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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

### An Irish Soldier's Letter From the Seat of War

ticularly interesting letter from the keep together, but, thank God, after seat of war in South Africa, sent marching night and day from !) nome by one of the Irish Fusiliers to

his mother in Kilkenny: "Wynborg, Capetown, "November 15, 1899. "Dearest Mother- . . . I will try and give you an account of all that I went through since I left Egypt. We sailed from Alexandria on the 24th of September and called into Port Said, Sueztown, and Aden, and after a splendid voyage o. eighteen days we landed at Port Natal on the 12th of October, about 9.30 a.m. We disembarked, and about 3 p.m. we entrained-oh, what a train! -for Ladysmith. The carriages we were in were open coal trucks with seats in them, each carringe to hold thirty-six men. We got a splendid send of from the people. women throwing bread and fruitimo the carriages. All went well for about an hour, when rain started to come down with a Vongeance. On we went till eight o'clock, when we stopped at a place called Pictermaritzburg, a large town. Here we got bread, butter, and ten from the ladies, and a blanket each. From thence we went to Ladysmith after having been in the train for fifteen hours in heavy rain and wet through and through. From Ladysmith we marched to camp, about four miles, and got a breakfast, which we badly wanted. We remained in Ladysmith for two days and started for Dunder by train, and arrived there on the 15th of October, It was here I met Jim Franklin, as the Dublin Fusiliers were stationed here, together with two more regiments. For the first couple of days we had not much to do only watch for the Boers. Well, on Friday morning we got up at 4 p.m., and were not expecting any attack, but about 5.30 we were surprised to hear a loud report, and a shell burst in the midst of the quickly followed by three The greatest excitement prevailed, everyone rushed for his rifle. and in about two minutes we were all formed up ready for action. The Boers were in a splendid position on a hill about two miles from our camp, so our artillery opened fire on them while we advanced towards

killed on Talana Hill, Glencoe. "This country is all mountains and rocks. It is behind the rocks we have to fight, the same as the Roers. On the next day we had to leave camp, as the Boers were advancing on us from different directions, about 17. 000 strong. They began to shall our camp about three o'clock. The next day they did the same, a trying / to drive us from the hills, but we hung on till Sunday, when we started to retire to Ladysminh, as the Boers were too strong for us. About 11 o'clock at night we passed within. quarter of a mile of the Boers safely, and without their knowing it. It was a terrible march, raining

the bill. We had to cross an open

plain for about a mile, but the

Boors Rept shelling the camp until

we got within a mile of them, when

managed to get to the foot of the

we had to get to the top. The rain

began to come down, and there was

a thick mist on the top of the hil!.

could hardly see the top, but after oight hours' fighting we took the

hill. The Boers were between six and

seven thousand strong, and we only

four thousand. We killed over six

hundred Boors, and took a lot of

prisoners. I don't know how many

we lost on our side. In my regiment

we had two officers and fourteen me-

had some narrow escapes. My rifle

and helmet got pierced with bullets.

We were proud of our victory, but

felt lonely for the chaps that got

killed, and thirty-five wounded.

worst was before us-

We

they started with their rifles.

which was over a mile high.

hill, but the

The "Kilkenny Journal" publishes and very dark, in so much that we the following well-written and pur- had to hold one another's hands to o'clock a.m., on Sunday until Thursday night, 10 hours 30 minutes, with only a couple of hours' rest at a time, we were glad to get back once more. We had nothing only the clothes on our backs, as we had to leave everything behind, even our big coats and blankets. We got a couple of days rest after, until the 29th, when we started about 11 o'clock to take up a position about eight miles from here (Ladysmin). All went well until within a mile of the position. As we were climbing a very steep hill a couple of large rocks came rolling down on us tegether with some firing. The males in front, carrying the ammunition and six guns, took fright and brose away, running over the country. We fixed bayonets and waited for an hour. Again we proceeded and found ourselves on a hill, about a mile square. Here we began to work to try and make shelter for ourselves and about 6 o'clock the battle openod by a few shots at intervals. had not a big gun of any description

to assist us, all had gone with the mules. We were all laughing and jining, thinking it would not last long, but about 9 o'clock the Boers got reinforced, and every one soon than ;od his tune as greans began to he heard. The Gloucestershire regimens was with us. About 12 o'clock I got wounded in the left shoulder, thought I was no more; but anyhow the Boers kept advancing and as our aminunition was run out the Captain of the Gloucestershire itegiment surrendered at 1.30 p.m., and we had all to give in as we could do no more. We were completely surrounded by the Boers, who were 15 .-000 strong, while we had only 1,000

-six companies of the Fusiliers and five of the Gloucestershires. "The Boers cared us well, carried all the wounded under a tree and gave us water to drink. It was a Boer doctor that dressed my wound. They sent word to our general about us, took all the rest prisoners and marched them off to Pretoria. had to remain on the bill all night. as the ambulance did not come until morning, when we were carried to Ladysmith. We had about 60 killed proper attention to our collective Rodgers' Woodruff, of New York. In and 150 wounded. It was terrible while it lasted. I am glad to saying wound is nearly well by now. bullet passed through and through my shoulder. No hones were braken, but I feel it still a bit stiff. We were sent from Ladysmith to Pitermaritzburg, and two days after were conveyed here by steamer from Durkan. which is three days' soil from Cape Wynberg which is about miles from Cape sevion town, is a beautiful place. everything we want as the ladies are constantly sending us tobacco, cigarettes, etc. I fear I will not be able to take part in any more fighting. Don't fret about me as I could be worse off. We expect this war to he over about Christmas, and then home but the Boers say they will bear us One of the Boers that was wounded at Dundee turned out to be a Caulecomer man. I was speaking to him. and he said he was fighting for independence . . . I hope this won't fret you, as there is no pain from my wound whatsoever, than God. I don't know how I escaped so

best of spirits, and that I hope to be home shortly. We are not downhearted after our defeat. . . I hope I have not wearied you with this long letter, but it is all truth. I will now say good-bye, but not forever, by sending you my test wishes and love.—I remain, your loving son, until death.

woll. I am sure I must have some

one's prayers, especially yours. You

can tell all friends that I am in the

"MICHAEL.."

state. "The Angol Gabriel," who was an illiterate Scotchman, was going about tooting his trumpet as a prolude to the delivery of a vile anti-Catholic harangue; and 'Ned Buntline' whose real name was Judson, had his office in the heart of the city, whence he emerged occasionally to carry the American flag in procession through the streets in the hope that some would insult it. "The Angel Gabriel" endeavored to incite him hearers to attack some suburbust churches—out Lynn and Chelsea way -but the resident priests, with their people were on the watch for this mob and himself; and after a while the fellow became such a nuisance and a menace that his followers deserted him, and the city authorities gave him a hint that he would dowell to betake himself elsewhere, which he did, going, I believe down to the West Indies, where he died 'unwept, unhonored and unsung'

'The disarming of an Irish-American company was the most offensive act, perhaps, of Governor Gardner's administration, though every petty persecution that malice or bigotry could invent, was leveled against the Catholics of Massachusetts during during his term of office. There were men then hand and glove with the Know Nothings who afterwar is avowed their shame at the thought of their connection with the higots. Hy. Wilson, who became vice president of the United States-and lived Massachusetts then -- Nathaniel clared that he would give almost there.

er throughout the chief places of the anything he possessed, health, reputation, position, could be liet out from his career the shameful record of those years; and Governor Banks hung his head in very shame when reminded of his 'native-Americanism.' Singularly enough too, it was these two men who were destined to orive Gardner and the Know Nothings out of place and power in Massachusetts. The Republican party put its first gubernatorial candidate in the field there in 1855, when it nominated Rockwell, who was beaten by tland-

"The next year was a presidential one. Gardner went to the national convention, at Philadelphia, and dickored with the Republicans so that they supported him for governor for a third term. In 1857 he tried for a fourth term, secured the nomination of the Know Nothings, but was beaten by N. P. Banks, who polled in round figures, 60,060 votes to Gardener's 37,000; and the man also who contributed perhaps more than any other individual to the succes of Banks who was a coalition candidate was Henry Wilson, Gardner and the Know Nothings never recovered from the defeat which they sustained at the hands of Wilson and Banks. They lingared, it is true, like poison in the blood, to beget the A. P. Aism of later years; but as a portical force in the state they disappeared forty years ago. Carther, whose name, like that of the odious 'smellin ing committee' appointed by one of his legislatures to invade Bans, afterwards general in the institutions, has ever since been an civil war and governor of the Bay offence in the public nostrate, went to State—and several others were, in New York, to seek oblivion in the 1854-5-6, all tainted with Khow greatness of Gotham; and it is only Nothingism. Wilson afterwards de- a few years ago that he died

### OUR YOUNG MEN AND PUBLIC LIFE

has the "True Witness" pretched the training of our young men in the science and knowledge of our puone well is of little value so long as affairs. It is known to all that the action does not take place with it. boys of to-day must be the men of It is the man who thinks and then a few years hence. Especially in the acts for the right that counts in important civic issues, thegreat mun- public service. That man is growing icipal questions, upon the solution of more and more common each year. which so much depends for the fa- In a quarter of a century he and ha ture, should our young men be educ-fellows should be a majority ated. They should be induced, even municipal affairs." forced, if necessary, to take an active interest in all public matters. By this subject is being considered. that we rejoice whenever we find, eral of the people, to the corroboration of our views and a young men, he says: support of our principles. In a recent number of the New York Evening Post, Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, has a lengthy contributiondeeply interesting in all its partson the subject of the "Twentieth Contury City." Amongst other things that Mr. Harrison advances, we find a paragraph concerning the young and we reproduce it, for the benefit of our readers, and, at the same time, as an evidence that others think as we do on this subject. Mr. Harrison says:

"I have said it before and I wish to repeat it now, that it is a duty of every political party in this country to work actively for the education of the young men. The next hundred years, if it is not to witness the destruction of all democratic principles to which we are sworn, will witness the advent of the young man man who commences to act in public life as soon as he has attained his majority. Not that I would dispurage the counsels of the elders. But it is the young man who is primed with hope, enthusiasm, first courage. He needs to-day but intelligence as to public affairs to be able to lead public opinion along safe lines. He is unsafe to-day because he is ignorant. "The time is near at hand when and citizens must be clean.

he will understand primary laws and attend primaries; when he will know the spirit of election laws and pracwith his knowledge. He will have grasped the purpose of the Constitution and its amendments. He vital questions relating to standing armies, a greater navy, the engrency, the tariff, internal improvements, weeks. colonial policy, and, guided by reason, he will join his vim and dash to the wisdom and balance of the elders-and rule. When this comes tion in public life fears nothing so much as the light of intelligence, and I may say that the public battles tion of victory laid in the educational campaigns waged in their favor.

Not once, but a hundred times "Timidity in approaching public i

They are too prone to allow them-in all sections of the American Re selves to drift with the tide and public, we will take an extract from leave to the older mon, all the care, an elaborate article on "The Regenanciety and activity incident to a eration of our Cities," by Clinton interests. We have frequently said referring to the awakening, in genfrom some foreign source, a strong a certain lethargy on the part of

> "For instance, along educational lines we find a growing realization that there should be some preparation during schooldays for the arduous duties of the citizenship of admit years; and further, greater efforts are making to protect the children. from adverse influences. The George Junior Republic, the Gill School City, the increasing instruction in what has come to be known in these latfor days as civies, are illustrations the former class; the vacation school and the playground, of the

"Mr. Wilson L. Gill, of New York City, President of the American Patriotic League of America, conceived the idea of teaching the duties of fiture American citizenship through the aid of a miniature municipality -hence the Gill School City, During as a political factor— the young the past winter, at the Hollingsworth Public School in Philadelphia sich a school was successfully conducted. The boys filled the various offices from nolicemen to Mayor. The idlowing are some of the ordinances enacted by the Council:

'No profanity nor using bad words; no writing on the walls.

'Cleanliness is to be observed when in the yard and in the schoolroom.

No yelling fire, playing or sitting on the fire escapes or in the sideyard. No squirting of water throwing snowballs. No sling-shots. No boy will be allowed to look in the jail windows. If he is seen doing will have studied to effect all the so he will be arrested by the police.

The Mayor and his appointees serve one term. Policemen serve two

"Can any one doubt the good offeet of this early, preliminary training in local self-government? If le does, Mr. Gill's experience will fully about it will be impossible for com- answer him. Of course, the present binations of corrupt men to last, let generation will not feel the full force alone spring into existence. Corrup- and effect of this, but those to come will, and we must work for the futum ns well as for the present."

Without further comment-beyond fought and won in Chicago during referring those interested to our the last two years had their founda- our columns during the past few years—we leave this subject for the careful study of our young men.

have not the physical hardinged to

### Notes of Irish News.

\_\_\_ FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

of the Committee in connection with Sir Thomas Esmonde moved the following resolution which was carthe following letter to the chairman ment established.

of 20th inst., reminding me that (as appeared in the Press reports of the four members of this council to meet to consult, in the name of those represented at the Conference, on the question of Unity, with any persons that Mr. Redmond would appoint. You also tell me that you the time and place suggested for consultation.

Permit me to remind you that ms appeared in the Press reports of the time) I had, months before the first Conference, declared that I enter-tained but faint hopes of the success of the Unity movement, through the efforts of Parliamentary leaders; and trusted mainly to the people.

Nor did I believe that, in the temper of those leaders, a small committee, consulting in private, would make the best of the faint chances of success. But I was convinced that if, after

all, an attempt were to be made on those lines, it would be essential that Mr. Dillon, Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Healy, should be of the consult-

It was thus with great rejuctance that at the first Conference I waived objection to my nomination on such a committee. And so soon as - Ur. Healy, notwithstanding the carnest requests of myself and others, taekned to serve. I decessarily on that ground withdrew my provisional

May I further remind you that anappeared the Press) I stated, in July looked mainly, to the union of the people for a solution.

But I have never coased to think that it would be quite absurd to attempt Parkamentary reunion through a committee of members, save with the co-operation of the three gentlemen I have named.

apply them, but that I had every the more saddening, and, in a sense, the nature of which would show the uselessness of such attendance.

You speak of my acting "in the name of those represented at the Conference." But I must say that in the circumstances of the case, 1 do not feel that I could desire from those present authority to not in the name of those absent.

You speak of a consultation with any persons that Mr. Redmond would Catholic education—are treated, appoint." This conveys no assurance moderate and reasonable though of the inclusion of Mr. Redmond as a consultant. But, assuming Mr. Redmond's attendance, I observe in the Press a letter to you from Mr. [6]lon, definitely declining to join in the consultation.

You will gather from what I have said that, under existing conditions, I can see no probable advantage from the consultation, in which accordingly I am unable to participat.

THE NEW MOVEMENT .- At a recent special meeting of the Westford County Council, Sir Thomas Esmonde, in answering some of the objections made to his recent proposal in regard to the new movement :: connection with the County Councils by which he expected to bring about trance, while inside were County Inunity, said:

It was desirable to emphasize the Council, which raised issues of coned in it with a view to leadership, ed Irish League." In a civilized community, every man had a right in public matters to speak and act as he pleased, provided he acted in a rational manner, and provided he expressed his opinion in a gentlemanly fashion and without giving intentional offence to those who disagreed with him. He had therefore yet to learn that there was anything impudent or impertinent in his claiming and acting upon the elementury right of a citizen in moving in a question such as this, in which he took a deep concern. In view of his undertaking, the other day at the general council of the Irish County Councils he felt himself bound in honor to move in this matter at the earliest opportunity. He had never acted as the cat's paw of Mr. Healy or of anybody sise in any matter. He had not consulted Mr. Healy on this question, nor inquired as to his views. Whatever information Mr. Healy had upon it he might share it with the public at large. Directly or the railroads of Canada and the United States the entire lot will be almost impossible to got men for construction and track and across the United States and across the United States the entire lot will be described.

The men me the the file of Canada and the United States the entire lot will be described. Mr. Healy with him. With reference to the charge that he was aiming at and across the United States proper to the charge that he was aiming at leadership. The leadership of the had nover ontertained and man; T. Kelly, etc.

The men me the the file of the late of the charge that he was aiming at leader he had nover ontertained man; T. Kelly, etc.

The men me the the file of the late of the charge that he was aiming at leader he had nover ontertained man; T. Kelly, etc.

THE UNITY CONFERENCE .- Mr. | ambition in the domain of politics. Edward Blake, M.P., has addressed and that was to see an Irish Parlia-

"That we appoint a delegation of Conference of 20th November; I was in Dublin a similar delegation from appointed to be one of a committee each of the County Councils and County Borough Countils of Ireland, with the view to the formation of a National Assembly, whose duties it shall be to formulate the policy of the Nationalists of Ireland, the couhope, very soon after Mr. Redmond's duct of Parliamentary elections, and return, to send me particulars as to the consideration of such other poiitical questions affecting the National welfare of the County Councils, Urban Councils, and District Councils shall direct by resolution from time to time. That we respectfully, invite the assistance and represent ttion of our clergy in this National Assembly, leaving the form of their representation to their own decision, That we invite the Nationalist members of those County Councils, Instret and Urban Councils, where the Nationalists are in the minority, to send a delegation similar to that of the other County Councils and Urban and District Councils throughout the country, to send each a delegation of two of their members to the said assembly. And that copies of this resolution be sent to the Bishop of rack diocese and to the chairman of each County Council, County Boro igh Council, District and Urban Council

IRISH CATHOLIC CLAIMS. -- An important pastoral letter from this Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, was read on Sunday, (we weeks ago, in all the Catholic churches, His Grace says: within the past handred years the readeand again in October last, that, con- of Ireland, and more especially the sidering what had occurred, I had catholics of Ireland, who, for hundlost all hope of the accomplishment reds of years have been the poorest.

Of Unity through the efforts of her neaths may been sorrely relief of her people, have been sorely tried of Parliamentary leaders; and visit 1 in all their temporal affairs. One now boyed solely, as I had before country has been visited by familie and by postilence; its people been more than decimated. They have had to endure many evils that can be directly traced to the misgovernment of their country by unsystematic rulers, and to the operation of a code of laws, the gradual amendment of which in their interest is a These being my declared opinions, plain confession by their rulers of I would yet have attended the 2 de bow sadly that amendment was conference in order to restate and needed. They have suffered too from reason to believe that you were more disastrous evils that have been about to receive a communication, bred amongst them by that spirit of discord which would fatal inheritance of our race. Much no doubt, has been done for the cileviation, if not for the removat. of many of those evils the redress of which it is competent for legislation to effect. But we still have good ground to complain of the neglect with which many of our claims-fer instance in equality in the matter of these claims unquestionably ore, moderate and reasonable as they have over and over again been recognized to be by public men foremost amongst the leading statesmen of the two great parties in the State.

STIRRING SCENES AGAIN. A special meeting of the Sligo Borough Branch of the United Irish League was held in the Town Hall recently, The sole amountement of the meeting was that conveyed in a paragraph in Wednesday's issue of the "Champion." As the members of the League were quietly weating their way to the Town Hall, they were rather surprised to see about forty policemen dwazen up before the enspector Jones, District-Dispertor Orden, and a body-guard of policemen. point that the issue was raised on The meeting was announced to take the initiative of the Navan District place at eight o'clock, but the President of the Branch, Mr. P. A. Mc. siderable magnitude. It had been Hugh, M.P., who was attending the stated, gentlemen, that in moving in Leave-Day Exhibition at the college. this matter, he had been guilty, of did not arrive until some time after importinence or impudence towards the hour named. On his arrivat at the country. It had been stated fur-the Town Hall, Mr. McHugh, was ther that he was acting in this mat- approached by the County-Inspector, ter as the catspaw of Mr. T. M. who said, "I understand you are Healy; and, finally, that he had mov- about to hold a meeting of the l'an-

Mr. McHugh-We are. County Inspector-Haze you any objection to our entering? Mr McHugh- Certainly: vor are not a member, and I know of no

reason why you should intrude. County Inspector-Do 1 understand then that you object to our entering? Mr McHugh—Certainly; and while I have no intention to resist your. entrance, I must consider it an unwarrantable intrusion.

