

# Witness

MONTREAL, SATURDAY. JANUARY 19. 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

# CATHOLIC MARRIAGE.

### Pastoral Letter of Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal.

pastoral letter is one of these episcopal pronouncements that are destined to live in the religious we well as civil history of the country. At a moment when certain cases have awakened a very general interest in that each one would study carefully this clear, complete, and authorita-

The following timely and erudite pastoral letter is one of these episcopal pronouncements that are destined to live in the religious-we well as civil history of the country. At a moment when certain cases have awakened a very general interest in the marriage question, it is well that each one would study carefully this clear, complete, and authoritative exposition of the subject. The

this clear, complete, and authoritative exposition of the subject. The letter needs no comment, as it is, in itself, a compendium of the ecclesiastical law upon matters connected with the sacrament of matrimony. The pastoral is as follows:

PAUL BRUCHESI, by the Grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Montreal, etc., etc., etc.

"Our very dear brethren:

"To marriage attaches the interests of mature, of God, of the individuals and of society. It is, therefore, important to know the teachings of the Church relative to marriage, the nature of the rights which she possesses, and the obligations which these rights imply, both as regards the faithful and the civil power.

"The subject possesses all the more

ment of ecclesiastical law and witnesses are acclesiastical dispensation, is illicit.

"VIII.—All marriages contracted with an invalidating impediment of ecclesiastical law, if the dispensation has not been obtained from the competent religious authority is null from the beginning, and is only annullable. The judgment which the Church may render later regarding such a marriage is therefore a single declaration of its nullity, viz., oi the absence of a legitimate contract, and not a judgment which breaks a really existing marriage. If such a marriage has been contracted in good faith there is no dishonor to the parents, neither to the children of the marriage. It remains, in fact, for the contracting parties to regulate their position in renewing their consent after having obtained a dispensation, which the Church never retuses under similar circumstances. If, however, the parties do not wish to revalidate their marriage, they alone are responsible for the painful consequences to themselves or their children.

"As to the allowance which should be paid either to the wife or to the children in the case of a separation rendered necessary by such refusal, the civil tribunals may see to this, the ecclesiastical authority having practically no efficacious jurisdiction in the matter in the present state of our society.

its jurisdiction, and without usurping a right which Jesus Christ confided alone to His Church.

"VII.—The Church not having the power to dispense invalidating obstacles of natural or of positive divine right, all marriages contracted with one or the other of these impediments are therefore absolutely null and can never become valid.

"VII.—Every marriage contracted willingly with a prohibitive impediment of ecclesiastical law and without an ecclesiastical law and without an ecclesiastical law and without an ecclesiastical dispensation, is illicit.

"VIII.—All marriages contracted with an invalidating impediment of ecclesiastical law, if the dispensation has not been obtained from the competent religious authority is null from the beginning, and is only ampullable. The judgment which the Church may render later regarding such a marriage is therefore a single declaration of its nullity, viz. oi the ablave adopted the canon law of the ple of the intervention of the civil authority in matrimonial cases, and have adopted the canon law of the Catholic Church, which is recognized in his treatise on Protestant ecclesiastical law by the celebrated Boehmer, who died in 1749, after having exercised the highest functions at the university and at the Court of the King of Prussia.

"XI. The State cannot, therefore, establish invalidating impediments to marriage, at least between Christians, neither can it grant dispensation

neither can it grant dispensation from impediments established by the from impediments established by the Church any more than it can directly or indirectly violate, porter atteinte, the sacrament of marriage, and, consequently annul the natural contract, without which there is no sacrament. 'Let the civil power,' wrote Plus IX. to Victor Emmanuel, September 19th, 1852, 'dispose of the civil effects which occur from marriage, but let the Church regulate the validity of marriage between Christians. Let the civil law take as a point of departure the validity or

# THE CHURCH AND LIBERAL CATHOLICISM,

Recently the Cardinal Archbishop and the bishops of the Province of Westminster, in England, issued a "note of warning" to the faithful in the form of a joint pastoral letter, on the subject of "The Church and Liberal Catholicism." As may be readily supposed the production of so many most eminent members of the hierarchy, is of the greatest moment. However, in view of the fact that we publish, this week, the full text of Mgg. Bruchesi's admirable and highly instructive pastoral, on "Catholic Marrage." We can only give our readers the synopsis of this great "Joint Pastoral," as it appears in the form of an introduction. Each of the points indicated is fully developed in the body of the document. We will reserve the privilege of auoting more fully from certain parts of the magnificent letter in subsequent issues. For the present we call attention to the following introduction—which, by the way, contains the pith of the whole of the Church in the greatest may not only by license in private speech, but, if they are literary, by use of the press. They take leave to discuss theology and the government of the Church with the same freeng introduction —which, by the

way, contains the pith of the whole document. It commences thus:—

"The thought of the great and unmerited mercies so generously poured out by God upon our fathers and upon our ourselves during the century that is ending, fills us with confidence and courage as we enter upon the work of a new century. Among these blessings none have been more consolatory than the peaceful growth and expansion of the Catholic faith in England. But though the storms of persecution have blown over, other dangers of a more insidious character—such as various forms of rationalism and human pride—at present confront the Church in England as elsewhere. We must look these in the face and deal with them patiently but firmly, under the guidance of the great Prince of Pastors.

1. The evils that afflict modern society formed the subject of the freet document. It commences thus :-

which they had been brought up.

"3. A small number of men suffice
to infect and unsettle the minds of
many, not only by license in private
speech, but, if they are literary, by
use of the press. They take leave to
discuss theology and the government
of the Church with the same 'freedom of speech and opinion that they
are accustomed to use in launching
new theories on social science, political economy, art, literature, or
any other subject. Being wanting in
filial docility and reverence they freely dispose of doctrine, practice, and fillal docility and reverence they freely dispose of doctrine, practice, and discipline upon their own responsibility and without the least reference to the mind of the Church or to her ministers. This is to be liberal, indeed—with the rights and the property of another—with the sacred berogatives of Christ and His Church. It is the exercise of liberality of this counterfeit sort that characterizes what is known as "the acterizes what is known as "the Liberal Catholic." He is like to one as elsewhere. We must look these in the face and deal with them patiently but firmly, under the guidance of the great Prince of Pastors.

1. The evils that afflict modern society formed the subject of the first Encyclical addressed by His Holiness leo XIII. to the Catholic world. If we look for the source of these evils we shall observe that the Holy Father shows it to consist, either in the habit of belittling and despising, or of utterly rejecting, the authority of the Church, which presides in the mane of God over the welfare of mankind, and is the divinely-appropriated guardian of those principles of eternal truth and justice, on which all human authority ultimately rests. It is with profound sorrow and regret, dear children in Jesus Christ, that we admit that some of the false maxims, referred to by the Holy Father as afflicting the world at large, have taken a deep root in England. For 300 years no religious tribunal, capable of teaching with unerring certainty, or of binding the conscience in the name of God, has been recognized by the English people. The result has been to substitute the principle of private judgment for the principle of obedience to religious authority, and to persuade the people that they are the ulti
ance of the great Prince of Pastors.

Liberal Catholic. He is like to one wide, having received a gracious in vitation from his Sovereign to reside in the royal palace, should take advantage of his position to describe in the royal palace, should take advantage of his position to describe of the royal palace, should take advantage of his position to describe in the royal palace, should take advantage of his position to desver the visit of the royal palace, should take advantage of his position to desver the visit of the royal palace, should take advantage of his position to devantage of his position to devantage of his position to desver troy, or dispose of, the royal palace, should take advantage of his position to devantage of his position to devantage of his position to devantage of who, having received a gracious in tute the principle of private judgment for the principle of obedience to religious authority, and to persuade the people that they are the ultimate judge of what is true and proper in conduct and religion. It has become a dominant principle in England that all power and authority in civic, political, and religious matters are ultimately vested in the people. The people govern; to the people.

### THE BISHOP OF MEATE'S REMARKS ON THE CLOSE OF THE CENTURY.

the important points from time to the time to the time to the time to the discipline of the Church, that their desire to publish news of the matters relating to our holy dogma and to the discipline of the Church, that their desire to publish news of the matters relating to our properties that their desire to publish news of the centures of the Christian that the desire to publish news of the third that their desire to publish news of the centures of the Christian that the desire to publish news of the centures of the Christian that the desire to publish news of the centures of the Christian that the desire to publish news of the christian to the discipline of the Church, that their desire to publish news of the Christian that the desire to publish news of the christian to the discipline of the Christian that the desire to publish news of the christian to the discipline of the Christian that the desire to publish news of the christian that the desire to publish news of the christian that the desire to publish news of the christian that the desire to publish news of the christian that the desire to publish news of the christian that the desire to publish news of the christian that the desire to publish news of the christian that the desire to publish news of the christian that the desire to publish news of the christian that the desire to publish news of the christian that the desire to publish news of the christian that the desired that the desi

### ARCHBISHOP WALSH On the Irish Language.

You will see, of course, in a mo-

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. There is, 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 school district is not what may conveniently be described where the school district is not what may conveniently be described as an 'Trish-speaking' district. Then, on the other hand, there is 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 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 place that Irish is to hold 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, the others being subjects that would be taught all the same whether Irish is taught in the 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 advantage of being educated through the medium of the one language of which they really know anything, the one language in which any instruction given to them can possibly come to them in a useful or really intelligible form.

Having distinguished those two 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 our schools, those schools of which the priests or the nuns of the diocese are the responsible managers. But I have to remember that in addition to being archbishop of Dublin, I am manager of two imtions with our schools, those schools of which the priests or the nuns of 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 Iroland, from Irish-speaking districts are proper rest; students, too, who it caching of them for the work of teaching of them for the work of teaching of them for the work of teaching of them for the second branch of the subject here, and this, not only in respect of the importance of the subject in commercion with the gateral school work in those districts, but also in commontion 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, and that in fact must 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 of national education a strong expression of their desire that the commissioners of national education a strong expression of their desire that the commissioners of national education a strong expression of their desire that the commissioners of national education a strong expression of their desire that the commissioners of national education a strong expression of their desire that the commissioners of national education as the open land and the medium of the proper and the proper and t

AND MARKED AND MARKED TO A STREET AND MARKED chal reports of Sir Patrick Keenan, whose mame, 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 this Baggot street convent in a memorable report, the first, 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 some, even good men, that the Irish language should gradually fall into disuse and be forgotten. He then goes on to say:

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 speak 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 that its disciplinal effect. exercise of so varied and powerful a character that its disciplinal effect upon the mind would be equal in itself, and by itself, to a whole course of education of the ordinary kind."

