



# ARCHBISHOP WALSH On the Irish Language.

Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, in a recent address, made an earnest plea for the teaching of Irish in the national schools of Ireland. He said: "You will see that instead of its being laid down in the programme that this, that or the other definite thing is to be done, the prevailing idea is that, within the limits of the programme, suitable school courses may be formed, suited to the wants or circumstances of different localities, of the schools or of the children. The subject in connection with which this question of elasticity will of necessity have the fullest play, or will at all events lead to the widest practical difference in the working of two different classes of schools, is one to which I now come. It is the matter about which I specially wished to say something to you here to-day. It is a subject now attracting widespread attention throughout the country, and, perhaps, taking all things round—I may say, in Dublin more than anywhere else—the teaching of Irish in our national schools. Deeply interested as I am in this particular matter, I am not indeed without some apprehension that the extent to which attention is being called to what is now going on in a number of our schools, may have the very undesirable effect of drawing off attention from a far more important work, the work in connection with another branch of the subject that is being done, or that very soon will come to be done elsewhere."

You will see, of course, in a moment's reflection—but I have no doubt you have long since had it clearly before your minds—that there are two very distinct, I may say essentially distinct, branches of this large subject. The one, on the one hand, the position of the Irish language as one of a number of subjects of instruction in a school. That is the side of the case that has to be considered in places like Dublin. I mean in all places in Ireland where the Irish district is not what may be described as an "Irish-speaking" district. Then, on the other hand, there is the case of those other districts, the Irish-speaking districts, that is, those districts in which Irish is the language of the home, where it is the one language that the children speak—which they speak at all or speak with anything like freedom—until the time comes for them to be sent to school, when they are confronted for the first time in their young lives with the strange sounds of an unknown tongue. In this class of cases, the question of the Irish that is to be held in the school is not at all, as it is, for instance, with us in Dublin, a question of whether the Irish language is to be taken up as one of a number of subjects of instruction, but of whether the subjects that would be taught in the same school or not. It is a question of a wholly different nature from that. It is a question of whether the children are to receive, or are to be denied the medium of being educated through the medium of their own language of which they really know anything, the one language in which an instruction given to them can possibly come to them in a useful or really intelligible form.

Having distinguished those two great branches of the subject, I ought perhaps to add that the first of these is the only one with which I have any direct concern as archbishop of this diocese, in my relations with the schools, those schools of which the priests are the managers, the diocese are the responsible managers. But I have to remember that in addition to being archbishop of Dublin, I am manager of two important training colleges, in which there are students from all parts of Ireland, from Irish-speaking districts among the rest; students, too, who are preparing many of them for the work of teaching in those Irish-speaking districts. I deem it, therefore, my duty to direct attention to the second branch of the subject here, and to suggest in respect of the importance of the subject in connection with the general school work in those districts, but also in connection with the fact that, quite recently, a very important step has been taken in this matter by a very considerable number of the school managers in those Irish-speaking districts. The step to which I refer is one that may very seriously affect, and that in fact must very seriously affect, your prospects of success in life if you do not seriously prepare for the work, which it will in many cases result in your being called upon to do. The document that I hold in my hand is a copy of a noteworthy memorial, in which a very considerable number of managers of schools in Irish-speaking districts have put before the commissioners of national education a strong expression of their desire that the commissioners would allow them to make a commencement of a totally new method of conducting the work of their respective schools by allowing Irish to be freely taught in those schools, and to be used as the medium of instruction in them. Now, so far as the commissioners of national education are concerned, there is, as you know, no longer any obstacle in the way of the introduction of this great reform. In the words of the New Programme, Irish may be taught in all national schools, and may be taught in those schools during the ordinary school hours, provided the adequacy of the course of instruction in the usual day school subjects is not impaired or hampered thereby.

I recently met with a statement in some newspaper, in which this announcement, or an announcement to

the same effect, was quoted as mine. You will observe that as I have given it to you, it is not mine merely. What I have rendered is an extract from the New Programme of the commissioners of national education—the programme that everyone is prepared to criticize, but that, as it seems to me, hardly anyone will take the trouble to read. Now, for the schools in places like Dublin—the branch of the case with which I am not specially concerned here to-day—I, for my part, regard what has been done by the commissioners in reference to the teaching of Irish as satisfactory enough, at all events for the present. I see that on this matter also people are writing to the papers, and trying to make out that Irish may not be taught in the schools that the official programme distinctly says that it may be taught. Now, plainly, what people of that description want is not facility for the teaching of Irish. What they really want is a grievance. But in this particular matter, the complaint of the grievance monger is rapidly coming to an end. As for the case of the Irish-speaking districts, the really important section of the subject, I should wish to read for you here to-day a few passages from the official report of Sir Patrick Keenan, whose name, for a reason that is known to us all, must be held in special respect in this training college, and in every school or college connected with the work of the sisters of the Baggot street convent in a memorable report that, I think, of those drawn up by him as head inspector—you will be surprised to hear that it goes back as far as 1855, practically half a century ago—Sir Patrick Keenan refers incidentally to the desire entertained, he says, by even good men, that the Irish language should gradually fall into disuse and be forgotten. He then goes on to say:

"Many good men would rejoice at this; but they seem to me to forget that the people might know both Irish and English, and they also forget that by continuing to teach Irish and learning English through its medium, the latter language would be enriched by the imagery and vigor of the mother tongue, and the process of learning would be a mental exercise of so varied and powerful a character as to equal in its effect upon the mind what would be equal to itself, and by itself, to a whole course of education of the ordinary kind."

He then adds a suggestive remark: "The shrewdest people in the world are those who are bilingual; bordering on this respect, the most stupid children I have ever met with are those who are learning English while endeavoring to forget Irish."

The difficulty of the process to which these unfortunate children are subjected is next stated: "It is a hard school exercise than any more difficult school exercise than to begin our first alphabet, our first syllabification, our first attempt at reading, in a language of which we know nothing, and all this without the means of reference to or comparison with a word in our mother tongue. Yet this is the ordeal Irish-speaking children have to pass through, and the natural result is that the English which they acquire is very imperfect."

Then comes the remedy plainly stated: "The real policy of the educationalist would, in my opinion, be to teach Irish grammatically and soundly to the Irish-speaking people, and then to teach them English through the medium of their national language."

ity of the old, and that it is productive of listlessness, hopelessness and mental depletion in the unfortunate children who are subject to it." There we have it all. "The unfortunate children." "The inexplicable system universally pursued." "The children forced to learn the vocabulary and the grammar of a strange language before they are taught the alphabet of their own." "A national system of education, defective, irrational and impracticable." And here—I quote again from the same report of 1855—is a striking object lesson in the folly of it all: "At Gola (an island off the coast), although every child on the island goes to school, although the school has been about seven years open, there is not on the island an adult, except the teacher, who can read, and there does not appear to be any knowledge whatever of English possessed by either the people or children. The worst of all this is that the teachers in attempting to teach English completely neglect everything else in the way of education, so that the whole is a mere idle, profitless waste of time."

## TEMPERANCE WORK AND ITS GROWTH.

Speaking of the growth and future of temperance work in the Church, the Rev. A. P. Doyle, general secretary of the American Catholic Total Abstinence Union, recently said: "While the bald statement of 81,437 membership is the measure of the organized movement in the Catholic Church, it does not by any means represent the extent of its influence. The best work of the organization has been that of a leaven. A few generations ago there were very little of the total abstinence sentiment among Catholics. Many of them came to this country from the wine-drinking countries of Europe, where total abstinence as well as drunkenness was unknown, and to them the idea of abstaining entirely from intoxicating drinks was unheard of. It was fifty years ago when Father Mathew made his memorable trip through the States, and pledged over 500,000, in all the large cities from Boston to New Orleans. Our movement to-day is the outgrowth of his work. Fearful that his labor would be an ephemeral effort, his disciples created the organization which now bears the total abstinence banner. We count among our active members many of the hierarchy, notably Archbishop of Ireland, of St. Paul, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Archbishop Williams of Boston, Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, a great number of the bishops and a thousand or more of the priests, while the bulk of the organization is made up of people in all ranks of society. The various societies of the American Amethyst Club in Chicago composed exclusively of lawyers, and another in Ohio, whose membership is confined entirely to priests."

"The growth during the last few years has been phenomenal. In 1892 there were 10,000 members, and now we are 81,437, and now we are reaching out for the 100,000 mark. Besides the professed members there are many thousands who feel the influence of our work in their homes, through the ban that has been put upon the social classes. Other fraternal organizations by means of their public sentiment resulting from our work, have felt themselves so strengthened as to refuse to allow liquor-sellers to become members; and it is not an unusual thing now to find children of banquets during which no wine was served."

"Another great good the national organization has done is to preserve the temperance movement among Catholics wholesome and well within the lines of conservative orthodoxy. The more apparent when we consider the radical principles of unguided movements. We have preserved a movement from being invaded by the crank or by the fanatic is a great gain in itself. The truths that we stand for do not include the statute that the use of intoxicating drinks is an evil in itself, but it is rather the abuse that we condemn. We are leagued against the vice of intemperance, and our opposition is reserved for all that encourages and fosters drunkenness."

"We are against the unregulated saloon. We have refused constantly to ally ourselves with the prohibitionists, and have stood only for the greatest of all prohibitory measures, that of personal total abstinence. We do not assert that liquor is 'malum in se,' or even that its use of it is wrong; but we do affirm that owing to the tyranny of drinking customs very often obliging a man to drink more than is good for

his head, or his stomach or his purse, it is better for him to abstain from the use of drink altogether. While we do not say that every one is bound to total abstinence, still we applaud the man who can and will abstain; and if he does so from a higher motive we say that he may serve God and his fellow-man better. He favors the statutory law regulating the saloon; not that we think a man can be made moral by law, but we know that every law that shields the citizen from danger, that protects his home and himself from the allurements of vice, is a blessing to society and to citizenship."

"It is the opinion of many men of experience and foresight that as the years go on there will be an increasing need of a vigorous crusade. The brilliant and restless activity of modern life which has placed the English-speaking races at the head of modern civilization has had as one of its waste products the vice of intemperance. We continue to live and work at high pressure and the fierce strivings of mercantile life generate a strained vitality and overwrought nervous system in their own demand for stimulants of alcohol whip up their flagging energies. Our modern ways of living generate the excessive use of intoxicating drink.

So, while drunkenness continues to be prevalent there will also be a necessity for the existence of an extraordinary remedy for social disease. The extraordinary remedy is the practice of total abstinence."

"Moreover, there is an all-powerful and far-reaching American institution which has for its main purpose the developing of a taste for alcohol. It is the saloon. Where there are so many saloons, and consequently such fierce competition, they cannot all thrive unless they deliberately set to work to develop a taste for alcoholics. There are methods peculiar to the trade which have for their direct purpose the cultivation of the drink habit."

"These are some of the reasons why we believe that there will be a continued demand for a vigorous temperance crusade, so that we are quite prepared to believe that the membership of 80,000 is only the beginning of the matter. We will be arrayed against the drink evil. Recent conventions have given a decided impetus to the organization of juvenile societies, as well as to the prospective teaching of total abstinence principles among the young in the schools, so that there is a strong hope that instead of wearing the modern ways of living generate the excessive use of intoxicating drink.

1812 when O'Connell was making nearly £4,000 a year, he was still quite a young man."