County Inspector- Well, I shall enter in any case.

The County and District Inspectors then stood inside the door, and with them were two police reporters.

There was a large number of members present, amongst whom were :-Alderman McFlugh, M.P., president: Alderman Costello, Alderman McCarrick; Messrs. M. Milmoe, T. C.; D. McLynn, C.C.; T. Killeather, T.C.;

J. McDermott, J. Jinks, T. Hanney: T.C.; M. Keighron, P.L.G.; F. Gallagher, P. Kerins, J. Mulligan, J. Banks, T. Flanagan, T.O. J. Multigan, J. Dunleavy, M. Collips, sprior, M. Collins, junior, M. Flynn, M. Bray

### KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

It is possible that many Catholics how severely persecuted have been in this country and especially of the the Catholics of the United States. present generation, have scarcely ever heard of the Know Nothingiam 1854: that flourished for about a quarter of a century in the New England States. We know a good deal about A. P. Aism; but the parent of the monster of intolerance was Know Nothingism. Dr. William D. Keily has an admirable letter, giving the history of the Know Nothingism move-ment, which appears in the "Catholic Citizen." After tracing the spirit of the organization back to the coionial times, when the persecution of Catholics was an understood thing, ho says:

"As a political party, the Know Nothings may be said to have atthe men who openly avowed their Purpose:

this admirable letter. We learn from we have Goy Gardner on Boacon repair work. Italians, Grooks and in such a way as apporting history, of that political body. Hill; and the Know Nothings in how. Huns there are in plenty, but they ible at the moment:

He tells us that twenty years before

"A Know Nothing mob, on the night of August 11, 1834, sacked and burned the Ursuline convent on Mt. Benedict, in Charlestown, then a separate town from Boston. story of that infamous deed, for which Massachusetts must always hang her head in shame, is so well known that it need not be retold. It may, however, be stated here that everyone of the chief actors in the affair, with perhaps a single exception, died shamefully soon after its occurrence."

Then comes an account of the late T. D. McGee's fight with the Know tained their greatest strength and Nothings when he was editor of The infiltence in 1854, when Henry J. Pilot, and called them "cowards Gardner took his seat on Beacon and the sons of cowards." The remaining regression of the latter are Nothings when he was officer of The Hill as the first governor chosen by maining paragraphs of the letter are so interesting that we give them in full. Mr Kelly says:

We will give a few extracts from Forward another ten years, and

MORE FINNS COMING - A despatch from Chicago says: It was learned to-day that the Elder-Demister Company, an emigration agency of Liverpool, Eng., had contracted to land 55,000 ablebodied Finns on American soil during the coming summer. The men are to be employed on

make them valuable during the spring and fall in the North Wost or in the British provinces on railfoad work. The influx is expected in March, and will continue at the rate of 10,000 a month till the last lot agreed upon by the Liverpool agency are landed. In order to avoid indirectly, he had no communication

the very best essays that we have give it. The result has been that yet read, is that of key W. J. thousands, nay millions of children yet read, is that of Rev. W. J. Dwyer, of Boston. His excellent pa-Massuchusetts Schoolmusters Club, held in Boston, on Docember 16th, last. Although Father Dwyer represented a minority of the meeting, still his sterking principles, and his irrefutable logic had an immense influence on the audience. We regret being unable to furnish the full text of that truly Catholic contribution to the educational literature of the day; but the extracts which we give will certainly show the trend of the learned priest's thoughts, and prove or politics. This impression has reof considerable bought to all practically interested in the subject.
Father Dwyer began by laying

down this general and undeniable proposition:

It is only reasonable to expect that all schools should be centres of moral force. Their purpose is to train children for the duties of life. and the first and highest duty of haman life is obedience to the moral law. There is no obligation on any child to become learned or rich ; there is a strict obligation on all to become good men and women. Next to the bome, the senont is the agency which exercises the strongest influence on the minds and hearts of children. The impressions received in school are lasting, and therefore it is of the utmost importance to the life of a child that these impressions be such that will give to his free will a strong tendency towards moral rectitude. Society, too, has a right to demand of schools that they exert an influence for good on the moral life of their pupils. Popular intelligence may be recessary for the permanence and prosperity of a civil government such as ours; but it is by no means as necessary as popular morality, Widespread ignorance may be a danger to a country; but it is a danger far less grave than widespread corruption and vice. It is as true now as at any time in the past that nations are strong and stable only when they stand on the firm rock of their people's virtue. Remove this, and neither wealth nor armaments will save a nation from ruin. But if the children of to-day are not trained to virtuous lives by the agencies which control their education, the men and women of tomorrow will not be a virtuous people. To promote virtue, therefore to exert a power for moral good, is a work which the well being of individuals and society requires from every

school." Then taking up the theory that the school was for instruction, while moral and religious training belong to the homes, no said:

'The experiences of more than buil a century has shown wherein this theory, was defective. First, with to the home, it postulated regard ideal conditions. Surely no one will deny that the best place on earth to nothing can be done towards this form the character of a child is a good home; a home blessed by the wise counsels and good example of virtuous parents, where reign peace and love, reverence and obsdicace, the true cultivation of the moral and all the charm that makes—the character of our children." word "home" the sweetest in our tongue. But all homes are not such. 'All parents have not the knowledge the tact, or the inclination, or the leisure needed to give their children a proper training in religion and morality.

"Secondly the advocates of this theory expected more from the churches than they could give, considering the limited opportunity allowed them. The children were claimed by the schools for week days; they were given to the churchfor an hour on Sundays. Within that hour there was only time for a brief, formal lesson in the Bible or Catechism; surely not enough to ensure a true cultivation of the moral sansa of the children. You cannot train children to virtuous lives by a formal lesson in Catechism once a week. Thus restricted, the Churches could exert but a feeble influence on the children attending them. But even this slight influence was lost on the many children who failed to attend the Sunday schools."

We have now a most pertinent question asked, and a serious obstacle explained. Father Dwver thus continues:

"Now where were the children whose homes were deficient, the children of busy, or careless, or ignorant, or vicious parents, the children whom the churches could not subject presents will soon schools which they attended every children."

this generation has tannoed that

made by mon of this generation, who

the world for car rulls and revolu-

tionized the manufacture of steel.

and I have heard man have her

great wealth. Take Ressemer, for ex- the people

they are at this minute.

On this most vital subject, one of day. But the new schools could not in this country, for fifty years Past, per was read before a meeting of the have grown to manhood and womanhood with no effective moral influence having been at any time exerted upon them. There resulted a contest, so to speak, between the secular spirit and the religious spirit which has prevailed. The impression made upon their young minds has been that religion has been a secondary matter, unimportant and even unnecessary; that the great, all important, all-essential purpose of human life is to achieve success in business mained, and these children have forgetful of the high mural ideals of their parents.

After quoting numerous opinions of prominent educationalists of disferent denominations, the Rev. gentleman says;
When, therefore, you get

what I think of the moral power of our public schools, I can only anwer that judged by the principle on which the system is based, judged by the results of half a century, not only is that power feeble, but the schools thomselves have been the regative cause of no little evil. They have offered nothing to their pupils to supply the deficiencies of the homes; they have not supplemented the work of the churches; they have failed to foster and nourish the spirit of religion and picty in the children of good homes, and to this neglect must be attributed in great measure the widespread irreligion and immorality which all good Americans deplore."

"The root of the evil is in our public school system itself, which makes the exclusion of religious teaching a necessity. To exclude religion from education is to keep away from our little ones the only power that can make them good men and women; it is to subject them to spiritual and moral starvation; it is to shut out from their souls the sun without whose warmth and light there is and can be no moral growth. A system which necessitates this exclusion cannot be

This is followed by an elaborate treatise on the effects of eliminating religion from moral teachings, which

thus closes: "When you leave out of your othical teaching God and His law; man's immortality and his accougtability to his Creator, you can give your puoils no motive that will have strength enough in it to influence their conduct for good."

A plain assertion and the logical conclusion of all he had said is the

following: "To the question then as to the means of increasing the moral power of the schools, I must answer that end that will have any efficiency viitil a radical change has been made in the school system itself, a change that will remove the one obstacle to character of our children."

Father Dwyer's concluding remarks ra worthy the Catholic friend of education :

"We Catholics, as you know, have taken this matter into our own hands, resolved that our children shall enjoy the blessing of an education of which religion is the soul. At the cost of heavy sacrifices, we are erecting and supporting our own schools wherever it is possible to do so. Only one reason can justify a Catholic pastor and people for failing to have a parish school, and that is the lack of money. We are the poor, but we are willing to bear this heavy burden for the sake of our little ones. Conscience commands it : and from that command there is no appeal. Our first and highest purpose is to make our children good Christians, men and women of virtuous lives; and this purpose includes as the greater includes the less, the making them good citizens.

"Meanwhile, we are not without hope that all religious minded Americans will one day take the stand which we hold to be the right one on this grave question. It is indeed a cheering sign that the subject of moral training in the schools is receiving the serious attention of educators throughout our country. discussed solely on its merits, with out projudice, the problem which the

reach or could influence but feebly, solved to the satisfaction of all our where were they to got a religious people. And surely the question is and moral training? Before our far too important to be considered system of non-religious schools was in any spirit but hat of a rincere invented, men would naturally an love for truth, and an earnest purswon that such children should re- pose to discover what will liest procoive the needed instruction in the mote the virtue of our country's

John Wanamaker is a good man to

and he is to-day one of the wealth-

been always an upright, honest man.

has made a fortune through judici-

ous advortising. Take two men start-

the surplus cash that he can lay his

wanted, he knew where

,<del>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</del>

Honosty is too much talked about small a sum for the inventor of so as if it were scarce in these days, wonderful an improvement, I think

The business principles of to-day are myself that it was quite a respect-

better, purer and more universally able sum. Now this fortune of his

honest than they were in the days was made in an entirely legitimate

of my boyhood. Then the motto of manner. His brain evolved some-

life ran simothing like this: "All is thing that the public wanted, and fair in love, war and trade" But they took it.

maxim, and business methods were take for example No. 2. He started

never better or more reputable than in a small way with a small store;

Many immense fortunes have been jest men in the country, and he has

employed strictly honest means to In what lay the secret of his suc-

attain their ultime e success and coss? Simply in this: He knew what

ample No. 1. He invented the steel to buy and he knew where to ad-which is used so extensively all over vertise. Many a man, as we all know

giving employment to mousands of ing in business at the same time.

persons and bringing ealth to One uses all the money he makes in

many besides himself. He only made living well and sometimes over ex-

Len millions out of the invention travagantly. The other invests all

they thought hit was an are too hands on in advertising hero, there,

But they took it.

crowds flocking to his shop, to see wealthy through dishonest methods, the beauties of the advertised goods, and my experience with them has

oult The man who advertises has

progressive, The is the man will make his way every time-he who takes up now ideas and is not afraid to promulgate them. The man ready money! Cash at any price! for example, who would introduce was the cry of the maddened broklinoleum instead of oilcloth, seeing ors. Then he finds his Waterloo. The

but himself.

seem exhorbitant. old Commodore Vanderbilt was dishonest because he did not refund the money which the stockholders of the Hudson River and Harlem Railronds would have made if they had continued to hold their stock witer, he took hold of the roads. But he was have been-and he goes to the wall. not. They cheated themselves out of the money by not being far-sighted

enough to hold on to their stock.

twenty millions in shipping of vartwenty millions in snipping of tarious sorts he looked about for something good in which he might inthe found these railvest his capital. He found these railpolicy," is the safest motto for vest his capital. He found these railroads, which were then in a most deplorable condition—the stock only worth \$5 on \$100-and the bonds you could not sell for love or money. But he took hold, built new bridges, put all modern improvements into the car service, advocated new sig- of applause, but it is fallacy through nal systems, in short he infused new blood into the entire service of the lor, for an honest man to become road, at an enormous outlay of cau-

overywhere that he thinks will at little too soon grouned in anguen of leopardized by any shrinkage of the tract public notice. What is the re- spirit too late, too late. I' have seen many men hocome

and as the public begin to fun seo taught menthis. That most men who will they continue from sheer force gain wealth dishonestly, if they live of habit. The first shop-keeper well long enough, get poor again. It is in the meantime be sitting, unthought most almost an invariable of and uncared for, agnast at the rule, and it is reasonable encrowds which daily throng the coun-ters of his competitotr and litterly out, for it comes about in this year bowading the bad luck which has A man employs dishonest methods followed his own venture in frade. and yet he bocomes very weathy Yet he has no one to blame for it All his constituents know that his career is just a little bit shady at fearless regards business methods, but he man who sails serenely along until a crucial moment arrives a moment such us we had last week-when 'Money ! at once is eventual superiority over credit which he might have obtained, the latter, even though at first the confidence of reliable, reputable grown up indifferent to might and glance the price of lincleum might firms which he might have commanded, are not forthcoming. His reputa-Some persons might consider that tion for shady dealings, his ability to slip out of tight places, his deftness at evading technicalities of ordinary business methods, al! cause the firms who would otherwise have come to his assistance to steer clear of such a trickster as he is known to

The main temptation with which the ordinary business man of to-day is beset is the temptation to misre-When the Commodore had made present his capital or business prospects and thus obtain greater credit. every business man to follow. And I know what I am talking about,

"Be good and you'll be happy, but you won't have a good time," sound very smart and elicit rounds and through. It is easier, much caswealthy than for his dishonest broital-and then he waited. And all ther, who may seem to prosper for the capital came back, bringing ad- a time, but, mark my words, it is ditional wealth along with it. But only a temporary success.—Chaurcey the stockholders who had sold out a Depew. in the New York World.

scanty days of summer weather of the few steady inches of rainfull. nature annually supplies heat und water enough to ripen two or thrue successive crops of foodstuffs in extraordinary abundance. To mention one plant alone, Humboldt computed that, acre for acre, the food productivoness of the banana is, 138 times that of wheat. (The unripe banana, before its starch is converted into

bread.) Considerations like these must in the end determine the range and avenues of commerce, perhaps the fate of continents. We must develop and guide nature's latent energies, must utilize her inmost workshops, we must call into commercial existenco Central Africa and Brazil to redress the balance of Odessa and to rest." Chicago.

sugar, is said to make excellent

No other plan will avail. Sir William rejects with amused contempt all the suggestions of Edward 1. Atkinson and his school.

Sir William expressly states that at no distant date the capacity of the United States for exportation wheat will be reduced, and ultimately cease, because the domestic demand will first equal and thon surpass the production. Mr. Atkinson, on the other hand, insists that it is a mere question of prices. Production only needs to be stimulated by a rise in profits. There are in the United States, says Mr. Atkinson, now fully 100,000 square miles of territory-64,000,000 acres -all suited to the production of wheat, at fifteen bushels pen acre, practically unoccupied in any branch of agriculture which would be devoted to wheat on an assured price of a dollar a bushel in Mark lane, yielding 960,000,000 bushels.

This astonishing statement says Sir William, can be dissolved by one solitary fact. Not a single state west and south from New York and east of the Rocky Mountains over gave yields averaging fifteen bushels an ncre for even so short a term as five published the book, years. Of the 39,500,000 acres of wheat produced in the United States in 1897, quite five-sixths were grown cast of the Rockies, and this aggregate New York and all New England contributed but 350,000 ncres.-less than one per cent.

It is interesting to contrast Mr. Atkinson's statement with a paragraph from Mr. John Hyde, who says: "That for general agricultural purposes the public domain is practically exhausted and that consequently there can be no further considerable addition to the farm area of the country is too well established a fact to be the subject of controversy," New York Herald.

ABOUT FREEMASONRY.

The well-known attitude of the Catholic Church towards Freemasonry has been the subject of many a division of opinion, and even amongst Catholics themselves, not a few state mitrogen is one of the most have been led into error—especially abundant and pervading bodies on by a natural inclination to conthe face of the curth. Every square found the individuals with the soci-Λ recent editorial in the Liverpool extent of about seven tons, but this "Cutholic Times," places this subis in the free state, and whoat deject in a light so clear that it would subnot be easy to add a line of further explanation. That organ says, in analyzing the situation:

"In this world it seems to be a general law that action and reaction ent partial success to warrant ex- are equal and opposite. Great hopes perimentalists in pushing their trials follow on great fears; periods of still further. But Sir William rears depression succeed to periods of exthat no process yet brought to the citement. And all this is specially attention of scientific or commercial true in regard to the attitude of Catholics towards Freemasonry. During the nonsensical revelations of Diana Vaughan, concocted by the infamous Leo Taxil -- revelations which in these columns we ridiculed at the time of their appearancehowever, no process has hitherto many Catholics fancied that at length Freemasonry was on the eve of being publicly unmasked. And then, when the genesis of the swindle could no longer be denied, the pendulum of Catholic feeling swung back to the other extreme. From fearing Masonry with a childish dread, good people bogan to believe, or at least to say, that there was nothing in Masonry to fear at all; that it was a bogey; that it was largely inno-cent; and even level-headed Catholics concluded that whatever might be its danger in Continental countries, where in particular, they said, it was opposed by the Church, in England, and the same was true for America, Masonry was largely harmless, or, if hurtful at all, it was only to

> of their Lodge. What called forth these comments was an article in the current "American Ecclosiustical Review." writer, Rev. Father Coppens, S.J., of the Creighton University, Omaha, has succeeded, he says, in obtaining a copy of what purports to be an actount of Masonic Doctrine, published by authority and prepared for the Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Dogree. Father Coppens says : "I managed several years ago to get a copy through some one's blunder Now this book is of paramount importance—it would be the death blow of Masonry. The "Times" proceeds to say:

those who too frequently partook of

the banquets given at the meetings

"For ourselves, we can only say that they bear out the repeated condemnations by the Holy Sec. and fully justify its opposition to the Sect. But we cannot conceal from ourselves, nor would we hide from our readers, the deep conviction which presses upon us that Eather Coppens should have given some explanation of the long space of time during which he has possessed, and been silent on, his new published evidence of the detestable principles of the Masonic Lodges. We do not say that he has not some just reason. But we should have preferred to learn the nature of it. Excellent men among us were led astray, only a few years ago, by what they considered the a priori authenticity of the documents concocted by the swindling and lying fumiste, Leo Taxil. It

will do religion no good if men are misled a second time. And so we think it well to suspend judgment until more evidence of the book's authenticity is forthcoming. Meanwhile we must all recognize the danger of Masonry and its successfullity with Catholic faith and as Father Coppens challenges denial of his statements, we shall await the entry of some protagonist of Masonry in the lists against him. Should none such come forth to do battle we shall have an additional proof of the wisdom of the Holy See in binding together all Lodges of Masonry, whorever they may be, in the same strictures of its Apostolic judgment. This is proof enough for us. But more proof will be welcome, if on satisfactory evidence it is shown

Saturday, January

"LITTLE CANADIANS."

Such is the title of a most charmingly artistic booklet, issued by Desbarats & Co., and written by Elizabeth Rollit Burns, the illustrations being from the pencil of Mrs. Mary M. Philips. This little production consists of nine verses, or stanza, simple and true to nature; each of these occupies a page and is accompanied by a very boautiful illustration. The subject consists of lines about "Little Canadians" and their arausements. The group of four joliy Canadians forms a most attractive frontispiece; then the sleigh drive, along a country, road, moonlight, the skating, the tobogganing, the summer bark canoeing, the foot ball playing, the maple sugar making, the twentyfourth of May pichic, and the Dominion Day excursion, are all gems of art. The word, the little volume is a tiny casket full to the brim of literary and artistic jewels. This new departure in the sphere of Canadian publication is equally creditable to the writer of the verses, the designer of the illustrations, and the firm that

ABOUT ELECTIONS.

