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THE BATTLE OF GLENCOE.

An Irish Soldier's Letter From the Seat of War

The "Kilkenny Journal" publishes the following well-written and particularly interesting letter from the seat of war in South Africa, sent some by one of the Irish Fusiliers to his mother in Kilkenny: "Wynberg, 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 of eight days we landed at Port Natal on the 12th of October, about 9.30 a.m. We disembarked, and about 3 p.m. we embarked on what a train!—for Ladysmith. The carriages were in two open coal trucks with seats in them, each carriage to hold thirty-six men. We got a splendid feed of bread from the people, women throwing bread and fruit into the carriages. All went well for about an hour, when rain started to come down with a vengeance. On we went till eight o'clock, when we stopped at a place called Pietermaritzburg, a large town. Here we got bread, butter, and tea 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 good breakfast, which we badly wanted. We remained in Ladysmith for two days and started for Dundee, 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 camp, quickly followed by three more. 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 the hill. We had to cross an open plain for about a mile, but the Boers kept shelling the camp until we got within a mile of them, when they started with their rifles. We managed to get to the foot of the hill, but the worst was before us—we had to get to the top. The rain began to come down, and there was a thick mist on the top of the hill, which was over a mile high. We could hardly see the top, but after eight 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 Boers, 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 men killed, and thirty-five wounded. "This country is all mountains and rocks. It is behind the rocks we have to fight, the same as the Boers. 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 shell our camp about three o'clock. The next day they did the same, trying to drive us from the hills, but we hung on till Sunday, when we started to retire to Ladysmith, as the Boers were too strong for us. About 11 o'clock at night we passed within a quarter of a mile of the Boers safely, and without their knowing it. It was a terrible march, raining

er throughout the chief places of the state. "The Angel Gabriel," who was an illiterate Scotchman, was going about tooting his trumpet as a prelude 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 his hearers to attack some suburban 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 do well to betake himself elsewhere, which he did, going, I believe down to the West Indies, where he died "unwept, unburied 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 his term of office. There were men then hard and glove with the Know Nothings who afterwards are known their shame at the thought of their connection with the bigots. Hy. Wilson, who became vice president of the United States—and lived in Massachusetts then—Nathaniel P. Banks, afterwards general in the civil war and governor of the Bay State—and several others, were, in 1854-5, all tainted with Know Nothingism. Wilson afterwards declared that he would give almost anything he possessed, health, reputation, position, could he fling 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 those two men who were destined to drive 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 Gardner. "The next year was a presidential one. Gardner went to the national convention, at Philadelphia, and dickered 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, 60,000 votes to Gardner's 37,000; and the man also who contributed perhaps more than any other individual to the success 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 lingered, it is true, like poison in the blood, to beget the A. P. Aism of later years; but as a political force in the state they disappeared forty years ago. Gardner, whose name, like that of the odious 'smelling committee' appointed by one of his legislators, to invade Catholic institutions, has ever since been an offence in the public nostrils, went to New York, to seek oblivion in the greatness of Gotham; and it is only a few years ago that he died there."

Notes of Irish News.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

THE UNITY CONFERENCE.—Mr. Edward Blake, M.P., has addressed the following letter to the chairman of the Committee in connection with the Unity Conference. He writes: "I have to-day received your letter of 20th inst., reminding me that you appeared in the Press reports of the Conference of 20th November. I was appointed to be one of a committee 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 hope, very soon after Mr. Redmond's return, to send me particulars as to the time and place suggested for consultation. "Permit me to remind you that as appeared in the Press reports of the Conference, I had, months before the first Conference, declared that I entertained 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 consultation. "It was thus with great reluctance that at the first Conference I yielded objection to my nomination on such a committee. And so soon as Mr. Healy, notwithstanding the earnest requests of myself and others, declined to serve, I necessarily on that ground withdrew my provisional consent. "May I further remind you that, as appeared in the Press, I stated, in July and again in October last, that, considering what had occurred, I had lost all hope of the accomplishment of Unity through the efforts of Parliamentary leaders; and that I now looked solely, as I had before looked mainly, to the union of the people for a solution. "But I have never ceased to think that it would be quite absurd to attempt Parliamentary reunion through a committee of members, save with the co-operation of the three gentlemen I have named. "These being my declared opinions, I would yet have attended the Conference in order to restate and apply them, but that I had every reason to believe that you were about to receive a communication, 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, I do not feel that I could derive from those present authority to act in the name of those absent. "You speak of a consultation with any persons that Mr. Redmond would appoint." This conveys no assurance 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. Dillon, 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 participate."

ambition in the domain of politics, and that was to see an Irish Parliament established. "Sir Thomas Esmonde moved the following resolution which was carried: "That we appoint a delegation of four members of this council to meet in Dublin a similar delegation from each of the County Councils and County Borough Councils 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 conduct of Parliamentary elections, and the consideration of such other political 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 representation 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, District 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 each diocese and to the chairman of each County Council, District and Urban Council in Ireland."

OUR YOUNG MEN AND PUBLIC LIFE.