**NON-CATHOLIC DOCTORS.**—From an exchange we clip the following: Rev. William T. McLaughlin, pastor of St. Augustine's Church, of Union Hill, N.J., denounced from the pulpit recently, the practice of some local physicians of preventing priests from attending dying Catholic patients.

"We have, unfortunately, no physician of our faith in this locality, and this fact has led to an alarming condition of affairs," said he. "It was only this morning that the practice I refer to was brought to my attention in a convincing way. 'Albert Roach, an altar boy of this parish, was lying near the point of death at his home. The dangerous character of the boy's illness, paralysis of the heart, made his people anxious, and they determined to send for a priest at once. The physician in attendance said that it was not necessary to have a clergyman just then—that the afternoon would be time enough. The boy's condition continued to alarm his parents so, however, that they disregarded the medical man's advice and sent for me. Before I got to the house the boy was dead."

"I have proof that this is not the only instance in which local physicians prevented dying Catholics from receiving the last rites of their Church, and hereafter I am determined to do publicly, and from the pulpit, denounce any physician whom I detect in such scandalous conduct. Bigotry is an unnecessary adjunct to the profession and practice of medicine, and so far as I can prevent it shall not be manifested by doctors in this parish."

## A STRIKING CARTOON.

There are more ways than one of amusing and instructing the public. Not alone the pen is mighty; there is equally a power in the pencil. Tenebris, the recently retired cartoonist of Punch, has, in his half century of uninterrupted work, done more to enlighten the bulk of the public on the leading questions of the hour than perhaps the most gifted editor on the London press. As long as the cartoon does not descend to the level of vulgar, or insulting caricature, it has a great mission in the domain of one-sided journalism. From time to time a striking illustration of this power and influence is given to the public, and the impression, as a rule, remains long after the editorial comments upon the subject are forgotten.

It is not often that we feel justified in making personal mention of our confederates of the press, but the exception merely accentuates the rule. Every Saturday "La Patrie" presents a cartoon in which the leading events of the week, all over the world, are traced in a somewhat humorous manner. In last Saturday's issue of that paper, it is to be found a cartoon upon the present South African situation, from the pencil of Mr. Alonzo Ryan. The centre piece represents a turning table, with a British officer, on horseback, rivetted to one side, and a Boer horseman of the same top-description fixed to the opposite side. The one represents DeWet—galloping away, the other General Knox performing the same action. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain is turning the crank; the table flies around at a fearful rate; the general pursues DeWet, without success in changing their respective positions at the opposite sides of the table; and the whole is entitled "Perpetual Motion." A note of explanation, that is scarcely necessary, says: "Chamberlain turns the crank, and Knox pursues DeWet. In fact, so striking is the cartoon, that at a first glance the reader has a vivid picture of the actual occurrences in connection with the prolonged Boer war. It bears the impress of originality, and would suffice to make a reputation for the artist were it to have appeared in some of the Metropolitan journals. As it is, we always find delight in giving full credit to any of our young Canadians whose talents are deserving of praise, and especially when the use they make of such talents is worthy of this young and glorious Dominion."

After stating that encouraged the career themselves on the contrary, tempts in that of said that France far East was due she was the for Christianity, and istic missions our added: "Your foreign that privileged a to dispute the rights in virtue of the role of Christian mission. That is why sta France claimant sions, accusing t cause of all the words are destin influence in the F After showing

We seek happiness in self-indulgence; whereas it is in self-denial, which is spiritual and strengthening."

## NOTICE

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

Montreal, 7th January, 1901.  
WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,  
Solicitors for Applicants.

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CURE IN A DAY.  
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## CATHOLIC EDITORS On Many Themes

**ABOUT ENTHUSIASTS.**—If we are asked how it comes that men, once prominent in benevolent, philanthropic, church and political movements, are now inactive and apathetic, we must attribute it to the rebound of enthusiasm, says the Milwaukee "Citizen."

There are many men of that kind. At first, we saw them full of energy in promoting their hobby to the neglect of sometimes of their own business; sometimes with what, to the dispassionate onlooker, seemed like undue zeal. Later on, it appeared that this zeal and energy had run the ordinary course. When we sought for the men once prominent in this congenial work, or in the church choir, or in the sodality, or in the charitable cause, or in local politics, notice was served upon us that they had retired. It dawned upon them, perchance, that this matter, which they took so deep an interest in, was not, after all, a vital concern, or, if a vital concern, their participation could be dispensed with. It may have transpired that this awakening came as a result of some setback in their energetic labor. Ungenerous criticism of the leaders, or some other unwholesome thing, may have unshowered them from their hobby. While the world owes much to enthusiasts, it must be allowed that a sturdier form of conviction, even though less ardent, is preferable. It is not the fire that burns brightest, which yields the longest, but that which is taken up, and is merely to be dropped. The rebound of enthusiasm certainly injures whatever is good about the cause which it overtakes. And it injures the man, too, leaving him the wreck of his work, and the wreck of his health, and his warm enthusiasm, the consciousness of a shattered idol.

**SEPARATE SCHOOLS.**—Under the caption "A Lesson to Us," the Providence "Examiner" remarks: "The current number of the 'Independent' contains an instructive notice of the movement for parochial schools which seems to be growing among the more serious-minded Protestant sects in the United States. The American Lutheran Church, it is said on the authority of a writer recently published, supports over four thousand such schools, with an average attendance of nearly two hundred thousand pupils. It is curious to note that the movement is the foreign element in the West, where the foreigner retains him to the end of his life, and where he is strongest. We think it worth while calling the attention of our readers to that fact, because the idea of separate and parochial education has not taken vigorous hold of our English-speaking brethren beyond the Alleghenies."

They believe, rightly enough, that mere Sunday schools will not do; they contend that Biblical instruction and training in the tenets of

## WITH OUR PROFESSIONAL MEN.

TWO NEW LAWYERS, young Irish Catholics, were admitted to practice in the legal profession last week. Foremost amongst the number was Mr. Harry J. Trihey, son of the late Thomas Trihey, who for many years was connected with the Trust and Loan Company, and brother-in-law of Mr. Michael Burke, president of the True Witness Printing & Publishing Company. Mr. Trihey graduated with honors at McGill College a few weeks ago, and passed his examination for admission to practise last week. Another young fellow-countryman, Mr. Semple, son of Mr. J. H. Semple, a prominent member of St. Patrick's parish, successfully passed his examination at the same time and stepped from the precincts of theory into the battle ground of practise. We wish these young men success in their new sphere.

**O'CONNELL'S FEE BOOK.**—According to the "London Chronicle," the trustees of the National Library of Ireland have just purchased the fee book of Daniel O'Connell. This little volume, in its hundred or so pages of parallel columns, laboriously prepared by the head of the liberator himself, shows in pounds, shillings and pence his early strug-

gles. O'Connell was called to the Irish bar in 1789—the year of the rebellion—and seven days later he got his first brief—from a brother-in-law—who retained him to draft a declaration on a promissory note. The only other business he got that year was also given to him by a kinsman—a cousin—and it was of the same kind. The fee on each occasion was £1 2s 9d.

O'Connell's fee book is an interesting record of his rapid rise in the profession. For the first year, as we have seen, his income amounted to only £2 5s 6d. Next year he earned over £50, and the year after he made over £400. According to memoranda made in his own handwriting his income in 1803 was £475, and in the following years, £765, £8,840, £1,077, £1,718, £2,198, £2,736, £2,951, £3,047 and £3,808 respectively. This record throws much light on the incomes of the Irish bar early 100 years ago, for in

1812 when O'Connell was making nearly £4,000 a year, he was still quite a young man."

**Teas. 20c**  
SCULLION'S, 29 McDuff street near St. Ann's Church. Trial order solicited.

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While so-called Holy Father "with a grand possible" for such a the Pope's views concern the press, are possible to believe that ing certain p on them the given sub not be surpris dictating his the journalist this seems to cording to the and the inte nounced inter- paign of the against religio the basis of to Mr. Henri of the convers said: "After M. W at Toulouse. tial on Assoc. remain silent, commands me Catholics shall they does not he suffers with and that he e us efforts in liberty. They ignorance of has not ceased for their welfa Church. The p allow the ship on the face it, but r reach the port. religious orders Church, mutilat benefits it conf the object the view. To decla terdict an and regulate Treaty. The Cor cerning the rel means that t participate in t relative privileg members of the Hierarchy by t does not imply ders are to be joyment of rig What is the pr ment if it is n res destined to on the right of ceptions and ex to be applied to zens on account character?"

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HAPP

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MIDNIGHT MASS the new century w celebration of A throughout the Isl exchanges just to h scans more impo Ireland, says one o was indeed edifyi to see the militat way to the variou cities and large to enough, but in rem trics. The faithf little of the troubl miles they tramp to the nearest chur present at the solm exposition of the B Benediction and



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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 PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 19, 1901

NOTES OF THE WEEK

MGR. BRUCHE'S LETTER.—In this issue we give our readers an English version of the able and important pastoral letter, upon "Catholic Marriage," that His Grace, the Archbishop of Montreal, has just issued.

FATHER CALLAGHAN'S ILLNESS.

It is with deep regret that we are obliged, this week, to record the serious illness of one of our most widely known, most universally beloved, and most deserving priests, in the person of the Rev. Father James Callaghan.

SUBMISSION A DUTY.

It is always, and under all circumstances, the duty of Catholics to submit to the decisions of the Church. This is a general principle that admits of no qualification.

—and his attention is drawn to the fact by the ecclesiastical authority, his repudiation of the error and withdrawal from his assumed attitude, become most meritorious acts; they redound to his honor, and they become the guarantees of reconciliation, pardon, confidence and future happiness.

THE UNION.

This is the title of a new independent Catholic weekly just launched by the Federal Press Company, at Ottawa.

MARRIAGE IN ITALY.

Now that the important question of religious and civil marriages is so much spoken of, especially on account of a notable case before our tribunals, and the splendid pronouncement of our Archbishop, in the pastoral letter which we elsewhere publish, it may not be uninteresting to learn what is actually transpiring in Italy.

It is certainly remarkable that such pains should be taken, above all in Catholic countries like Italy and France, to bring the dignity of sacramental marriage down to the level of a civil contract.

prerogatives, as well as to strip the clergy of their rights, still we have not the faintest hope that the petition will be favorably considered; in fact, it is almost certain to be pigeon-holed at once.

It must be remembered that the chairman of the committee—Baron Morpurgo—is a Hebrew and a notorious Freemason. What is the most peculiar about the whole proceedings, is the selection, as chairman, of such a biased personage; for he is actually chosen to decide a question of almost vital importance to Italian Catholics.

However, it is evident that the twentieth century opens with a general attack upon one of the most sacred institutions on earth, and that sacramental marriage is one of the Church's pillars that the infidelity of the hour seeks to shake.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

In one of its periodical fits of insane bigotry the "Daily Witness" has taken upon itself to settle the status of the Apostolic Delegate.

A SILVER JUBILEE.

Twenty-five years to carry the episcopal crozier; the quarter of a century to wear the mitre; in years, to hold the dignified and venerable position of dean of the episcopacy of the province; to be the special object of Apostolic solicitude and blessings from the immortal Leo XIII.

WE ARE AWARE THAT A NUMBER OF WELL-TO-DO IRISH CATHOLICS, AND SONS OF IRISH CATHOLICS, ARE MEMBERS OF THE M.A.A.