It is protty generally understood that the next Dominion general elections will not be held until August, 1901, nineteen months from the present time. There is no urgent reason why parliament should be dissolved before the proper time. One war is enough just now; when that is over we will have an opportunity to talk elections.—Canadian Freeman.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS in the sevenvacant constituencies will all be held on Thursday, January 25, with nominations a week earlier, Thursday, the 18th. The constituencies are as follows:

Winnipeg, West Onturio, Lahelle, Berthier, Chambly-Vercheres, Lotbiniere, and Sherbrooke.

Who would think there was insanity behind a drop of water? But there is. It was a favorite torture in the old days to fasten the victim where water should slowly drip on his forehead. In a little while he was a howling maniac. Women do not

realize how the steady drains which sometimes afflict them must at last re-act on the mind. Sometimes, it is only fretfulness, irritability or peevishness. At other times the condition passes beyond un-

reasonableness to irrationality.
With the relief of the body, from disease, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives also a cheerful mind and contented spirit. When the drains and pains are stopped the mind soars up like a balloon from which dead weight has been cast out. Mothers who never knew a happy moment when the birth hour confronted them, and younger women doomed each month to a period of mental depression as well as physical suffering, have found a perfect cure by the use of "Favorite Prescription." It contains no alcohol, neither opium cocaine or other form of

"I suffered with female weakness about eight years—tried several doctors but derived no benefit until I began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." writes Mrs. John Green, of Danville, Boyle Co., Ky. "This medicine was recommended to me by other patients. I have taken six bottles and I feel like another person." "I took your medicine six months and feel now like a new person," writes Miss Annie Stephens, of Belleville, Wood Co., W. Va. "Have no headache, no backache, no pain anywhere. I took seven bottles of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and seven bottles of his 'Golden Medical Discovery." I think there is no medicine like Doctor Pierce's. I can't speak highly enough of your medicine for it has done me so much good, I don't feel tired as I used to, nor sick. I feel well and think there is no medicine equal to Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Frescription."

Doctor Pierce's Plessant narcotic.

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Peliets are graduated to the sensitive system of

### NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, by the Trustees of the Parish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, of Montreal, for a continuation of the powers to them conferred by Chap. 45-49-50 Victoria.

Montreal, Dec. 2:th, 1899.

N. FAVEEAU.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that a demand will be made to the Legislature of Quebco, at its next session, for the passing of a Private Bill to authorize the "Roard of Commissioners of Roman Catholic Schools of the City of Mon breal," among other things-

1 -To issue obligations or dobentures for a sum additional of one hundred thousand dollars, of which twenty-five thousand dollars are to consolidate the floating debt and seventy-five thousand dollars to construct new school houses,

2-To fix the rate of the monthly fee in th schools under the control of the Board.

U.E. ARCHAMBAULT. Secretary-Treaturer. 28-D

of Europe, the United States, British America: the white inhabitants South Africa, Australia and parts of South America, and the white population of the European colonies Though relatively inferior in numbers, these are the dominant peoples of the world. That is why they require wheat as the staple ic.id. The accumulated experience of civil-

prodicts that, under extant conditions

the needs of the wheat enting na-

tions. Now, the wheat cating nations

ized mankind has set wheat apart as the fit and proper food for the disvelopment of muscle and hrain. Muscle and brain will fail if the wheat | yard of the earth's surface has nitro- ety of which they are members, supply fails. Not only that, but the hancicap entailed by any readjustment of hereditary stomachic characteristics to the task of assimilating mands it fixed. an alien diet will prove fatal in the final conflict between hordes of lower races, who are accustomed to

them. Other races, vastly superior to us in numbers, but differing widely in natural and intellectual progress, are caters of Indian corn, rice millet and other grains. None these grains have the food value, the concentrated health sustaining lower, of wheat. Now, up to the present time it is the favored races who have been able

to obtain the favorite diet. They have improved through the favorreg processes of nature, which nourish the strong at the expense of the weak. They have proved themselvethe fittest to survive in the struggle for existence, and consequently the fit candidates for the fittest food. During centuries of wheat eating. however, their digestive functions have been trained to the completer assimilation of the superior food. These functions would reject the inferior food. Weakness, sickness, enormous increase in the death ratio would follow if we were compelled to take to the comparative poison which is meat to their inferiors Here would come in the chance of the inferiors. Custom has bred in them a second nature which thrives on food of secondary importance.

II.

These facts and inforences are contained in a book to be published soon by G. P. Putman's Sons, who have sent me advance sheets. It is entitled "The Wheat Problem, by Si: William Crookes." Its main thosis is ture. not entirely new, for it was incorporatod in an address delivered last year before the British Association, of which Sir William is President. Those remarks called forth challenges from various statisticians, including Edward L. Atkinson, of Bos-

ton, D. C. The American contributors agree with the English expert.

The world's demand for wheat increases in a crescendo rate year by year. Gradually all the wheat bearing land on the globe is ap-

Sir William Crookes sounds an al- fimit of time under extant conditions arm to the entire Caucasian race. He is placed by Sir William Crookes at thirty years.

Some years ago Mr. Stanley Jevo.s the wheat supply of the world will uttered a note of warming as to the in thirty years prove insufficient for near exhaustion of the British coal fields. But the exhaustion of the world's stock of fixed pitrogen is a matter of far greater importance. It are those which are roughly called means not only a catastrophe little Caucasian. They include the people- short of starvation for the wheat entors, but, indirectly, scarcity for those who exist on inferior grains, together with a lower standard of living for meat eaters, scarcity of mutton and beef, and even the extinction of gumpowder.

> IV. There is a gleam of light amid this darkness of despondency. In its free gen gas pressing down on it to the

is in the free state, and whoat de-

THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY IN DANGER.

++++++++++++++

For seven years past attempts have been made to effect the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. Some of the processes have met with sufficimen can be considered successful either as regards cost or yield of product. He acknowledges that it is possible, by several methods, to fix a certain amount of atmospheric nitrogen. To the best of his knowledge, converted more than an equal amount, and this at a cost largely in excess of the present market value

of fixed nitrogen. The fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, therefore, is one of the great discoveries awaiting the ingenuity of chemists. It is certainly deeply important in its practical bearings on the future welfare and happiness of the civilized races of mankind. This unfulfilled problem, which so far has cluded the strenuous attempts those who have tried to wrest the secret from nature, differs materially from other chemical discoveries which are in the air, so to speak. but are not yet matured. The fixation of nitrogen is vital to the progress of civilized humanity. Other discoveries minister to our increased intellectual comfort, luxury or convenience; they serve to make life cosier, to hasten the acquisition wealth, or to eave time, health worry. The fixation of nitrogen is a question of the not far distant fu-

Sir William is optimistic enough to believe that the future will take care of itself. He believes that electricity can be, and will be, ralled into play to generate enough energy to produce 12,000,000 tons of nitrate of soda annually. A preliminary calculation shows that there need be no fear on that score; Niagara alone is capable of supplying the required electric energy without much lessening its mighty flow.

The future, as has been said, can take care of itself. The artificial production of nitrate is clearly within view, and by its aid the land devoted to wheat can be brought up to the thirty bushels per acro standard. In days to come, when the doproblem.

And, in the next generation, instead of trusting mainly to . loodstuffs, which flourish in temperate chimates, we probably shall trust

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY

ton.

Sir William now amplifies his address into a volume containing auswers to all his critics, and buttressod by chapters on the future wheat supply of the United States, contri-buted by C. Wood Davis and John Hyde, chief statistician of the Department of Agriculture, Washing-

Sir William passes in review all the wheat growing countries of the world, with the exception of those whose united supplies are so small as to make little appreciable differ mand may again overtake the supply ence to the argument. The situation | we may safely leave our successors as he sees it may be summed up as to grapple with the stupendous food follows :---

propriated to wheat culture, until more and more to the exuberant we are within measurable distance foodstuffs of the tropics, where, inof using the last available acre. The stead of one yearly sober harvest.

Canada and the United States, we cannot say how many hundreds owe their early training to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, It is, therefore, always very natural that they should feel grateful to their first friends, and feel a deep interest in all that concorns that magnificent missionary Order. We know what has been done in Canada, and especially throughout the North West by the Oblates, but we are not all as familiar with their work on other continents. Under the Southern Cross, as under the Polar Star, they are ever in the vanguard of civilization. Being deeply interested, on account of the war, in South Africa, a few lines from a contribu-tion to the Vancouver "Daily World" may prove instructive. It thus be-

Samura January 13, 1400...

gins:
"The theatre of the war is precisely the parts of South Africa, confided by the Holy See to the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate. For 48 years they have labored with extraordinary devotedness, zeal and perseverance in an arid and ungrateful soil. The work was hard and laborious. For a long time they sowed in tears without reaping much fruit from their labors. The good seed, however, was not without fruit, and for the past 25 or 30 years in many places it has produced a most abundant harvest. In 1851 the first Oblate Bishop was consecrated. Right Rev. Bishop J. F. Allard, O.M.I., with a few Oblate Fathers were the only Catholic priests in those vust regions of Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Bechumaland, Zululand Basutoland, and only a handful of Catholics scattered over those immense territories. Now, there are five Vicariates, with over 80 Oblate Fathers, a very flourishing monastery of Trappist Fathers, Christian and Marist Brothers, Holy Family, Augustinian, Dominican, Nazareth, Mercy. Ursuline and Kermaria Nuns. Of late years the number of conversions among both the white and the black populations have been very remarkable; Catholic institutions have ocvery prosperous in all the principal centres of population. Let us give a few names of the institu-tions: At Johannesburg there is the largest and best equipped hospital in South Africa, a large boarding school for young ladies, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Family; near by a home for old men and women and an orphanage, under the charge of the Sisters of Nazaretn; besides these, the Ursuline Nuns and the Marist Brothers teach more than 500 children in their schools. 'At Bloemfontein the Sisters of the

Holy Family have another boarding school and day schools, having a large number of pupils. The same good works are carried out at Kimberley, where there is also a school for the negroes; the schools of the Christian Brothers are well attended. In the same city the Sisters of Nuzareth have an orphange for children, and a home for the old men and women. At Maseking the Sisters of Mercy, and at Taungs the Sisters of Kermaria have also schools. At Newcastle which has just been occupied by the Boers, without striking a blow, the Dominican Nuns possess nording school for ladies. Ladysmith and Estcourt, the headquarters of the British, each an hospital and school, under the direction of the Augustinian Sisters. Pietermaritzburg is not behind the other cities for institutions; there is a college, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers, boarding school and orphanage, day schools for white children. Indians and Kaffirs, under the charge of the Sisters of the Holy Family, and a sanatorium under the care of the Augustinian Sisters. At Durban is another san: torium, an asylum for old persons and for orphans, a hoarding school for young ladies in a beautiful position, besides large and flourishing schools for Indian and Kafiir chil-

These details are sufficient show the progress that the Catholic religion has made in these countries whose inhabitants a few years ago were either pagans, infidels or horetics. But, alas! what will now become of those grand establishments? They will undoubtedly experience the fatal consequences of the war. In the cities already occupied by the troops some wards are entirely solitary on account of the emigration; but the hospitals are filled with sick and wounded; the schools are transformed into ambulances, and teachers into nurses and Sisters of Charity.

"Many of the Oblate Fathers have been obliged to abandon the ordinary works of the sacred ministry and to devote themselves to the service of the soldiers to follow the armies as military chaplains. We find the Oblate Fathers in both armies, because in both there are Catholic soldiers. Rev. Father George Ogle, O.M.I., is with the British at Mafeking; Rev. Father Michael Morley, O.M.I., and Kimberley, give their care to the soldiers at and around Kimberley Rev. Father William Murray, O.M.I and Rev. Father James Saby, O.M.I. perform the same duties to those at Ladysmith. Rov. Father Leon Marchal, O.M.I., of Johannesburg, chaplain to a regiment of 2,000 Irishmen, who have taken the part of the Boers; Rev. Father Stephen Hammer, O.M.I., of the same city, chaplain to a corps of 30,000 Gernan

volunteers. 'The Oblate Fathers on the ' tlefield, in the camp, amongst the soldiers as on their missions, will reap an abundant harvest of souls for Heaven, Father Wm. Murray, O. M.I., at Ladysmith, has already administered the sacrament to 900 men, many of whom had not approached the sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion since they had made their first Communion. Al-mighty God does all things for the salvation of souls; it is to be hoped that He permits the horros of this war in order to bring many souls to everlanting life. May He spare our institutions which we have establish-

Here in Montreal and throughout | ed with much labor and many sacri-

Two very interesting letters touching upon this subject are those ice courts are crowded with cases of of the Bishop Belline, and of Father petty rows and grave assaults hav-Marchal, O.M.I. They run thus :

"Extract from a letter of Right Rev. Bishop Ch. Jolivet, O.M.I.: 'The Boers are already masters of a part of Natal, From the beginning the British abandoned to them Newcastle, where they are now established. The Dominican Nuns were obliged to fly thence in a hurry, leaving their beautiful establishments to the mercy of the Boers. The nuns left with many of their boarders who were unable to return to their purents. For a few days they stopped at Dundes, whence 30 nuns and 30 boarders were obliged to seek refuge here at Maritzburg. They have rented a house into which they are all crowded together. A month ago they had one of the finest boarding houses in South Africa; now it is in ruins, and the nuns are in a sad state of poverty. At Ladysmith and at Estcourt the Sisters are still holding their own. The Sisters of the Holy Family at Maritzburg and at Durban are undisturbed and performing their various good works. Our missionaries and our French and German sisters are still respected. Father Wm. Murray, O.M.I., is gone as a military chaplain to the Irish regi-

"+ CHARLES, O.M.I., Vic. Apos "Bishop of Bolline."

Extract from a letter of Rev. Father Marchal, O.M.I.: "The Boers are brave, well armed, good horsemen and good marksmen. They are lighting for their independence and are determined to fight to the last man. The hardships of war are nothing for these hardy farmers. They the country and can become invincible in guerilla warfare. They are already, with Free Staters, 60,000 strong, and will be 100,000 after the first victory. A regiment of 3,000 German volunteers, most of them artillerymen, have just started for the front. Rev. Father E. Mammer. O.M.I., is their chaplain. I am starting as military chaplain with 2,000 Irishmen, with their green flag. The corps Franco-Belge guard Johannesburg. The numerous Dutch railroad navvies are all going to the front. I had a flourishing parish, 400 Catholics near the church and 1,000 in the district. All are either going to the war or to places safety. Yesterday I had only men and three women at mass. Catholics who are going to fight have obeyed my instructions and have received the sacraments. During my absence my Kaffir servent will take care of my house and carden till my return. If you learn that I have been killed on the field of honor and in the performance of my sacred ministry, I presume you will be proud of me, and not forget to pray for the repose of my soul. "GEON MARCHAL, O.M.I."

### LIGHT DRINKS AND THEIR EFFECTS

Over indalgence in strugg drink is not the only evil that should be exordised by the temperance workers. To become intemperate, the victim drink, in a word a drunkard, it is not absolutely necessary that man should drink a drop, now and again, and always pour gin, brandy, whiskey, and other like liquors into his stomach, There are many serious workers in the cause of temperance

who even advocate the use of mild or light drinks. Read what follows "One of the ever recurring factors of the fight against the drink evil is the defence of the so-called lighter alcoholic drinks. In the face of the fact that the larger part of the waste caused by the liquor traffic is due: to beer; in the face of the fact that thousands of crimes are annually committed by men whose mental processes have been deranged by heer : in the face of the fact that our poling their origin in beer; in the face

of the fact that in our great centres of population bundreds of thousands of children are being born with morals depraved, and bodies enfechied from the beer drinking of their parents, and are growing up in an education recking with the funcs of beer, the advocate of total abstinence is for ever met with the assertion that the thing which we want to do is not to abolish the sale and use of alcoholic drinks, but to p ersuade the people to substitute beer and wine for other strong liquors. Even among temperance reformers there will occasionally be found someone who will point with satisfaction to the statistics which show a decrease in the per capita consumption of spirituous liquors and an increase in the use of malt drinks.

"The main stock in trade of the advocates of so-called 'light drinks' is the assertion that Germany. and the Latin countries of hurope use beer and wine and that these countries are practically free from the evils of intemperance. With a periodical regularity that suggests the suspicion that the material comes from the pigeon-hole of some pro-liquer propaganda, the daily papers of the United States repeat this sophism. Even during the past year, as advanced and independent a periodical as the New York Journal has in its editorials condemned the use of whiskey and in the same paragraphs advised and advocated the drinking of beer and wine, and in defence of such advice has asserted the alleged beneficial results of wine and beer drinking in France and Germany." Read what "Le Figaro" had to say

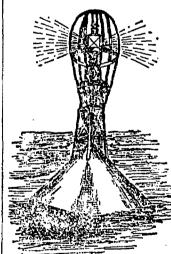
last May, on this subject:
"The French working man who used to be so intelligent and capable, and who was indeed one of the ornaments of France, is in danger of entirely losing his worth from an industrial point of view, in those parts where drunkenness prevails. Ambition and strength of will are going. He falls from being a foreman to a mere laborer, never seeming to try to resist with anything like perseverance,

"It is well known that Normandy is one of the provinces in which alcoholism is the most rammant. A manufacturer of muslin said lately Dr. Brown, of Rouen, that he has now great difficulty in finding young men willing to learn the more duli-ul: parts of the manufacture. They are incapable of the slightest initiative.' said he. 'The least responsibility is too great for them; they prefer wheeling a barrow in the yard to working with a tool. The intellectual ing with a tool. The intellectual level is being as rapidly lowered as is the physical."

"This factory has had for several generations a family at work which was formerly, composed of men of great stature. The third generation is now composed of dwarfs and sickly boys.
"It has tried to urgs them to take

up good paying positions in the factory, but they refused, for they would have to apply themselves learn. They prefer to be simply laborers, earning only one-third of what they ought."

A Japanese admiral receives the equivalent of 1,200 pounds a year, Vie-admiral gets 800 and first and second class captains are paid and 450 pounds respectively.



## A Danger Signal.

Just as the light-buoy is a signal of danger to sailors, and the red light to railway men, so has nature equipped individuals with danger signals of one kind or another when their physical condition is not quite right. It may simply be a tired feeling, a slight cold, weakness of the muscles, fickle appetite.

or some other sign-slight at first-which indicates that your condition is not a healthy one. If the danger signal is not heeded, serious results will follow and a complete collapse may occur. In nine cases out of ten the direct cause of the trouble is impoverished blood or weak nerves. You need something to brace you up-to make your blood rich and your nerves strong. Dr. Wil'iams' Pink Pills is the other Fathers of the residence of the only medicine that can do this promptly and effectively. They strengthen from first dose to last,

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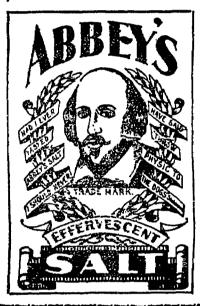
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TRUSTS IN NEW JERSEY.

The number of companies incorporated under the laws of New Jersey during the month of December was 206, and the state received in fees \$32,530. The number of companies incorporated during the calendar year was 2,182.

per and lead appears to have outdone that in any other country. According to the undustrial figures, the consumption of copper in 1897 was 92.-148 tons, and that of lead 133,239 tons, while in 1898 the consumption of copper was 92,160 and that of lead 159,229 tons, showing a strong and steady augmentation of the use of these two indispensable metals. Again, the figures show that Germany produces but 7 per cent. of the world's supply of copper, though consuming nearly 23 per cent.; on the other hand, its production of lead reaches about 18 per cent, of the world's supply, and its consumtion 20 per cent.

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### EPICOPAL 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 powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY......JANUARY 13, 1900.