He then adds a suggrestive remark: "The shrewdest people in the world are those who are bilingual: borderers have always been remarkable in this respect. But the most stupid children I have ever met with are those who are learning English while endeavoring to forget Irish." those who are learning English."
endeavoring to forget Irish."
The difficulty of the process to which these unfortunate children are which these unfortunate children are which these unfortunate children are which the service any more

"It is hard to conceive any more difficule school exercise than to begin our first alphabet, our first syllabification, our first attempt at reading, in a language of which we know cation, 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 of 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.:

comes the remedy plainly

"The real policy of the education alist 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 lanruage 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 1856—is a striking object lesson in the folly of it all: "At Gola (an island off the coast), although every child on the island

"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 childeen. 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 secre tary of the American Catholic Total

tary 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 was 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 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
lifty 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. Fearing that his labors would be but
an ephemeral effort, his disciples crean ephemeral effort, his disciples created the organization which now ated the organization which now bears the total abstinence banner. We count among our active members many of the hierarchy, notably Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, 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. There is a society known as the Amethyst Club in Chicago composed exclusively of lawyers, and another exclusively of lawyers, and another in Ohio, whose membership is con-

in Ohio, whose membership is fined entirely to priests. "The growth during the last years has been phenomenal. In 1892 we numbered but 49,000; in 1900 we we numbered but 49,000; in 1900 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 on the social glass. Other fraternal organizations, by means of the 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 funsual thing now to find large gatherings at banquets

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 prohibitionary measures, that of personal total abstinence. We do not assert that liquor is 'malum in se,' or even that the 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

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It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

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A Saffeguard—"As I had best five children with diphtheris I gave my remaining two children Hood's Sarsaparilla as they were subject to throat trouble and were not very strong. They are now healthler and stronger and have not since had a cold."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoint

Never Disappoint

his head, or his stomach or his purse, it is better for him to abancon 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 follow-man better. We favor 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

his head, or his stomach or his purse, it is better for him to abandon 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 follow-man better. We favor 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 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 in the lead 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 nerves, which in their turn demand the stimulus of alcohol to whip up their flagging energies. Our modern ways of living generate the excessive use of intoxicating drink."

Sa, while drunkenness continues to be prevalent there will also be a necessity for the existence of an extractoristication there will also be a necessity for the existence of an extractoristication there will be activity of modern himself from the developing of ataste for alcoholics. There are methods poculiar 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 army that will be arrayed against the drink evil. Recent conventions have given a decided in protection of the prospective teaching of total abstinance.

"Moreover, there is at all-powerful and far-reaching for text are for alcoholics. Ther

local "hysicians 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 them—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 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."

There are more ways than one of 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. Teniel, the recently retired cartoonist of Punch, has, in his half century of uninterrupted work, done more to enlighten the bulk of the public upon 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 of vulgar, or insulting caricature, it of modern journalism. From time to time a striking illustration of this power and influence is given to the of modern 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 for-

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 confreres 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, 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 toy-description fixed to the to one side, and a Boer horself, the same toy-description fixed to the opposite side. The one represents DeWet—galloping away, the other particular the same

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 Maxima Assurance, 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.

Solicitors for Applicants



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ATHOLIC EDITORS

anthropic, church and political movements, are now inactive and apathetic, we must attribute it to the rebound of enthusiasm, says the Milswaukee "Citizen."

There are many men of that kind.
At first, we saw them full of energy
in promoting their hobby to the neguest of sometimes of their private
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 courses. When we
sought for the men once prominent
in this congregational 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 in which they took so deep an
interest, was not, after all, so vital a concern, or, if a vital concern,
their participation could be dispensed with. It may have transpired
that this awakening came as a sesult of some setback in their enthuthat this awakening came as a se sult of some setback in their enthu

sult of some setback in their enthusiastic labor. Ungenerous criticism or want of appreciation may have unhorsed 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, but the fire that burns longest, which yields the best heat. Work taken up as a "fad" is taken up merely to be dropped. The rebound of enthusiasm certainly injures what-

HEREREE HEREREE HEREREE HEREREE HEREREE 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 Milwey (Citizen). It is a superior of the same of the satisfy that primary need in the impressionable young life, so that Lutherans are defined in the impressionable with the same of the impressionable to meet it themselves.

On Many Themes

young lite, so that Lutherans are doing their best to meet it themselves.

BISHOP WIGGER.—In recording the death of this widely known prelate which occurred at Orango, N.J., unexpectedly of pneumonia, the Catholic "Universe," Cleveland, says'—Three years ago Bishop Wigger began the building of the Cathedral in Newark, which will have cost \$1.000,000 when completed. He planned that by paying \$100,000 each year as the edifice was building it would be free from debt when finished.

He was also the originator of the plan for the pastors of various churches in that diocese to combine in borrowing a large lump of money, several million dollars, from one surety company, thus obtaining money for single churches at a much lower rate of interest than they would otherwise have to pay.

Bishop Wigger demonstrated that he was a practical business man. In addition to funding the diocesan debt at a low rate of interest, and thus saving the Catholics of his diocese thousands of dollars per annum, he was also considering the advisability of establishing a co-operative insurance society to carry the fire risks on churches and other dio-

tive insurance society to carry the fire risks on churches and other diosan buildings

on the social glass. Other fractions of the public of the social glass. Other fractions of great business acumen of stong continuity of the social glass. Other fractions of great business acument of the social glass. Other fractions of the social glass of the public work to the social glass. Other fractions of the social glass of the public work to the social glass of the public work to the social glass of the public work to the social glass of the public work

### WITH OUR PROFESSIONAL MEN.

TWO NEW LAWYERS, young Irish Catholics, were admitted to practise 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 of pages of parallel columns, laboriously prepared by the head of the liberator bimself, shows in pounds, shillings and pence his early strug-

Teas. 20c SCULLION'S, 29 McCord street

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After showing HAPP

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THE HOLY FATHER INTERVIEWED.

While so-called interviews with the Holy Father must always be taken "with a grain of salt," still it is possible under certain circumstance for such a thing to occur. Knowing the Pope's very high and practical yiews concerning the importance of the press, and the fact that it might be possible for His Holiness to believe that the best means of reaching certain people and impressing upon the medium of the press, we would not be surprised to find His Holiness dictating his desires to a member of the journalistic fraternity. Any way, this seems to have been the case, according to the "Matin" of Paris, and the interview has been pronounced genuine. The proposed campaging of the French Government, against religious orders constitutes the basis of the interview accorded to Mr. Henri des Haux. In the course of the conversation, the Holy Father said:—

After M. Waldöck-Rousseau' speech at Toulouse, and in presence of the Bill on Associations, I can no longer remain silent. My apostolic duty commands me to speak. The Freiking that the suffers with them in their trials and that he encourages their genereus efforts in the cause of right and liberty. They shall not be left in ignorance of the fact that the Pope has not cased a single day to work for their welfare and that of the Church. The plich has sometimes to reach the port. To strike at the religious orders is to strike at the Church, mutilate it, and restrict the benefits it confers. That was not the object the Concordat had in view. To declare illegal and to interdict all that it could not forsee seed the port. To strike at the religious orders is to strike at the Republic cope to a strike at the Church, mutilate it, and restrict the benefits it confers. That was not the object the Concordat had in view. To declare illegal and to interdict all that it could not forsee and the popular clery do not provide the continued to the control of the course, and the religious orders is to strike at the constitution o

ment if it is not a series of measures destined to dissolve and despoil the maligious orders, a code of exceptions and exclusions destined to be applied to a certain class of citizens on account of their religious character?"

After stating that he not only never encouraged the congregations to concern themselves with politics, but, on the contrary, repressed any attempts in that direction, the Pope said that France's influence in the far East was due to the fact that she was the foremost protector of Christianity, and especially of Cathelic missions out there. And he added:

"Your foreign rivals are jealous of that privileged situation. They seek to dispute the rights which France has not forfeited. But if, in your country, people ruin and suppress the religious orders without the day when I have to reply to a readed to the fact that she was the foremost protector of Christianity, and especially of Cathelic missions out there. And he added:

"Your foreign rivals are jealous of that privileged situation. They seek to dispute the rights which France had without a possessor. Those will abandon will not remain a single day without a possessor. Those will abandon will not remain a single day without a possessor. Those will abandon will not remain a single day without a possessor. Those will abandon will not remain a single day without a possessor. Those will abandon will not remain a single day without a possessor. Those will abandon will not remain a single day without a possessor. Those will abandon will not remain a single day without a possessor. Those will abandon will not remain a single day without a possessor. Those will abandon will not remain a single day without a possessor. Those will abandon will not remain a single day without a possessor. Those will abandon will not remain a single day without a possessor. Those will abandon will not remain a single day without a possessor. Those will abandon will not remain a single day without a possessor. Those will abandon will not remain a single day without a p casions, and once again recently, have been solicited by the chief of

After showing that not only in desire to shield her from the dangers threatening her."

ed to weakness and despair. A session of importance from the Irish standpoint will be opened in February, and the Tory and Liberal organs note the storm-signals of another period of Nationalist activity. As was announced in the Press, the committee of the party appointed after the National Convention have framed a plan of campaign which, when put into operation at St. Stephen's, will help to remind Englishmen that the Irish help to remind Englishmen that the Irish question is restless and unsettled. With a view of utilising the full force of the Party in Parliamentary warfare Sessional Standing Committees of the party will be appointed to deal with (1) land and evicted tenants; (2) congested districts; (3) labor; (4) town tenants; (5) education; (6) financial relations; (7) administration; (8) local government; (9) British affairs; (10) foreign affairs; (11) private bill legislation. This programme is comprehensive emough to satisfy the wishes of most Irishmen. The ability and success with which it will be carried into execution will depend, of course, to a large extent upon the members elected to form the different committees. The choice will rest with Mr. John Redmond and the Whips, and no doubt the talents and experience of the members will be given their best scope for useful action. This distribution of work will also serve to increase the sense of responsibility among the individual members. Under the arrangements that have prevailed to the present no one member had a direct sense of accountability. The burden of the fray fell upon half a dozen men, and a large number betrayed no interest in Parliamen?ary work beyond putting an odd question now and again. Everybody's business was nobody's business. The new system will enable to the watchfulness of the different committees. The public, however, cannot ignore their duty. If our Parliamentary representatives are to fittingly perform the work thrown upon their shoulders the public must see they are not left unprovided with funds. On the merest business princi

HELP FOR THE EVICTED. - A correspondent sgys :- -Mr. Peter Lynch, J.P., ex-Mayor, requests acknowledge £150, received from Mr.

acknowledge £150, received from Mr. John Dillon, M.P., on behalf of the Evicted Tenants' Committee, to be divided in e all shares amongst the evicted tenants on the Massereene estate. Mr. Lynch has already taken steps in accordance with the wish of Mr. Dillon and his confreres.
Mr. John Cummins, C.P.L.G., J.P., chairman of the committee having charge of the fund for the restoration of the Coolroe evicted tenants, has received the following letter from Mr. John E. Redmond, the chairman of the Irish Party, enclosing a grant of the Irish Party, enclosing a gran of £100 towards the fund:

of the Irish Party, enclosing a grant of £100 towards the fund:
Enclosed I have great pleasure in sending you £100 towards the fund which you and your friends have raised for the Coolroe tenants. It is part of the remainder of the Paris fund which is being distributed by Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Michael Davitt. I am sorry the amount is not larger, but it is as much as I could obtain, having regard to the claims of other evicted tenants in other parts of Ireland. I need not say you can rely upon my aid in any way in my power in your efforts for the brave men of Coolroe.

To the above letter Mr. Cummins replied as follows:—
I am in receipt of your letter enclosing cheque for £100 for the Coolroe evicted tenants. Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for this princely subscription. There will be a meeting of the committee on Saturday next when I shall hand

be a meeting of the committee on Saturday next, when I shall hand cheque to the treasurers.