The rumor is again revived that many of our Irish boys are wearing the colors of the Y.M.C.A., a Protestant association on Dominion Square.

THE MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE WORKMEN ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

Recently a monument was erected by the workmen engaged in the construction of the Victoria Bridge nearly a half a century ago to mark the last resting place of the unfortunate victims of the ship fever.

SNOW SHOVELING.

I would like to know how many people, writes a correspondent of a western newspaper, have taken cold, grip or pneumonia from clearing the snow off the sidewalk in front of their houses.

his episcopal silver jubilee. In so doing, despite the many years that have left their summer's beams and their winter's snows upon the brow of the good and beloved Mgr. Moreau, we feel an inward confidence that the wish shall be realized which we convey in the words "ad multos annos."

ABOUT OUR PARISHES.

Father Quinlivan last Sunday referred to the habit which quite a few of the parishioners indulge in of arriving late at Mass on Sunday.

At St. Ann's the parishioners are very punctual in their attendance at High Mass. On a recent Sunday a representative of the "True Witness" assisted at High Mass, and noticed that the people were entering the Church while the bells announcing the approach of the hour of Mass were ringing.

THE NEW PASTOR OF ST. MARY'S, FATHER BRADY, HAS ENTERED UPON HIS WORK.

He is now engaged in making himself familiar with all matters concerning the parish, which covers a large area.

There are quite a few people who would like to have the hour of High Mass changed from 10 to 11 o'clock.

OF COURSE FATHER CASEY, THE GENIAL SPIRITUAL GUIDE OF THE IRISH RESIDENTS OF THE NORTH END, IS AN EXCEPTION TO THE FOREGOING.

He is a member of the parish of St. Patrick's in the French district at 11 a.m., and that quite a contingent of St. Patrick's—up-town—parishioners assist at this Mass.

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REV. GERALD McSHANE MADE AN EARNEST PLEA DURING THE COURSE OF A RECENT SERMON TO THE PEOPLE.

He urged the people to give up the habit of enlisting their sympathy and aid in the noble and holy cause of promoting vocations to the priesthood.

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C. M. B. A.

Branch 74, of the C.M.B.A., of Canada, held a public installation ceremony on Wednesday evening, which was a most interesting function.

Branch 232.

Branch No. 232, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Grand Council of Canada, held their regular meeting in their hall on St. James street, last Tuesday evening.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE WERE PASSED TO ASSIST THE SPIRITUAL SOULS OF THE HUSBAND AND WIFE OF MR. JAMES A. ROWAN, OF ROWAN BROS.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Spiritual adviser, Rev. Father Dault; chancellor, Bro. T. A. Lynch; president, Bro. T. H. Cowan; 1st vice-president, Bro. J. Cherry; 2nd vice-president, Bro. W. J. Elliott; financial secretary, Bro. J. H. Neilson; treasurer, Bro. W. E. Durack; recording secretary, Bro. G. A. Carpenter; assistant recording secretary, Bro. T. McGillivray; marshal, Bro. C. Greene; guard, Bro. J. J. O'Neill.

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This good Branch, Quebec Council, affiliated with the great progressive American Association, having a membership of 50,000, with a proud showing of close up to \$700,000 as a reserve fund, to provide for emergencies,—was up and doing by a good meeting on Monday evening, to witness the annual installation of officers for the next term.

LADIES OF CHARITY EUCHERE.

On Wednesday evening, the 23rd inst., the Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's parish will give their second euchere party in St. Patrick's Hall.

allowed to join. The widow who had orphan children depending upon her labor and sacrifices was not eligible. Why this exclusion? It was no sentimental question of woman's rights, more especially could it not be considered as when they saw how anxious the law was to protect women at the present time.

After the hearty vote of thanks had been tendered to the Hon. Mr. Justice Curran for his eloquent address, speeches were delivered by Grand Chancellor Finn, Chancellor P. Reynolds, Grand Deputies Carpenter and Feeley, all of whom made special allusion to Hon. Mr. Justice Curran's proposal to grant certificates of membership to the ladies.

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OUR CURB

There is no sharp errary quiver more acute than sarcasm directed, or wrong abuse or wrong reprobation, and on sparingly used, it is one except an especially in matters should it be avoided, it is likely, if too freely to prove detrimental of meekness and characterize every expression. For ex that sarcasm is a pulpit. A sermon to its general tone, points, is more ca a harshness of sentiment of tenderness. It is gaudy to make use of sarcasm and to over-gard to matters of ma, for the reason is not gifted with necessary to seize the the sarcastic rem many good souls to receiving wrong even to be scandal Of course all th my business, but I lay down these g before asking the re cause and to ove piece of sarcasm v here reproduce. rounds of several Old Country, and I have for years Without exception, some taken in th I have for years b Catholic press. It to Treat Priests, ting to atoms that seem to have no c is due to the cler gy that it might be a sense and be few of our co-relig elsewhere. Without leave the article to and meditation of general, and especia the "cap may fit."

"PRIESTS ARE NOT TO BE TAKEN IN THE REIN."

well that we should world fancies, and common-sense rule ment of priests. "1. The first duty live on nothing. T priest is spiritual well that we should he gave up food, s should content him. "2. Be particular fore to give him n necessary for your p put something in th you have a copper o Silver should never you desire to make may put a three-pe even a sixpence at B mas. Be careful in dangerous for the o too rich; for lay p danger in it, but it clergy. "3. Whatever car take in keeping the

NOTICE

The following bri few very importan marked the close of century, and of the as well as the com present century, is of the most reliable respondents to the press.

THE ENGLISH

Although the "An was officially clos felt in Vatican circ most important op with that privilege English pilgrimage ed in Rome. Ined cult to quote ano body of English fa two such august a dinal Vaughan and folk, journeyed to in order to do hom of Christ. Cardinal To rest in Florence morning, having b avoid all fatigue an leisurely as possible pilgrimage, number personally conducted of Norfolk, reached evening by the Flor took up their quart de Rome, which will the pilgrimage, and hotels. That the pl of the most repr which ever left the be gathered from th of its leading compo of Norfolk, Lord an Talbot, Lady Philip Harbot and daughter Law. Colonel Lawso Mrs. Walter Maxwel Colonel MacDonnell, Tess Moore, Colonel hierarchy is repres Vaughan, the bisho Birmingham, Giamus mouth and Proceed, dent English prelat bishop Stonor, Mon Giles, Schobel, Es Lindsay, and others, gested to the pilgrim of English Cathol Rome, Florence, Nap Italian towns hav and obtained to sh tual exercises and

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON SARCASM.

There is no shaft in the entire literary quiver more telling in its effects than sarcasm. If it be properly directed, and the target be some abuse or wrong, it may frequently be productive of very beneficial results. However, it is a dangerous weapon, and one that should be sparingly used, and never by any one except an expert archer. Especially in matters affecting religion should it be avoided, otherwise it is likely, if too frequently employed, to prove detrimental to that spirit of meekness and charity which should characterize every Christian act or expression. For example, it is rarely that sarcasm is appropriate in the pulpit. A sermon that is sarcastic in its general tone, or in its special points, is more calculated to create a harshness of sentiment than a spirit of tenderness. It is also very dangerous to make use of sarcasm in regard to matters of moral and dogmatic, for the reason that every one is not gifted with that acuteness necessary to seize the exact import of the sarcastic remarks; and, that many good souls might be exposed to receiving wrong impressions, and even to be scandalized.

Of course all this is not exactly my business, but I felt it proper to lay down these general principles before asking the readers to carefully peruse and to even study the fine pieces of sarcasm which I wish to here reproduce. It has gone the rounds of several publications in the Old Country, and on the continent. I have for years observed in the "True Witness" and in the "Catholic Herald" some of the best lessons—if taken in the reverse—that I have for years observed in the Catholic press. It is entitled "How to Treat Priests," and, while cutting to atoms those Catholics who speak of the consideration and meditation of the readers in general, and especially to those whom the "cap may fit."

"Priests are not like other people. They expect to be treated differently. In the nineteenth century, it is well that we should get rid of old-world fancies, and set down some common-sense rules for the treatment of priests. 1. The first duty of a priest is to live on nothing. The work of a priest is spiritual and heavenly; when he has a copper or two about him, he has up his air and water should content him. 2. Be particularly careful therefore to give him nothing. If it is necessary for your neighbor's sake to put something in the plate, see that you have a copper or two about you. Silver should never be given, unless you desire to make a show; then you may put a three-penny piece in, or even a sixpence at Easter and Christmas. Be careful in this; it is highly dangerous for the clergy to become too rich; for lay people there is no danger in it, but it is the ruin of the clergy. 3. Whatever care the laity may take in keeping their priest poor, be

sure that as a fact all priests are rolling in wealth. Never, therefore, believe your priest if he tells you he is poor. It is only one of his ways of adding to his enormous wealth, and getting money out of poor people's pockets. If he shows you that he is obliged to spend £100, and only receives £30, shut your eyes. The thing is ridiculous; how can he spend £100 out of £30? If he tells you he is in debt, speak to him seriously, for it is very wrong to get into debt, and it all comes of his want of business habits. 4. As a priest wants nothing for himself, it is clear that he must have a great deal to give to others. This indeed is his great duty. If he tries to put you off by talking of Confession, or asking why you don't go to Mass, be sure he is only trying to save his money, and come steadily back to the point; let him know that it is the duty of a good shepherd to feed his flock. 5. If you have children, it is the priest's duty to take them off your hands. He must clothe them and feed them, and send them to school. When anybody is out of work, the priest is bound to find him work—particularly if he lost his last place for bad conduct. 6. Be very careful never to thank him for these things, or show him any gratitude. It is this sort of thing which makes priests proud. Who should help you, if not the priest? and what is he doing but his duty? Besides of course if he does it for one—he took neighbor Smith's child—why can't he easily take all the children in the mission? 7. Some priests will go on with that old fancy that their grand work is with the soul, and that they have a right to look after your soul, and even to punish you. Do not give way to this notion. It is now a nineteenth century idea. You must keep your priest humble and good, and not let him grow tyrannical. See therefore that you never take a scolding from him. If he scolds you, tell him of his own faults; and if he will go on, tell him you will never go to his church again, and that you won't have him at your death-bed. 8. Never let a priest punish your child. Take him away and send him to the National School. If he loses his religion, of course, it is the priest's fault. What right had he to whip him? 9. No priest has anything to do. Therefore never on any pretence let him keep you waiting, rush in upon him at all hours, and talk to him till you are tired of talking. If he does not visit you often enough, or if he passes by your door and goes into another house, listen to no excuses about hurry and work, and say you never make it up with him. 10. Sermons ought to be made to suit the people. What other amusement is there on a Sunday? If they don't suit you, therefore, let him know it. It keeps him humble. Tell him after each sermon that he was too long or too short, too excited or too dull. Young people especially should do this. 11. By these rules the priest will be kept good. You see in the dark ages the shepherd looked after the flock; but now the flock are so full of light, that they can look after themselves, and their shepherds too; so much has Christianity advanced."

descending into the Vatican Basilica in the afternoon in order to solemnly bless the new century. At midnight all the bells of Rome united their joyous voice to the booming of the cannon firing from Castle Sant' Angelo, and Midnight Mass was celebrated in all the churches, even in those which are usually closed, by express desire of the Holy Father, who wished all Catholics to unite in prayer on so solemn a moment, so as to usher in the new century in a manner most acceptable to God.