### News of the Week.

On Surday afternoon last, at the rectory of St. Mary's Church, Newburgh, N.Y., Rev. Dr. E. McGlynn, passed somewhat unexpectedly away. He was in his sixty-second year ; and although suffering from an attack of Bright's Disease, for some time past, the end was not supposed so near. In fact, the citizens of the place were actually preparing a testimonial of esteem, in the form of a well-filled purse, which they had intended presenting to the paster of St. Mary's in a few days. His death, due to heart failure, superinduced by as a shock to them all. Since 3895. Dr. McGlynn has been rector of St. Mary's. His eventful, and somewhat boisterous career, a few years ago, brought his name forcibly before the great public; but in the quiet of his latter years much of the excitement and comment, which he had formerly occasioned, seemed to have been forgotten. He was a man of very rare gifts, and he was greater in his humble submission to Rome, than la his hour of popularity and excitement. May his soul rest in peace.

Much discussion is being created. both in the press of this continent and in that of the Old World, by the Paral Decree in the matter of the ChristianBrothers' Schools in the United States. The sum and substance of the whole question is this :-- "The Mother House of the American Christian Brothers is in France. For years this Order, in America, has been teaching classics in some of its higher schools. The French superiors objected to this, as being contrary to the constitution of the community. Somewhat suddenly instructions came to America forbidding the Brothers to continue the teaching of the classics. This meant the closing of some of the finest Catholic educational schools on this continent. Nazurally protests were entered The whole matter was referred to Rome. Now, it appears that Rome has decreed against the American Brothers and their high schools, and classical colleges. The subject is one of deep and paramount interest to all Catholics in the New World, and we prefer not to express any opinion or make any comment, until such time as the decree in question is made public."

All over the world the celebration of the New Year's Midnight Mass took place; the Western Watchman says :-- "The Midnight Mass was the grandest pageant of the century. The world awoke from its sloop at noon of night to find itself once more Catholic."

This is interesting for American ladies :

"Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, has aroused a storm of opposition in the millinery trade by introducing in the United States Sonate, presumably at the request of the Audubon societies, a bill for the protection of song birds, which, if passed, will practically banish the feather from milady's bonnet and put an end to their importation and manufacture. A formidable movement to delout the bill, is on foot, and a large delegation from the Millinery Merchants' Protective Association soon will go to Washington to begin the light.

It has been a practice in good old Philadelphia for all the Catholic societies to greet the Archbishop en New Year's Day. This year a feature not on the general programme came as a surprise when J. Washington Logue, Esq., president of the Total Abstinence Union, introduced l'atrick O'Neill, State President of the Ancient Order of Hiberaians, who said he did not come to make a speech, but was there simply to hand to His Grace a little token of appreciation of his work. Here a check for \$1,401.50 for the benefit of the the malady already upon him, came | Protectory was handed to His

> In the course of his feeling reply His Grace said:

"My heart is full of gratitude for the results so far. I am very proud (and this is no mere New Year's Day speech, and is not said merely to please the Catholics of Philadelphia, but from my heart's core), I am very proud of the generosity of the people. It has edified me, it has touched me, and to the day of my death I shall feel it with all the intensity of a father's love for his devoted, generous children. I thank this organization for its aid in the work, and not only for this domation, but for the interest matifested. I take occasion to rejoice that the elements of difference between its sections have been eliminated, and that, under the direction of the Bishop of Trenton, they have been united, and that it may be now regarded as a society that will do good not only for the individual members, but for the Charch.

"I thank you, Mr. O'Neill--Mr. Patrick O'Neill-two good hames, and I thank the societies which, I believe, also endowed the chair of Celtic literature at the Catholic Uni-

Some of the leading meteorologists of the world, according to Emile Gauthier, will be much surprised if this winter does not soon become much colder than it has been up to the present. They maintain that unusually cold winters come, as a rule every ton years, and that, as the last very cold winter was in 1889, we have every reason to expect that the winter of 1899-1900 will be at least equally cold if not colder.

The main reason why they are of this belief is because the records at the Observatory in Paris, and in other cities where such records are preserved, show that the collect winters during the last hundred years have occurred at intervals of ten years, or very near that period. Even such winters are noted, and they occurred in the years 1789, 1819, 1829, 1840, 1860, 1879 and

For the benefit of the columbus Memorial Fund, the Knights of Columbus, of Brooklyn, N.Y., have opened a great Fair. It is being held in the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory building. There are twenty-five councils of the Order of the Knights of Columbus in Brooklyn, which are divided into six separate districts, representing the first six New York, capacity and fitness is sound—and ca, has added in bringing more em-

McCloskey is the State Deputy. All of the Councils have formed auxiliary corps of Indies, who will assist, at the fair. Already many of these corps have secured , elaborate articles for exhibit and sale. Among the notable things on hand will be two complete household furnishings for six-room flate which have been departed by iurniture linns.

Mrs. William H. Gotee, of No. 24 West Preston street, Baltimore, was made happy this week by the return to her of \$752 which she lost . on three months on the date montioned up hope of recovering the lost money and was surprised when she received a visit at her home from a woman attired in mourning. The woman said that the money had been found by her husband and she supposed that he had returned it to Mrs. Gootee, as had been her advice. Upon looking over her husband's papers after his death the visitor found, that the money had not been returned. She paid the full amount of the loss in a check. Such instances of conscientiourness are rare, and the existence of them constitutes a hopeful sign for the future of humanity.

The Octave of the Immaculate Conception is one of the principal festivals observed by the Order the Christian Brothers. It is the feast day of their Houses of Formation. On the eve of this feast it is customary to admit to the religious habit those aspirants who for their virtue and other attainments are deemed worthy of this distinction. Receptions are usually held every three months. On the date mentioned ten very promising young men were admitted to the Order in the novitiate at New York. Rev. Brother Clementian, the Assistant Superior-General, presided at the reception and delivered the preparatory discourse, in which he endeavored to impress upon the minds of the young aspirants the dignity and the sacredness of the religious vocation.

Last week we quoted "La Patrie's" opinion concerning the municipal struggle now taking place. It is evident that in the matter of civic administration our French Canadian contemporary is determined to insist upon a change in the methods administration at the City Hall.

On Monday evening the private building and bakery owned by Mr. Clement Dauphinais at Providence Village, were totally destroyed by fire. A most unfortunate incident in this connection was the latrning tho death of one of Mr. Dauphinais' daughters named Marie Louse, aged 13. It appears that the young girl had gone upstairs with a lamp, and on reaching the top of the stairway missed her fotting and upset the lamp over herself. In a moment's time her dress had caught fire, and on her rushing down stairs, the family vainly endeavored to extinguish the flame, but unfortunately without avail. In about fifteeen minutes time she died in great agony.

Moantime no attention had been given to the fire upstairs, which had by this time caught in some of the bedding, and the whole of the dwelling was burned to the ground.

The Quebec "Daily Telegraph says: Mr. Felix Carbray, M.P.P. for Quebec West, was on Sunday morning about 3 o'clock seized with a sudden fit of weakness, which it was at first feared would result in paralysis. On enquiry this morning concerning his condition we are pleased to learn that an improvement is perceptible in Mr. Carbray's condition, and that he will, it is hoped, be convaluacent again in a short time.

### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Andrew H. Green, who has been styled the "Father of Greater New York," has written an article on the subject of "The Mayoralty of New York." Without following him into details of a local nature, we wish to select one paragraph from his contribution, and to apply the same t oCanada-to Montreul. Amougst other remarks, this eminent critic wrote:

"Our present civil-reform, so called, is putting the cart before the horse. What we want is not to require laborers and petty clerks to pass examinations in the classical languages, but to compel the heads of departments to qualify themselves for their positions. There should be an extension of the civil service so as to include Mayors, Aldermen, Representatives and Senators. It is the men who hold the higher and responsible positions who should be trained and tested for their duties. The main thing is to get a competent man at the head of every department. When this is done we may safely allow them to appoint their own subordinate officials.

"If the principle of appointing men to office only after tests and examinations, which prove their merit, State districts, of which Francis A. that seems to be taken for granted phatically before the world the won-The second secon

on all lands then; it is certainly more important and essential to apply it to the men who hold the highest places and are ontrusted with the largest interests and responsibilities than it is to apply it to those who serve under them.

Here is an idea, expressed in regard to New York, thut has long floated in our mind concerning our Canadian civil service, and its regular exuminations. If a man seeks a place, even of three or four hundred dollars a year, he must pass an examination that would be sufficient for admission to the study of any profession., Twice yearly—and in some cases oftener—these examinations are held; scores of candidates pass successfully. Once the examinotions are over; not one in twenty of the aspirants, or students, has a chance of utilizing his certificate and of obtaining a position. And while applicants for minor offices are being run through the gaunlet of examination, some heads of departments are hoisted into office without any qualifications for the place. Thus we find a deputy minister appointed without a moment's chance of learning aught about his department. It is a purely political creation, and these generally terminate badly. In any case we can find absolute need of pennies, in almost every land, and men who can got the party "pull" must invariably succeed. Brains, capability, taste, true knowledge—these are four lessons that should be learned by all who have a voice in filling political situations?

### SPEAK A GOOD WORD

A contemporary tells us that the Augustinian Friars of Lawrence, Mass., offered some time ago, through their parish calendar, a prize of \$10 for their best answer to the question, "How can laymen best hel; their clergy in local work?" Out of many answered and published in the latest issue of the Calendar, this one received the prize:

"A young man writes: That in his opinion, the first thing required of the layman is to be a practical Catholic himself- that in all this he will find incentive to active co-operation in all parish movements. His greatest strength will be in receiving frequently the sacraments of the Church, and his work will be, first. to lend his assistance cheerfully to all work planned and conducted unden the auspices of the Church; second, to always have the good word for what is thus undertaken, and lastly, to labor by good counsel andong his less fortunate brethren."

While the foregoing reply is a wisc and most elastic one, we desire to call attention to one part of this answer; we refer to that secondly "to always have the good word for what is thus undertaken." It may be taken that an enthusiastic Catholic would find himself in circumstances that would prevent him from contributing to a good work; but he is always able to say a good word on the subject, and to aid indirectly by advocating the cause amongst his fellow-men, If we only knew how much harm, may sometimes be done by a word of censure-when it is our interest to act in a contrary manner. Be not too prone to find fault; yet how few will heed such advice. It tften happens tha when a manforone reason or another cannot see his way to contribute to a good object, at least he can help by means of his zeal, devotion, and prayer, by his enthusiastic assertions. There are some who deliberately 'run down" all movements or actions in which they do not feel capable of taking an active interest; these are perpetrating a flagrant injustice. If we desire that others should aid in the good works of religion we must commence by showing them how much we admire aught that pertains to our Holy Church.

### CATHOLIC ZEAL AND SACRIFICE

From the days of the early martyrs; on down through the centuries, we have found that the Catholic Church has ever been foremost in deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice on the part of her missionaries and religious. It requires no historic evidence, no long statistical statement to prove that where all others lesitated, the envoys of the Catholic Church never paused. The Leroic life of Father Damien has become so universally appreciated that his name is synonymous for pure sacrifice. One of our American contemporaries, ailuding to the terrible leper mission of Hawaii, recently said:

"It is observed that our l'rotestant missionary friends evince no desire to replace the Catholic Priests and sisters in charge of the leper colony of Molokai, in our new Hatwaiian possessions. Have they overlooked this Rome-ruled spot in our scattered Empire?"

The present conflict in South Afri-

derial devotion to duty and to the cause of humanity that fills the vicinbers of the Catholic Sisternoods ; in that devestated land. As a sample, we learn from a most reliable source the following:

"The Catholic Bishop of Kimberley who telegraphed to the convent of Mafeking giving permission to the nuns to retire southward before the soige began, is Dr. Anthony Gaughran, O.M.I. He went out about cighteen years ago a fine, athletic and intellectual Irishman, and he has since administered his extensive diocess with great success. The plucky. nuns who preferred to stay at their post, and murso the wounded are Sisters of Mercy and Irish to a woman."

Coming back from South Africa to America, we learn, from Syracuse. N.Y., that in a few duys three Sisters of St. Francis in St. Anthony's Convent, that city, will take their departure for Honolulu, the capital of the Hawniian Islands, where they will be in touch with those of their order who left here a few days ago to take care of the lepers in that vicinity. The names of these noble women are Sister Susanna and Sister Robertina, who will be accompanied by their mother provincial, Sister Delphina.

Mother Provincial Delphina will visit Molokai, and will return to this country after her tour of inspection. The other two Sisters from here who will accompany her will stay, it is said at Honolulu ore they go to Molokai.

These are facts that speak most eloquently and which cannot be gainsaid. The zeal and self-sacrifice that dictated a renunciation of the world and its pleasures for a life of scelusion and prayer, grow stronger as years roll onward, and shine forth in astounding splendor, whenever the occasion demands. Such the Catholic Church; her truth is attested in the lives, actions and sacrifices of her members, even as in the immutable doctrines which she teaches.

### MIXED MARRIAGES.

From time to time, our friend the 'Daily Witness' gets badly mixed up in matters affecting the discipliac of the Catholic Church. All our readers are aware that Lee XIII., has forbidden, during this Holy Year, marriages between Catholics and Protestants. The Church has never sanctioned mixed marriages; but she has, in many cases, where grave reasons them. However, she wishes to mark this year in a more special manner. by a stricter adherence to her rules, and consequently refuses even that mountain out of a mole-hill, thus refers to the subject:

"The discussion going on just new as to whether the Papal Decree forbidding marriages with Protestants during the Holy Year applies to Canada or not must prove more or less confusing to the minds of many as to the right and wrong of things. It seems that dispensations have during other years been obtainable from the Bishop. Even that is a little payalling to the moralist. An act is either right or wrong, and a Bishop caunot make a wrong right."

For the special information of the "Witness,"'-as it seems to be badly in need of a little enlightenment upon this subject-we will give a few explanations. The Church looks upon marriage not as a matter in which only the affections or caprice are concerned, but rather as a subject to be viewed in the light of reason and religion; in a word marriage is a sacrament, and not a mere con-

Marriages' between Catholics and non-Catholics are detested by the Church. She permits them for weighty reasons and under certain conditions designed to safeguard the raligious freedom of the Catholic party and the religious education of all the children who may be born of such marriages, but she indicates her disapprobation of them by forbidding their celebration within the walls of her temples and by withholding the beautiful rites and coremonies with which she surrounds the nuptials of Catholic couples.

The reasons in detail for the Church's prohibition of mixed marriages are as follows:

1. The Catholic party is exposed ordinarily to the danger of religious | Connell, the champion of religious indifference, nay, of actual apostusy. | liberty, with Castereagh, who first indifference, nay, of actual apostusy. This danger will appear all the more real when taken in connection with the fact that the svil to contract a mixed marriage in the face of plain facts and of the disapproval of the Church is an indication of an already weakened Catholic sentiment.

2. Mixed marriages are productive of no concord, no true happiness. How can there be the union of heart and soul which should exist between husband and wife when they differ on so fundamental a matter as that of religion?

8. It mixed marriages the Catholic Wear, them.

training of the offspring is frequently a matter of great difficulty if mot altogether impossible. Promises ... to the contrary notwithstanding. Catholic mothers are often obliged to have their children baptized by stealth, to see them when they grow up carried off to some Protestant Sunday School, where they will be trained to hate her faith, and to walk in what she believes to be the

Now, we give a few of the conditions under which the Church permits or rather tolerates mixed mar-

ways of perdition.

1. The non-Catholic party must promise to allow the Catholic party. full liberty in the practice of religion.

2. All the children must be brought up in the Catholic faith, an agrecment which must be kept even after the death of the Catholic party. . 3. The Catholic party must prom-

ise to labor for the conversion of the non-Catholic party.

Does the "Witness" find it at all extraordinary that during this year of special religious devotion, the Church should decline to recognize such marriages?

### THE MAYORALTY,

Mr. Doran, during the low days since his candidature has been announced, has received strong and convincing evidence of the hearty support of a great number of French-Canadians and of English-speaking Protestants. If Mr. Doran was hopeful at the start, he has become posttively sanguine during the week just clapsed. His Programme has received the highest praise from all sections of the community and from the English and French press. There is a business-like ring about his manifesto that indicat?s a man fully equipped for such an occasion. He is evidently conversant with all the duties of the office, and were his ideas to be carried into practice, a beneficial revolution in the administration of the city's affairs would be the :csult. It is evident that he sees a long way into the maze of the City Hall operations, and has the courage of his convictions so impressed upon his statement that the public may depend upon him to put into practice, when elected, that which he practices and teaches in his programme. We understand that next week, Mr. Doran will commence a series of meetings to be held in the various sections of the city, and at dictated such a course, tolerated which he will more fully detail his plans. It only remains for the Irish-Catholic population to do its duty, by unanimously voting for his return and at once securing the Mayseat for the assimult and of last Saturday, seeking to make a creating a wholesome precedent for the future.

### HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS.

The Hibernian Knights-ia connection with the A. O. H., of Montreal -have for sometime past, been making preparations to participate in a public contest, organized by similar bodies throughout the United States, and which will take place on Boston Common, during the course of the coming summer. The preparations necossary for such an event and the actual cost of the trip and sojourn over there, will entail a very great expenditure. In order to raise funds for this very laudable purpose, the Knights will give a grand concert, in the Windsor Hall, on Monday evening next. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the announcement. We had the privilege of scoing one of the programmes, and we have no hesitation in saying it indicates an entertainment of a very high order. The principle feature of the evening will be an address upon "Ireland's Right to Self Government," by Mr. John Devoy, one of the best known and most successful public speakers in the United States. The Knights should have a bumper house.

The London Universe says:

"Mr Chamberlain reminded the students of Trinity College that all great men-from Pitt to Peel, from Castlerengh to O'Connell - were misrepresented and misunderstood. What a blend of conceit and ignorance! The public are expected to reflect upon the implied suggestion that the great Chamberlain is a misunderstood statesman, and that time will vindicate him. This is the concoit of the thing. The ignorance of it is obvious in the coupling of O'cut his country's throat and then cut

The business of college education is one of the greatest businesses of the country. The 426 colleges and universities, in which are enrolled 175,000 students, represent an invested capital of \$250,000,000, and give employment to 25,000 persons as teachers and officers.

.The finest furs in all Russia, are laid aside as tribute, and become the property of the crown. So highly are these furs esteemed that no person below, a cortain rank is allowed to

## RECENT CATHOLIC HAPPENINGS

MISSION TO NON-CATHOLICS.— ter for us to give even a synopsis of As we announced last week the Rev. the admirable, logical, reasonable Father Younan, C.S.P., of New Yory, discourses delivered by the preacher. commenced on Sunday evening last, in St. Patrick's Church, his mission to non-Catholics. The offects of this not touch the subject. However, we new departure have been greater than oven the most sunguine had expected. Each evening the church was crowded, and the audience visibly augmented in numbers as the days went past. The decorations, both natural and artificial, of the grand re-novated temple, were af a class to correspond with the occasion and were admired and highly praised by many scores of Protestants. On the occasion of the opening of the mission great circumstance was added to the event by the presence of His Grace Mgr. Bruchesi. A great number of priests were moticed in the sametuary, while the body of the church was one vast sea of heads. Occupy- fourth attempt on the part of l'ather ing the front seats were about thir- Younan, was an account of the true ty Chinamen. Tue chair was most marks of a Teacher. On Friday and effective, and on each occasion, it gave proof of the merits which are raments of Penance and Holy Lucharuniversally acknowledged to belong ist. to it. One feature of the service-for we may call it a service- was the singing of "Neuror My God to Thee," in which all the audience joined—the hymn being familiar to Protestants as well as to Catholics. Since the commencement of the mission claborato reports of each evening's sermou and incidents have appeared in the daily press—especially in the French papers. Even the "Daily Witness" has not only given accounts of what took place, but has dedicated a lengthy editorial to the subject. While congratulating the Catholics of Mont-real on their zeal, the "Witness" predicts that this will create a revolution in Protestant practices and belief. It believes that a grand revival must follow, as Protestants will be awakened into the realization of the fact that more energy is needed on their part, if they are to continue opposed to Rome. This is all very nice; but the "Witness," in referring to the Archbishop's remarks, makes the mistake of asserting that it is to convert Protestants that the mission is given. On the contrary, while the conversion of non-Catholicswould be a fruit to be desired, still, as the 'Archbishop plainly said, the real object is to make Protestants better acquainted with Catholic doctrine and practice, and thereby make life and general intercourse more agreeable and more profitable.