NO FRIES SPEECH.—If we are to judge from the oft-repeated practise of the authorities in prohibiting the holding of public meetings it would seem that stormy times are ahead in Ireland as the following report will show.

seem that stormy times are ahead in Ireland, as the following report will show:

A most exciting incident took place at Foxford, in Mr. John Dillon's constituency of East Mayo recently. A meeting under the auspices of the United Irish League and another to be addressed by Mr. Dillon and Mr. Conor O'Kelly, M.P.'s, having been proclaimed, about two hundred police were drafted into Foxford to prevent the meeting. They were under the command of Mr. Singleton, assistant inspector-general R. I. C. The proclamation proved a complete farce, and, instead of one, several meetings were held. Mr. Dillon, who was accompanied by Father O'Hara, P.P., Kiltimagh, addressed a splendid meeting at Bohola, four miles from Foxford, under the presidency of Father O'Grady, P.P. One policeman only was present, and he warned the people of the illegality of the meeting. Mr. Dillon and Father O'Hara afterwards drove to Foxford. They were received by Father Gunning, P.P. and a large crowd welcomed them with enthusiasm.

Mr. Dillon, ascending some steps, proceeded immediately to address the people. He said—Nationalists of East Mayo. I have come here to-day to take this, the first, opportunity that has offered, to say some words of thanks to the people of East Mayo for their kindness in returning me to Parliament. (Cheers.)

At this point County-Inspector Brooke, with a large force of police, some of them armed with rifles, come hurrying up, and the county-inspector, addressing Mr. Dillon, eaid—This meeting is proclaimed; you must stop speaking.

Mr. Dillon—This is most outrage-ous.

Here the county-inspector was beined by

Dillon, said—This won't do. There won't be any speech-making, recollect.

Mr. Dillon-I am only addressing

announced—
Mr. Singleton—We must eject—you by force.

Shortly afterwards two policemen, acting under instructions, jumped on to the steps on which Mr. Dillon was standing, caught him by the shoulders and pushed him on to the ground. The police also attacked the people and used them roughly. Mr. Dillon, Father Gunning and other clergymen then proceeded towards the rooms of the United Irish League. On the way other incidents occurred, and one police officer drew his sword, an act of provocation against which Father Gunning and Mr. Dillon entered a strong protest. In the Lague rooms a meeting was held, with Father Gunning in the chair.

### AMERICAN CENTRES.

won't be any speech-making, recollect.

Mr. Dillon—I am only addressing my constituents.

Mr. Dillon—You may if you like but I think this is a grossly illegal proceeding. I am member for this division, and you have no right to stituents.

Mr. Singleton—There is not a word about them in the notice about this meeting.

Mr. Dillon—The notice was, that this meeting was called to hear me address my constituents for the first time after general election.

Mr. Singleton—There won't be any speech-making here; and you may as well come down.

Mr. Dillon—I will continue to address my constituents. Turning to the people assembled around him. Mr. Dillon—I will continue to address my constituents. Turning to fast Mayo, I protest against this gross, outrageous, and illegal action. Mr. Singleton—We must remove you.

Mr. Dillon—You cannot remove me off the street unless you have got a legal right. This is a perfectly legal and peaceable meeting. It has come to a pretty state of things in Ireland when a man is not allowed to address his constituents. In the notice summoning this meeting, it was amnounced—

Mr. Singleton—We must eject you by force.

Shortly afterwards two policemen, acting under instructions, jumped on to the steps on which Mr. Dillon was standing, caught him by the Sisters addioining the Seminary property, the Fathers of St. Sulpice, Baltimore, Md., of Henticath Jan. 9th, at the Seminary, nearly sixty years. She seminary, as a servant. Shen then purchased the freedom of her father. Some twelve years ago she complete the since. No one could have been more satisful to duty than this good collection of her himble duties in the kitchen during fifty years. During the last ten years she was tenderly cared for by the Sisters, who now have charge of her limited to duty than this good collection of the seminary, now priests Billond the ministry, never revisited their for the very saintly and faithful life she led, of the

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Black Satin Duchesse, Lyons and S. 200, less 20 per cent.
Black Satin Merveilleux, \$1.50 and \$2.00, less 20 per cent.
Remnants of Colored Silks, 25 per cent.
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ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

# Money-Saving

It is no catch phrase, it is a simple statement of literal fact! Money saving is made easy by such an opportunity as our Great January learing and Discount Sale affords of buying not only for present, but for future use. Hundreds are taking advantage of it every day! It is a safe investment for all shoppers!

Black and White and White and Black and White and White Black French Crepe de Chine fancy patterns, Ribbon with Chenille Spots, A Paris Novelty. Regular value \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard. Choice, during our January Cheap Sale, at 25 per cent. discount.

cent. discount.

S00 yards Fancy Art Silks, all the best quality, 32 inches wide. Choice of our stock, during Cheap Sale, at 25 per cent. discount.

1,000 yards Fancy Silks, Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Brockes, etc., all colors in this lot. Some were \$1.00, \$5c and 75c. Choice of this, lot for 49c per yard.

3,000 yards Fancy Striped Silks, all the latest colors, pure silk, Regular 65c. For our Great Clearing Sale, 50c per yard and 10 per cent. extra discount, or 45c per yard.

Great sale of Black Dress Silks, all makes, Plain or Fancy. All our stock reduced for this Sale.

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years, during which time he has years, daring which time he has served as professor of philosophy at the college and training school of the order at Woodstock.

GOING TO ROME.—According to recent reports Cardinal Gibbons is preparing to make his "decennial visit" to Rome. The Cardinal, it is said, intends to leave New York for England immediately after Easter, and expects to be absent in Europe for several months.

General James Cavanagh, well known for many years in the New York National Guard, and formerly colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, York National Guard, and formerly colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, dued recently in Brooklyn. In the fall of 1852 he became a private in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was promoted to first lieutenant in 1857 and to a captainey in 1859. At the first battle of Bull Run he led a charge. On the organization of the Irish Brigade he was gazetted major of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volurteers, and was afterward known as the "Fighting Little Major." He was present in every engagement in which the Irish Brigade took part, from Yorktown to Antietam, and, with Colonel Nugent, led the charge of the Irish Brigade at the battle of Fredericksburg, where he fell, dangerously wounded. He was discharged for disability resulting from his wounds. He served the regiment as colonel for twenty-six years, resigning in 1893 on account of illness, when he was brevetted brigadier general. General Cavanagh in 1848 was one of the insurrectionists in Ireland, and went with Doheny O'Mahoney as an outlaw to the mountains of Munster. Homespun Checked Tweeds, 54 in. Wide, best goods, half price. One Table of Assorted Choice Dress Goods 33 1-3 per cent. off. Striped Moreen Skirtings, Worth 70c per yard; now 45c, less 50 per One Lot of Challies, 20 per cent. off.

Pleated Chiffons, in Yellow, Sky, Gley, Mauve, Nile, Pink and Cardinal; all half-price. Great Reduction in Foulard Silks. Navy and White, Black and White, at 90c; less 33 1-3 per cent.

Fine Quality Stripe Peau de Soie, in good colorings; 80c; less 33 1-3 cent.
White Ground Damas; with Colored Plaids, \$1.50 per yard; less 1-8 per cent. Black Satin Duchesse, Lyons Make, 24 in.; \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 and

The "Catholic Standard and Times Special Tables at 25c and 50c have been re-arranged. Many useful icles will be found on them. Special sale in GRANITE WARE. thus amouoces the arrangement for a great national entertainment which the patriotic Irishmen of Philadel-

a great national entertainment which the patriotic Irishmen of Philadelphia have organized:

The thousands of men and women in Philadelphia and vicinity who are Irish by birth or descent will be deeply interested in the announcement that on February 13 the great Academy of Music will be the scene of a "Feis-Ceoil agus Seamachus," which translated means a festival of Irish minstrelsy, song and story. The affair has been in preparation for some weeks, and the arrangements have progressed sufficiently to warrant the statement that it will be memorable not only as a musical event, but as a manifestation of Irish national sentiment not equaled in this city in years. Bis Grace the Archbishop and Right Rev. Bishop Prendergast have given their cordial approval to the enterprise and have expressed their intention of being present, other duties permitting. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D.D., of the Catholic University, will deliver an oration, and among others who will participate is Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson, of the Central High School, this city.

The full programme has not been determined upon, but it is announced that besides emiment soloists there will be a large and efficient chorus and that the selections will include ballads of Trish chrivalry, love and war, with Irish harp music, the bagpipes and the gems of Irish opera.

Mr. William Ludwig, the renowned Irish baritone, who has participated in most of the similar festivals in Ireland, will have general charge of the musical portion of the festival. The awakened interest in Irish music, song and story is due in no small measure to his life work in the same cause. Special table of Rodgers' Best Quality Spoons, Forks, and Knives, Oyster Forks. Fruit Knives, etc., at about half their regular prices. HENRY MORGAN & CO., - Montreal.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

# HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

A DOWESTIC'S TRIALY. — Mary Corrigan, a domestic servant, entered an action against William James Hamilton, in whose employment she had been. for money due for services rendered. She alleges that she hired with the defendant as a general servant in November last till May. 1901. There was a verbal agreement that she should be .allowed to attend Mass every atternate Sunday at Knockmoyle Catholic Church She was prevented in every way from doing so by the defendant's family. On one occasion she got up as early as five o'clock in order to do some work, so that she might be able to attend Mass at the regular hour, and to this the Hamilton family demurred. She told them that their tyranny was of no avail, and that she would insist upon her rights to attend Mass. The church was three miles distant from Hamilton's, and that was why she got up so early to have part of her work done Judgment was rendered in her favor.

solemnity of the occasion was awe-inspiring and can never be forgotten by those who were privileged to as-sist at the ceremonies.

by those who were privileged to assist at the ceremonies.

HOLY FATHER'S WORDS. — The Most Rev. Dr. Clancy. Bishop of Elph' wh has returned from Rome, preached in the Cathedrai, Sigo, on Christmas Day. Referring to his interview with the Pope, Dr. Clancy said he explained to the Holy Father that one of the greatest afflictions Ireland suffered from was emigration, which was draining the life blood of the country year after year, that during the present year over forty thousand people left the quays of Queenstown for America. His Holliness expressed his deep regret at such a state of things. His Lordship then explained that the cause of this was the poverty of the people, the absence of manufactures, and the fact that in many parts of the country they have been as occupied by the people was occ

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### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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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 powerto Catholic papers in this country. I heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY......JANUARY 19, 1901

MGR BRUCHESI'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. When the head of the Church, in any province, or diocese, speaks there must naturally be awakened a serious interest in the subject that he deems fit to treat. But, especially is it so, when that subject that has rivetted public attention in circles outside the Catholic community. In the present instance nothing could be more timely than this elaborate and detailed exposition of the Church's teaching concerning the dogma and sacrament of matrimony. It would be superfluous for us to write any appreciation of the pastoral, as all that we might say could add nothing to the clearness and completeof that important document All we need do is to call attention our readers in a most special manner to its contents.