**SIR FRANK SMITH DEAD.**  
Our form was ready for press when we received, from Toronto, the sad news of the death of Senator Sir Frank Smith. To deal adequately with such an event and to give an appreciation of the life and works of such a man as the late Senator, we would need more time than the present circumstances allow us. We, therefore, will have to leave for our next issue that which we would have wished to now write. Still, we cannot permit this issue of the "True Witness" to go to press without recording our keen sense of loss in the death of the foremost Irish Catholic of Ontario—possibly of the Dominion. The influence and noble achievements of men like Sir Frank Smith cannot be told in a few paragraphs; his career is the history of Ontario, and of Canada, for almost half a century. The unique position that he occupied, the peculiar surroundings with which he had to contend, the obstacles out of number that he was obliged—especially on account of his race and creed—to overcome, and the magnificent manner in which he served his adopted country as well as his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, would furnish subject matter for one of the most interesting biographical, as well as historical works, ever produced in Canada.

Situated as we are this week, we will have to be satisfied with a sketch—drawn in large lines—of his career, and of the responsible positions that he held, both in commercial, political, civic, religious and domestic life. We quote from the "Parliamentary Companion":—"The late Sir Frank Smith was born at Richhill, Armagh, Ireland, 1822. He came to Canada with his father in 1832 and settled near Toronto. He married the daughter of John O'Higgins, Esq., of Stratford, Ont. He was in business as a wholesale grocer at London from 1849 to 1867, when he moved to Toronto, where he continued the business until 1891, when he retired. He was an alderman of London for many years and was Mayor of that place in 1866. He was at various times president of the Northern Railway Company, the Home Loan Company, of the London Ontario Investment Company (Limited), of the Niagara Navigation Co. (Limited), and of the Ontario Jockey Club. "He was vice-president of the Dominion Bank, of the Dominion Telegraph Company, director of the Toronto General Trusts Company, of the Consumers' Gas Company, Toronto, and of the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway. He was also president, during its existence, of the Northern Extension Railway Company. "The deceased was created a Knight Bachelor on June 25, 1894, and sworn in a member of the Privy Council on July 29, 1892, and was a member of the Macdonald Administration, without portfolio, from that date until the death of that statesman on June 6, 1891. He was also included in the Sir John J. C. Abbott Administration, and was Minister of Public Works from August, 1891, until January, 1892, and again in the Sir John S. D. Thompson Administration, from December, 1892, until December, 1894, and again in the Administration of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, from December 21, until May 1, 1896, when he became a member of Sir Charles Tupper's Administration, without portfolio. He resigned with his leader, July 8, 1896. He was called to the Senate of Canada in 1871."

This is a mere rough outline of that wonderfully consistent life and the development of the various points set forth in the above sketch cannot fail to awaken responsive and sympathetic echoes in the hearts of all true Canadians. We cannot rightly say that the death of Sir Frank Smith has been a surprise—although the shock is anticipated and provided against. For several months Sir Frank has been confined to his bed, and for over a year he has not left his home. Yet this separation for all time ever comes so suddenly upon us, and the presence of the departed one seems to linger long around the scenes of his activity, while the memory of his splendid qualities can only fade with the departure of the last child of this generation. During his last illness, and especially his last hours, the venerable and thrice-honored patriot was surrounded by those near

est and dearest to him. Nearly five years ago—on the 2nd March, 1896, Lady Smith departed this life, and since her death the days of her faithful life-companion seemed to have been numbered. But if his noble and loving wife was not there to receive his last farewell, he felt that she stood peacefully on the other shore, to welcome him into eternity. Of those who survive him, and who were present during that brief but terrible ordeal of death, are Mr. and Mrs. John Foy, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald—his sons-in-law and daughters, as well as his son, Mr. Austin Smith. To these do we tender the expression of our deepest sympathy.—R.I.P.

**NOTES ABOUT ATHLETICS**  
**SHAMROCKS DEFEATED.**—The famous Shamrock team had their colors lowered in the initial contest of the season by the Ottawa team, which, despite the many opinions heard in the vestibule of the big rink after the gong had sounded for the close of the first half, is not as good a team as the one they defeated. While some allowance must be made for the lack of condition of the boys in green, there was far too much funny work indulged in by the long fellows that play at "point" and "cover" on the Shamrock team. They should have remembered that they are not a combination of defence and forward, and that they are not the only pebbles on the beach. The two first games were lost by these tactics. Of course, the Ottawas, although they had their big man Purford with them had no idea of winning against the Shams, but the fact of scooping two games at an early stage of the struggle infused a new life into them which fairly staggered the home team for a while.

Harry Tribe played a rattling game, despite the fact that, owing to the time which he had to devote to his examinations in connection with admission to practise law, he had but few moments of any to put on the blades. He is undoubtedly the cleverest manipulator of the puck in the senior class, always cool, and ready to take an advantage of opening. Arthur Farrell played fairly well at times, but he was not like the Arthur of last season that carried the rubber through the ranks of the stalwart Winnipeggers and sent it whizzing between the poles. Fred Scanlan and Dr. Brannen were weak—often at moments when opportunities were coming their way, very weak—and they need a good deal of practise before they are ready to cope with the enthusiastic men from Winnipeg who are now anxiously looking forward to the three days of battle for the Stanley Cup. Wall and Tansey are too anxious to be after the puck, and it would appear to a spectator that they forget in moments of excitement that their places are on the defence instead of scamping on a forward line. They are a good team on the defence. Had they played in their positions, the result would have been different. Jim McKenna in the first half stopped a few hard shots, and those that eluded his trained eye were chance rovers that have puzzled many an earnest and careful goal tend. The usual contingent of Montrealers, who shouted and hooted on the Ottawa side were in force in the audience. It is the old prejudice against the green colors.

The reverse suffered will, we are confident, be a lesson to the Shamrocks. It came at a good time, tonight they face the Monarchs. **IN NEW YORK.**—Some idea of the magnitude of the operations of the New York Athletic Club may be had from the following summary of its financial affairs. A recent statement showed the membership, with an annual fee of \$60 to be 3,790. According to the treasurer, there are outstanding liabilities of \$1,046,443, against which there are assets of \$1,564,022, leaving a surplus of \$517,576. That the members are not total abstainers may be inferred by the fact that the bar profit was \$24,666, and from cigars \$8,401, and from billiards \$7,108. According to the report of the athletic committee the number and variety of championships won by members of the club during the past year have never been surpassed. Twelve metropolitan championships, nine A.A.U. championships, eight Canadian championships, seven English championships and eight world's championships are included in the records of these branches of athletics, making a total of 44 championships. In making this good record the annual appropriation of \$25,000 was not exceeded, the total amount spent being \$24,460.63. This includes salaries of 11 instructors, amounting to \$13,000, rowing cost \$4,589, whereas athletics, although a team was sent to England only cost \$4,170.

**PERSONAL MENTION.**  
**FATHER McCALLEN.**—From American exchanges we learn that Rev. Father McCallen, S.S., late of St. Patrick's, this city, has preached their annual retreat to two hundred and fifty students in the Preparatory Seminary of St. Sulpice, Elliott City, Md., and lectured before the Divinity students of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Baltimore. His subject being "Sacred Eloquence." His many friends in this city will be glad to learn that Father McCallen's health has been completely restored.

**REV. FATHER SCANLAN, C.S.S.R.**—This excellent and popular priest has been removed to St. Anne de Beauport, one of the most important missions, under the charge of the Reverend Father Fathers. There during

the summer season tens of thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the American continent meet to honor the shrine of the Mother of Mary Immaculate. This is an important promotion for Father Scanlan, but his zeal in every good cause justifies the confidence his superiors have placed in him. No doubt, in the future, the zealous priest will find his way back to the mission in this city, where he has accomplished so much good. Wherever he may be sent Father Scanlan will carry with him the best wishes of all.

Miss Maud McKenna, of Cote des Neiges, was amongst those who were received into the Order of the Congregation Notre Dame, at the recent profession. Her name in religion is M. St. Marguerite of the Visitation.

Rev. Father Hallissey, formerly connected with St. Patrick's Church, in Hibernian divisions.

**IN HIBERNIAN DIVISIONS.**  
The annual meeting of the Hibernian Knights, held on last Sunday, in their own hall, was very numerous attended, only a few active members being absent. The reports of the different committees for the year were presented. The hall committee report shows that the sum of \$483.18 was expended during the year for repairs, and keeping the hall in a condition worthy of the great Hibernian organization. The report of the committee in charge of the Boston "excursion" last May, showed that affair to be rather an expensive undertaking, as it involved expenditure of over nine hundred dollars, but that expense was looked on as a secondary consideration as the local organization desired to uphold the honor, dignity and good name of the Canadian people, whom it represented on the occasion. It will be remembered that, in the National parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in which 78 military companies participated, and were reviewed by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor of Boston, the National officers of the Ancient Order, and the delegates to the National Convention, the local company, under command of Captain Keane, carried off all honors, and were afterwards congratulated by National President Keating on their physical appearance and military training. They were also presented with a silk American flag. The Knights, at their annual meeting, did not forget those outside of the organization who generously responded to their appeal on that occasion, as a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to them and to the "True Witness" for the unstinted support it has always given them since their formation.

During the year Mr. Thomas Hanley, of Palace street, was elected an honorary life member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in this district who was thus honored. This recognition was given as a result of the indefatigable manner in which he has interested himself in the Company. Mr. W. H. Turner, Provincial President A.O.H., was elected an honorary member, and Mr. Joseph Meahan, an active member. The various reports as presented were adopted unanimously. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Captain P. Keane, re-elected unanimously; Vice-president, Private Henry McCannley; secretary, Mr. J. Doyle, re-elected unanimously; Treasurer, Sergeant James Foley; re-elected unanimously. The local committee, re-elected unanimously, consisted of: President, Mr. W. H. Turner; Vice-president, Mr. J. Doyle; Secretary, Mr. J. Doyle; Treasurer, Mr. J. Doyle; Sergeant, Mr. J. Doyle; and Captain, Mr. J. Doyle.

The president and secretary were instructed to sign a contract with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company for steamer Three Rivers for Dominion Day, when the Portland, Maine, company and the De Salabery Guards of St. Hyacinthe and this city, will be the guests of the Knights. Before the close of the meeting the secretary was the recipient of a handsome present from the Company, in recognition of his services. At present the splendid quarters of the Knights is vacant two nights a week and any Irish Catholic society will be leased the same for the ensuing year at a very reasonable sum by applying to Capt. Keane, 50 Inspector street. The "True Witness" congratulates the Hibernian Knights on the great progress made during the past few years, and hopes that next year will be a continuation of prosperous success.

The annual reports of the financial secretary and treasurer of Div. No. 3, which will be presented at the meeting on Wednesday evening, will show the pioneer branch to be in a splendid financial condition, notwithstanding the many calls of a charitable and other nature made on it during the past year. The County Board of the A.O.H. will hold its annual entertainment in the Windsor Hall on St. Patrick's night. A splendid programme is promised. President John P. O'Brien, of Div. No. 8, paid a flying visit to Quebec during the week.