On Sunday evening, before the Rev. Preacher of the Mission ascended the pulpit. His Grace the Archbishop delivered, in English, a very eloquent and concise address. It was a cordial committed and the strictness of ecwelcome to all present and a splendid exhibition of the grand truths held and taught by the Catholic disorderly character recently took

bishop expressed the pleasure it gave after a Low Mass, last Sunday, him to greet and welcome such a decree of interdiction issued by His large number of separated brethren Graco the Archbishop. According to audience. The question had been ask- o'clock, each Sunday; baptisms and the good shepherd giveth his life for his shoep. Other sheep have I which time as due amendement is made for are not of this fold; them also I bring, and they shall hear my voice; mitted. and there shall be one fold and one shepherd." Unity of belief and purpose was the end of the work and suffering of our Redeemer, When He established His Church, he did not vigilance of Montreal's Archbishop, speak of "churches," but "My the power of ecclesinstical authority Church." was alone.

In looking about the speaker saw many churches. He respected persons who being brought up in different given by the incident of a few days places and under different circumstances, had different beliefs; but he did not believe a creed was good if it was not true. Others might the Christians as he was a Christian. though they might not agree in the manner of adoring God. During this century many important persons had 7th January. His Grace the Archreturned to the Roman Catholic bishop wrote a letter to Mr. Benthi-Church, he believed, through no oth- aumo, proprietor of that paper, in er motive than conviction of mind. In Montreal there was a mixed population living as mixed friends and brethren; but, though they had dealings with one another in business matters, it seemed as if they must not say a word about their faith or their church. Through this silence mistake as that of the 6th of Januit was feared erroneous notions existed regarding the faith of the Catholic Church. A change should take place and they should speak together the important questions of faith and the salvation of souls. These meetings should not be taken as a sign of ambitious proselytism; but indicated a desire for the salvation of souls, and the speaker hoped that all would pray and converse together for the purpose of getting light on questions of faith.

Rev. Father Younan then ascended the pulpit and delivered the first sermon of the series. We might here remark that, in connection with the mission, is a department known as the Question and Answer branch The preacher is propared to receive any pertinent questions that might be asked, and roplies to them upon the evening following their reception. He edification for the Catholics of Montwas fairly deluged with questions, I real, and has served to show our most of which are not of paramount non-Catholic friends how exacting is importance, still the questions may the discipline of our Church, while come, and answer may be given-to displaying the paternal sentiments what seems of little importance to a which animate our illustrious Arch-Catholic. It would be no easy unit- bishop.

The ground covered in these icw sermons is so extensive that we do cannot help remarking that the soven addresses constitute large links in a perfect chain of Catholic argument. Basing himself upon the simple word-ing of the "Croed," the erudite missionary was enabled to start with the creation and follow down through the ages, without one interruption, until he comes within the limits of the actual present. The first evening he dealt with God. His nowor, His wisdom, and His universal presence and the necessity of Faith. On Monday he preached on the Divinity of Christ; the third evening he spoke of the necessity, of a Divine, infallible, authoritative Teacher; the Saturday he will deal with the Sac-

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN. - Archbishop Bruchesi, at the request of the authorities at Ottawa, has appointod Rov. Father Sinnett, who has been for some years assistant to Rev. Father Donnelly in St. Anthony's parish, as Chaplain to accommany the second Canadian contingent to South Africa. Father Simett is a native of Ontario. He was born at Ridgetown. Ontario, in 1856. He was educated at Fordham, New York, and was ordained priest at Three Rivers, in 1887. He spent a few years in Montreal, and his apostolic zoal was so lervept that he found the field for his energies too circumscribed and went to the Northwest, where he temained for ten years. The first two years he passed at Regina, and afterwarda labored successfully at Portage la Prairie, and Sault Ste. Marie on the Canadian side. Three years ago he came back to Montreal and has also printed, privately, a small he has since been a curate with Fathor Donnelly at St. Anthony's Church.

AN INTERDICTED PARISH .- An occurrence of a rare kind has recently taken place in one of the parishes of this Archdiocese. Huppily such events are not frequent either here or elsewhere. The excommunication of un individual is a matter of the gravest importance, but the interdiction of a whole parish, the closing of the church, and the removal of the pastor, is something that ut oace denotes some very important offence clesiastical discipline. In the parish of St. Ignace de Loyola scenes of a place. The Rev. Canon Archambault, In his opening remarks the Arch- of the Archiepiscopal palace, read as were present. It was the first that decree the church will be closed time he had ever addressed such an except for one Low Muss, at nine ed, "Were Christ to come back to marriages will be celebrated in the earth what would be His message to markind." The answer the speaker would give was found in St. John's Gospel. "I am the good Shepherd; dead—merely a prayer at the conetery. Such will continue until such believes that it will be amply prothe scandal given and the sin com-

ARCHBISHOP AND LA PRESSE .--No more striking illustration of the Truth was one, as God and the spirit of faith with which Catholics accept the reprimands and corrections coming from the spiritual head of the community, than that ago. "La Presse" published its 10gular issue on the feast of the Epiphany; it was the only Catholic paper that did so. The Epiphany, in our Churchi is a feast of obligation, and consequently to be observed as is a Sunday. On the following day, the which he called his attention to the facts of Saturday's publication and of that day being a feast of obligation; also recalling the evidence of a true Catholic spirit on the part of "La Presse" on former occasions, and expressing the hope that such a ary, will not be repeated. In a very touching and beautiful article "La Presse" accepts the episcopal disapproval and bows to the will of the ecclesiastical head of this community. Very neatly is it said that if error has been committed, good will flow therefrom, for it furnishes an occasion to renew the devotion to the faith and the obedience to religious authority which animate the organ. Immediately His Grace acknowledged the good will and devotedness exemplified in 'La Presse's' reply, and wrote another letter in which be expressed his entire happiness over the result of this incident. Mgr. Bruchesi took occasion to appent to Catholic laborers and merchants to be more careful in sanctifying the holy days of obligation. In fact the whole has become a source of great

### DR. DE COSTA TO LECTURE IN MONTREAL

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literateur of New York, Dr. Benitmin F. De Costa, whose reception

The distinguished historian and Academic Hall, Bleury Street, on

Wodnesday evening, the 17th. ... The New York Freeman's Journal into the Catholic Church was chrondeled in the daily papers recently, is remotely a descendant of an old readers some of the leading features will be in Montreal mont wook. He is Franch Catholic family, but his more in the short life of the deceased announced to locture in St. Mary's immediate ancestors were Huguenots, young man. If so doing we borrow

who suttled in Boston several generations since. He took early to literatme, writing for the Charleston Advertiser, owned by his brother William Hickling De Costa. For full twenty years he was a constant writer for that paper. After leaving the public schools he spent seven years in preparation for the Episopal ministry. He served as rector of St. John's Church, North Adams, Mass. and St. Mary's Newton, Tower Falls, Mass. He passed thence to the army as chaplain to the Fifth and Eighteenth Massachusetts regiments. In 1863 he became editor of the

Christian Times, an Episcopal journal

of New York, and afterwards of the

Episcopalian and the Protestant Churchman. Later, he wrote in all

departments of the Churchman. . He devoted some years to travel and study in Europe. For a long while he preached and lectured in connection with literary work, which included the editing of the Magazine of American History. In 1881, he brcame rector of St. John Evangelist and took a prominent part in all progressive work. He is a charter member of the Huguenot Society and one of the editors of its first volume of publications. He was also the first president of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, With Bishop Potter he inaugurated the Church Temperance Society and was its first secretary. He was the American founder and president of the White Cross Society and the first mover in the Burial Reform Association. He is one of the chaplains of the Grand Army, Iks life hus proved laborious, and the last twenty years have witnessed constant struggle with skeptical tendencies of the Episcopalians, In the midst of all his cares he manifested an unfailing devotion to liberal studies and pursuits, and the printed catalogue of his works shows an unusual variety. To carry on his studies he has worked much among the who was idolized by his young brooriginal sources in the libraries of ther and, like the latter, warmly Europe, including the Vatican. Ilis work on "The Pre-Columbian Discov- him best. Chrysostom made many ory of America by the Northmen." friends and keet them all. No higher was republished at the end of fifteen years. He published under the nonde-plume of William Hickling, a nev-el, "The Rector of Roxburgh," and collection of poems. Among his minor productions is a momoir of his aunt, Sister St. Clair, a member of the Ursulines for over fifty years. He counts among the manifold influ- family. May he rest in peace!" ences of prayers tending to his teconciliation with the Catholic Church her prayers, as well as the blessing he received at the Vatican from Pio None, to whom, with Mrs. De Costa. he was personally presented by Lr. Chatard, afterwards Bishop of Vinconnes, U. S., He was one of the contributors to the "Narrative and Critical History of America," and has written much for the magazines and reviews, busides contributing encyclopedias. He never knew an idle hour, being ever inspired by enthusiasm. His discourses and lectures have been reported for many years and a large number of his sermons have been published. He has been classed with extreme opponents Biblical criticism, but he distinctly declares that in this respect, he is misjudged. He objects to "uncritical criticism," which is little more than open hostility to the Bible, which he would have studied fearlessly, and with all the help that may brought to the work. He has no fears about the future of the Bible, and

teeted by the Catholic Church. Since his resignation from the 125iscopal ministry, in September last, Dr. De Costa has had invitations to join many denominations. In God has shown him the true Church, and he has fearlessly entered it.

### OBITUARY.

BROTHER TOBIAS. -- The news comes from Toronto, of the death at Marseilles, France, December 22, or i Brother Tobias, born in Quebec, and for many years the most prominent ! member of the Order of Christian Brothersin Ontario. Brother Tobias was director of the De La Salle Institute in Toronto, from 1878 to 1888. Afterwards to 1884, he was Provincial of the Christian Brothers of Ontario. His health broke down and he went to England and thence to France, He returned for a short time to Baltimore, Md., but his health was completely broken and he retired to France to die. He was of the Christian Brothers' Schools .--

BROTHER MAXIMILIAN. - The death is announced of Rev. Brother Maximilian, late director of the Christian Brothers' School, St. Jerome. The deceased was for several years director of St. Patrick's, St. James' and St. Lawrence Christian Brothers' Schools in this city. afterwards served at Longueuil and St. Jerome. Heart disease was cause of his death. The funeral service was hold on Monday in the chapel of the novitiate of the Christian Brothers, on La Salle avenuer Maisonneuve.-R.I.P.

KEARNS .- The death took place last week of Mr. Daniel Kearns, one of Montreal's oldest Irish citizens. Mr. Kearns was a native of Ashfield Cross, County Cavan, Ireland, where he was born in 1823. He came with his parents to this city in 1835, and entened the grocery business in 1837. In 1846 he established business on his own account in which he succeded in amassing a fortune. Mr. Kearns was the oldest powholder of St. Patrick's church, having rented a perw in that edifice since 1861.- R.

DONAHOE. - In the death of the ton-which sad event took place on the 29th ultimo,-Mr. Patrick Donnhoe, the veteran journalist, has lost his oldest surviving son. While we convey to the venerable father the sincere expression of our condolence. we will record for the benefit of our

## FIRST OF THE SEASON AND THE BEST FOR MANY.

Fourth Annual Entertainment of the

## HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS

In the Windsor Hall MONDAY EVENING, January 15th, 1900. Address by Ireland's Distinguished Son. MR. JOHN DEVOY.

Songs by Montreal's Sweetest Singers.

PRICE OF TICKETS-Double Reserved Seats \$2 00. Reserved Seats 50 cents Balcony 25 cents. <- Plan of Hall at T. WHITE'S Jewelery Store, 1946 Notre Dame Street, where Tickets can be exchanged for Reserved Seat Coupons, or at door of Hall on evening of entertainment.

GOD SAVE IRELAND.

P DOYLE, Chairman of Committee. M J. DOYLE, Secretary.

the language of "The Pilot,"--that | good old organ which owes its existence to Mr. Patrick Donahos:

"Mr. Donahoe was born in Boston. on September 9th, 1844, and received his collegiate education at Fiely Cross College, Worcester, and Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, Md. On leaving college he made a tour of some years in Europe and the East, returning with a mind well stored with knowledge of the art treasures of the Old World. We went into business under his father with whom he remained until his death. In 1873 he married Miss Emma Brenaun, Rochester, N. Y., who survives him.

"Mr. Donahoe experienced two great losses in his early life, in the deaths of his mother and his brother Benedict, a paymaster in the United States Navy during the Civil War, loved and admired by all who knew proof of his place in men's hearts could be given than the pres-ence of lifelong sorrowing friends at his death bedside and by his colfin as it lay under the falling snowflakes at St. Augustine's Cemetery. South Boston, on Monday morning last. He sleeps beside his mother. brother and other members of his

### NOTES OF IRISH NEWS.

Continued from Page Ouc.

The president, who was warmly received said: I suppose that we have reached such a stage in the bistory of the United Irish League movement that we are considered worthy of notice by Dublia Castle. That in my judgment, is one of the most couraging and hopeful signs of the present position, and the future prospects of this powerful organization. I don't know what brings these spies here to-night, I objected to the County Inspector coming here to-night. and told him so. He said he would come in whether I liked it or not. He is bound to obey the orders of masters, but, gentlemen. I can tell the County Inspector and his assistants that the members of the conceal- that this is a perfectly legal and political organization, stained by a shadow of crime. Yeu will be glad to hear that our reveree Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Claney, whom I had the honor of meeting this evening, fully sympathizes with the object of the forth-coming demonstration; and I think I are not exceeding the bounds of discretion 1 say when may have at that meeting letter from him expressing his openion in regard to the insults that have been heaped by Castle officials upon the Catholics and Nationalists of this town and county. I have been asked by prominent members of this league to formulate resolutions in reference to two or three subjects- a resulution in regard to jury packing; one in regard to the insult to the Nationalists of the town and county

### ORNAMENTAL WORK.

Rag from the people's building.

for the action of the police in tearing

down on Saturday last the people's

The ornamental decorations done in a house are luxuries. If done well. the author of the English text books and if when finished, they are satisfactory, they are worth their cost, but no matter how cheaply done, unless pleasing, the money spent worse than wasted. The decorations are a luxury. Anyone contemplating putting money into ornamental glass glazing should see the beautiful worl just completed in the Windsor Hotel. The glazing is by the electric process, perfected by the Luxier Prism Company, and it is just perfect. joint is about one-sixteenth of an thickness only and yet weathertight. The panels are beauti-

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

Some one has been investigating the religious beliefs of the Irish har, Out of 499 barristers he found 253 Protestunts, 150 Catholics, and only one Jew; the rest were non-commit-tal. Only 16 out of 56 Queen's Counsel were Catholics and only 3 of the 18 judges.

There are now about 350 public libraries in Great Britain. These libraries contain over 5,000,000 volumes, and issue about 27,000,000 books each year.

The annual attendance of reacters is about 80,000,000: -

### BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

BURNED TO DEATH. - Four girls of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kerrich of Pierz. fifteen miles cust of Little Fulls, Minn., were burned to death Saturday night. The children had gone to hed and us the parents, who were both quite sick, were retiring for the night, they noticed that the top of the kitchen was on fire. They tried to rescue the children from their peril, but the flames spread so rapidly that their efforts were of no

NEW YORK'S POST OFFICE.-In the nine years 1890-98 the earnlngs of the New York Post-Office have been in round numbers \$66,-000,000 and its expenses \$26,000-000—a contribution of \$10,000,000 by the city to the postal revenues of the National Government.

BUTCHER'S BILL .- One of the specifications of the meat contract. made by the city of New York for the various charitable institutions is that all beef, lamb, mutton and year (ham is excepted) shall be killed and dressed in the State of New York. This is the city's order for nexyear: Chucks of borf, 1,500,000 pounds; extra det beef, legh i pounds; chucks of mutton, 290,000 pounds; roasting pieces of beef, 140,-500 pounds; beefsteak, sirloin, 90,pounds; mutton, hindquarters, 170,400 pounds; pork, 18,200 pinds; yeal, 48,400 pounds. Total, 2,353,-000 pounds.

ABOUT CHURCHWARDENS, -Archbishop Elder writes to the priests of the Cincinnati diocese; "We desire that church wardens be appointed at every church to assist the pastor in administering its temporalities. Some pastors have obtained from us an exemption from this obligation; if they desire this exemption to continue, they must apply again, and give their reasons for asking it."

United frish League have nothing to Servites church, London, on the 16th this emblem. December, to Miss Beesley, daughter of James Boosley, an Irishman, in first wife died eight yours ago.

> AVERT A FIRE PANIC. While 600 communicants were kneeling at eve, the altar decorations caught should patronize this patriotic hady. fire from flaming candles. For a moment the vast congregation, numbering 2,500 persons, sat stupified, but as the flames spread among the draperies, several women became movement towards the doors, Rev. P. J. Griffin, however, allayed the fears of the frightened ones by actions, rather than by words, for, leaping upon the altar, he pulled down its blazing hangings, and a few cool-headed men assisted in extinguishing the flames. Meantime Fathers Phalen and McCaughan continued the communion service.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE. - According to a special cable despatch from London, Sir Thomas Lipton has issued a challenge for the America's Cup for 1901. Mr. G. L. Watson will, it is stated, design the new challenger,

Among all the records of the year 1899, in the United States, not one stands out so conspicuously as that of the donations and bequests religious, educational and charitable institutions, libraries, museums and galleries, and to cities for popular benefit and entertainment. No previous year in the history of this country has equalled it, says an American journal. The aggregate thus bestowed is

\$79,749,956, as compared with \$23,-949,900 in 1898, \$33,612,814 in 1897, \$38,670,129 in 1896, \$28,943,549 in 1895, and \$19,567,116 in 949,900 in 1894. In the preparation of these statistics no record has been kept of donations or bequests of less than \$1,000.

Of the total amount for 1899 stated above there was given to educational institutions the extraordinary sum of \$55,851,817, to charitios \$13,206,1676, to chlurches, \$2.-992,593, to museums and art gulleries \$2,686,500 and to libraries \$5,012,400.

Some Egyptian boats made of cedar, probably in use 4,500 years ago, have been found buried near the banks of the Nile, and furnish on interesting proof of the power of that wood to withstand the ravages

According to official figures, Great Britain expends 18,000,000 [munds a year on the support of the poor. This does not include private charlties. Futher Matthew Herald.

## THE CONNAUGHT

Ao cum gloria De agus onora na h-Erienn (For the glory of God and the honor of Ireland.) The motto of the Gaelic Society of Montroal.

The clusses of the Montreal Gaelic Society were resumed on Tuesday, evening, in the rooms of the Hibernian Knights. The opening was a grand success, ten new members being enrolled. Previous to the class instructions a letter was read from Patrick McHugh regretting his inability to attend. The letter was written in Irish and was the first one written by a member of the local branch in that language. less to say that when the latter was road by Mr. Lavelle it was received with great applause. If I can secure a copy of the letter I will publish it in full in next issue. A new class for beginners was formed under the superintendency of Mr. James Clarke, a gentleman well versed in the language of the Gael. It was very couraging to notice the attendance of so many voterane of the society. Before adjourning the executive adopted the motto at the top of this column as the emblem of the Society.

