Saguenay, and within the limits of the Town of Chicoutimi, which town is the terminus of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, and the head of navigation. The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company make Chicoutimi the terminus of their line from Niagara to the Atlantic.

WATER POWER.

The water power developed for present requirements is estimated at eight thousand horse power. The head of water is seventy-five feet; sixty cubic feet of water passes through the mill every minute, and this all the year around. The water is conducted to the mill by a steel flume, eleven feet six inches in diameter. In the penstock are five wheels, three of forty inches, one of twenty-five inches, and one of twenty inches. The Company possesses twenty-five thousand horse power. The water is clear, soft and free from all impurities. The river flows from Lake Kenogami, which acts as a reservoir or settling pond; it flows for ten miles to the mill on a rock bottom all the way. The wood is floated down the Chicoutimi River right to the mill, where there is a pond large enough to store nine hundred thousand logs without any danger whatever.

ROBERT'S Counting House, Montreal.

SHIPPING FACILITY.

The Quebec and Lake St. John Railway runs close to the mill site and from the main line a switch runs to the mill itself. In the mill are three side tracks, which make shipping of the pulp after it is manufactured, and the receiving of the wood for manufacturing very convenient and cheap. An elevated cable trolley line takes the pulp from the mill to the harbour wharf, on the Saguenay River, where it is loaded on barges of the mill on the Saguenay, at a point where there is a splendid harbour for steamships of any size.

WOOD.

The Company owns 338,560 acres of timber limits, well covered principally with black spruce and some white and grey spruce. The black spruce is especially good for ground wood pulp, and turns out one hundred and fifty pounds more dry pulp per cord than any other spruce. Besides this, a great quantity of the wood required for years to come can be had from the farmers in the neighborhood. The Company has at present stored for winter use one hundred and eighty-three thousand logs, twelve feet long.

PRESENT MILL.

The present plant employs one hundred and fifty men, night and day. The new plant added will employ four hundred and fifty men.

FIRE PROTECTION.

In the yard are three large hydrants, giving a constant pressure of forty-five pounds. There are always one thousand feet of hose ready for use in case of necessity.

LIGHT AND HEAT.

The mill is lighted throughout by electricity, generated on the premises. Heat for the buildings is also generated from the waste bark of the pulp wood.

PULP TRADE.

The Company has an assured market in England and France for the whole of its output. The output for this year (1906) is all sold. Offers have already been received from two firms in England for the whole product for 1907.

ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION AND PROFITS.

Table with 2 columns: Quantity, Value. 2,000 tons a year, at \$10.-50, equal to \$20,000. Cost of same, 42,000 tons, at \$7.50, equal to \$315,000. Gross profit \$126,000. Deducting interest on bonds 15,000. Net profits \$111,000. Available for dividends, wear and tear and sinking fund.

THE "PAPER AND PULP," a paper devoted to these industries, says:—

"The steamer Halasa, Captain Peters, which sailed from Chicoutimi Friday, May 26th, 1899, had the largest cargo of wood pulp ever shipped in the world, the 37,702 bales weighed 4,712 long tons. The cargo of wood pulp was valued at \$50,000."

The principal office of the Company is at Chicoutimi, with a branch office in Quebec.

BANKERS.

The Bank of Montreal.

TRUSTEES.

The Royal Trust Company.

A deed of trust creating a first mortgage on all the property of the Company will be executed in favor of the Royal Trust Company in trust for the bondholders.

Fire insurance will be effected to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars; this also will be transferred to the Trustees for the benefit of the bondholders.

Applications for the purchase of these bonds will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th of March next.

Applications not necessarily accepted.

ANTOINE ROBERT, 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Mar. 3, 1906.



STYLISH NOVELTIES IN Ladies' New Shirt Waists.

The Big Store will inaugurate the advent of spring with a display of Ladies' Shirt Waists that for beauty, magnitude and importance will exceed anything of the kind ever attempted in Canada. Fashions come and go, but the Shirt Waist remains as popular as ever. These exquisite garments are fairly breathing of spring time, nothing that is woven have more beauty than the pretty Dentelle D'Alsace, the exquisite Docard Beige, the new Maltese Grenadine and the useful Percalle and Foulard Saten.

New Shirt Waists.

Just received 7 cases of Ladies' New Spring Shirt Waists, in the latest styles and materials, comprising Percalles, Dentelle D'Alsace, Maltese Grenadine, etc. Here are a few hints. Ladies' Percalle Shirt Waists in bias effects of pink, blue and mauve, plaited back, self collar and cuffs, collar detachable. Regular, 90c. Special, 74c. Ladies' Dentelle D'Alsace Shirt Waists in new designs of pink, sky, mauve, self collar and cuffs, pointed yoke, plaited back. Regular, \$1.65. Special, \$1.35. Ladies' Gingham Blouses in new effects of pink, blue and mauve stripes, pointed yoke, pouch front. Regular, \$1.50; special, \$1.15.