**MRS. MARY A. SADLER.**  
On her Eightieth Birthday, December 31, 1900.  
Example stronger is than precept bare,  
And she who cherished every noble deed  
By faith and Erin wrought set forth  
Her crew of magic truth;  
Of love in tales of magic truth;  
With care  
And dearest strategy she planted there  
A thousand, thousand grains of fragrant seed  
That multiplied in home and foreign land  
A hundred fold and scattered everywhere.  
And now the sower rests in plentiful peace,  
Encompassed by a people's gratitude  
Yet she refereth all to Him that gave  
The gift to sow with skill and earn increase.  
'Tis well with her; nought writ she but  
Was with good,  
Nor breathed a thought that was not pure and brave.  
LEWIS DRUMMOND, S.J.  
St. Boniface, Manitoba.

**THE POPE AND FRANCE.**  
From an Occasional Correspondent.  
While the debate upon the proposed law of associations—a law especially aimed at religious communities—will occupy the French Chambers for several weeks to come, still, on account of the recent vote and the determined attitude of the majority, the result is not difficult to foresee. In fact, administrative France—by some queer fatality—has once more thrown down the gauntlet to Leo XIII.—or rather to the vicar of Christ. Possibly we might say that France has rather declined the hand of friendship so long and so persistently extended towards her by the Sovereign Pontiff. Never in the history of Christendom, did a Pope prove more emphatically his desire to befriend a nation, or to protect a form of government than has Leo in regard to the French people, and the Republic of France. Still, that Government, ignoring all amicable advances of the Pontiff, is now prepared to embitter as much as possible his declining years. It is yet too early for us to make any analysis of the situation or to enter into details—many of which are still under the cloud of uncertainty that envelops the future. But we cannot help quoting the words of one of our French-Canadian dailies upon the situation. Our contemporary says:—"The great struggle between the official France and Leo XIII. has commenced; that is to say, the struggle between a gigantic country and an old man, who is not even free in his home. One has on its side brute force and cannons, the other has only arms his protests. Wherefore is it that the power of the State will carry the day as easily as the swordsmen of fable ran their weapons through phantoms of the imagination. Yet the Republic alone will be wounded, because for over nineteen hundred years the old man has received, without injury, such like blows."

Nothing could be more true than these remarks; and they bring to mind the peroration of one of L'Abbe's famous sermons. Speaking of the Church, he said:—"Therefore, all ages, jealous of a glory which disdained their own, have tried their strength against it. They have come, one after the other, to the doors of the Vatican; they have knocked there with buskin and boot, and the doctrine has appeared under the frail and wasted form of some old man of three score years and ten—(four score and ten in this case.)—It has said:—'What do you desire of me?' 'Change.' 'I never change.' 'But everything is changed in the world. Astronomy has changed, chemistry has changed, philosophy has changed, the Empire has changed. Why are you always the same?' 'Because I come from God,' and because God is always the same.' 'But know that you are the master; we have a million of men in our arms; we shall draw the sword; the sword which breaks down thrones is well able to cut off the head of an old man and tear up the leaves of a book.' 'Be so; blood is the aroma in which I recover my youthful vigor.' 'Well, then, here is half my sceptre; make a sacrifice to peace, and let us share it together.' 'Keep thy purple, O Caesar! tomorrow they will bury thee in it; and We will chant over thee the 'Aldelua' and the 'De Profundis,' which never change.'"

**THE SLATTERY'S CLEAR OUT.**  
The Catholic Press, of Sydney, New South Wales, in its issue of Nov. 10, says:—"Slattery and his female companion, the unfortunate pair who live on the prejudices of a certain class of Protestants by delivering foul-mouthed lectures about the Catholic Church, have cleared out. Last week they left Brisbane by the steamer Warrimoo for Vancouver. They got such a warm reception in Brisbane that they were afraid to face the country towns. We wonder if the persons who harbored this disreputable pair are now proud of their actions. A church that seeks the support of men of Slattery's character can expect only the contempt of intelligent people. The parsons and the Orange-men knew perfectly well that the Slatterys were liars, and yet they tried to prop them up in the hope that some mud from their hands would stick to Catholics. We are pleased to be able to record that the press and many of the non-Catholic clergymen ignored the adventures."

NOTES FROM ROME.

The following brief account of a few very important events, that marked the close of the nineteenth century, and of the "Anno Santo," as well as the commencement of the present century, is taken from one of the most reliable of Roman correspondents to the English Catholic press.

**THE ENGLISH PILGRIMAGE.**—Although the "Anno Santo" has long officially closed, it is generally felt in Vatican circles that one of the most important episodes connected with that privileged period is the English pilgrimage which has arrived in Rome. Indeed it would be difficult to quote another occasion in which a more representative body of English Catholics, led by two such august personages as Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk, journeyed to the Eternal City in order to do homage to the Vicar of Christ. Cardinal Vaughan decided to rest in Florence until Monday morning, having been advised to avoid all fatigue and to travel as leisurely as possible. The bulk of the pilgrimage, numbering 210 members, personally conducted by the Duke of Norfolk, reached Rome on Sunday evening by the Florence express, and took up their quarters at the Hotel de Rome, which will be the centre of the pilgrimage, and at other leading hotels. That the pilgrimage is one of the most representative ones which ever left the British Isles may be gathered from the following list of its leading components: The Duke of Norfolk, Lord and Lady Edmund Talbot, Lady Philippa Stewart, Lord Herries and daughter, Major-General Law, Colonel Lawson, the Hon. and Mrs. Walter Maxwell, Lady Marshall, Colonel MacDonnell, Count and Countess Moore, Colonel Reeves, etc. The hierarchy is represented by Cardinal Vaughan, the Bishops of Newport, Birmingham, Clonmac, while the zealous English prelates, namely, Archbishop Stonor, Monsignor Stanley, Giles, Schobel, Slaughter, Prior, Lindsay, and others, are also aggregated to the pilgrimage. A number of English Catholics residing in Rome, Florence, Naples, and other Italian towns have likewise asked and obtained to share in the spiritual exercises and privileges of the

pilgrimage, so that, although the number of those coming directly from England is rather limited, the group to be received by the Holy Father will amount to at least five hundred persons.

**THE RECEPTION.**—Apropos of this, the crowning event of the pilgrimage, I am informed that the date has not been definitely decided upon but that in all probability the reception will take place on Sunday, 6th January, the pilgrims assembling in the morning at nine o'clock in San Silvestro in Capite, where Mass will be celebrated by one of the English bishops. It is also uncertain whether the pilgrims will be received in the Sala Clementina or in the adjoining loggia, "La Matilda," as the latter, though smaller, is much warmer and better lighted than the rather sombre hall, which was formerly the guard-room of the Swiss soldiers. Should the reception take place in the loggia "La Matilda," as strongly advised by Professor Lapponi, it will then be possible to cinematograph the whole proceedings, the Papal photographer, Cav. De Frederici, being the operator. Here is a resume of the official programme of the pilgrimage in Rome: December 31st, meeting at the Hotel de Rome at 3 p.m. 1st, Midnight Mass, 2nd, Mass at St. Peter's, 3rd, Mass at St. John Lateran, 4th, Mass at St. Mary Major's, 5th, Mass at the Chiesa Nuova, 6th, Mass at San Silvestro in Capite, 7th, Mass at the English College. On each occasion the celebrant will be one of the English bishops accompanying the pilgrimage, 9th, solemn Te Deum and Benediction by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster at San Silvestro, followed by a reception in honor of the pilgrims.

**CENTURY CELEBRATIONS.**—As I mentioned speaking, the twentieth century only began at 1 p.m. in Rome, but long before that hour the Eternal City had greeted the dawn of the new era. The Holy Father, who, contrary to the usual alarmist rumors, is in excellent health and, if possible, all the better for the commotion, and joy which he derived from being able to show, as he had done on the 1st of December, celebrated Midnight Mass in his private chapel,

A Russian Soldier's Story...

An old man lay dying in a French hospital. To him came the priest of the parish, with kindly inquiries and the advice that he make his peace with God, as his end was approaching. To the first he responded in a polite manner, but the admonition was not so well received. Knitting his brows fiercely, he replied:

"Do not approach me on that subject, Father, I am old enough and ought to be wise enough to know my own business on that score. I shall be grateful for an occasional visit, for the time passes very slowly here; but you must never speak to me of religion. Besides, I am not of your faith."

"You are not a Catholic?" inquired the priest. "Have you not just told me that you are called De Ravignan? That should be a Catholic name?"

"It is—I can not explain further," said the sick man, petulantly. "But let it be sufficient that I am not a Roman Catholic."

The priest understood the reservation. "He has the features of a Russian, with his French name," he thought. "Probably it is a disguise. And he passed on."

The good father came the next day and the next, chatting pleasantly with the old man each time, though never alluding to the subject of religion. But it was the month of November, and he had an extraordinary devotion to the souls in Purgatory. To the priest he recommended his dying fellow-creature, and in a short time had the satisfaction of seeing his prayers answered in a most singular manner.

One morning as he was passing, the sick man called him. "Father," he said, "are you coming to sit-with me today?"

"I fear not," returned the priest. "It must only be 'good-morning,' as I am obliged to go out of town."

"I have an old habit of praying to a soul in Purgatory," the old man went on. "What do you think of it?"

"It is a habit of my own," answered the priest, with a reassuring smile. "I am glad we share it with each other."

"The one to whom I pray has long since been in heaven, no doubt," said the other. "But I always address myself to him as though he were still in Purgatory."

"Continue to pray," said the priest. "Your friend will not desert you wherever he may be."

Several days had elapsed when the cure once made his appearance in the hospital. The old man had been much in this thought during his absence, and he went at once to the ward in which he lay. He was welcomed with shining eyes and a hearty clasp of the hand.

"Father," said the sick man, "I would like very much to have a talk with you. When shall it be?"

"After I have made my rounds there will still be a half hour at my disposal," replied the cure. "Will that answer?"

"Yes," said the old man. "I shall await your visit with impatience. I have a confidence in you, if my courage does not fail me."

"Pray to your soul in Purgatory while I am gone," suggested the priest, with a pleasant smile, as he left him to make his customary visits.

An hour later he seated himself close to the bedside of the sick man. "Father," said the patient, "I am not a Roman Catholic, but a Catholic of the Russian Church."

head, then on the heart, then on the left shoulder, and then on the right.

"That is not the way," I said. "You must make it in this fashion—first placing my hand on the right shoulder instead of the left, as is the custom in the Russian Church."

"Both hands dropped at his sides; he shook his head. "Make the Sign of the Cross!" I commanded in an angry tone.

"I have made it," he answered, firmly. "Swing him up to the arm of your tree! I cried, now furious, but still with no intent to bring the incident to a fatal ending. The soldiers seized him. 'Hang him!' I continued. 'He is not worth the powder and shot you would waste upon him.' Then, with a less angry voice, I turned to him again, saying, 'One more chance to make the Sign of the Cross in the manner I have told you.'"

"He shook his head. "Determined to conquer him, I cried out—

"Wait, men—wait! Do not spoil a rope with him. Take him to the soldiers prepared to obey. I led the way. It was bitterly cold weather—the ice was two feet thick in the narrow but deep little stream. He came without resistance, standing calmly, with hands folded over his heart, while the soldiers began to break the ice with their bayonets, finishing the work with the ends of their bayonets. Very soon they had made a hole about twice the thickness of a man's body."