DIVISION NO 4. A. O. H. held a large meeting on Monday evening, president H. T. Kearns presiding. A delegation from the Knights consisting of Messrs. Folcy and Clarko were present and asked the co-operation of the members for their annual entertainment. The members present promised to do so, and after thanking the Division the delegation withdrow.

ST. MARY'S COURT, NO. 161, C. O.F., held another largely attended meeting on Thursday evening, the occasion being the installation of the Court officers for ensuing term. Mr. J. J. Ryan, Deputy High Chief Ranger and ex-Provincial Treasurer of the organization was the installing

THRHIBERNIAN KNIGHTS resumed their semi-monthly drills on Sunday afternoon in the Bonsecours Market Hall. There was a good attendance and the physical and running exercises reduced the avoirdupois of many members. Keep it up Captain !

THE PROPOSED BAND. --- The project of organizing the  $\Lambda$ . (). II. Band, is now assured. A meeting of the committee was bold on Tuesday ovening, and after transacting some important business adjourned meet on Sunday afternoon. It should be remembered this movement has received the endorsation and financial assistance of the County Board.

THE ORDER BUTTON .-- I am in a position to state that the new official button of the A. O. H. adopted by the National Directors at their meeting in September is ready for distribution. The members of the Order are cautioned against imita-MR. REDMOND MARRIED .- John be obtained through the National D. Redmond, M.P., was married at Secretary. There are no agents for

I am requested to say that hirs, husiness in Leaminton. Mr Redmond's Halley, of Gleury Street, wife of the veteran President of the Y. I. Land B. A., who is also a member of Division No. 3, can furnish the regulation Badge adopted by the County the communion rail in the Sacred Board, at a very reduced price. The Heart Church, Holyoke, Mass., at workmanship of those badges canthe midnight Mass on New Year's not be excelled. Every Hibornian

VOTE OF CONDOLENCE .-- Resolved, that we the members of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to hysterical and there was a general Mrs. John Davis and family in the demise of a dear husband and kind father, and also an esteemed memher of fraternal socieites of this city. Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. Davis expressing our deep regret, and placed on the minutes of the proceedings of this Society; and

Resolved, that a copy be sent to the "True Witness" and city, press for publication.

THE PIONEER DIVISION .-- The first meeting of the new year of livision No. 1, A. O. H., was the most successful and harmonious meeting of the pioneer branch for a long time. President Hugh McMorrow presided, and initiated three new candidates from Lachine. Nine propositions for membership were read, and referred to the proper committees. The quarterly reports of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer were presented, and considered very satisfactory. It may be of interest to the members of the Order in Montreal to know that the total receipts of the Division since its inception eight years ago exceeds twenty thousand dollars, which clearly indicates it to be the most successful Division in Canada. A delegation from the Knights was present in connection with their entertainment, and President McMorrow in a spirited speech advised the members of the Division to attend. Mr. Mc-Morrow also paid a glowing tribute to the nationalism of the centleman who will deliver the address. CONNAUGHT RANGER.

The largest proportion of suicides

in European countries is to be found in Germany.

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TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

CHAPTER VIII.

One morning the Baron Otho of 'Arneck and the young Countess Ger-trude, now his dear lady and noble wife, were partaking in their house in Baden of their morning collation of fruits, hydromed and spiced cakes. How charming seemed their repast, since they enjoyed it together. The cakes were exquisite, the hydromel of the sweetest; the cups were of gold, the cloth of fine brocade; Gertrude beautiful and loving. What was needed to complete Otho's hap-

When the young baroness had clapped her hands to order away the breakfast service, the servant who entered approached the knight, bearing on a silver plate a piece of parchment folded in the form of a

"What have we here?" asked the noble lady. "Another invitation? Indeed, Otho, they become wearisome. We are allowed no rest, although happiest together."

"It is indeed an invitation, but not one for thee, my cherished one," replied Otho, when he had cast his eyes over the missive. "In good sooth! And who is it

who deres so soon attempt to separate thee from thy Wife?" "An unfortunate man, and such thou must forgive him," 3.6plied Otho, smiling.

"And what demands he?" "Thou shalt hear sweet one."

And the knight, unfolding the wheet of parchment, read these words aloud to the baroness:

"An old friend—a once dear friend prays the Baron of Arneck to grant him a moment's converse for the sake of their common affection and of his unhappy lot. The Baron Otho is happy; that is a reason why he should seek to pay his debt of gratitude to heaven by aiding the unfortunate. Let him, then, not refuse this prayer which a friend's voice addresses to him.

"For many reasons which the writen will explain by word of mouth, the meeting should be in the burial ground of Baden; for the old friend of the Baron of Arneck can no longer have the honor of receiving him in his house, hereafter forover closed and accursed. The Baron of Arneck is expected to-morrow at six of the clock."

"How strange a letter! How

strange a meeting place !" cried Gertrude, turning pale. "Canst imagine Otho, who hath addressed it thee?" "Some banished friend. Thou knowest, Gertrude that at the accession of the present margrave may nobles of Baden were exiled. among them were some old friends of my father, and without doubt it of them who hath written is one this."

"But-but, Otho-why should be choose such a place of tryst? A where place so solemn, so fearful! there are only the dead and their tombs ?"

'Tis the time and place should reassure thee, my cherished one. One harboring designs of avil would have appointed a forest, mayhap, or a hostel; but never a nurial place, where no Christian man would do aught of wrong, and, my sweet wife, not my father nor I had ever friend among infidels." "Thou wilt go, then !" said Gert-

"Of a surety." "Alone ?"

"Even so, for, if it be a prescribed exile who seeks me, our variets must not know of his presence." "But fearest thou no danger.

Otho? When thou wert alone, thou mightest laugh at prudence; but now, cannot thou forget that I am here? that I love and tremble

"Fear not, my love, Even if this request should hide a snare--which I credit not-remember that the guards of the cemetery would not give entrance to a party of armed men, and that against one I have skill to defend me and this." said he, drawing from his telt a pointed and keen-edged dagger. "But imagine not vain terrors, my Gertrude. He who hath written me hath mayhap for long years tasted naught of tenderness or joy, and our bappiness should render us the more kind to the unfortunate.

The young wife felt proudly moved at these noble words of her husband and the happy pair negan their preparations for the margrave's reception, and spoke no more of the strange meeting of the morrow.

Otho, however, did not forget it; and scarcely had he perceived the first rosy tints of day when he arose and donned his pourpoint and cloak. Gertrude yot slept, and, after kising his wife's forehead and tenderly stroking her flaxen hair, he sallied gayly forth.

Half an hour later saw him in the burial ground; but, although he had arrived before the hour appointed, he saw that the unknown was already there.

A beautiful August morning spread its freshness and virginal splender over the earth; turtle-doves cooed in the tall yew trees; and sparraws, pursuing each other among the lindens and lilac bushes, showered the dew drops which glittered upon the leaves in a rain of diamonds over the green turi; daisies lifted their little heads and rosy crowns above the grass-grown graves; and the grim tombstones, and even the black crosses, seemed to cast aside their sombre look and to dress themselves almost gayly in the growing sun-

light. ""Il Gertrude were here, she would cease to tremble," murmured Otho, advancing. Who could fear in the midst of the molody you thry songs ters pour forth, or surrounded by

this light, this perfumed air, walking in so verdant a sod?"

There was, however, a dark stain amid all this splendor. In an angle at the foot of a lofty ash stood man whose tall form and black attire were sharply outlined in the surrounding brightness.

"Yonder is my unknown," thought Otho, and with a few rapid strides he approached him.

The man stood motionless, head bowed upon his breast, his eyes fixed upon un oblong space upon which the grass had not yet hegun to grow. "Thou art doubtless he who hath

called me hither," said Otho.
am the Baron of Arneck."

The stranger quickly raised head and threw back the hood of his mantle, exhibiting to the young knight's gaze thin locks of snowwhite hair, and a face on which sorrow had traced more furrows than age.

"Master Koerner!" cried Otho joyfully stretching forth his hand But why so much mystery and solemnity? You needed but to call me to your side, dearest master, if grief or calamity threatened, and, whatever might have conspired keep me back, I had obeyed the summons; and, indeed, I have heard that you were afflicted, but I hope that the Demoiselle Mina hath fully recovered from her illness."

"She is healed, indeed," replied old Sobald again, lowering his eyes to the bare spot of earth.

"If I have not before presented myself at your house," continued Otho, who felt it necessary to offer some explanation, but who could not without blushing attempt it, "it was because I felt it well to silence by my absence the slanders of envious tonguest and, believe me my master, that such a resolution cost me dear. For you, excellent master, I hold deep respect and warm friendship, and I honor and admire your daughter, who to me is a model of beauty, of wisdom, and of modesty. Her praises are ever upon my lips. and sweet memories of her in my hoart."

"'Tis well-very well," murinured the old sculptor; "but be careful, Sir Knight, you are treading upor her grave!"

And with trembling and flashing eyes, he pushed Otho, who unwritingly had trod upon the turiless space, back, back, far from the

"Can this be true?" cried the knight, turning pale. "Mina dead! sleeping here! She so young, so heautiful, so tenderly loved! And beautiful, so tenderly loved! you called me not, master, to accompany her to the tomb to weep

of you is not your tears."
"Need you, then, friends or aid?
You know, Master Koerner, that eince I have known you I have been but too glad to place my influence my relations at your service, and I would now gladly offer you the henefit of my fortune. Speak quickly, I pray you. Command of me what you need or desire."

"I will first relate to you a tale of truth, and then demand vengenace of you," replied the old man, in calm tones but with glittering eyes. "Sir Knight, you presented yourself at my dwelling with the fervor of an artist and the submission of a pupil. You sought, you said, a nobler and holier goal than success at court or the triumphs of war; you wished with ardent heart and zealous hand to produce the sacred images of our Saviour, his virgin Mother, and the And I believed you, Sir Knight; for to me art was more glorious, more fruitfut, more divinc than aught else on earth, because in art I found my mission, my recompense, my safety, and my life. But deceived me; you, who pride yourself on your name of gentlemanand, while feigning to study my art: you were killing my daughter. Redynot; deny not my words " continued Sebald, fixing a lurid gaze upon Otho, whose words died on his lips. "She loved you, and for your sake died. But before condemning you, justice commands me to hear You yourself have just said Mina was wise, beautiful, and pure ; that you lauded her virtues to the world; why, then, did you not wed

her '"'
"Because— because— "stammered Otho, blushing — "because, Master Sebald, your daughter was not noble. You well know my dear master, that the customs of nobility are sucred. Many a one of

is thin blood. It causes pale faces, white lips, weak nerves and lack of vitality. A bloodenriching, fat producing food-medicine is needed.

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us is forced to silence the voice wo his heart, lest, as they say, a stam should be cast on his escutcheon. Why was Mina a burgess's daughter and not a countese? But you yourself understand, my old master, that I whose ancestors were counted umong the companions of Charle-magno-that I could not take for my wife the daughter of a sculptor, without title, without crest or quarterings."

Otho pronounced these words a low voice, with drooping head and downcast eyes. He dared not meet the glance of the sculptor, who remained a moment silent, and then spoke:

'Otho of Arneck, you have crushed the father and slain the child. As you say, the sculptor has neither title nor quarterings, but he has an arm for vengeance !"

And springing furiously forward more rapid than thought in his movement, the old man, his eyes gleaming, but his hand grasping firmly the glittering chisel, flung himself upon the baron, and before the latter could draw the dagger from his girdle, the steel disappeared in the folds of his velvet doubtet and buried itself in his breast, 'The hand that aimed it was firm, the

blow was sure; the chisel as of old failed not to perform its master"s will; and Otho of Arneck fell upon the bare space of ground-fell, never more to rise, upon the very spot where Mina lay cold and dead.

"Thou doest well-thou art engod," gasped the fullen man, fixing his glazing eyes upon Sebald, "In thy place I had done likewise- but -in honorable combat-for I-1 am a knight and noble. But I truly loved Mina."

His head dropped back, his limbs relaxed, and he was silent. clear red blood of youth and health flowed from the wound and stained the bare earth.

Sebald with his arms folded upon

his breast, gazed upon his work.
"Let his blood flow on," he murmured at length; "lot it moisten her coffin, as it should. And now I shall doliver myself to justice. My vengeance as a father and my mission

as a sculptor are fulfilled." He turned away and walked with rapid steps from the cemetery, lear ing his weapon still fixed in the baron's body.

### CHAPTER IX.

A few weeks after the occurrences. detailed in the last chapter, on a dull, gray day of the autumn of 1435, a crowd of the burgesses of assembled in the great han Baden of justice to listen to the judgment to be pronounced against Maste: Koorner, the sculptor. 'Who," said they, "would have imagined a few months since that a mun so penceful and just to all, an artist so skilful, so fervent a Christian, would be dragged to that Seat of infamy " They would as soon have expected to hear the judges condemn themsolves to death and to see themselves led by the grand prevost to the glibot. Master Sebald a criminal | Master Sebald an assassin! Alas for poor humanity, if that were all sixty years of virtue could bring forth.

with you!"

"You are very generous, Sir Nevertholess, there he was, artist criminal—the white-haired murderer—standing erect before the murderer—standing erect before the murderer—in their robes of crimine aid? magistrates in their robes of crimine that and carnation, before the ivery image of Christ crucified, withits black velvet background, which hung above their heads. There he stood, while near him on a table lay the mute witness against him; the velvet pourpoint, stiff with blood; the fine linen tunic, now reddish brown in its nie; the murderous chisel, with its once gleaming blade dark and rusty and covered with a crust of clotten

blood. Several witnesses were called: the servant who received from Master Sebald the treacherous letter, which he delivered to Count Otho; the keeper of the burial-ground, who testified to having seen the accused enter the field of the dead on the morning of the twenty-second August. But tears flowed fastest when the Countess Gertrude, the youthful widow of the baron, gave her deposition. While relating her mournful story, the noble lady swooned several times, and her beauty, her placid face, and long, closed lashes, and waving fluxen hair, unfastened and rolling in masses over her black robe, so moved the auditory that more than once the life of the assassin seemed in instant

But the depositions of witnesses were almost useless. The most striking evidence of his crime was the chisel lying there, still covered with the victim's blood. And when the president, after declaring to Master Sebald the crime of which he stood accused, asked, pointing to the bloom stained weapon, "Dost thou recognize they chisel?" the old sculptor replied: 'Yes: it is minc."

"And thou seest that with it was the life of the Baron of Arneck taken. Canst thou say by whose hand he came to his death !" "Yes-by mine" replied Master Sebald unhesitatingly.

"So thou hast already declared in delivering thyself up to the hand of justice," said the president. But that declaration, made in a moment of trouble and grief, was insufficient. It needed a public avowal to confirm it. But one question more; Thou hadst doubtless motives for the commission of so barbarous an act?"
"Assuredly," replied the sculptor.
No man kills wantonly one who was for three years his pupil and his friend."

"What cause, then, impelled thee?" The prisoner remained silent a moment, bowed his head still lowor, clasped his hands tight together. and bit his lips till the blood trickled from them; then he replied: "No; my motives were too hely. I

will not tell them." "Reflect, accused," said the president. 'It is because thy motives were grave that they should be revealed. Reflect, and say why such a orime sullies thy once pure hands." "No," repeated Sebald, "I am MAKES CHILDS PLAY OF WASH DAY

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crime dies with me."

. Then a young man dressed in the

'Although, my lords I know not fully Master Sebald's motives, are moments in the lives of the wisest and of the most just when the heart may harden and the judgment err under the goad of some great grief. Remember, my lords, that Master Koerner has lost his only the child, and you, who knew daughter, can conceive the grief the futher.

"Johann 1 be silent!" cried "Let the dead sleep in their graves. Their agony is past, and mine meels no increase. I make no avowals— I desire no defence. The crime was mine, and I seek but to die with my secret !"

The old man fell back exhausted by this burst of indignation, and the young friar, covering his face with thee!" his hands, samk upon his knees before his master upon the stone ilou, their judgment in their faces.
"Before such a resolution," said

he, "further questions were useless." Then he called upon the prisoner to stand erect and listen to his sentence, which the clerk proceeded to

read. "Master Sebald Koeraer, scuiptor and burgess of the good city of Baden, conhaving been of having the victed treacherously wounded highness the margrave, is condemned to die by the halter."

"Accused, hast aught to say " asked the president when the reading of the doom was ended. "Nothing," replied Master Schald,

bowing with folded arms before the judges. The president covered his head with his black furred robe, and con-

tinued: "Master! the justice of man hath i'I would not ask life were I free pronounced thy doom, and will soon to do so," he answered. "My life but a few words of exhortation to repentance would accompany him to the executioner. But, criminal

thou art, we cannot forget that for sixty years thou wast our neighbor, and our friend, and that those hands now red with murder have carved many a pure and hely image to strengthen and lift our souls toward God

"How canst thou, whose works have so long glorified our Lord, now refuse to repent? Hast thou not read a thousand times the command, 'Thou shalt not kill?' Hast never reflected upon our Saviour's agonyhis wounded hands, his lance-pierced side, his crown of thorns, the blows his face received, his shames, his griefs, avenged only by the words 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do?' Thou hast thought upon all this; thou hast even modelled with thy hands the bloody scenes of thy Redcemer's life; and yet thou couldst not learn to forgive-thou, who wast but a man!"

ment silent, overcome by his emotion, and the old sculptor, as if for my only companions." gloomy pride by the words of his judge, "thy request is that of a judge, slowly lifted his head and cast a troubled look around. "In the bitterness of the heart" court bitterness of thy heart." continued the president, "in the madness of thy wrath, all this thou didst forget; and yet to recall it all to mind, thou neededst but to lift thine eyes. Gaze not on us, Master Sebald; bear thy glances higher, and see above us the pallid face, the wounded form, the holy eyes of him who loved more than thou, and who only averged himself upon his torturers by saving them from death, albeit at the price of his own blameless life. Harken to me, betrayed friend ! that. Man God had, too, a friend and was betrayed

(From the St. John's News, Nov. 10.)

Many homes have been made bright and cheerful, and many erring sons have been restored to happiness, and many husbands brought back to enjoy the blessings of their promises at the altar by using The "Dixon (ure" for the drink hubit and the writer was astonished when in the office of the Company, on the 16th Oct., to be shown the many letters from mothere and wives, also men patients who testified that their sons or husbands or men themselves had been

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entire'v cured, and the cost is much

ready to die, but the history of my | by the kiss of that friend; listen, unhappy father! that Father was sold, scourged, crucified by his children. habit of an Augustine novice, who And, if this God, reviled, dishonored, had obtained the favor of remaining avenged not himself, was it not to by the side of the accused, rose, and set man an example of forgiveness? in a timid voice addressed the Thou hast not yet expiated thy

crime, Master Koerner, and the hand of the executioner will soon deliver I thee to a higher Judge. Christ will may, perhaps, suspect them. There await thee at the gibbet, just and ity used is generated in an ordinary inflexible. Gaze on him ere thy death, poor sinner, with faith and love, for thy Judge is also thy Saviour.

So speaking the president uncovered his head and pointed solemaly to the ivory crucifix. The eyes of Master Koerner followed the uplifted hand and rested on the agonized face of Christ. Then their fixed and stony Sebald, rising, trembling and furious, glare grew soft; their dry and burning lustre grew moist; his lips quivered; he clasped his hands, and after some moments of fierce struggling with himself, the old artist murmur-

ed in a trembling voice:

"Christ! God of the wretched-God of fathers-alas ! since Mina's death never have I turned mine eye to

His head fell once more upon his breast and his voice was choked in while the president glanced around a sob, while Johann at his side liftupon his colleagues, as if to read ed his hands toward heaven in an ecstasy of joy and gratitude.