New Wrappers.

Ladies' Percalle Wrappers in fancy effects of blue gray and mauve. A lined waist, yoke front and back, belted at waist. Special 90c. Ladies' Cambric Wrappers in serviceable colorings of Navy, Cerise, Violet, Blue, Mother Hubbard style, collar trimmed braid. Special \$1.45. Ladies' Fine Cambric Wrappers, frilled yoke and epaulettes, Princess back. Special \$2.20.

Ladies' Spring Jackets

The very pick of Paris is here, they are high class novelties, that are so popular and yet so scarce. Ladies' New Spring Jackets in Fawn and Drab Box Cloth lined throughout, pearl buttons and finished with rows of plain stitching. Regular, \$9.00. Special, \$6.75. Ladies' Short 21 inch Coverlet Cloth Jackets, silk lined throughout, plain velvet collar, double-breasted with pearl buttons. Regular \$11.00. Special \$8.75. Ladies' Box Cloth Jackets in fawn and drab, double-breasted, loose back, silk lined and applique trimmed. Regular \$12.50. Special \$10.25.

Stylish Spring Capes.

These beautiful Capes are so dainty, so pretty and so cheap that they stay here is sure to be a short one. Ladies' New Box Cloth Capes lined throughout with satin, slashed collar, trimmed self applique and fancy stitching. Regular \$9.00. Special \$6.75. Ladies' Box Cloth Capes in fawn and drab, trimmed in applique and lined satin, high rolling collar. Regular \$11.00. Special, \$8.75.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled. The S. CARSLY CO. Limited. 1765 to 1788 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

AN ALLAN LINER ASHORE.

On the 25th Feb., a little after midnight, the Allan line s.s. "Californian," which had just left her dock at Portland, went ashore outside the harbor. The pilot had just taken his departure when the accident occurred. There were on board, apart from the regular crew six cabin, five intermediate, and ten steerage passengers. The account of the accident runs thus:— "As soon as the steamer struck bottom bombs were fired, rockets sent up and colored lights burned. The rockets were observed by the patrolmen at the Cape Elizabeth Life Saving Station, but on account of the severe gale and high sea, they were unable to row across in their boat and render the steamer any assistance. Soon after a boat from the 'Californian' arrived, having rowed in from Ram Island. Captain Barclay, shore captain of the Allan line, chartered the ocean tug 'Piedmont' to go to the grounded steamer and render any assistance possible. Such a heavy sea was encountered that the tug was compelled to come to anchor fully half a mile from the steamer. This forenoon the life-saving boat from the Cape Elizabeth Life Saving Station, seven miles away, launched a boat and put off for the steamer, intending to transfer the passengers from the steamer to the tug 'Piedmont.' Some of the women passengers desired to be transferred, but on seeing the manner in which the life-boat pitched and rolled, they decided not to leave the ship. Later information has been received to the effect that the passengers were all taken ashore, and that the steamer was somewhat under shelter, while the G. T. R. Co. offered their sheds for the purposes of storing cargo and all salvage. As yet no person can be well blamed for the accident, as no one seems to have been at fault. It was one of those unfortunate events which sometimes take place, as the effect of some unknown or unforeseen circumstances, and which should serve as a warning to others that when we imagine ourselves the most secure we are frequently in the gravest danger.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

NEW DRESS GOODS

Just Put to Stock. NEW SILK AND WOOL DRESS GOODS. All new spring 1906 Shades; this line only 60c per yard. NEW ALL WOOL SUITINGS DIAGONAL CLOTH. Just out, fine and choice. A leading novelty, 54 inches wide. Price, \$1.25 per yard. NEW CHECKED AND PLAID SKIRTINGS. A large assortment to select from, 54 inches wide, all wool. Prices from \$1.10 per yard. NEW BLACK AND COLORED BROAD CLOTHS. All the new Spring Colors, fine make for Costumes. Prices, 75c, \$1.10 and \$1.25 per yard. NEW BLACK SILK GRENADINES. A large assortment just received, all pure silk. Prices from \$1 to \$3 per yard. NEW BLACK AND COLORED VOILE DE LAINE. One of the leading novelties for the coming season. All the new shades. Prices, \$1.10 to \$1.25 per yard. NEW WASHING SILKS. 5,000 Yards New Washing Silks, just received, all new colorings, all pure silk. This line of Washing Silks only 50 CENTS per yard. Country orders carefully filled. Samples sent by mail.

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

TERMS Cash. TELEPHONE UP 933.

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Providence may control our destiny, but we control our actions, and a bad job we often make of it.