"Look!" I exclaimed, catching him by the shoulder and making him bend over the black crucifix. "Is that water? You hear how swiftly it is rushing to the sea? Unless you make the Sign of the Cross they will throw you into it, and you will be swept away. And your father and mother will never know what has become of you."

"Father and mother I have none," he replied. "But if they were living, they would not, for all the riches of this earth, have had me deny the religion they taught me to revere. And now I say to you, once and for all, I shall not make the holy sign either in my fashion or yours. To do the first would only expose it to ridicule; and to do the second would be to me but a mockery."

"Boy!" I cried out almost beside myself with rage and that humiliating feeling which comes to one when he sees himself humbled by an apparently insignificant object, until now I have been playing with you—trying to frighten you; but it is so no longer. Unless you make the Sign of the Cross in the manner commanded by His Most Sacred Majesty, the head of the Russian Church, I swear to you that before five minutes have passed you shall be drowned in that river."

"The lad simply shook his head. "Do your duty at once!" I cried to the two soldiers by whom he was held on either side.

"They lifted him from the river bank. "Captain," he said, giving me a swift but penetrating glance, "in Purgatory a soul will soon be praying for you."

"These were his last words—the next he closed his eyes, and his dying promise has seldom been out of my mind. Try as I would I could not banish it; the remorse which I felt for my crime served to impress it still more deeply in my memory. It was the darkest deed of my life, and the religious life is not necessary to relate to you why and how I became an exile; but, after a checkered career, it became incumbent upon me to leave my native country. I came here, taking my mother's name. I had a small inheritance, and I have been successful for several years. I have been successful, but I have not been able to pay my debts. I have been successful, but I have not been able to pay my debts. I have been successful, but I have not been able to pay my debts."

"There is no superstition about it," said the priest. "In my opinion, you have been wonderfully favored. I have not the least doubt that the dear child has never ceased to pray for you, and in heaven, at the feet of the Master whom he would not deny. Bless God, my friend, and thank Him for His great mercy."

"That is not all," said the old man. "I have long struggled against a desire, and I have received into the Roman Catholic Church. I have been successful, but I have not been able to pay my debts. I have been successful, but I have not been able to pay my debts. I have been successful, but I have not been able to pay my debts."

"You have the right disposition," said the good priest. "Throw yourself on the clemency of God, and He will not refuse you mercy and pardon. I am ready to baptize you at any time."

Not long afterwards the good cure stood beside the bier of the old Russian, who, after a week of the most intense agony, which began immediately after his baptism, had yielded up his soul to the Almighty. His death had been edifying in the extreme; and in the mind of the priest there was not the slightest doubt that, secure in the promise of eternal happiness given to those who shall have expiated, either here or hereafter, the sins of mortality, he had joined the great army of suffering but holy souls who people the shadowy realms of Purgatory.—The Catholic Columbian.

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YOUR BEST WORK Cannot be done unless you have good health. You cannot have good health without pure blood. You may have pure blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now. You cannot realize the good it will do you until you try it. Begin taking to-day and see how quickly it will give you an appetite, strength and vigor and cure your rheumatism, catarrh or scrofula.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

NOTES FOR FARMERS. TESTING OF SEED.—The past season has furnished localities been unfavorable for the perfect maturing of grain, says Prof. William Saunders, director of the Experimental Farm. In some districts it has been injured by rain during harvest or from being stacked before fully dry, thus causing it to sprout or heat, while in other localities it has suffered more or less from early autumn frosts. When exposed to either of these conditions cereals are apt to lose a portion of their vitality or to have it so weakened as to produce when sown an unsatisfactory growth. The character of the crop is greatly influenced by the quality of the seed used, and to obtain the best results it should have its germinating power unimpaired, so that when placed in the soil the young plants may make a prompt and vigorous start. Hence it is very important that farmers should ascertain whether the grain they are holding for seed possesses the vitality necessary to produce a good crop.

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, provision has been made whereby the vitality of seed can be ascertained without cost to the individual, and any farmer in the Dominion who may have any varieties which he desires to have tested can get the information he seeks, by forwarding to the director of the Experimental Farms, Ottawa, samples of such grain or seeds. Samples may be sent free through the mail and an ounce or two is sufficient for the purpose. About two weeks are required to complete a test. It is hoped that all who desire to avail themselves of the provision offered will send in their samples early, so that the work may be completed in good season.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES.—During the past twelve years samples of those varieties of grain, etc., which have succeeded best in the several experimental Farms have been distributed on application in 3-lb. bags, free through the mail, to farmers in all parts of the Dominion. The object in view in this distribution has been to add to the productivity and improve the quality of these important agricultural products throughout the country, by placing within reach of every farmer, pure seed of the most vigorous and productive sorts. This work has met with much appreciation, and a large measure of success.

Under instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season. Owing to the very large number of applications annually received, it is not practicable to send more than one sample to each applicant, and hence if an individual receives a sample of oats, he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. Those samples will be sent only to those who apply personally, lists of names of persons or individuals cannot be considered. The distribution will consist as heretofore of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, field peas, Indian corn and potatoes.

Applications should be addressed to the director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent any time before the 1st of March, 1901, after which date the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may all be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing will please mention the sort of sample

they would prefer, naming two or three different varieties of their choice. Should the available stock of all the varieties named be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent instead.

The samples of grain will be sent early, but potatoes cannot be distributed until danger of injury in transit by frost is over. No provision has been made for any general distribution of any other seeds than those named. Letters may be sent to the Experimental Farm free of postage.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES. CARE OF TEETH.—The dentists of this country," said a foreigner, "may be the best in the world, and their success in all other countries has indeed proved that, but it is nevertheless the fact that one sees more gold in the mouths of the women here than could be found anywhere else in the world. I saw a New York 'Sun.' It may be that dentistry is cheap and in the rear of everybody. Whatever the reason, this peculiarity is not a beauty of American women, and if the practice increases during the next ten years as it has during the past decade, there will be still more to criticize in the looks of the women. I saw an actress the other evening whose mouth might have served for a dentist's sign, so carefully were all of her teeth built up with gold. She was not supposed, of course, to be anything beautiful, and was a comedienne to be laughed at. Nevertheless she would have been much more so if she had been a dentist. In Europe many of the dentists have used with women the new porcelain fillings, which are white and in nearly every way exactly like the natural teeth. The great defect in them is their frailness. They are very likely, for instance, to break after one suddenly drinks cold water, or drop out of the tooth as easily as if they had been put there to stay. The effect would be like the appearance of the mouth, but the system is a substitute of metal has not been a success.

"Every now and then one hears of some new invention to take the place of gold. So far, however, nothing has been discovered which is said to combine the visual merits of the porcelain with the enduring property of gold. In that case many women will have cause to be grateful, and so will men who are weary of the sight of everybody in their mouths. A great many of them who stand in need of this kind of treatment get such a condition through rubbing their teeth too much and too hard. I read the other day of a man old enough to know better who advised everybody to clean their teeth three minutes twice a day. He said that at least three minutes of the rubbing was necessary, and as a short-cut time could produce no good results, he advised everybody to do this first by the clock in order to get into the habit. A dentist told me that this would certainly rub the enamel of the strongest teeth if they were kept up. It is just as bad as the idea some persons have that a stiff tooth brush, so hard that it is almost painful, is the best kind. As a matter of fact, a tooth brush, to be properly used, should always be soaked for several minutes, at least ten and not more than fifteen, in a glass of water. Then it will not only do its work much better, but prove advantageous instead of injurious to the teeth."

PROFESSIONAL CARVER.—The head carver at the Astor House, N. Y., Chas. Gallagher, has disjoined and sliced up more than a quarter of a million turkeys. At an average of ten pounds each—and hotel turkeys are usually much larger—Gallagher has handled 2,500,000 pounds of turkey meat during the thirty-three years he has been wielding a knife and fork for the hotel. This is at the rate of 78,788 pounds of meat a year. He calculates that he has carved 250,000 turkeys.

Gallagher does not believe that his record can be beaten anywhere. "Charley" does not in the least look like the enemy to turkeys that his record shows. He is an Irishman, with keen blue eyes and a gray moustache. So adept has he become in carving a cooked turkey that in busy times he has cut, sliced and prepared for serving twenty turkeys in thirty minutes. In just sixteen slashes of the great knife he uses the toughest turkey that was ever raised in Rhode Island or anywhere else is ready for the hotel table. The head carver entered the ser-

vice of the hotel thirty-five years ago, but the first two years of his service were devoted to slicing the plebeian roast beef, etc., but because of his expertness he was promoted to head carver, with special jurisdiction over turkey and other fowl.

PAYING ECONOMY.—This is a good story told in an American weekly. An old bookkeeper declares that it is surprising to see how many valuable things a man can buy if he simply economizes in little things. "I once made up my mind I would become the professor of a good gold watch. I saved up the money for it in this way: When I felt like eating a 50 cent luncheon, as I often did, I ate a 25 cent one instead, and put the other quarter aside for my watch fund. You will hardly believe it, but in less than six months I had saved money enough to purchase the watch."

"But you don't seem to have bought it," said his friend, observing that there were no outward signs of such a purchase. "Well, no. When I found how easily I could get along without 50 cent lunches, I concluded I could get along just as easily without the gold watch, and the watch fund is growing into a house and lot fund now."

If your stomach is weak it should have help. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength to the stomach, and cures dyspepsia and indigestion.

INSURANCE AGAINST STRIKES. In Austria there is a system of insurance against strikes. A company has been formed which indemnifies its stockholders or patrons for all losses sustained by them from strikes in their establishments, whether voluntary, sympathetic or forced. The premium is equal to 3 or 4 per cent. of the pay-roll, and the indemnity is 50 per cent. of the wages paid for the week next preceding the suspension of work. Just as ordinary insurance companies will not pay for fires that were due to the carelessness or design of the insured, it is provided, however, that no indemnity can be demanded if an investigation by the agents of the insurance company show that the strike was justified, or was due to bad faith, or to treatment, or the violation of contracts or agreements between the employer and his men.—E. C., in the Review, St. Louis, Mo.

ABOUT DIVORCES. About 440 divorces were granted in Memphis during the past year. This is a pretty good showing for a city of 102,000 inhabitants, with only 1,860 marriages during 1900. With this increase in the divorce business in about ten years the separations will equal the marriages. It's a good thing—for the lawyers.—Memphis Journal.

NEW INVENTIONS. Patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments.

CANADA. 69,797—Francis Toussignant, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., composite axle. 69,815—Fortunat Malouin, Quebec, P.Q., milk pails and strainers. 69,824—J. L. P. H. Papineau, St. Henri de Montreal, P.Q., bicycle. 69,829—Joseph Lemire, Drummondville, P.Q., card cutter.

UNITED STATES. 665,024—Nicholas E. Lister, Westfield Centre, N.B., device for surfacing or grading railroad tracks. 665,069—Dominique Caron, Ville St. Paul, Montreal, P.Q., clippers.

HIS BEST KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. "Now, sir," said the cross-examining counsel, "do you, on your oath, swear that this is not your handwriting?" "I'm pretty sure it ain't," was the reply. "Does it resemble your writing?" "I reckon not."

"Do you take your oath that this writing does not resemble yours?" "Yes, sir."

"Now, will you kindly let me see a specimen of your handwriting?" "No, I won't."