There was a murmur and a motion in the crowd; then all was silence again as the voice of the president arose once more:

"A ray of grace from on high hath illumined theo; let us pray that it may conduct thee through the gates of death to eternal light. have a few words more to address thee. The court, while punishing as morning of August twenty-second it should the crime of the murderer, forgets not the merits of the artist and killed the noble Otho Rayner. It therefore accords thee, to lessen Baron of Arneck, and esquire to his the bitterness of thy last moments, the favor thou mayst most desire. Reflect Master Sebald, ere thou fixest thy choice. Any grace thou mayst demand shall be accorded, any save life."

A murmur of astonishment and joy ran through the crowd, which was hushed only to hear the old sculptor's reply. Master Sebald remained long silent, but at length rose and spoke:

be satisfied. With a common crimin- hath already been too long, and she al our office would here end, and whom I love awaits me beyond the grave. But you have spoken of expiation, my lord, and it seems to me that even here below my death would not afford a complete one. My life, ended at the gibbet, may satisfy the justice of man; but what shall I do to appease the anger of my God? I appear before him with no penitential act to plead for my pardon; no work of reparation wherein with sweat and tears I might have washed my blood-stained hands? Repentance came while I gazed upon you crucifix; in carving another, pardon might perhaps descend upon me from heaven. If the court will for a few weeks prolong my life, as I now see Christ's image before me, so will I produce it in the stone!" cried he with enthusiasm. "I ask not to quit my prison-to live in the midst of men. No! let me be immured in dungeon, let my door be sealed until I leave it to go to my death. Let but a ray of sunlight enter, that I may see to model the august countenance of my God, while I remain Here the president was for a mo- there with the thoughts of eternity and the remembrance of my crime

> last days may bring thee pardon and salvation. Thou wilt be led back to thy dungeon, and, before its door closes upon thee, all thou mayst require for thy work will be brought thee.'

> The judges arose and retired. Johann, radiant with joy, and his grief almost consoled, accompanied old master to the prison, and then sought the stone, the clay-all that the sculptor could need. Even the fatal chisel, cleansed of its stains, was brought to him bright and shining, like the soul of the criminal, stained by sin, would soon be cleansed by grief and labor.

> Then the old sculptor passed his hand over his seamed brow and hellow cheeks and called for a mirror, The door was then built up with stone and mortar, and only an opening large enough for his food to be passed through was left, and Master Schald stood alone in the cell which he was only to leave to pass to the gibbet.

(To be Continued.)

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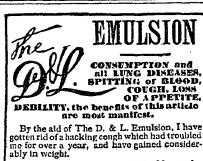
### A REMARKABLE CLOCK

noteworthy mechanism, inverted by P. M. Ravenskilde has attructed much attention in Capery, Ill. It isa clock, which, started as a timeceeper in August, 1898, has run, its. owner claims, without any attention and with an action as methodical as. the sun. The clock proper is run with: a wheel of sixty inches' circumference, and, from the outside surface of the latter are suspended 20 cups, each one half inch in diameter and a. third of an inch deep; forty cithese. cups, which are successive, contain steel balls three-eighths of an inch indiameter. Every minute and a half, as this wheel turns by weight of these balls, one of them falls out of its cup and rolls down an inclined plane twenty inches long, when, by its own weight, it reunites a broken circuit of electricity and is again clevated by a little car travelling along a steeper inclined plane to the top of the wheel, where it fulls into a cup which stands vertical for a short time; after the car discharges its cargo, it returns to its original station from its own weight. From the time one of these balls is dropped into a cup until it is again dropped into another cup it travels three feet and thus the work done by all of the balls is equivalent to one ball travelling over a mile a day. The electricstorage battery, which does not require any attention for fully a

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## Random Notes For Busy Households.

A MATRIMONY SCHOOL -- Mrs. | Joseo W. Williams, of No. 185 East ance. Love might promise a indissolu-117th street, New York, has con-bility, but love alone, unsustained ceived the idea of a school of mairimony. Not being in a position to astablish such an institution, the sucgests the idea for the benefit of others. It appears that Mrs. Williams has a perfectly happy life of it, and so perfect is her domestic happiness, she wishes to have all girls trained and educated in a manner calculated to make them perfect wives. This is exceedingly generous and good on the part of this lady; but we foar that she would find it no easy matter to turn theoretically happy homes into the reality. No doubt much depends upon the wife. and upon the observance of those simple rules laid down by Mrs. Williams; but, when it comes down to real life, the husband has to be calculated with, as well as the million and one accidents of position, prosperity, means, character, temper. habits-both old and new. If all husbands were ideal men, as fathers and companions, it would be an easy matter to carry into practice the good advice of Mrs. Williams. As a sample of virtues that

good wife should possess, Mrs. Williams furnishes a list—it is as fol-: BwoL

How to cook,

.How-to sew. How to take care of children. How to preserve your health.

How to preserve your beauty. How to get on with your band's and your own relatives. How to keep your servants.

How to receive pleasantly the unexpected guests your husband brings home "without a word of notice." How to be kind though frank. How to keep no secrets from your

husband and to keep them from cveryone else in the world. How to economize without being

niggardly. How to hold your tongue when your husband is angry.

These and many more matrimonial arts Mrs. Williams would have taught in the schools for matrimony. She would have every pupil live by these rules which she long ago set. down in her journal as the ten marriago commadments.

Don't forget that your husband, though your husband has rights that you are bound to respect.

Romomber that, if you are tired and cross when your husband comes homes, he is probably just as tired and just as cross.

Be amiable, for amiability tempers all situations. Don't make it your incessant pas-

time to dissect your mate's charac-Or, if you persist in the dissection search for virtues instead of flaws. Be blind to each other's faults and

keemly awake to each other's vir-See to it that you are the most interesting person in the world to your husband or wife. That is the way it started in the courtship days and, if there is a change, it is

usually your own fault.

Let his or her wish be supreme. Don't wrangle for the sake of the 'last word," That is a despicable victory.

This is all very beautiful in print. We would like to know how many pupils of the projected school would be able, in life, to practise these virtues? Domestic happiness cannot be loarned like a lesson; much less can it be menaced without grave danger to the perpetrator of the wrong.

CATHOLIC GIRLS AS WIVES. --Amid the intricate perplexities of married life to-day, the home und the nursery of youth are fast recedof what the state calls marriage have been banefully and obtrusively forced on the public, and, of late, with telling effect. Society needs succor now more than ever. The present with all its boast of culture and refinement stands shocked when Church roiterates the essential feuture of marriage and forces it beyoud the more bilateral contract to the dignity of a sacrament. The Church view of it is the Cailcolic girl view of it, and the power and virtue of it. Some mysticism would appear enwraps the youthful life pantners who can alone discern in the marriage agreement a convenient mode of existence. Once the wife entertains suspicions or suggestions of the incompatible or either party desires chango, the marriage pain.

tio is gradually strained to severbility, but love alone, unsustained by the higher qualifications for marriage, will grow cold in time. The candor of youth and the memory of the circumstances and happenings that led stop by step to the alter fail to recognize more than mere verbal formula in "until death do us part." With this condition growing upon us and state laws mullifying the marriage bond "in the interests of society," with alarming alacrity, our Catholic girls have an added responsibilty to counteract such evil by the influence of their example as Christian matrons. We can not hope to destroy the divorce incubus that has fastened itself to our laws and that in all human probability will continue to menace society, but we do feel that our Catholic girls can do much as wives to lessen the divorce tendency and its consequent demoralization of the home.

Nurtured as they have been in the true Church of God, Catholic women know full well where to seek and receive solace for their aching hearts in times of trial and conjugal infelicity. That Church taught them that married life was not an invention of men, but an institution founded by their Lord and Saviour. Jesus Christ. They are taught not to trifle with a state so holy, but to prepare themselves for the murriage state by deep, careful thought and prayers for guidance. Once catered upon, death alone must and can sever the tie. Our Catholic girls are brought up to this doctrine and from infancy to the altar they have had impressed upon them the serious side of married life. Upon them devolves the Christian conduct of the home. In their care the little ones are shaped and molded to future life. They themselves by a steadfast adherence to the teachings of their maith; possess all the virtues necessary to sustain the burdens of the marriage stato; a simple, pure and humble life, associated with the lesser but none the less assential domestic virtues. manifestly proves their value before God and men. And yet all they can bring to their aid, personal disposition, essential virtues and noble and high aims are all necessary.

With such an effort at perfection, is not the negative given to those who, devoid of its requirements, aspire to the married state?

It remains therefore for our Catholic girls to give, as wives, an example to the world such as their Blessed Mother did at Nazareth.-Rev. D. A. Hanley, in the January number of Donahuo's Magazine.

SALT MACKEREL .- A lover of good salt mackerel is also a connoisseur in its selection and preparation for the table. "To begin with," says, "know what you are buying when you get your mackerel. I deal directly with the seaport consignor of the actual fisherman, and the mackerel served at my table are as different from the ordinary mackerel as if they were another variety of Combine romance with practicality fish. It is a Sunday morning breakin equal parts in your lives. We fast dish with us, and on Friday the need sentiment. Practicality is the mackere! is put to soak. The head meat. Sentiment is the condiment, and tail are cut off at that time, as these parts give a rank taste to any the fish, and except for appearance should always be removed. Soaking the fish for forty-eighty hours, changing the water night and morning. gets the salt out sufficiently to develop the real mackerel flavor. Any house eeper who tries it once will never omit the process. After these preliminaries the fish is broiled over a clear fire and sent hot to the table.

CAT AND BIRD .- Very few people who keep birds care to have a cat in the house, lest some day Mis-Pussy do some mischief. There is a very simple and effective means of ing from the ideal Nazaruth. The re- teaching a cat to keep away from a cords of the dying century call loud-ly for a change, and a remedy sug-gosts itself in this opportune theme. bird's cage, and young people who are fond of pets will be interested. perhaps, in the experience of the 'Catholic Girls as Wives." Exhibits writer. He had a pretty little canary bird which he kept in his own room. One day he entered the apartment just in time to see the family cat crouching before the cage, we decided that something must be done to teach the cat a lesson. He got a long hat pin and heated it red hot: then he dipped it in water, which took the red glow out of it, after which the pin was placed on the bot tom of the bird cage, one protrudina little bit. Picking up the cat he pressed one of its naws down on the hot wire, and the cat squealed with pain and bolted from the room. Novor afterward would that four-foote pet go anywhere near a bird cage, it having reasoned with itself that if one portion of the cage hurt, any part of it might be expected to give

### HOW TO OBTAIN HONEST EMPLOYEES ++++++++++

fidential clerk or accountant robs his to 1869, covering the Civil War, the employer and runs away to Europe, losses of the National Government by the nowspapers wonder if one can fraud were only 40 cents per \$1000. be trusted. If men are naturally crocked it is hard to make them Administration they were eightstraight. No method of bookkeeping tenths of a mill, while one departstraight. No method of bookkeeping will prevent fraud by collusion. Setting detectives to "shadow" clerks is no socurity. Witness the case of Bedell, the mortgage thief, and the notorious Flack, who supported two families and lived a veritable Jevyll and Hyde career for years. A bank president jokingly said to a teller, "Isn't there some way to soy, who employed 60,000 men in watch you follows?" The teller all parts of the world, was nover

Descrite the colossal robberies by a 'fow daring' defaulters, the mass of mankind are undoubtedly honest. If It were not so the business of the Business enterprises may grow so world would stand still. A railway fast that proper checks and sale official declares that dall the steal-guards are not supplied. The color ing on all roads in the Union doesn't sal loss of the Bank of England, am amount to a hill of beans' in view ounting to \$1,250,000; shows that

Every little while when some con- of the chaces for theft. From 1861 ment which handled millions suffered no loss whatever.

It is the general verdict that the only way to prevent defalcations is to secure mon of good antecedents. pay them a living wage, and not expose them to temptation. Mr. Brasgrimly replied, "Who is to watch the robbed of a shilling because he trusted his men and paid thom well.

Many merchants by carolessly not ing transactions on old envelopes and scraps of paper encourage fraud

# HALF SICK WOMEN

ten be copied with dire results. "You

should steal a doormat rather than

rob a bank," says Mr. Dooley, but

every ine that "the way of the transgressor is hard," and honesty

is the best rule of life.-Charles F.

Wingate, in Saturday Evening Post.

A childless home is a cheerless

home. The maternal instinct exists in

every woman, and when it is un-gratified she is deprived of much of

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The vigor and vitality which this

dical Advisor, a book containing 1008 pages and 700 illustrations. It

is sent entirely free on receipt of

stamps to pay expense of mailing and

customs. Send 31 one-cent stamps for

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weighs 6,500 pounds, and sews cot-

Toothache stopped in two

The phonograph was invented by

Edison in 1877, and two years later

he produced the incandescent electric

The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liv-

er Oil may be taken with most ben-

eficial results by those who are run

down or suffering from after effects

of La Grippe. Made by Davis & Law-

It costs about 3,000 pounds to pa-

They are Safe,

Mild, Quick-acting,

Painless, do not weaken,

And always give satisfaction.

tont an invention all over the world.

minutes with Dr Adams'

Toothache Gum. 10 cents.

world is in operation in Leeds.

the lesson in time comes home

What multitudes of women-are to day miserable! They are half sick, they keep on working, you hear them say "I will be better to-morrow". How foolish! They will be worse to-morrow! Women, do not take such chances when you are rundown, you need a remedy; and when you take a remedy, you need the very best; you do not want a cure all, you do not want oldfashioned remedies. Take the best, take the one that cures, the one that has made its reputation by curing women. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for women alone. Thousands upon thousands of women have testified to their great merit. They can cure you quickly, perma-

nently and cheaply. Fifty Red Pills for 50c. last longer than any \$1.00 oldfash-ioned liquid medicine; but, you should not consider the price, you should think of their efficacy. It is the efficacy of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills that has made them famous the world over.

Here are a few women who have tried Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and if you doubt what we say, write them; we give you their names and addresses: Mrs. W. J. Hill, 4287 Rerlyan, Cincinnati,

even the largest and most conserva-

tive moneyed institutions must use

certain precautions. Few merchants

understand bookkeeping sufficiently

not to be fooled by a smart account-

ant. A bookkoeper has less chance of

stealing than a salesman, but when

he takes anything he usually makes

a big haul. Yet men hire cheap ac-

they choose, and then wonder that

clean mon and pay them decently

and they won't steal. You can't get

\$100 worth of work out his a \$35

clerk." Bread and butter men seldom

go wrong. It is the smart and am-

bitious chaps who like to take a flyer in stocks who need watching. Al-

The handling of cash should be

confined to a fow. Bonds and securi-

ties should be registered. In exam-

times a year to each branch office.

who rigorously examine every entry and voucher. Railway, express and

telegraph companies require monthly

returns. Some employers prefer

'personal" to corporate bonds he-

cause a man will hesitate to make

a friend suffer by his misbehavior.

Others argue that a surety com-

pany makes more rigid investig-

ations into character and hunits.

knows that he will surely be prose-

cuted. A leading express company

requires every one to give a hond,

scrutinizes all applicants, pays each

man liberally, gives pensions after

twenty years' service, and if a man

steals five dollars they will spend

The example of successful "boss

es," "railway wreckers" and "rot-ber barons" who have won wealth

and fame by questionable means has a corroding influence upon the

young. "The fig tree looking on the

fig tree becometh fruitful," and it

For torpid Liver,

Flatulence,

Constipation,

Biliousness and

Sick Head-Ache.

A Poor Digestion,

\$5,000 to land him in juil.

while if a man "goes wrong"

A leading merchant says: "Hire

countants, let them run things

they are cheated.

speculating.

Self Control "I have been a great sufferer from female weakness. I must say that I have aried a number of women's remedies, but none have done me so much good as Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women. I stivise any woman who has female troubles to take them. They are cheap and good."

Mrs. J. Donahy, 148 Caddig Street, Providence, R. I., writes: "Dr. Coderre's Red Pills have cured me of different female troubles that I have had. I believe them to be the best remedy on earth, for, as soon as I began to take them I felt better. I kept on taking them and to-day I am cured and feel like a new woman."

Mrs. Jennic Anthony, Beaubian Street, Detroit, Mich., writes: "I have suffered with stomach aches, nervous headaches and dizziness. I was all rundown and felt miserable until I began taking Dr. Coderre's Red Pills which were recommended to me by a friend. Now I would not be without them in my house for they have done me all the good in the world."

cirs, J. J. Buddington, 70 Clinton Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.: My case was indeed a bad one when I began to take Dr. oderre's Red Pills. I was suffering from female weakness. I rundown. My bloud was very poor. I was looking awful. I am now stronger and stouter than I have been for years. I never thought that any Pills could ever do so much good for me."

bert H. Smith, who stole \$400,000 remedy imparts to the delicate wo-in six years by "raising" stock cert-manly organs, puts them in a con-

him the instant he saw how easily which is often the solo obstruction

to eighty. The money all went in read Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Me-

ining accounts, nothing should be the paper bound volume, or 50 taken for granted. The Standard vil stamps for cloth covered. Address

Company-sends a stuff of experts four Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street,

Buffalo, N. Y.

ton belting.

lighte.

natural that the questionable There are suxty-four countries

TAKE

BRISTOL'S PILLS

methods of successful men should of which a patent can be protected.

rence Co., Ltd.

word of eight could be changed to maternity. Every woman should

You note probably in our testimonials that we do not give all the details. We think this unnecessary. When a woman testifies that she has been cured of female weakness, every intelligent woman understands what it means. It means backaches, side aches, bearing down pains, irregularities, stomach troubles, fainting spells and dizziness. A woman who suffers from female weakness may have a few or nearly all these symptoms, and it is these symptoms, and many others peculiar to women, that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women cure. Ladies, this is a remedy which is not to be compared with any other recommended to you as a cure all or some other oldfashioned

Send us your name on a postal card and we will mail you our Doctor's book, Pale-and Weak Women. Read the circulars around each box of Pills carefully, and follow the directions. Since Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are not a purgative, you will please make use of Dr. Coderre's Purgative Tablets if necessary. They sell at 25c. a box or six boxes for \$1.50. Each box of Red Pills contains fifty Pills for 50c., or six boxes for \$2.50. They are sold by all first class druggists. If you cannot procure them

liquid medicine. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are adapted to women of all ages. Do not be deceived; they are for no bad purpose. Married women can use them at any time.

If your case is of long standing, write a full description of t to our French Doctors who will be pleased to answer you fully, giving you the best medical advice absolutely free, or, if you prefer, call at our office, where they can be seen

where you live, write to us and we will mail them the same day. Address all letters to

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(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall. 93 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. I horsgular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mendays of each month. at 8 P.M.

Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: D J. McGillis. President, 156 Mance street; John M. Kennedy. Trensurer. 32 St. Philip street; Robert Warren. Finnncial Scoretary, 28 Brunswick street; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary, 828 Visitation street.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18
Duprestreet, first Wednesday of everymonth as 8
o'clock, r.m. Committee of Management meets
every second and fourth Wednesday of rech
month. President, E HALLEY; Secretary,
M.J. POWER; allcommunications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's Leagues;
W.J. Hinphy, D. Gallerv. Jas. McMahon

St. Ann's Young Men's Society

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each menth, at 2:30 r.w. Spiritual Advisor, REV. E STRUBBE.O.SS.R.: Precident, JOHN WHITTY: Secretary, J. J. CORORAM. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty. D. J. O'Neili and M. Casev.

Catholic Order of Foresters

### St. Patrick's Gourt. No. 95, C.O. F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 5-, m. Chief Ranger JAMES F. FORER. Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERROW. 197 Ottawastreet.

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Betablished 1841.

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Specific Remedy Which Strikes at the Root of the Discase... Which is Superior to all the "Gold (ures" and other Treatments -Read What Dr Backay, a Specialist in the Treatment of That Disease, Thinks of the Dixon Cure, and What Rescued Victims of the Terrible Habit are Daily Saying.

### DR. MACKAY'S LETTER.

Belmont Retreat, Private Hospital, Quebec.