FATHER CALLAGHAN'S ILLNESS. -It is with deep regret that we are THE UNION."-This is the title obliged, this week, to record the sewidely known, inost universally beloved and most deserving priests, in the person of the Rev. Father James Callaghan, Father Callaghan, who has been for some time past the has been for some time past the chaplain of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, in this city, while comparatively a vish the new enterprise every sucthan any of our clergy in various sections of Montreal. We might almost say that his whole life has been spent here. With the exception of his years of study in Rome, and his year of professorship at Baltimore, we believe that Father James has divided his .mportant sacerdotal career between the Grand Seminary, St Ann's parish, and especially St. Patrick's. Hence it is that in Protestant as well as Catholic circles in this city his name is as familiar as are his works, his fine qualities of heart and mind, his eminent virtues, his fervid eloquence and his kindly position. In announcing the fact that his illness is certainly of a most serious nature, we impart very pleasant news to the vast majority that nearly all our subscribers, at least in Canada, know, or know James; and in expressing a fervent hope in and a sincere prayer echo the sentiments that stir hunreal, and in many places outside our

SUBMISSION A DUTY .-- It is always, and under all circumstances, ns of the Church. This is general principle that admits of pualification. There are, however, sions, when such submission is occasions, when such submission is not an easy task—it entails a shock to our human pride, and it neces-sitates, not only strong faith, but great humility. Upon this very rock has many a gifted soul come to wreck, When a Catholic has erred —

NOTES OF THE WEEK | —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 reconcilia tion, pardon, confidence and future happiness. These reflections suggested themselves when we read of the cordial submission of "L'Avenir" and

'Les Debats,' to the archiepiscopal warning, concerning certain articles which they had published, and which were found to be at variance with the teachings of Catholicity, By that ready acceptance of the Archbishop's decision, they have proven themselves worthy of a greater confidence than ever. It is no pleasant duty to withdraw that which has been publicly expressed, and to repudiate that which we have held as an opinion The very unpleasantness of the task enhances its importance and accentuates its merit. Consequently, we congratulate our French-Canadian contemporaries upon the fine spirit that they have evidenced, and good example that they have set an example worthy the imitation of all Catholic organs that, at any time, may stumble into an error.

obliged, this week, to record the serious illness of one of our most ly just launched by the Federal Press Company, at Ottawa. It is bright-looking, sixteen page, smallsize publication that contains quite a variety of information gleaned

> MARRIAGE IN ITALY .- Now that the important question of religious and civil marriages is so much spok en of, especially on account of a no table 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—at the very fountain head of Catholicity-in regard to this matter. learn that :-

"Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, has presented a petition to the Italian Parliament, asking the representatives of the nation to refuse their sanction to the Bill, now before the Senate, which renders the precedence of the civil marriage ceremony obligatory, thus tending to deprive the religious rite of its importance. The petition is signed by the Bishops of Verona, Chioggia, Treviso, Padua, Adria, Ceneda, Vicenza, and Concordia. In accordance with the usual Parliamentary routine, a commission has been appointed to inquire into and report on the petition, but it is hardly to be expected that the commission will warmly support Cardinal Sarto's demand, as the chairman is no other than Baron Morpurgoi."

It is certainly remarkable that "Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Ven

It is certainly remarkable that such pains should be taken, above all in Catholic countries like Italy and France, to bring the dignity of acramental marriage down to the level of a civil contract. While the petition of Mgr. Sarto and other bishops may serve to inform the world of the dangerous class of gov-ernment that controls the destinies of Italy, and of the lengths to which the anti-Catholic element will go, in order to deprive the Church of her 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 n-holed at once

It must be remembered that the chairman of the committee— Baron Morpurgo—is a Hebrew and a noto-rious Freemason. What is the most peculiar about the whole proceed ings, is the selection, as chairman, of such a biassed personage; for he is actually chosen to decide a ques tion of almost vital importance Italian Catholics. It is exactly this selection that causes us to believe that the fate of the petition has long able in St. Patrick's. since been decided, and that the com mittee of investigation is merely a

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 ity of the hour seeks to shake. But, as far as that goes, we have no anx iety, for the end of the twentieth century will find the Church just as she is to-day—unchanged and changeable.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE. -In one of its periodical fits of insane bigotry the "Daily Witness" serves when our correspondent, when usually calls himself a "Curbston Observer," informed us that he had taken off his gloves in order to better handle the subject in our next issue. Nothing could please us betthis, must know, that he is thoroughly competent to deal satisfactorily with such outbursts of preju diced folly. We may expect some thing good from him next week.

### 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 blessings from the immortal Leo XIII.; to be surrounded, just at the dawn of the twentieth century, by the Apostolic Delegate, several archbishops and bishops from all over the Dominion, scores of priests and nities and educational institutions to be the object of the most emphatic and enthusiastic, as well as adfectionate demonstration on the part of the general laity; to behold those long years of episcopal labor and re sponsibility crowned by one of the niost elaborate and magnificent demonstrations of its class ever known in the annals of any diocese in Can ada-such has been, during the past veek the share of the venerable Mgr Moreau, the grand old saintly Bishop of Saint Hyacinthe. It would be absolutely impossible for us to even attempt a synopsis of the elathat most auspicious occasion. It would alone take columns to properly describe the magnificent decorations of Mgr. Moreau's Cathedral numerous and eloquent addresses, read by the various communities and by the general body of the faithful, as well as the thoughtful and affect tionate replies given by the aged Bishop to all of them. And especially would it be necessary were to attempt an account of the jubilee quent sermon preached by Mgr. Bru hesi, Archbishop of Montreal. all know how deeply sympathetic how forcibly logical, how wonderful y entrancing our Archbishop is when treating some grand subject on some special occasion; but never before as he as powerfully magnetic, neve before did he allow his richly-stored wealth of language to soar into a sublimer atmosphere than on this oc casion. It was a picture never to be forgotten — and so illustrative of the universality of the Church - to pouring forth the praises of the old body; to behold that youngest on clothed with archiepiscopal authorpied the humbler dignity of Bishop to witness the child, in years, occu pying the position of a father to the one whose years are more than thos

as the organ of the English-speaking Catholic element, in this province, to unite our humble voice in that magnificent chorus of congratulations and of thanksgiving, and to tender

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. eau, we feel an inward confidence that the wish shall be realized wnich we convey in the words "ad multos annos.

### ABOUT OUR PARISHES.

Father Quinlivan last Sunday reerred to the habit which quite a few of the parishioners indulge in of arriving late at Mass on Sunday. At High Mass this is particularly notice-

At St. Ann's the parishioners are High Mass. On a recent Sunday a representative of the "True Witness" assisted at High Mass, and noticed that the people were entering the the bells announcing the approach of the hour of Mass were ringing. When the celebrant of the Mass entered the sanctuacy it was a most edifying spectacle to nowas a most entrying spectacie to no-tice that all the pews were occupied. It is the intention of the "True Wit-ness" to send a representative to other churches to ascertain how punctual parishioners are in this re-

An impressive and devotional An impressive and devotional effect is given to the most solemn part of the Mass at St. Patrick's by the introduction of a chime of three bells. These little embellishments in the service of the Mass are st. Patrick's by the introduction of a chime of three bells. These little embellishments in the service of the Mass are all well directed and enhance it to a degree which has a most pious result.

> ther 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. We doubt very much if it would be advisable to make the change. There are some customs which have been in vogue for a long time which it is most difficult to change. The practise of commencing to sing High Mass at 10 o'clock may be classed as one of them.

Of course Father Casey, the genial spiritual guide of the Irish residents of the North End, is an exception to the foregoing. I understand that Mass is celebrated in the parish Church of this populous French district at 11 a.m., and that quite a contingent of St. Patrick.s — uptown—parishioners assist, at this town--parishioners assist at this

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 Scuare. We have no means of securing the actual figures, but the persistency with which these rumors. persistency with which these rumors are circulated leads us to believe that there must be some truth in

well-to-do Irish Catholics, and sons of Irish Catholics, are members of the M.A.A.A. While the literature spread out on the reading room tables in this institution is not as ultra reli-gious as that in the Y.M.C.A. there is, to our mind, little difference in the spirit which moves the leading lights in both organizations.

Rev. Gerald McShane made an earn Rev. Gerald McShane made an earnest plea during the course of a recent sermon to our people with a view of enlisting their sympathy and aid in the noble and holy cause of promoting vocations to the priesthood. Father McShane pointed out whilst their membership of 15,000, Father McShane pointed out that the Irish people in this city were not contributing their share of the vocations in the same ratio as the French-Canadian section. The emarks were timely.

The monument 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 has been removed to a site near the Wellington bridge. It would be interesting to know who is responsible for its removal. Equally interesting would it be to know if the G. T. R. paid for the burial ground—which covers an area of nearly 20,000 feet—and who got the money.

SNOW SHOVELING .- I would like to know how many people, writes a correspondent of a western newspacorrespondent of a western newspaper, have taken cold, grip or pneumonia-from clearing the snow off the sidewalk in front of their houses. Several persons have told me that to this cause they attribute aliments with which they have been afflicted. It is unwonted exercise that is altogether too severe for those not accustomed to outdoor work, and should be undertaken not by men employed in sedentary labor, or by women or children, but by the same men who, in summer, sweep the roads and presumably in winter are out of employment. Few householders would, if necessary, begrudge the small sum that such work would cost if undertaken by men fitted for it. Years ago boys were wont to go from door to door eagerly solicitous to do the sweeping, but now, in some localities, there are none such, of a father in regard to his youthful

### C.M.B.A.

Branch 74, of the C.M.B.A., of Canada, held a public installation cere mony on Wednesday evening, which ter the business meeting, an ad-journment was made to the larger nall, the doors of which had been thrown open to admit the numerous lady and gentlemen friends of the branch not members of the associa tion, and the visiting brothers Grand Deputy Costigan occupied the chair, and seated with him were: Rev. Father O'Meara, P.P., Hon Judge Curran, Grand Deputy Carpen McDonagh and other officers of the sister branches. Grand Chancellor very punctual in their attendance at Finn acted as chancellor. Chancellor P. Reynolds and Chancellor M. Shar key as first and second vice-presidents respectively.

Grand Deputy Feeley on being applied to, declared the meeting an open one, and dispensed with the customary rules of the order. A select musical programme was provided.

roided.
Following came the installation, with Grand Deputy Feeley as the installing officer, being assisted by the other officers present. The following were the officers installed — Spiritual adviser, Rev. Father O'Meara, P.P.; medical adviser, Dr. Lennon; representative to Grand O'Meara, P.P.; medical adviser, Dr. Lennon; representative to Grand Council, Jer. Coffey; chancellor, J. Deegan; president, J. J. Shea; first vice-president, J. Kavanagh; second vice-president, W. B. McCarthy; recording secretary, W. Deegan; assistant recording secretary, M. Hennessy; financial secretary, M. Murphy; treasurer, W. Cullen; marshal, J. Devlin; guard, G. Greer; trustees, W. Eagan, J. Shea, W. Deegan, M. Hagerty and J. Coffey.

The newly installed president, Brother J. S. Shea, made a brief address.

The newly installed president, Brother J. S. Shea, made a brief address. In a special manner he alluded to the presence of one of the association's most honored members in the person of their esteemed friend, the Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, who was a charter member of Branch 26, the parent branch of, the Province of Quebec. To him the association owed the existence of many of the safe-guards in its constitution, which the existence of many of the safe guards in its constitution, which tended to make it the leading asso-ciation of its kind in the Dominion It gave him much pleasure to introduce their honored brother.