"Oh! you won't, eh? And why won't you?" "Cause I can't write."—Pick Me Up.

It is only from the belief of the goodness and wisdom of a Supreme Being that our calamities can be borne in the manner which becomes a man.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FUNERAL EXPENSE SOCIETY

1736 St. Catherine Street. The Only Society Incorporated and Offering Solid Guarantees. CAPITAL, - \$30,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: From Birth to 5 Years.....\$1.00 Per Year. 5 Years to 10 Years..... 75c. 10 " to 15 "..... 1.00. 15 " to 20 "..... 1.50. 20 " to 25 "..... 2.50.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR PERSONS OVER 65 YEARS OF AGE. First-class Private Funerals at Moderate Prices. W. A. WAYLAND, GENERAL MANAGER. Bell Tel. East 1235. March Tel. 563.

JANUARY SALE.

Linen Crashes. 36 INCHES WIDE—14c, reduced to 12 1/2c per yard. 18c, reduced to 15c per yard. 25c, reduced to 20c per yard. 28 to 30c, reduced to 23c per yard.

Glass Towels, Fringed. 8c, reduced to 5c each. 9c, reduced to 7c each. 10c, reduced to 8c each.

Printed Marseilles Quilts. \$13.00, reduced to \$6.50. \$15.00, reduced to \$7.50. \$17.00, reduced to \$8.50.

Seconds Table Napkins. From 25 to 33 1-8 under usual value—3/4 x 3/4 size. Prices run 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 13c, 15c each. 3/4 x 3/4 size. Prices run—17c, 19c, 21c, 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, 38c, 45c and 50c each.

Plain Linen Hemstitched. Tray Cloths, Bureau and Wash Stand Scarfs, Side Board Scarfs, in all sizes, 10 per cent. off, and 10 per cent. extra for cash.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR DR. DRIMEL'S LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR.

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St. Catherine and Mountain Sts. W. G. KENNEDY, Dentist. No. 758 PALACE STREET, Two Doors West of Beaver Hall Hill.

THE TIME WE GET Dear reader, have you the little time you get every Sunday, or five minutes in prayer and evening, and at week you have given a half to God. This percentage of the time is devoted to the great hereafter. If you years, you thus months in all for your judge. You give months in fifty years, remaining forty-nine months you scarcely Him. Nevertheless, you enormous outlay, and you give to God a far larger portion of the you do.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: 7:00 a.m. Hamilton, Niagara Springs. 7:40 a.m. Local Express for Toronto. 8:40 a.m. Portland, Quebec, Sorel. 9:40 a.m. New York via D. & H. 8:50 a.m. Waterloo via St. Lambert. 9:00 a.m. International Limited. Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago.

FAST SERVICE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA. Fast train leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 9:50 a.m. and 4:10 p.m., arriving at Ottawa at 11:15 a.m. and 8:35 p.m. Local trains for all O. & R. points to Ottawa leave Montreal at 7:40 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 5:10 p.m. daily.

After a thorough analysis, and proof of its purity, the leading Physicians of Canada are recommending COWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa to their patients. It builds up and strengthens the system. It is a perfect food as well as a drink.

SAVE YOUR SLEEPING BAGS. Buy the only one that will keep you warm and comfortable. It is made of the finest material and is guaranteed to last for years.

STRANGE SALUTATIONS. custom of shaking hands common form of salutation. It comes, says a writer, barbarism, when two gave each other their hands as a security against sudden attack.

On the continent I men who are intimate friends one another, but this only among ladies in foreign countries. In the of Germany it is an act to kiss the hand of a friend. It is allowed in near relatives, while in extended families it is quite different. In the East the custom of throwing one's arms around and kissing the neck is quite common. In China an

THE DRINK HABIT

is a disease, and can be cured at home without pain, publicity or detention from business, by the use of the

...DIXON VEGETABLE REMEDY... It is the greatest specific on earth for the cure of Alcoholism. In two or three days the craving for liquor is gone, and in three weeks the cure is permanent. Dr. Mackay, of Quebec, a specialist in the treatment of inebriates, admits that it is far superior to all the "Gold Cures" or other treatments, and that it is practically infallible. Those interested will do well to call and see our long list of testimonials, or write for our pamphlet giving full particulars.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

INDIGESTION, resulting from weakness of the stomach, is relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great stomach tonic and cure for DYSPEPSIA.

By Susan I'll tell you how down, The great tree "You're getting Brown," Yes, very sleep

"Ah!" begged leaf, "Let us a little Dear Father Tree "This such a tree We do not want So, just for one To the great tree Frolicked and danced away, Upon the autumn Whispering, all

"Perhaps the great Goldenrod and the Let us all beg and But the great tree thing; He smiled to the "Come, children, cried— And, ere the leafy prayer, He shook his head, Fluttering and he Down sped the leaf air. I saw them; on the Goldenrod and red, Waiting for one of White bedclothes arm, Should come to warm. "The great bare tree smiled, "Good-night, dear said, And from below each Replied, "Good-night mured. "It is so nice to HOME AND ITS ters not how lovely home may be, for nameless something the dearest and br the world. Every p tion have not the the sweet charm of an unseen angel in Any habitation cheerful and pa will have a strong to heart and soul to the world. Every o always. A loving re is the golden link which will remain tiful long after the have been borne graves in the old ce Children add to th and make the home reaching. Let throu in it, made of love spir! When this is will be a joy and its influence will be

By Susan I'll tell you how down, The great tree "You're getting Brown," Yes, very sleep

ENSE SOCIETY Solid Guarantees, \$1.00 Per Year, Crashes, Hemstitched, VY'S Mountain Sts.

Our Boys and Girls. HOW THE LEAVES CAME DOWN. By Susan Coolidge. I tell you how the leaves came down.

horseback meeting a superior dismount and waits till the other has passed. In Japan the inferior removes his sandals before his superior.

LA GRIPPE'S VICTIMS ARE LEFT WEAK, SUFFERING AND DEPENDENT. A Nova Scotian Who Was Attacked Almost Gave Up Hope of Recovery—His Experience of Value to Others.

been struck as much I was, and you might have told the story better. Some ten years ago my people settled in London.

ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY. Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Society Directory. ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1885.

Crashes, Hemstitched, VY'S Mountain Sts., KENNEDY, THE TIME WE GIVE TO GOD.

HE LIKED BIRDS AND FISHES. In the city of Brooklyn, which is close by the Atlantic Ocean, there is a beautiful park.

MY SISTER'S BABY. My baby is full of abounding life and joy; my sister's boy is a puny thing.

A TRUE STORY. In the last number of the "Missionary Record," the Oblate organ in London, we find a most delightfully told story.

MONASTIC ORDERS IN FRANCE. In view of the impending debate on the religious associations' bill, the French Government has caused the real estate belonging to the monastic orders to be valued.

Business Cards. M. SHARKEY, Fire Insurance Agent. LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER. T. F. TRIHEY, REAL ESTATE.

CHURCH BELLS. BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. MINGBLY BELL COMPANY. TROY, N.Y., and 177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Crashes, Hemstitched, VY'S Mountain Sts., KENNEDY, THE TIME WE GIVE TO GOD.

STRANGE SALUTATIONS. The custom of shaking hands is the most common form of salutation among civilized peoples.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL. My baby is full of abounding life and joy; my sister's boy is a puny thing.

HOME WARE—PROFITABLE—CONGENIAL. Home ware—profitable—congenial—work in your own home.

Home ware—profitable—congenial. Home ware—profitable—congenial—work in your own home.

Professional Cards. J. A. KAROH, Architect. FRANK J. CURRAN, B.A., B.C.L., ALVOCATE.

CHURCH BELLS. BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. MINGBLY BELL COMPANY. TROY, N.Y., and 177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

IN MEMORIAM.

On Thursday next, January 24th, at nine o'clock, a solemn Requiem High Mass will be sung in St. Mary's Church, for the repose of the soul of the late Father O'Donnell.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, DIV. NO. 1. At the regular meeting of Ladies' Auxiliary, Div. No. 1, held in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to call to his eternal reward the Rev. Father O'Donnell, brother of Miss O'Donnell, and pastor of St. Mary's parish, Montreal;

Resolved,—That whilst we bow in humble submission to the will of our Divine Saviour, we deeply mourn the loss which they have sustained.

At a meeting of the members of Division No. 3, A.O.H., the following resolution was passed: Moved by Bro. D. Gallery, and seconded by Bro. Brophy,—That the members of this Division have learned with sincere regret of the death of Bro. Hogue, and beg leave to convey to his afflicted parents and relatives their heartfelt sympathy at the loss they have sustained.

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Resolved,—That whilst we bow in humble submission to the will of our Divine Saviour, we deeply mourn the loss which they have sustained.

Resolved,—That the usual number of Masses be offered for the repose of the soul of deceased;

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to \$900,000. His income from his mines is about \$6,000 a month, and he has a block of stock in the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix railroad that pays him some \$15,000 a year in dividends. He is a bachelor without kith or kin in the world that he knows of, and he spends on himself less than \$30 a month, altogether. Everybody in and about Kingman knows Mr. Driscoll and his eccentricities, and many a poor miner has been helped by generous gifts from the Driscoll bank account. Several times the bodies of Driscoll's poor friends in the mines have been coffined and sent to relatives in the Eastern States, and even to Ireland, at his expense. He came from County Antrim in 1853, and was a prospector and laborer in the Utah and Nevada gold and silver mines for twenty years. He experienced all the prospector's poverty and hardships until he was past middle age when he started down to the Gallico mines in San Bernardino County, Cal., in 1881. There he found a mine which he sold for \$15,000, and he had his first capital to deal with in mining on his own hook. From Calico he came over into Arizona, and in two years he located a base ore mine—a chloride proposition. When silver was valuable his income used to be over \$2,000 a month. The Diana and Antrim mines were his. He invested his profits in the Harqua Hala mines, and doubled his wealth in a few years. From that time he has been prospering to a degree undreamed of by him. But he has never changed his manner of living. He is over 60 and in fine health. Every day he may be seen walking about the little town of Kingman or over at Ash Fork where time has valuable real estate. No one would think from his appearance that he has property. He lives alone in a cabin, cooks his own flapjacks, pork bacon and oatmeal over a 94 stove, and sleeps in a bunk of red blankets. Once in a year or two he may go to Phoenix or to Los Angeles for a few days, but he always returns to his cabin, saying that he will never take so long a journey again. His sole amusement is playing pedro for five cent cigars, and if he can win a pocketful in the course of an afternoon he is happy for a few days. He has never been known to stand the loss of more than a half dozen cigars in the course of his pedro gambling in one day, for he will quit when the tide of luck is running too hard against him. "Virginia Enterprise."

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Sold Less Than Cost

RUBBERS! MEN'S FIRST QUALITY 90c. For 65c CHILDREN'S STORM RUBBERS 200 LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES \$1.25 to \$2.00. For 75c EXTRA FINE HAND SEWN, \$2.50 and \$3.00. " \$2.25 MEN'S FRENCH ENAMEL or PATENT CALF, hand sewn, single or double sole, \$5.00. For \$3.50 HAND SEWN BOOTS in Box, Wax Calf or Russian Calf, \$5.00 and \$4.00; your choice. For \$2.75 BOX CALF \$2.50 BOOTS. " \$1.75 DONGOLA \$1.75 BOOTS. " \$1.25 BOYS' BOX CALF BOOTS. " \$1.35 BOYS' DONGOLA BOOTS. " \$1.25 All Solid Leather.