J. M. MACKAY, C. M., M. D., Proprietor, Quebec. Quebec, November 11,1899.

J. B. LALIME, Esq., Manager of the Dixon Cure Coy., Montreal.

Dear Sir,—You ask if I would be willing to let you know what I think of the "Dixon Vegetable Cure" for Alcoholism, after the experiments I made with it for two years. Indeed I would think to be neglecting my duty if I failed to do so hera use I am convinced that it is rendering the numerous victims of alcohol an immense service in informing them that the "Dixon Vogetable Remedy" is a real specific for the cure of the Drink and Drug Habits. Having the advantage of knowing its composition I do not hesitate to recommend it as absolutely harmless and superior to all the "Gold cures" and other removes for the prompt and radical cure of that disease which plays such a havoc and causes so many ruins in all the classes of our society. Yours very truly,

J. M. MACKAY, M.D., Proprietor of Belmoat Recreat Quebec.

Dear Sir,-I have had no desire for

the curse of Ireland since taking your

Yours respectfully,

cure, and hope by your good advice,

NO INCLINATION TO DRINK.

Dear Sir,-My husband is away

and has been since the first of teb-

ruary. He has had no inclination to

touch liquor since he took the cure.

Yours very gratefully.

July 18th, 1898.

He has a fairly good situation and

NO DESIRE TO DRINK.

Gentlemen,-Replying to yours, of

15th inst., I would say it is now

five months since I took your Liquor

and I trust I am cured of the cursed

DIXON CURE HIS PHYSICAL AND

BUSINESS NALVATION.

completed the taking of your wond-

erful treatment for the infernal hab-

it. I, without hesitation, can safely

say it meant my physical and husi-

ness salvation, as another mouth or

two, going the pace I was on, I

time I was taking the treatment 1

never lost a moment from my office,

nor did any of my friends even sus-

pect what I was doing, but they all

admitted that a wonderful change

has come over me, and for a time

thought my "notion," to stop drink

only temporary. It is now close on

to five months since I quit, and the

fact is beginning to dawn on them

that my cure is permanent, my

health is excellent, my appetite good,

my sleep pleasant and refreshing and

my aptitude for business is as keen

as ever. I see others indulge still.

but I have not the least inclination

to participate, nor do I think I ever

I cheerfully recommend your treat

Etract from a letter written by on

of our patients to his brother:

"Say, do you notice the difference

Cure?" Well, this is just

in my handwriting since I took the

about a sample of how I feel in

every way since I quit John Bulley

Corn. I can work more and stand more fatigue, mentally and physical-

concentrate the energies of my mind

on a subject for almost any length

of time now. In fact, I feel better.

mentally, morally, financially, ply-

sically and every other way than I

ever did before. I believe I could re-

sist any temptation to drink now

abstinence. God bless old Dixon I say, and I tell you I mean it from

my heart. If one could only make

those addicted to liquor understand

the one per cent. of the good effects

of his treatment. I don't think there

would be one of them who would not

have it; aye, even had he to steal

the money to get it. I will write to

the Dixon Cure Co., in two or three

days to give them full particulars of

Replying to your letter, I must

inform you that your medicine had

a grand success with me. I have not

taken a drop of liquor since I toul-the Cure and have no desire for it.

I recommend it as being a deliverance

Yours -

December 19, 1399

W

how I feel.

Dear Sir.

mor.

Heartily yours

October 15, 1898

ment to all sufering as I was.

Manager Dixon Cure Co.,

Dear Sir.

Yours truly.

August 26, 1898.

Some months ago,

Messrs. The Dixon Cure Co.,

A. Hutton Dixon, Esq.

never will.

Mr. Dixon,

March 21, 1898.

April 13, 1998.

### The Opinions of Rescued Victims. "THE CURSE OF JRELAND" "THE GRANDEST CURE IN THE

WORLD " Nov. 17th, 1897. A. Hutton Dixon, Esq.

A CONTRACTOR

My dear Sir .- In reference to your treatment all I can say is that it is the grandest cure in the world. know now that I am perfectly cured and I will nover take a drink again as long as my name is -

My father and mother are periectly happy over the great change in me. My friends think I have a wonderful will power.

I have quite an experience with "Gold Cures," and I thought every cure in the world was simply a fake until I had the pleasure of meeting your agent hero; he just caught me in the course of time I think we may in time as I was just getting over a get out of debt. Thank you, dandy.

Yours truly,

### PERFECTLY CURED OF THE WHIS-KEY HABIT.

May 14, 1838.

A. H. Dixon, Esq., Dear Sir,-I have taken your treatment and can safely say that I um perfectly cured of my whiskey habit. Cure, and I am pleased to say that I and I am in splendid health, I take have taken no liquor since, and have much pleasure in writing you this no desire as I used to have for it. so as to prove to you my gratitude. and to tell you that I am at your habit or ever, I ammore than Bensdisposal if any one over wishes 10 ed with the treatment received from know the particulars of my case, you, you may give them my address. 1 will answer their letters with ideasand encourage them to take your treatment.

Yours very devotedly,

### A THOROUGH CURE.

July 11, 1898. Messrs. The Dixon Cure Co., Gentlemen,-Please accept my sincere thanks for the great and lasting benefit conferred on mine and me by your wonderful remedy. It will be eleven months next Sunday since 1 began taking your treatment, and 1 cannot speak too highly of the comforts and pleasure that have been bestowed upon us all. When, at my wife's solicitation, I commenced the remedy, I had not the slightest fuith in me, and took it more to humor her than anything else, as I had no hopes of its being able to quench my appetite for beer, but on the third day all desire for drink had gone, and I woke up that morning with a firm determination to, if it ever lay in my power, help any one suffering

from the demon drink as I was. You can give my name and adress to any one at any time and I will be most happy to answer any enquiries.

Yours obediently,

### FROM THE SAME PATIENT TWELTE MORTHS LATER

August 15, 1899

Dr., Mr. Lalime, L'have reached my second milestone to-day and I am as "happy as a clam.

Yours truly,

### FROM A HOTELMEEPER.

September 26, 1899.

Dear Sir, "I am myself in the liquor business and felt compelled to take from 30 to 50 drinks of whiskey a day, until ly, than I ever could before. I can March, 1899, when I purchased your wonderful medicine. After the second day's treatment I felt the change, and after four days I was a new man, and am glad to say that since then I have not taken a drink of liquor, nor have I any desire for it. although as usual am bartender all that I am feeling the good effects of Your remedy certainly day long. does what you claim for it and even

### FROM A GRATEEUL WIFE.

Dec. 27, 1897. Mr. Dixon, Dear Sir,-My husband commenced taking your medicine Wednesday morning. He was nervous the first two days and slept very little for two nights, but since their has slept like a child. The appetito for liquor was entirely gone the third day. He DELIVERANCE FROM THE DEVIL. did not eat any to speak of for three days, but since then his appetite has improved wonderfully. My husband commenced work to-day, he looks ten years younger than he did a wook ago and is as bright and happy as he was when a boy. I can assure you there is a great change in our home already, and I sincerely hope that every one who is in the habit from the devil ever since I took it. of taking liquor may hear of your I always find my wife in goon huwonderful treatment and take it.

I remain singuraly yours,

experience of the efficacy of the DIX ON VEGETABLE CURE? Wes do not publish names because all letters sent us are regarded as confidential int.
we are prepared to PROVE THE AUTHENTICITY descrive one of the ove testimonials.
If you want to stop drinking or are interested in the welfare of any above testimonials

one who drinks immoderately just investigate what the DIXON A FUE-TABLE CURE actually does before you throw money away in check. but absolutely worthlose cures,

For full particulars apply to J. B. Lalimo, manager Dixon Cure Co... 572 St. Donis Street, Montreal, or Dr. Mackay, Belmont Retreat, Quebec. All communications strictly confidential.

### NOTES FROM OUR EXCHANGES

\_ <del>++++++++++++++</del>

Only 107 victims were claimed by now a million and a half. In Canada, past year, saye the Catholic Standard and Times. This is chronicled as the smallest record made in any year since 1885. We may add that whatever is lacking in quantity was amply compensated in point of quality. Neither the King of Dahomey, Sultan of Turkey, nor any other pot-catate who presides over human chambers of horrors can show anything to compare with the scenes witnessed last year in Kentucky, Georgia and other places when the white man proved his superiority over the black in the matter of 1efinement of torture. The official returns of Judge Lynch's court show the relative proportions of black and white victims as 84 of the former and 23 of the latter. The South claimed 103 of the total; the North 4. What is the matter with the censor here that he permits this re- not \$10,000, unless a hundred per velation of our inside condition to cent. were allowed off for cash. be published just now? Can it le that he is an anti-expansionist that he allows such things to get into the press for the benefit of those who stubbornly reject the assurance that we offer nothing to dark-skinhed races but all the blessings that flow from the highest ideal of human civilization?

The Church News remarks:

"The bigots who are so anxious to deprive sufferers from contagious discases of a home and attention are not satisfied with the plain decision of the Supreme Court in favor is said a new attempt is to be made to rob them of the benefits of the contagious ward at Providence 110spital, on the ground that the erec tion of this building increases the value of the hospital building to an amount exceeding the limits of its charter. As Congress gave the hospital its charter and appropriated the money for the new ward it will be readily seen that the act appropriating the amount to erect a building | 000,000. repealed that portion of the charter which placed a limit on the property the hospital could own. The effort to cripple the work of that institution shows how low the apaists will stoop to carry out their infamous) policy."

The Catholic Mirror of Baltimore

says: "A movement has been inaugurated by Rev. Edward H. Devlin, of Austin, Minn., to supply the homes of his parishioners with Catholic newspapers and Catholic literature of all kinds. This is a movement in the right direction, and one that may be profitably imitated by clergymen in all parts of the country. The Catholic people-and the clergy, too, in some cases-do not appreciate as they should the work of the Catholic press, nor do they give it the support it merits. There is ample room for many more workers on the same would have been ruined. During the line as that followed by Father Dev-

> A trans-Atlantic paper, which declares that in the century of which 1900 will be the last year, the Cutholic population of the United States increased from 36,000 to 10,-000,000, gives this additional information says the Sacred Heart Review :-- "In England and Scotland the Catholics have during the last ninety-nine years grown from 12,000 to 2,000,000. In Germany, from six to thirteen millions; in Switzerland, from 542,000, to 1,170,000; in Scandinavia, from 2,000 to 8,000; in the Balkan Peninsula; from 27,000 to 640,000; in Asiatic Turkey, from 400,000 to 640,000; in Persia, from 300 to 10,000; in North Africa, from 15,000 to 500,000. In Russia the Ruthenian Church, which existed at the beginning of the century, has given place to ten millions of Latin Catholics. In the far East the record of progress is the same, the increase being from one to six millions of Cutholics. In Central, Eastern, Western and Southern Africa, where in the middle of the century there were no Catholies, there are now nearly two millions, grouped in thirty missions. under the charge of 250 missionaries. In the Spanish, Dutch and English colonies of Oceanica, where there were no Catholics at the beginning of the century, there are

Judge Lynch in the course of the their numbers have risen from 137. 000 to more than 2,000,000.

A curious case is thus recorded by

the Pilot: "A disconsolate lover in Repton, Ala., has sued the Western Union Telegraph Company for \$10,000 damages because, he says, it failed to deliver on time an important message to a fair lady, who consequently married another man. She became the bride of a man named Ragiand. She telegraphed three suitors, it is said, that she would give a favorable reply if they were with her on the named, and the day lay of the plaintiff's telegram caused him to lose. And yet we doubt if the loss of such a charmer would rend. lacerate and paralyze the auricles and ventricles of any heart at least not to the extent of \$10,000- no.

### DIED.

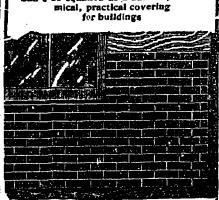
In this city, on the 9th inst., James Anthony, twin son of Michael Lynch, contractor, aged one year and ten months. Funeral took place on Thursday afternoon, from his father's residence, 331 Seigneurs Street, to Cote des Noiges (emetery.

LARGE FEES FOR EXECUTORS. From Chicago comes the news that Robert T. Lincoln and Norman B. Ream, executors of the estate of the Providence Hospital. Accordingly it late George M. Pullman, were allotted \$425,000 as compensation. Judge Batton made the order, which had been agreed to by the heirs.

Mrs. Harriet Sanger Pullman, the widow, was awarded \$20,000, with which she will erect a morament in Graceland Cemetery to the memory of her late husband. The estate which was listed at about \$8,000,000 when the will was probated, it is said will now figure up to nearly \$13,

## Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick

Can't be equalled as a durable, econo-



It gives Fire and Lightning proof protection-keeps out winter's cold and summer's heat-is uniformly handsome in appearance—can be most easily applied and costs very little.

You'll find it most desirable for use in either old or new buildings.

> If you're interested, write us about it.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

TORONTO

### The D. & L. **EMULSION**

The D. & L. EMULSION s the best and most palatable preparation of Cod Liver Oil, agreeing, with the most delicate

The D. & L. EMULSION

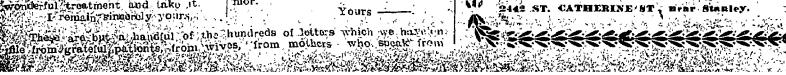
prescribed by the leading physicians of

The D. & L. EMULSION la a marvellous fiesh producer and will give you an appetite. 50c. & \$1 per Bottle. Be sure you get | DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Montrea

that about 15 months ago we started with an entirely New Stock after our great fire. So when you come to think of it, you are certain that you are buying only new and stylish furniture when you visit our January Discount Sale We have no old stock to sell you. It is not often that you get Discounts of 10 p.c. to 50 p.c. off stylish new

Same Discounts at both sores.

Renaud, King & Patterson, CONTROL OF STREET,





Notre-Dame Street Montreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 13: 1900

SPLENDID SEND-OFF FOR THE

Amid the extinction of pleased shoppers the big store committeed its amidal January Cheap Sale and the large sales again testified to the increasing not that it is greatest of all them pales." Low prices compled with goods of known high quality having proved an attraction sufficient to crowd every aisle each day, and buying opportunities are plentiful. A visit and critical inspection will reveal exceptional bargains.

### Ladies' White Underwear.

This January Cheap Rale of Ladies' White Underwear will certainly eclipse any of our former sales. Enormous quantities of beautiful Lingerie will be brought forward at prices that would hardly represent the price of the material.

### Ladies' Corset Waists.



Just a hint of these pretty garn ents, cheaper than ever and pretties Ladies' White Cambric Corset Covers, from 8c to \$1.50

SPECIAL. Ladies' Fine White Muslin Corset Covers. high neck, close fitting, neatly trimmed, 130 bale Price

> Ladies' Night Dresses.

Every style, every pattern that has the merit of novelty about it has a representative in this sale

NIGHT DRESSES 28c to \$5.00

LADIES'

### Ladies' Chemises.



ladies' Cambric Che-

112c to \$4.00 SPECIAL. Lacies' White Cambric Chen ises, peatly trim-med with dainty frill, made in all sizes, splen-did value. Sale 210 ca

Ladies' White Drawers.

Every detail in making and designing accurately attended to by competent artists in the art of making Whitewear.

LADIES WHITE DRAWERS from



112c to \$3.00 SPECIALS.

Ladies' Fine White one Cloth Drawers, Long Cloth Drawers, made in two styles, with clusters of tucks and very neat y frilled, very neat y frilled, all sizes. Sale 216

### January Fire Zone on Curtains.

The Fire Zone of the Big Store's January Sale is directed on the House Furnishing Department where hundreds of pairs of beautiful handsome Curtains amongs: them being Pretty Irish Points, Curious Orientals. Rich Chenille. Standard Madras Recherche and Real Guipures, are marked at one third and in many cases one half of the prices thre sold at on Saturday A better opportunity for fitting up a sung library or parlor, also refurnishing of clubs or office; could ot offer itself, es; ecially as these goods are still advancing in price and it is certain that spring prices will show an advance of fully thirty per cent above these askings.

### Reduced Price for Curtains.

Here are a few of the special prices for



Lace Curtains, full length, original price \$12.50 White Oriental Lace Curtains, pretty patterns, original price. \$20 00 Sale \$10.50 price \$10 50 pair White Real Guipure Curtains, handsome signs, original signs, original price \$15. Sale \$7 50 pair

Cream Swiss Sach Curinal price \$15.00. Sale price \$1.95 pr.

70 Pairs Chenille Curtains, handsome designs, all high grade goods. Following is a list of reduced prices. Original Price, \$7.90, \$14.00, \$18.00, \$24.60. Reduced Price, \$4.00, \$54.0, \$7.50, \$9.50.

White Real Irish Point

10 Bedroom Sets of three pi-ces, full size bed combination wash stand, German bevelled mirror, nicely carved and well finished regular \$14.5 . Sale price \$11.80 \$11.80 regular \$14.54, Sate price

20 Students Chairs upholstered in fancy coverings of different patterns, a good comfortable and cosy chair, regular \$5.60 Sate \$2.25

Furniture Prices.

Every article in the Furniture to be sold during January at reduced prices.

50 Parler Tables, facey shaped top and under-shelf, shaped legs, strong and well made, regular \$1.25, sale price

The S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.

## WHITEWEAR

Fifteen Thousand Dollars' Worth of the inest Ladies White Cotton Underwear at Less than Manufacturers' Prices! The Best Shapes, Styles, workmanship and

Materials at the lowest Prices.

Country Customers should Write for our Catalogue of White Cotton Underwear.

### Great January Towel Sale.

200 dozen Pure Linen Huck Towels, plain or colored borders. Take special note of this lot. Pure Linen Huck Towels,

worth \$1.75 for \$1.08; \$2.25 for \$1.35

\$3.25 for \$2.25. Great Clearing Sale of Silk Maniel Drapes.

All the new colors, choice patterns. Choice of the lot at 25 per cent. discount. Balance of our Stock of Silk Covered

Down Cushions All new goods imported for our Holiday trade. All the new art colors. Choice of the lot at 25 per cent. discount.

Great Sale of Eider Down Quilts, Best English make, filled with the best down, silk, satin and sateen coverings. All Ventilated. Special discount of 20 per cent. of all qualities.

Great January Cotton Sale.

### JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine Street,

Corner of MetcalfoStreet.

When a dog barks at night in Japan the owner is arrested and sen-

# JAMES A.

### YOUR MONEY SAVE By buying your Dry Goods at Ogilvy's Great Annual Sale. Discounts range from

10 to 50 per cent. with 10 p.c. extra off for Here we quote a few example specials but our store is full of them. Every department offers you money saving inducements which cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

### **Hosiery Department** MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SOCKS:

Fine quality, High Spliced Heels, were 45c to 60c pair, but we have only small sizes 93 and 10, so out they go at 25c pairless 10 p.c. off for cash. Don't miss this

INFANTEES

For Little Ones, in White, Blue, Pink and Red Wools, were 15c to 35c pair, as they are slightly soiled we have hid them out on tables to clear 10c pair, less 1.0 p.c. off extra for cash.

### Real Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers.

For men, a fine lot of Garments, but it so happens that they are broken sets, therefore we must clear them out. These goods are marked from \$2.75 to \$3.75 a garment. to clear at 25 p.c. off, with 10 per cent. off, extra for cash.

### Dress Goods.

Further reductions have taken place in this department. Here for instance FRENCH DIAGONAL CLOTH.

In pretty shades, width 46 inch. price \$1.15 with 20 per cent. off and 10 per cent extra off for cash.

\_ ALL WOOD COVERT CLOTH. 56 inches wide, a handsome-line that was \$1.50 yd. Now \$1.20 less 10 per cent-

**OGILVY'S** 

TERMS Cash. TRLEPHONE Or 983. | Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

One-fifteenth of the inhabitants of Spain are nobles. The game of billards was intro-tenced to work for a year for the duced into Europe by the Kinghts neighbors whose slumbors may have been disturbed