Hon. Mr. Justice Curran delivered a

Hon. Mr. Justice Curran delivered a very interesting address. Having spoken of the early days of the C.M. B. A. in this city, he said he would deal with the important feature of the association, its insurance. He spoke of the history of life insurance, as a branch of our commerce to-day that filled a most important role in modern civilization. It employed an army of men and women, and gave security to millions of families. Yet it was comparatively a and gave security to millions of families. Yet it was comparatively a new feature. It was not until 1699 that the first attempt at a regularly organized insurance association had been established in England, and that had not been successful. In that had not been successful. In 1706 a charter was granted to the "Amicable society for a perpetual assurance office," and from that date the business had gone on increasing and prospering. In France, under the Ordinance of Marine, in the days of the old regime, life insurance was prohibited as an immoral contract, and they based their views on the dictum of the civil law, that the life of a man is beyond all price. He next dictum of the civil law, that the life of a man is beyond all price. He next referred to the early attempts at finsurance through fraternal organization, and he pointed out the causes of the failures, that had so often altended them. Those who had organized the C.M.B.A. had profited by the experience of others, and to-day it was safe to assert that the organization was upon a sound principle and perintendent of Insurance of the Dominion was in itself a guarantee, whilst their membership of 15,000, with a reserve fund of \$105,000, already in hand, and daily increasing, showed that the affairs of the association were being carefully attended to. He let that he could conscientiously advise any eligible person to join the association, with a feeling of perfect safety as to the future. Having alluded to the duty of providing for one's family, he spoke of the changed condition of society as regards the working classes more particularly. In the old days, when a poor man reached these shores he saved money out of his wages, however scanty. The pioneers lived frugally and put something aside. They bought themselves homes with what they had put into the savings banks. To-day, the children and grand-children of those hardy self-sacrificing parents no longer made the same efforts. To them, what the former generation considered luxuries were now necessities, and the fraternal society was about the best means of providing something for those dependent upon the bread-winner when death claimed him. If the fraternal society was to be a success, it was necessary that it should have a daily increasing membership. It had struck him forcibly, that there was a serious omission in the programme of the C.M.B.A., and he would give his idea for what it night be worth. One condition had changed in more than one respect. The position of the mother of the family was still the same, but not so with the daughters. Now the young women occupied a very different position from that of their predecessors. Take the city of Montreal alone, and how a family was still the same, but not so with the daughters. Now the young women occupied a very different position from that of their predecessors. Take the city of Montreal alone, and how any young women could be found filling the 'positions of saleswomen in stores private secretaries and bookkeepers, as well as thousands who were engaged in industrial pursuits. The mother of the

allowed to join. The widow who had orphan children depending upon her labor and sartifices was not eligible. Why this exclusion? It was no sentimental question of woman's rights, more especially could it not be considered so when they saw how anxious the law was to protect women at the present time. He hoped at the next meeting of the Grand Council that this subject would be thoroughly discussed, and, if possible, that the lists of membership would be thrown open to the wives and daughters. Having pointed out the many advantages to flow from such a course, the speaker closed his address by referring to the fact that the president of Branch 74 was an old member of 26, and he wished him and those who had just been installed years of prosperity, and expressed the hope that the C.M.B.A., of Canada would continue to fulfil its grand mission of ideal Christian charity.

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 membarship to the ledder Curran's proposal to grant certifi-cates of membership to the ladies.

### 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, and there was a large turnout of the members, the occasion being the installation of officers for the ensuing stallation of officers for the ensuing year. The installing officer was Grand Deputy J. H. Feeley, who conducted the installation ceremonies assisted by Chancellor T. M. Ireland. A vote of thanks was tendered to the grand officers, and Grand Deputy J. H. Feeley in responding, congratulated the members of Branch No. 232 for the progress made during the past year, and gave some good advice of how to still carry on the good work, and aim always to increase the membership. President T. R. Cowan assured the installing 7. R. Cowan assured the installing officers that Branch 232 would 7. R. Cowan assured the instaining officers that Branch 232 would break the record this year for new members. A good start having been nade by the initiation of one member, and the reading of two applications for membership. Chan. T. A. Jynch, Bros. J. H. Neilson, J. McDonald, T. McGillivray, G. A. Carmenter, and others also spoke in penter, and others also view in this the opening year of the 20th century for the C.M.B.A.

Resolutions of condolence were passed to Madame Theotime Lancof this branch, and also to Bro. E. M. Rowan and family, on the death of Mr. James A. Rowan, of Rowan

Bros.

The following are the officers a for 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. Board of Trustees, Bros. Dr. T. J. J. Curran, J. McDonald, Chan. T. A. Lynch, W. J. Shea and W. J. Elliott. Medical examiner, Dr. J. A. McDonald.

The arrangements for the approaching progressive euchre party and Greene;
Board of
J. Curran,

ing progressive euchre party and social of Branch No. 232, are going on apace, and indications at present are that the opening social of the new century will be a "hummer." Don't lose sight of the date, it is important. Friday evening, Feb. 8, 1901, in Drummond Hall.

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 emergencies,—was up and doing by a good meeting on Monday evening, to witness the annual installation of officers for the next term. The genial president, Bro. J. Rourke, presided. Grand President, Bro. P. F. McCaffrey, Supreme Deputy, Bro. P. Flannery, and faithful Grand Deputy, Bro. J. Meek, were present. The mery, and faithful Grand Deputy.
Bro. J. Meek, were present. The
Grand President delivered a short
address in his usual eloquent style,
giving advice to all. He was followed by the Supreme Deputy, who
gave a lengthy and important explanation of things in general, in
such an able manner as to be accorded a standing vote of thanks.
He performed the interesting ceremony, assisted by the veteran secretary of the Branch, Bro. F. C. Lawy,
lor, who now enters upon his 16th
term of office, and is one of the first
charter members in this city. Deputy,

OUR CURB erary quiver more tects than sarcasm directed, and the abuse or wrong, be productive of sults. However, it weapon, and on sparingly used, cially in matters should it be avoi likely, if too fr to prove detrimen of meekness and cha characterize every expression. For ex hat sarcasm is a pulpit. A sermon t ts general tone, points, is more ca

> is not gifted with cessary to seize th the sarcastic ren many good souls to receiving wrong even to be scandal Of course all th my business, but l my business, but it as the peruse and to ever piece of sarcasm here reproduce. rounds of several old Country, and I have for years without exception, Without exception, son—if taken in the I have for years of

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Catholic press. It to Treat Priests,"

ly. In the nineteent well that we shoul world fancies, and common-sense rule ment of priests.

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been officially closes felt in Vatican circle most important epi with that privileges English pilgrimage ed in Rome. Indeed cult to quote anoth which so eminently body of English Ce two such august pe dinal Vaughan and folk, journeyed to the incommentation of Christ. Cardinal to rest in Florence morning, having be avoid all fatigue as leisurely as possible pilgrimage, numberri personally conductes of Norfolk, reached evening by the Florence worth with the pilgrimage, and hotels. That the pilgrimage, and hotels. That the pilgrimage, and hotels. That the pilgrimage of Norfolk, Lord and Talbot, Lady Philip Herries and daughte Law. Colonel Law Colone

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of the most reliable of Roman correspondents to the English Catholic press.

THE ENGLISH PILGRIMAGE. — Although the "Anno Santo" has been 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 so eminently representative a 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 latigue 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 unarters 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, Usamus, Salford, Portsmouth, and Phococa, while the resident English prelates, namely, Archibishop Stonor, Monsignors Stanley, Giles, Schobel, Siguighter, Prior, Lindsay, and others, are also aggregated to the pilgrimage A number of English Potholics residing in Rome, Florence, Naples, and other Lalian towns have likewise asked and obtained to share in the spiritual exercises and privileges of the

EUCHRE.

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON SARCASM.

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 been officially closed, it is generally felt in Vatican circles that one of the most important eplspodes 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 so eminently representative a 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 Fforence express, and took up their unarters at the Hotel de Rome, which will be the centre of the pilgrimage, and at other leading hotels. That the pligrimage is one of the most representative ones which well be the centre of the most representative constituents and daughter, Major-General Law, Colonel Lawson, the Hon. and Mrs. Walter Maxwell, Lady Marshall, Coloned MacDonnell, Count and Countries Moore, Colonel Reeves, etc. The hierarchy is represented by Cardinal Vaughan, the bishops of Newport.

Climing loggia "La Matilda," as strongly advised by Professor Lapponi, it will then be possible to cinematograph the whole proceed of the most representative ones which will be the centre of the pilgrimage, and at other leading hotels. That the pilgrimage is one of the most representative ones which will be the centre of the pilgrimage, and at other leading hotels. That the pilgrimage is one of the most representative ones which will be the centre of the pilgrimage, and at other leading hotels. That the pilgrimage is one of the most representative ones which will be the centre of 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 always felt, even when it has been 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 too 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-We cannot rightly say that the

descending into the Vatican Basillea in the afternoon in order to solemnity bless the new century. At mid-hight all the bells of Rome united their joyous voice to the booming of the cennon 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 pas to usher in the new century in a manner most acceptable to God.

SIR FRANK SMITH DEAD.

SIR FRANK SMITH DEAD.

SIR FRANK SMITH DEAD.

Our form was ready for press when we received, from Toronto, the sad in news of the death of Senator Sir news of the summer season tens of the American continent me

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 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 priation 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 \$4,179.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

FATHER McCALLEN .- From Am

REV. FATHER SCANLAN, C.S.S.R.

This excellent and popular priest
has been removed to St. Anne de
Renupre, one of the most important
missions, under the charge of the Redemptorist Fathers. There during

ORR-CURSTORE OSSERVER OR SARGASS

We are not in the colors and the colors are not in the colors are not in the colors and the colors are not in the colors and

Keane.
The president and secretary were 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 Portland, Maine, Company and the Boalabery 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. 1, 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 amusal 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.

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 we are the masters; we have a million of men under 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."

"Do so; blood is the aroma in

'Do so; blood is the aroma in

"'Do so; blood is the aroma in which I recover my youthful vigor."
"Well. then, here is half my seeptre; 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 'Alleluia' and the 'De Profundis,' which never change."

THE SLATTERY'S CLEAR OUT.

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 cnararter can expect only the contempt of intelligent people. The parsons and the Orangemen 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 knowed the adventurers.

air.

1 saw them; on the Golden and red, Waiting till one fre White bedclothes

The great bare tree

THE TIME WE GI
Dear reader, have y
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God? No doubt you
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and evening, and at
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a half to God. This
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STRANGE SALUTATI custom of shaking hand common form of saluta civilized peoples. It

Russian Soldier's Story, ...

An old man lay dying in a French ospital. 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

"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 reserva-

"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

The good father came the next day and the next, chatting pleasantly with the old man each time, though mever 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 them he recommended his dying fellow-creature, and in a short time had the satisfaction of seeing his prayers answered in a most singular manner.

Manner.

One morning as he was passing, the sick man called him.

"Father," he said, "are you coming to sit. with me to-day?"

"I fear not." returned.

"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?"

'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."

priest. "Your friend will not desert you wherever he may be."
Several days had elapsed when the cure once more made his appear-ance in the hospital. The old man had been much in this thoughts dur-ing his absence and he went at once had been much in this thoughts 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 rounde."

ourd like very thin you when shall it be?"
"After I have made my rounds are will still be a half hour at my ispoeal," replied the cure. "Will but answer?"
"Year" said the old man. "I shall

that answer?"
"Yes," said the old man. "I shall await your return @ith impatience. I have a confidence to make, 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.

"Father," said the patient, "I am not a Roman Catholic, but a Catho-he of the Russian Church." "I suspected as much," said the

"I suspected as much," said the priest.

"My mother was a French woman, married while very young to a Russian officer. She never really gave up her religion, although outwardly conforming to her husband's faith. I know this through having observed that when alone she always made the Sign of the Cross as Roman Catholics do. The knowledge irritated me, as soon as I had begun to understand the difference; for I admired my father above all human beings, and his religion was mine. However, I loved my mother very much, and her secret was safe with me; though because of it my dislike for everything Catholic was intensified. She died when I was twenty-one years of age, I also entered the military service, and led from the first a very hard life. I was not lacking in bravery, and received several honorable promotions. Finally I was placed in command of a company of troops sent with others into Poland in order to keep the refractory Catholics in order. I was pleased with the appointment. They gave us less trouble than we expected.