B. MANSFIELD, 124 St. Lawrence street, Corner of Lagauchetiere.

MR. DEVLIN INTERVIEWED

In the course of an interview with an evening contemporary, Mr. Charles R. Devlin, the able and enthusiastic immigration agent in Dublin, at present on a short visit to this country, said: "A mistaken idea prevails," he said, "with respect to Irish immigration. There are those who complain that the returns are not satisfactory, and yet who never take the trouble to find out what the actual returns are. If they will look in the last issue of the Statistical Record they will find at once the great growth in the matter of Irish immigration to Canada. The Statistical Record places the number in the thousands.

"I read recently in a Canadian newspaper an interview given by a Belfast clergyman, who was then on a visit to Canada. He said that little or no work was being done in that province. I will just tell you the work done there, and it will illustrate generally the work that is being done throughout Ireland. We have an agent at Londonderry, Mr. E. O. Kelly, an able and competent officer. He has also a branch office in Belfast. I venture to say that there is not one section of the Province of Ulster which has not been visited by him. He goes to fairs and to shows, and makes exhibits—very extensive exhibits—at all agricultural shows throughout the province; as often as possible he visits intending immigrants. More than that, Mr. Webster, who is attached to my office, has delivered already in the months of November and December at least twenty illustrated lectures on Canada. Assuredly this is work," exclaimed Mr. Devlin.

"But let me take up the work generally as affecting all Ireland. Whenever an article calculated to do injury to Canada appears in a paper, and is brought under my notice, I make it my duty at once to arrest whatever errors may be in such article. I have been four years in Ireland, and during that time no great provincial or city fair has taken place without a very extensive exhibit of the best that the lands, the forests and the mines of Canada can produce, being made. All of this seems very little work at first sight, but it requires patience and some tact.

"Again, our offices are visited by the business man, both Canadian and Irish. The Canadian is anxious to extend his business in Ireland, the Irishman equally so. During the summer months, I am happy to say, we have the visits of a number of Canadians who avail themselves of the opportunities offered them by reason of the existence of the office. Before returning to Ireland I propose visiting quite a number of those who have established themselves in this country from Ireland since my tenure of office, and obtaining from them some expression of opinion."

Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1901. To the Readers of the True Witness. Dear Sirs,—The attention of the International Catholic Truth Society has been directed by the pressing need of Catholic papers and magazines among our co-religionists in the Southern and Western parts of the United States, in the Maritime Provinces and in the North-West Territories.

Recently we have received word from priests in sparsely settled sections of Canada that there are Catholic families there who see the priest but once or twice a year, and if such families, frequently very poor, are to be kept in the Church it must be largely by means of good Catholic literature.

We are assured by those who are competent to speak on the matter, that if our plan be heartily co-operated with, a knowledge and love for our holy religion will be revived in thousands of homes. The paper hurriedly glanced over and thrown by us in the waste basket will be a welcome and efficient missionary in many a country home.

The following plan to meet the call has been adopted:— We are obtaining lists of the names of Catholics and non-Catholics to whom Catholic literature would be welcome, from the pastors of southern and western parishes, missions and stations. If you are a subscriber to a Catholic newspaper or magazine and, after you have read it, would be willing to mail it regularly to some worthy person who would be delighted to receive it, send a postal to that effect to the International Catholic Truth Society, Arbuttle Building, Brooklyn, N.Y., and we will send you the name and address of some one who will greatly appreciate the publication you send. We desire to have our Canadian friends attend to these families in their own land, as the Canadian papers would doubtless be more welcome than those coming from the United States.

Sincerely yours, REV. WM. F. McGINNIS.

Mary, thou art the book in which the rule of our life is written; or rather thou art the book which contains the wisdom of the Eternal Father.

Is it really true? have you so shamefully neglected your departed dear ones? The souls of those departed ask this question; the souls of those that have a rightful claim on your gratitude and affection.

At the last regular meeting of St. Gabriel's T. A. and B. Society a resolution of confidence was passed, conveying the deep sympathy of the members of the society to Mr. Charles Sweeney and family, on the great loss they suffered by the death of Mr. Sweeney, sr., father of Mr. Charles Sweeney.

A FICH IRISHMAN. Mr. Patrick Driscoll, who owns four of the best paying silver and gold mines in the Chloride valley of Idaho county, Ariz., is commonly supposed to be worth from \$500,000

New Steinway Piano

AT A BARGAIN!

We have a new latest Mahogany Upright Grand Steinway Piano in use by the Ladies' Morning Musical Club for two months only—which we are prepared to offer at a considerable reduction. As this is one of the very latest and improved Upright Grands of the famous Steinway manufacture, it will be well for people wanting a piano of the very highest qualities to see us for particulars.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO. 2366 St. Catherine St.

STATISTICAL NOTES.

A bit of a mathematical problem, remarks an exchange. How many Catholics will be in the world's census of 2000 A.D.?

Here's the rate of progression for nineteen centuries, on the authority of a German Protestant statistician: First century 500,000 Second century 2,000,000 Third century 5,000,000 Fourth century 10,000,000 Fifth century 15,000,000 Sixth century 20,000,000 Seventh century 25,000,000 Eighth century 30,000,000 Ninth century 35,000,000 Tenth century 40,000,000 Eleventh century 45,000,000 Twelfth century 50,000,000 Thirteenth century 55,000,000 Fourteenth century 60,000,000 Fifteenth century 65,000,000 Sixteenth century 70,000,000 Seventeenth century 75,000,000 Eighteenth century 80,000,000 Nineteenth century 85,000,000

What a profession of faith! The table shows that in times of great persecution our holy religion has made the most progress. This proves that indeed "the blood of martyrs is the seed of Christianity." Altogether, more than one billion and five hundred million have lived and died in the arms of Holy Mother Church.

The census of the faithful in the year 2000 may swell the stupendous aggregate to the most inconceivable total of two billions—two thousand millions of Catholics!

Market Report.

GRAIN—The market is steady with very little change. We quote: 30c to 31c ex-store, and 27c to 27c west freights; peas, at 60c to 61c west freights; barley, No. 2, at 40c to 40c east freights; rye, 48c to 48c; buckwheat, 51c east freight; wheat red and white, 67c; spring wheat, 68c.

FLOUR—The local market continues fairly active and prices remain firm. We quote as follows: Manitoba patents, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.05 to \$4.20; and straight rollers, \$3.30 to \$3.45; in bags, \$1.60 to \$1.70; winter patents, \$3.65 to \$3.95.

ROLLED OATS—Demand is fair, and values firm. We quote \$3.30 per barrel, and \$1.60 to \$1.62 1/2 per bag.

FEED—Business is fairly active, and prices are strong. We quote as follows: Manitoba bran, \$17 in bags, shorts, \$16; Ontario bran, \$16.50 to \$17 in bulk; shorts, \$17.50 to \$18 per ton.

HAY—A moderately active business is passing, and prices for best qualities have advanced 50c per ton. We quote as follows: No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10; clover, \$5 to \$5.50 per ton in car lots on track.

PROVISIONS—The market is strong at the advance. DRESSED HOGS are quoted at \$7.75 to \$8.50, according to weight and size of order; bacon, 13c to 14c; hams, 12 1/2c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, at \$20 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c per lb.; compound refined, 7 1/2c to 8c per lb.

EGGS—Receipts continue small, and values steady. We quote Montreal limed at 15c to 16c; boiling at 26c to 28c; fall cooking, at 17c to 18c.

CHEESE—Cables show a slight decline in both white and colored cheese. The former is down from 52c to 51c, while the latter has fallen from 53c to 52c 6d. The market on spot is firm and somewhere in the neighborhood of 30,000 boxes changed hands last week at a range of from 9c to 10c.

BUTTER—The local market is quiet and steady. We quote choice creamery at 28c in a jobbing way, with some offering at 22c in wholesale quantities; roll dairy at 20c to 21c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—The market continues quiet and steady. We quote syrup at 70c to 75c in large tins, and 50c to 60c per small tin, and 65c to 7c per lb. in wood; sugar, 9c to 10c.

HONEY—Business is fair, and prices are steady. We quote the following prices to-day: White clover comb, 13c to 14c; and white extracted, 8 1/2c to 10c; buckwheat, in comb, 10c to 12c; and extracted, 7c to 8c.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. SATURDAY, January 19

FURNITURE SALE!

The Big Store has now on sale a large stock of Furniture which has just been gone through and marked down to extremely low prices. Of course you know the reliable nature of the goods and low prices at which they have always been marked, from 10 to 15 per cent lower than ordinary furniture stores, and then there's a further reduction on these low prices.

DINING CHAIRS. 70 only good Dining Chairs in hardwood seats, high backs, good and strong, regular 65c. Sale price, 47 cents.

COBBLER ROCKERS. 30 only Cobbler Seat Rockers in golden oak finish; high backs, strongly made, bright finish, regular \$2.25. Sale price \$1.65

DINING TABLES. 15 only Dining Tables, in hardwood, gold or finish, extends to 7 feet, well made and nicely finished, regular \$4.00. SALE PRICE, \$4.75

PARLOR TABLES. 15 only handsome parlor Tables in solid oak, size of top 24 by 24 inches, turned legs, with under shelf, best finish, regular \$3.25. Sale price, \$2.25

CARPET OFFER,

At Prices that include the Making, Laying and Lining. Offer No. 1 5,000 yards Tapestry Carpets, the best made, with rich borders; all of the newest designs and choicest colorings. goods that regular carpet dealers sell at 75c per yard. Our cut price including making, laying and lining, only 57c per yard. Prices include Making, Laying and Lining. Offer No. 2 2,000 yards Fine Brussels Carpets, all of recent importation, in all the latest designs, with handsome borders to match, goods that are being sold to-day by carpet dealers at \$1.15. Our cut price, including making, laying and lining, only 88c per yard. Prices include Making, Laying and Lining.

Oil Cans. 100 Pressed Top Heavy Tin Oil Cans one gallon size, regular 25c. Sale price, 16 cents.

Slop Jars. 36 only nicely Japanese Slop Jars, Art colors, 2 gold bands, strongly made, regular 30c each, sale price 21 cents.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS ON SALE AT THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1785 Notre Dams Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

EVERY CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN SHOULD POSSESS A COPY OF "THE CATHOLIC STUDENT'S MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS AND PRAYERS"

For all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year. Compiled by a Religious, under the immediate supervision of Rev. H. Rouxel, P. S. S., Professor of Moral Theology, Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada. It contains Liturgical Prayers, Indulgences, Devotions and Pious Exercises for every occasion, and for all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year. 718 pages, 4 full page illustrations, flexible cloth, round corners. Price 75 cents.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., 1600 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

C. A. McDONNELL, Accountant and Liquidator

190 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. Fifteen years experience in connection with the Liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms, and public corporations a specialty.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Superintendence of Real Estate, such as Renting, Collection of Rents, and Repairs, Fire and Life Insurance. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all matters.

TELEPHONE 1122

\$4.25; butchers' cattle, picked lots, \$4 to \$4.40; butchers' cattle, medium, mixed, \$3.25 to \$3.80; butchers' cattle, common, \$2.50 to \$2.75; feeders, heavy