"One day while we were exercising we came across a little herd-boy, about fourten years old, and I thought it would relieve the monetony to have some sport with him. We suddenly enclosed him in a circle, presented arms in order to frighten him, and called out in the gruffest tones I could assume.

"Of wint religion are you?"

"I am a Catholic," he replied, promptly,
"Ah! So are we all." I remarked. Priest.
"My mother was a French woman

NDIGESTION, resulting from weakness of the stomach, is relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great stom-on tonic and curr for DYSPEPSIA.

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.

"T have made it," he answered, firmly.

"Swing him up to the arm of yonder 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. Make the Sign of the Cross in the manner I have told you. 'He shook his head.
"Determined to conquer him, I cried out—

cried out—
"Wait, men—wait! Do not spoil
a rope with him. Take him to the

"Do not approach me on that subject, Father. I am old enough and eught 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 they had made a hole about twice the thickness of a man's body.

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 orifice. 'You see 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 re-

this earth, have had me deny the re this earth, have had me deny the religion they taught me to revere. And now I say to you, once and for all, captain, 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 baffled by an apparently insignificant object, 'until now I have been playing with you—try-

been playing with you-try ing to frighten you; but it is longer. Unless you make the Sign of the Cross in the manner comma by His Most Sacred Majesty, head of the Russian Church, I swear to you that before five minutes have passed you shall be drowned in tha

"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

"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

"These were his last, words — the next moment the waters closed over him! Father, from that day to this, 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 a reckless and irreligious life. It is not necessary to relate to you why not necessary to relate to you why and how I became an exile; but, after a checkered career, it became in-cumbent upon me to leave my native country I came here, taking my "Yes," said the old man. "I shall await your return @ith impatience. I have a confidence to make, if mother's name. I had a small income which has served my needs. For lower of cos not fail me."

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

An hour later he seated himself slose to the bedside of the sick man.

"Father," said the platient, "I am sort a Guardian Angel; little apprerdian Angel: little appresort a Guardian Angel, intue appre-ciated until now, it is true, although for some years past—since I have grown old and have seen the world and myself as they really are—I have got into the way of asking his in-tercosping."

got into the way of asking his intercession."

"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; although not from Purgator but 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 to be received into the Roman Catholic Church. Two things have restrained me—a reluctance to abandon the faith of my fathers, and the fear that I was entirely unworthy to offer myself. But during the last fortnight I have felt an irresistible impulse to speak to you on the subject. It came, I think, only a couple of days after the time you advised me to make my peace with God."

vised me to make my peace with God."

"About the beginning of the month, when I was endeavoring to interest the holy souls in your behalf," said the cure.

"Will you receive me, Father?" asked the sick man. "All the pains and miseries I have suffered here—and they have not been few—would be insufficient to atone for my wicked life; and all the punishment a wrathful God may see fit to inflict hereafter would be only small satisfaction for my sins. But I wish to make my peace with Him, and it seems to me that the faith which makes such heroic martyrs is the one in which to die."

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

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 etchnal happiness given to those who shall have explated, 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.

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 it 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

## NOTES FOR FARMERS.

TESTING OF SEED .- The past season has fn certain localities been unfavorable for the perfect maturing of grain, says Prof. William Saune 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 frost. When exposed eo 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

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 should ascertain whether the grain they are holding for seed possesses the vitality necessary to produce a good crop.

By instruction of the Hon. Minis

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 on 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 productiveness 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 net 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 DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES.

not practicable to send

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.

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, says the New York "Sun." It may be that dentistry is cheap and in the reach 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 mought 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 faughed at. Nevertheless she would have been much more entertaining if the amount of gold had not been so very apparent. In Europe many of the dentists heve used with CARE OF TEETH .- "The dentists

PROFESSIONAL CARVER. — The head carvor at the Astor House, N. Y., Chas. Gallagher, has disjointed and sliced up more than a quarter of a million turkeys. At an average of ten pounds each and hold the slice of ten pounds each and hold the slice of the pounds ach and hold the slice of the slice of the pounds ach and the slice of the slice d hotel

applications annually received, it is not practicable to send more than one sample to each applicant,—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 from societies or individuals cannot be considered. The distribution will consist as heretofore of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, field pease, 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

of turkey meat during the thirty-key for the years he has been wielding 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 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 knile 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-

tertaining if the amount of gold had not been so very apparent. In Durope 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 never been put there to stay. The effect while it lasts is, of course, much more likely to increase the appearance of the mouth, but the system as 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 they have all failed. Now a new formula 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 women with gold in their mouths. A great many of them who stand in need of this kind of treatment get in such a condition through rubbing 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 enough to know better who advised everybody to clean their teeth three minutes twice a day. He said that at least three minutes of hard rubbing was necessary, and as a shorter 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 off the strongest teeth if it 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." everybody to clean their teeth

policant,—
lagher has handled 2,500,000 pounds
of turkey meat during the thirtylag receive three years he has been wielding a
thirtypotatoes,
till policiant,—
lagher has handled 2,500,000 pounds
of turkey meat during the thirtylag receive three years he has been wielding a
the rate of 78,788 pounds of meat
cannot be a year He calculates.

<sup>1</sup>s a disease, and can be cured at home without pain, publicity or deten from business, by the use of the

### ...DIXON VEGETABLE REMEDY ...

It is the greatest specific on earth for the cure of Alcoholism. In two of 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 intallible. 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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vice of the hotel thirty-five years ago, but the first two years of his service were devoted to slicing the ylebian 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

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 it 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, observance outward signs

"But you don't seem to have bought it," said his friend, observ-ing that there were no outward signs of such a purchase.

When I found how 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 in sutance against strikes. A company nas 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 prequium 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 suspersion 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 invistigation by the agents of the insurance company show that the strike was justified, or was due to bad faith, bad treatment, or the violation of contracts or agreements between the employer and his men.—W. E. C., in the Review, St. Louis, Mo. stockholders or patrons for all losses

ly 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. CANADA.

69,797—Francis Tousignant, 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., curd cutter.

UNITED STATES. 665,024—Nicholas E. Lister, West field Centre, N.B., device for surfac-ing or grading railroad tracks, 665,069—Dominique Caron, Vill St. Paul, Montreal, P.Q., clippers.

HIS BEST KNOWLEDGE AND BE-LIEF.

"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

"T'm pretty sure it ain t, reply, "Does it resemble your writing?"
"I recken not."
"Do you take your oath that this writing does not resemble yours?"
"Yes, sfr,"
"Now, will you kindly let me see a specimen of your handwriting?"
"No, I won't."
"Oh! you won't, ch? And why won't you?"
"Cause I can't write." — Pick Me Up.

### Linen Crashes.

36 INCHES WIDE — 14c, reduced to 12½c per yard. 18c, reduced to 15c per yard. 25c, reduced to 20c per ard. 28 to 30c, reduced to 23c per yard.

### Glass Towels. Fringed.

Sc, 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

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7.00 a m, Hemmingford, Massena Springs 7.40 a m, Local Express for Toronto 8.00 a m, Portland, Quebec, Sorel 4.40 am, New York via D& H 8.45 a m, Waterloo via St. Lambert Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago

9.11 a.m. Beston and New York via C V R
1.35 p.m. St. Johns and St. Albams
4.00 p.m. Arthabasis and Island Pond
4.00 p.m. Hemmingfed, Fort Covinston
4.65 p.m. Waterjon, St. Johns, Rome's Point
5.00 p.m. Waterjon, St. Lambert, S

a p m, Waterlov is St. Lambert

5.15 p m. Brockville

5.25 p m, St. Hyasin be

6.26 p m, Boston, Aw York, via O V R

7.15 p m. Boston, Aw York, via O V R

7.15 p m. St. Vessjra, via O V

8.00 p m, Row York, via D & H

7.15 p m. St. Cessjra, via O V

8.00 p m, Boston, Aw York, via O V R

10.00 p m, Boston, Few York, via O V R

10.00 p m, Boston, Few York, via O V R

10.00 p m, Boston, Few York, via O V R

10.00 p m, Boston, Few York, via O V R

10.00 p m, Boston, Few Horitand

10.00 p m, Company Train Service, consult, Time

Tables

10.00 p m, Tables

10.00 p PAST SERVICE Between HOUTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Past trains leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 5 50 a m and 4 10 p m, arriving at 0 tiaws at 13.05 noon and 6 35 p m.

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to their patients. It builds up and strengthens the system. It is a perfect

Boys a

HOW THE LE

So, just for one of To the great true Frolicked and da

f'Perhaps the gre And let us stay If we all beg and But the great thing; He smiled to h

aried—
And, ere the leaver prayer,
He shook his her wide,
Fluttering and r
Down sped the l

arm, Should come to w warm.

The great bare trees smiled,
"Good-night, dea said,
And from below ea.
Replied, "Good-n mured.
"It is so nice to

HOME AND ITS
ters not how lowly
home may be, for
nameless something
the dearest and br
the world. Even p
tion have not the
the sweet charm w
an unseen angel in an unseen angel in Any habitation fi Any habitation ficherfulness and pa will have a strong to heart and soul to ones will be conscied always. A loving reason which will remain tiful long after the have been borne graves in the old or Children add to the and make the home reaching. Let thread in it, made of love spirit When this is will be a joy and

a half to God. This recentage of the tin be devoted to the pre great hereafter. If y years, you thus se months in all for you your judge. You give months in fifty years months in fifty years remaining forty-nine months you scarcely Him. Nevertheless, you hal happiness as the enormous outlay, and cule and hold up to c who give to God a felarger portion of the you do.

IDLE GOSSIP— We sons never gossip." sa the Coming Age. "In ment positively and a you want to be a Ch gossip. If you want to good character do no great deal of the mis world comes from idle young should be partit on this point, for here of their troubles start the words: "As ye others do to you, do them."

..\$1.00 Per Year

RS OF AGE.

Crashes.

DE — 14c, reduced . 18c, reduced to reduced to 20c per reduced to 23c per

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each. 9c, reduced

eilles Quilts. to \$6.50. \$15.00, \$17.00, reduced to

le Napkins.

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ist...

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AND, ERAL MANAGER.

"Al!" begged each shy, beatheaf,
"Let us a little longer stay;
Dear Father Tree, behold our grief;
"Tis such a very pleasant day,
We do not want to go away." So, just for one more merry day To the great tree the leaflets clung, Frolicked and danced, and had their

way, Upon the autumn breezes swung, Whispering, all their sports among. f'Perhaps the great tree will forget, And let us stay until the spring, If we all beg and coax and fret," But the great tree did no such

urday, January 12 1901

Boys and Girls.

By Susan Coolidge.

"Ah!" begged each silly, powting

Our

thing; He smiled to hear their whisper-

"Come, children all, to bed!" he cried— And, ere the leaves could urge their

prayer,
He shook his head, and far and
wide,
Fluttering and rustling everywhere,
Down sped the leaflets through the

I saw them; on the ground they lay, Golden and red, a huddled swarm, Waiting till one from far away, White bedelothes heaped upon her

arm,
Should come to wrap them safe and warm. • • • • • •

The great bare tree looked down and smiled, "Good-night, dear little leaves," he

said,
And from below each sleepy child
Replied, "Good-night," and murmured.
"It is so nice to go to bed."

"It is so nice to go to bed."

"It is so nice to go to bed."

HOME AND ITS TIES. —It matitures not how lowly and humble the home may be, for it can hold the nameless something which makes it the dearest and brightest spot in the world. Even poverty and affliction have not the power to destroy the sweet charm which lingers like an unseen angel in the true home.

Any habitation filled with love cheerfulness and parental tenderness will have a strong tie binding heart to heart and soul to soul that loved ones will be conscious of its power always. A loving regard for another is the golden link in the home the which will remain bright and beautiful long after the good parents have been borne to their silent graves in the old cemetery.

Children add to the joys of home, and make the home tie far and reaching. Let threads of gold gleam in it, made of love and a sweet spirit when this is done the home will be a joy and a blessing and its influence will be far-reaching.

reaching. Let threads of gold gleam in it, made of love and a sweet spirit When this is done the home will be a Joy and a blessing and its influence will be far-reaching.

THE TIME WE GIVE TO GOD—Dear reader, have you thought of the little time you give to Almighty God? No doubt you attend Mass every Sunday, a low Mass, spend five minutes in prayer both morning and evening, and at the end of a week you have given one hour and a half to God. This is a very small percentage of the time which should be devoted to the preparation for the great hereafter. If you live for fifty years, you thus set aside eight months in fifty years and four immorths in all for your Creator and your judge. You give Him eight months in fifty years, and for the remaining forty-nine years and four months you scarcely ever think of Him. Nevertheless, you ask for eternal happiness as the reward for this enormous outlay, and then you ridicule and hold up to contempt those who give to God a fairer and much larger portion of their time than you do.

IDLE GOSSIP "Wall bedone the home tain loathsome diseases which surbaised a foreigner. "In a recent hunting trip in the Sierra of Pueblo our party of eight was descending toward Zacapoaxtla. We rode leisurely, for the trail noathsome diseases which surbaise a foreigner. "In a recent hunting trip in the Sierra of Pueblo our party of eight was descending toward Zacapoaxtla. We rode leisurely, for the trail noathsome diseases which surbaise a foreigner. "In a recent hunting trip in the Sierra of Pueblo our party of eight was descending toward Zacapoaxtla. We rode leisurely, for the trail noathsome diseases which surbaise a foreigner. "In a recent hunting trip in the Sierra of Pueblo our party of eight was descending toward Zacapoaxtla. We rode leisurely, for the trail noathsome diseases which surbaise a foreigner.

"In a recent hunting trip in the Sierra of Pueblo our party of eight was descending toward Zacapoaxtla. We rode leisurely, for the trail noathsour and pour of mannage and evening and evenin

IDLE GOSSIP—"Well bred persons never gossip." says a writer in the Coming Age. "I muke the statement positively and abide by it. If you want to be a Christian do not gossip. If you want to build up a good character do not gossip. A great deal of the misery in the world comes from idle gossip." The world comes from idle gossip." The young should be particularly careful on this point, for here is where a lot of their troubles start. Remember the words: "As ye would that others do to you, do ye even to them."

STRANGE SALUTATIONS. — The custom of shaking hands is the most common form of salutation among civilized peoples. It undoubtedly comes, says a writer, from remote barbarism, when two men meeting gave each other their weapon hands as a security against treachery or sudden attack.

On the continues.

s and waits till the other has

mounts and waits till the other has passed.

In Japan the inferior removes his sandals when meeting his superior, crosses his hands by placing the right hand in the left sleeve, and, with a slow rocking motion of his body, cries out, "Augh! Augh!" ("Do not hurt me.")

In Siam the inferior throws himself upon the ground before his superior, and the latter sends forward one of his servants to see whether the former has been eating or carries with him any smell of anything offensive. If he does, he is immediately kicked out without ceremony, but if not the attendant raises him up.

In Ceylon the inferior on meeting a superior throws himself upon the ground, repeating the name and dignity of the latter, who appears to take little notice of the prostrate form as he passes it.

Among some tribes of American Indians the custom is to salute by rubbing noses together.

This form is also common in the Friendly and Society Islands, where HOW THE LEAVES CAME DOWN.

I'll tell you how the leaves came down,
The great tree to his children said:
"You're getting sleepy, Yellow and
Brown,
Yes, very sleepy, little Red."

This form is also common in the Friendly and Society Islands, where The Moors of Merocco ride at full speed towards a stranger, as if they intended to ride him down, and, on arriving near, suddenly stop and fre a pistol over his head.

The Arabians shake hands six oreight times, but if persons of distinction, they embrace and kiss several times, also kissing their own hands.

In Turkey it is the custom to place the hands upon the breast and bow to the person saluted.

HE LIKED BIRDS AND FISHES .-

HE LIKED BIRDS AND FISHES.—
In the city of Brooklyn, which is close by the Atlantic Ocean, there is a beautiful park. It is called Prospect Park. They gave it that name—Prospect Park—because it is on a hill, and any one sitting there can look over the roofs of the houses, and see on one side the beautiful New York Bay with its ships, and then in another direction see the blue Atlantic Ocean.

Almost every morning in the summer time an old man comes into the park and sits down. He is a white-haired old man with a kindly face, and even the squirrels love him. When he sits down, one of the squirrels will climb up on the end of the bench and chatter. Then the old man will throw him a hickory nut and

NEARLY CAUGHT. - "The Indians of Mexico, says a correspondent of Forest and Stream, "know nothing of the laws of contagion. They display an apathy toward certain loathsome diseases which sur-

"Good morning, senora."
"A very good morning, at your orders, senor."
"This is the road to Zasapoaxtla, is it not?"
"You are quite right, senor."
"And is it very far?"
On the contrary, it is a very little ways."
"A thousand thanks for your kindness, senora."
"There is nothing for which to offer them, senor."
"Is the little girl sick, senora?"
"She is a little sick, senor."
"What is the matter with her?"
"She has the smallpox, senor."
"Ah, good day, senora!"

### MY SISTER'S BABY

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

The difference is: my baby is healthy. He takes his fill and sleeps; and he grows. My sister's boy gets fully as hungry, he cries with hunger; then cries, I think it must be, from weakness; his food is a burden to him.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil will set that poor little boy in the way of being as good as

### LA GRIPPE'S VICTIMS

ARE LEFT WEAK, SUFPERING AND DESPONDENT.

Almost Gave Up Hope of Recovery

—Mis Experience of Value to Others

From the Enterprise, Bridgewater, N.S. From the Enterprise, Bridgewat-r, N.S.

Mr. C. E. Johnson is about 28 years old, a gold miner by occupation, is well known about the mining camps in these parts and is thoroughly posted in his business. Not long since Mr. Johnson chanced to be in Porter's drug store, in Bridgewater, when a case of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was being opened, and he remarked to the clerk: "I saw the time when a dozen boxes of Williams' Pink Pills was being opened, and he remarked to the clerk: "I saw the time when a dozen boxes of those pills were of more value to me than the best gold mine in the country." A reporter of the "Dnterprise" happened to hear Mr. Johnson's rather startling remark, and asked him why he spoke so highly of the pills. Mr. Johnson's statement was as follows: "About four years ago I was attacked with la grippe which kept me from work about three weeks. I did not have it very hard apparently, but it left me weak all the same. Anyhow, after losing three weeks I concluded to go to work again. The mine I was working in was making a good deal of water and I got wet the first day. That night the old trouble came back, with the addition of a severe cold. I managed to get rid of the cold, but the whole force of the discase settled in my stomach, kidneys and joints, and boils broke out on my body and limbs. My back was so weak I could scarcely stand alone, while food in every form distressed ine, and I became so nervous that any unusual noise would overcome me. I tried several sorts of medicines, but none seemed to do any good. I next went to a doctor. His medicine helped me at first, but after a short time lost its effect. He then changed the medicine, but with no better result. About this time a clergyman who called at the house advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got a box and used them.

haired old man with a kindly face, and even the squirrels love him. When he sits down, one of the squirrels will climb up on the end of the bench and chatter. Then the old man will throw him a hickory nut and he will run away and hide it so as to have it to eat next winter. Then another squirrel will come for a nut, and another and another. All the squirrels love him.

And then the birds come and perch in the nearest trees. He gets a handful full the little birds fly down to pick them up. Then he gets out another supply of crumbs and holds them in his hand, and the birds fly up and eat out of his hand.

A policeman, speaking about it, said: "I've been in the park for twenty years, and I don't know a bird or squirrel, but he knows them all. It certainly beats me how he ever got acquainted."

It is kindness, first in our hearts, then on our lips and at our finger tips, which wins the love not only of beasts and birds, but also of men and women and children. If we want to have friends, we must do kindnesses to others. If we will be friends to them, they will be friends to us.

NEARLY CAUGHT. — "The Indicated me to try Dr. Williams" Pink Pills saved my life and was feeling desperate. A riend strongly advised me to got a box and used them, but they did not materially benefit me. I had now been some weeks idle and was feeling desperate. A a hospital for treatment, and I had an was felling dath was felling dath was religing dathied to so when an actuaintance learning I had taken but one box of the pills at about decided to do so when an actuaintance learning I had taken but one box of the pills at about decided to do so when an actuaintance learning I had taken but of the pills are decident to do so when an actuaintance learning I had taken but of the pills are decident to do so when an actuaintance learning I had taken but of the pills are decided to do so when an actuaintance learning I had taken but of the pills are decided to do so when an actuaintance learning I had taken but they did not materially me. I had now

been struck as much I was, and you might have told the story better.

been struck as much I was, and you might have told the story better.

"Some ten years ago my people settled in London, Although not over eager to make acquaintances, it somehow happened that we soon were friendly with a family just over the way. Probably we got to know them first by seeing the children, two boys and six girls, at church. The mother was a widow. Theirs was a sad story! They had come down in life and that so suddenly. Mr. N. was a rich banker, he had been very prosperous in business, he possessed a happy home, but "call no one happy unless thou first see the end." Being intoxicated with his constant good luck, he began to speculate. One of his speculations went wrong, a crash came and he and his family were poor. The sudden loss of his fortune was too great a blow for the unhappy man. Before the week of the great catastrophe was over, death had taken him away from the land of the living. May God have mercy on his soul! He was a Protestant; so was his family. In the day of his prosperity, he decided to send his twoseldest daughters to France, for a year, to complete their education. Although a Protestant, he had liberal views and he sent his daughters to a fashionable convent school near Paris. Those daughters having been educated before as staunch Protestants, were alarmed at the idea, but having carefully packed copies of the Bible, amongst their luggage, they thought they would be proof against Roman sophistry, and they even had hopes of making some of those benighted nuns see the abominations of Rome. However their sincere zeal earned the grace of conversion not for the nuns, but for themselves, who had through ignorance mistaken heresy for the Gospel of Christ. Before the year was over, they had both renounced Protestantism and were bright and happy as children of Mother Church. Bright and happy! poor girls! they would soon want all the brightness faith can give to overcome the gloomy darkness of terrible trials. A few months after their conversion, they were called home. Their father was dea trials. A few months after their conversion, they were called home. Their father was dead, their mother was left with four small children. They could just eke out a frugal existence as long as the mother, an accomplished lady, was able to do some literary work. It was then that I learned to know them. The two convert daughters minded the children, and looked after the household. They were not interfered with as to their were not interfered with as to religion, but when they suggest religion, but when they suggested to get the priest to baptize the children—for none of them were baptized at all—the mother refused. It would injure the children's future career, she thought.

but one box of the pills suggested that it should try three boxes more than the pills were provided as the pills were doing a good to work the pills and felt moticably many a

ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY.

Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Oncinnati, Ohio. Material aid only 25 cents year. The spiritual benefits are very great. On application, each member receiver. member receives gratis a Cancon Crozier Beads with 500
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Address, The Boys' Home,
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night and baptized the boy and next morning, without hearing his confession—for baptism had just clad the child in a robe of purest innocence—the priest gave the Body of Christ in Holy First Communion to the dying child, who an hour or so afterwards stood before the face of Christ in everlasting glory.

"Since that day I have understood that children can be saints, and that children-saints can be found even in this weary, dreary London."

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, with the result that such property is shown to be worth 1,100,000,000 francs (about \$220,000,000).

Business Cards.

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### Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.— Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday, Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, P. C. Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill, Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding-Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, S. Cross, residence 55 Cathcart street.

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

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2239. Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 31E Hibernian street, — to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer, Delegates to St. Patrick's League:
—J J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3.— Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president: T. Mc-Carthy, vice-president; F. J. Devlin, recording-secretary, 1635 Ontarie street; John Hughes, financial-se-cretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Omm-mittee; marshal, M. Stafford,

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 9.—President, Wm, J. Clarke, 208 st. Antoine street; Rec.-Secretary, Judys, F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin.-Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave.; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Paiace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division muets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month. vision meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444a St. in the York Chambers, 2. Catherine street, at 8 p.m

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY T. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League; J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY
Meets on the second Sunday of
every month in St. Patrick's Hall,
92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first
Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m.
Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President: James J. Costigan, 1st VicePresident: Jno. P. Funning, Secretary, 414a St. Antoine street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26. C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.
—(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)— Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the followmay communicate with the following officers:— Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Fining Secretary; Robt. Warren, Fin-ancial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden,

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. AS-SOCIATION, organized April, 1872. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre steet, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, Hugh O'Connor; Secretary, Jas. O'Loughlin. All communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. Himphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

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

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ysis, and proof g Physicians of

cocoa builds up and It is a perfect

At the regular meeting of Ladies' Auxiliary, Div. No. 1, held in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., the following resolutions were ad-

Whereas, — It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to call to his eternal reward the Rev. Father O'Donnell, brother

the Rev. Father O'Donnell, brother of Miss O'Donnell, and pastor of St. Mary's parish, Montreal;
Whereas,—We, the members of the above organization, extend our sincere sympathy to Miss O'Donnell and the other members of the sorrowing family in this their sad bereavement.

rowing family in this turn search reavement.

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

And be it further resolved,—That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the meeting, one forwarded to Miss O'Donnell, and one sent to the "True Witness" for publication.

LIZZID HOWLETT,

LIZZIE HOWLETT,

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, a loss which the members of this Division all keenly feel.

It was also further resolved,—That

was also further resolved,-Tha copy of the above resolution be ent to the "True Witness" for publication

FRED. J. DEVLIN,

At the regular meeting of Branch 26. Catholic Mutual Benefit Associa tion, Grand Council of Canada, held Monday, Dec. 24th, 1900, the fol-lowing resolutions were unanimously

adopted:—
That whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to take from amongst us out late worthy and esteemed brother, Rodger Minogue.
Resolved,—That the most sincere sympathy of this branch be extended to the mother and family of our deceased by other.

ceased brother; Resolved,—That the usual number

Resolved,—I hat the usual number of Masses be offered for the repose of the soul of deceased; Resolved,—That the charter be draped for the period of one month in respect to deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the "True Witness." At the regular meeting of Branch

26, Catholic Mutual Benefit Associa-tion, Grand Council of Canada, held Monday, Dec. 24th, 1900, the following resolutions were unanimously

adopted:—
That whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to take from amongst us our late worthy and esteemed brother, Jno. Phelan.
Resolved,—That the most sincere sympathy of this Branch be extended to the widow and family of our deceased brother.

to the widow and family of our de-seased brother.
Resolved,—That the usual number of Masses be offered for the repose of the soul of deceased;
Resolved,—That the charter be draped for the period of one month in respect to deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the "True Witness."

At the regular meeting of Branch 26, Catholic Mutual Benefit Associa-tion. Grand Council of Canada, held Monday, Jan. 14, 1901, the fol-lowing resolutions were unanimously

adopted:—
That whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to take from amongst us our late worthy and esteemed brother, Thos. T. Flynn.
Resolved,—That the most sincere sympathy of this Branch be extended to the family of our deceased brother.

ther;
Resolved.—That the usual number of Masses be offered for the repose of the soul of deceased;
Resolved.—That the charter be draped for the period of one month in respect to deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the "True Witness."

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

A FICH TRISHMAN.

IN MEMORIAM.

In Memoriam Requiem.

In the sand about kingman knows Mr. Driscoll and his eccentricties, 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 at his jectory in Memoriam Requiem.

In Memoriam Requiem.

In Memoriam Requiem.

In the sand about kingman knows Mr. Driscoll bank account. Several times the bodies of Driscoll's poor friends in the mines have been coffined at his several times the bodies of Driscoll's poor friends in the mines have been coffined at his several times the bank account. Several times the bodies of Driscoll's poor friends in the mines have the bodies of Driscoll's poor friends in the Memoriam and an

was valuable ins 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 he 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 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 atternoon 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. running too hard against him. Virginia Enterprise

### INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

have received the following from a member of the local executive of the above named organization, No. 373 Fulton street.

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 seems very little work at first sight, but it requires patience and some licerature.

We are assured by those who are that if our plan be heartily co-oper ated 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 names of Catholics and non-Catho to whom Catholic literature would be welcome, from the pastor of southern and western parishes subscriber to a Catholic newspape 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 So ciety, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn, N.Y.," and we will send you the name and address of some one who will greatly appreciate the publica tion you send. We desire to have our Canadian friends attend to these canadian rience 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 ra-ther thou art the book which con-

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

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E. MANSFIELD, 124 St. Lawrence street, Corner of Laganchettere. 

### MR. DEVLIN INTERVIEWED

In the course of an interview with an evening contemporary, 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 com plain 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 or a visit to Canada. He said that little or no work was being done that province. I will just tell you the work done there, and it will illustrate generally the work that is be ing done throughout Ireland. 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 months of November and December at least twenty illustrated lectures on Canada. Assuredly this is work,'

exicaimed 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 notics, 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 arrestingle or situations. 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

'Again, our offices are visited by the business man, both Camadian 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 wisits of a number of Canadians who avail themselves of the construction of Canadians. the opportunities offered them by reason of the existence of the office. Before returning to Ireland I propose visiting quite a number of pose visiting quite a number of those who have established them-selves in this country from Ireland since my tenure of office, and ob-taining from them some expression of opinion."



### 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 piamo 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
Flighth century 40,000,000
Ninth century 48,000,000
Tenth century 56,000,000
Eleventh century 70,000,000
Twelfth century 80,000,000
Thirteenth century 85,000,000
Fourteenth century 90,000,000
Fifteenth century100,080,000
Sixteenth century 125,000,000
Seventeenth century175,000,000
Eighteenth century 050 000 000

Nineteenth century .. .. .. 315,000,000 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 b,ood of martyrs is the seed of Christianity." Altoge ther, 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 th year 2000 may swell the stupendous aggregate to the most incom total of two billions two thousand millions of Catholics!

### Market Report.

GRAIN-The market is steady with ry little change. We quote: 30c to 311/c ex-store, and 27c to 271/2c wes freights; peas, at 601/2c to 61c west freights; barley, No. 2, at 40c to 40½c east freights; rye, 48c to 40½c, east freights; rye, 48c to 48½c; buckwheat, 51c east freight; wheat red and white, 67½c; spring wheat, 68½c.

FLOUR—The local market conti-We quote as follows : Manitobe

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.

ROLLED OATS—Demand is lair, and values firm.

We quote \$3.30 per barrel, and \$1.60 to \$1.62½ per bag.

FEED—Business is fairly active, and prices are strong.

We quote as follows: Manitobebran, \$17 in begs; 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, \$', to \$8.50 per ton in car lots on track,

### THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

SATURDAY, January 19

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 hard wood seats, high backs, good and strong, regular 65c. Sale price,

47 cents.

DINING 15 only Din-ing Tables, in hardwood, gold on finish, ex-tends to 7 feet. well made and nicely finished, regular \$4.00. SALE PRICE.



COBBLER ROCKERS.

30 only Cobbler Seat Rockers in golden oak finish; high backs, strongly made, bright finish, regular \$2 25... Bale price . \$1 65

**PARLOR** TABLES.

15 only handseme parlor Tables in solid oak, size of top 24 by 24 inches, turned legs, with undershelf, best finish, regular \$3.25. \$4.75 | Sale price,.....\$2.25



### CARPET OFFER, At Prices that include the Making, Laying and Lining.

Offer No I

5,000 yards Tapestry Carpets, the best make, 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

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

57c per yard.

Prices include Making, Laying and Lining.

Oil Cans.

Tin Oil Gans: 36 only nicely Japanned Slop Jars, Art colors, 2 gold bands, strongly made, regular 30c each, sale price 21 cents.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS ON SALE AT

Offer No. 2

88c per yard.

Slop Jars,

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Monarcal.

Dressed hogs are quoted at \$7.75 to \$8.50; according to weight and size of order; bacon, 13c to 14c; hams, 12½c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, at \$20 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 10½c to 11½c per lb.; compound refined, 7½c to 8c per lb.

Liverpool quotations show a de-

Liverpool quotations show a decline of 3d in pork from 68s to 67s 9d. Lard is up from 28s 3d to 28s 6d.

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

CHEESD—Cables show a slight decline in both white and colored cheese. The former is down from 52s to 51s 6d, while the latter has fallen from 53s to 52s 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 9%c to 10%c.

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 20½c 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 6½c 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, 18c to 14½c; and white extracted, 8½c to 10c; buckwheat, in comb, 10c to 12c; and extracted, 7c to 8c.

BEANS—The demand is fairly active and prices are firm. We quote \$1.40 to \$1.45 for primes.

POULTRY—Business is moderately active, and prices are steady.
We quote as follows: Turkeys, at 8½c to 9c; chickens, at 6c to 7c; bowls, 4½c to 6c; geese at 5c to 6c, and ducks at 8c to 9c per lb.

POTATOES —A steady trade is in progress and prices are firm at 45 cents per bag in quantities.

DRESSED MEATS -Market quie DRESSED MEATS — Market quiet and steady.

We quote Hindauarters beef, 4½c to 7c; forequarters, 3c to 5c; habs, 5c to 7c; mutton, 4½c to 5½c; veal, 4c to 5c per lb.

LIVE STOCK—In reporting this branch of trade in Toronto, a correspondent writes:—Sixty-nine loads in yesterday, including 1,592 hoge, 661 sheep and lambs, 6 calves and 661 sheep and lambs, 6 calves and

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.

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TELEPHONE 1182

\$4.25; butchers' cattle, picked lots, \$4 to \$4.40; butchers' cattle, me-dium, mixed, \$3.25 to \$3.30; butch-ers' cattle, common, \$2.50 to \$2.75

Under the call Finnessy on the

"Catholic Stand tween two Cath

They were stawalk opposite to the report of the "Monthly Control of the "Monthly Control of the result of the same very large contributed, and pear in the report of the same very large contributed, and pear in the report of the same very leading the business of least a year."

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this amount from son or from any fortable circumsta the command of the port religion? To significant offering tempt and are moneontributions."

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"Keep your sweas any shooley." The bachelor and a boa what it costs to keep to the can't see how it can't see