Not once, but a hundred times, has the "True Witness" preached the training of our young men in the science and knowledge of our public affairs. It is known to all that the boys of to-day must be the men of a few years hence. Especially in the important civic issues, the great municipal questions, upon the solution of which so much depends for the future, should our young men be educated. They should be induced, even forced, if necessary, to take an active interest in all public matters. They are too prone to allow themselves to drift with the tide and leave to the older men, all the care, anxiety and activity incident to a proper attention to our collective interests. We have frequently said that we rejoice whenever we find, from some foreign source, a strong corroboration of our views and a support of our principles. In a recent number of the New York Evening Post, Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, has a lengthy contribution, deeply interesting in all its parts, on the subject of the "Irish-American City." Amongst other things that Mr. Harrison advances, we find a paragraph concerning the young men, and we reproduce it for the benefit of our readers, and, at the same time, as 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 as a political factor—the young man who commences to get in public life as soon as he has attained his majority. Not that I would disparage 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 he will understand primary laws and attend primaries; when he will know the spirit of election laws and practice with his knowledge. He will have grasped the purpose of the Constitution and its amendments. He will have studied to effect all the vital questions relating to standing armies, a greater navy, the currency, the tariff, internal improvements, 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 about it will be impossible for combinations of corrupt men to last, let alone spring into existence. Corruption in public life fears nothing so much as the light of intelligence, and I may say that the public battles fought and won in Chicago during the last two years had their foundation of victory laid in the educational campaigns waged in their favor. "Can any one doubt the good effect of this early, preliminary training in local self-government? If I do, Mr. Gill's experience will fully answer him. Of course, the present generation will not feel the full force and effect of this, but those to come will, and we must work for the future as well as for the present. "Without further comment—beyond referring those interested to our columns during the past few years—we leave this subject for the careful study of our young men."

IRISH CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

An important pastoral letter from His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, was read on Sunday, two weeks ago, in all the Catholic churches. His Grace says: "Within the past hundred years the troubles of Ireland, and more especially the calamities of Ireland, who, for hundreds of years have been sorely tried in all their temporal affairs. Our country has been visited by famine and pestilence; its people have 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 plain confession that amendment was needed. They have suffered too from the more saddening and, in a sense, more disastrous evils that have been bred amongst them by that spirit of discord which would seem to be a fatal inheritance of our race. Much, no doubt, has been done for the alleviation, if not for the removal, 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—for instance in equality to the matter of Catholic education—are treated, moderate and reasonable though these claims unquestionably are, moderate and reasonable as they have ever 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 announcement of the meeting was that conveyed in a paragraph in Wednesday's issue of the "Champion." As the members of the League were quietly weaving their way to the Town Hall, they were rather surprised to see about forty policemen drawn up before the entrance, while inside were County-Inspector Jones, District-Inspector O'Brien, and a body-guard of policemen. The meeting was announced to take place at eight o'clock, but the president of the Branch, Mr. P. A. McHugh, M.P., who was attending the Leave-day Exhibition at the hotel, did not arrive until some time after the hour named. On his arrival at the Town Hall, Mr. McHugh, was approached by the County-Inspector, who said, "I understand you are about to hold a meeting of the United Irish League." Mr. McHugh—We are. County Inspector—Have you any objection to our entering? Mr. McHugh—Certainly, you are not a member, and I know of no reason why you should intrude. County Inspector—Do I 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 McHugh, M.P., president; Alderman Costello, Alderman McFarlick; Messrs. M. Minnow, 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. C. J. Mulligan, J. Dunleavy, M. Collins, senior, M. Collins, junior, M. Flynn, Mr. Bray, J. Loughlin, John Deacy, John Curran, J. Costello, P. Hanney, J. Tierney, T. Kelly, etc.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

It is possible that many Catholics in this country and especially of the present generation, have scarcely ever heard of the Know Nothingism 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. Kelly has an admirable letter, giving the history of the Know Nothingism movement, which appears in the "Catholic Citizen." After tracing the spirit of the organization back to the colonial times, when the persecution of Catholics was an understood thing, he says: "As a political party, the Know Nothings may be said to have attained their greatest strength and influence in 1854, when Henry J. Gardner took his seat on Beacon Hill as the first governor chosen by the men who openly avowed their purpose. "How severely persecuted have been the Catholics of the United States. He tells us that twenty years before 1854: "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. The 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. I 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 Nothings when he was editor of 'The Pilot,' and called them 'cowards and the sons of cowards.' The remaining paragraphs of the letter are so interesting that we give them in full. Mr. Kelly says: "Forward another ten years, and we have Gov. Gardner on Beacon Hill, and the Know Nothings in power

MORE FINNS COMING.

A despatch from Chicago says: It was learned to-day that the Elder-Dempster Company, an emigration agency of Liverpool, Eng., had contracted to land 55,000 able-bodied Finns on American soil during the coming summer. The men are to be employed on the railroads of Canada and the United States, the managers of which now find it almost impossible to get men for construction and track repair work. Italians, Greeks and Hungarians are in plenty, but they have not the physical hardihood to make them valuable during the spring and fall in the North and West or in the British provinces on railroad 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 the Alien Contract Labor Law of the United States the entire lot will be brought in through Canadian ports, and across the United States border in such a way as appears most feasible at the moment."

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 in connection with the County Councils, by which he expected to bring about unity, said: "It was desirable to emphasize the point that the issue was raised on the initiative of the Navan District Council, which raised issues of considerable magnitude. It had been stated, gentlemen, that in moving in this matter, he had been guilty, of impudence or impudence towards the country. It had been stated further that he was acting in this matter as the cat's paw of Mr. T. M. Healy; and, finally, that he had moved in it with a view to leadership. 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 elementary 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 else 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 indirectly, he had no communication with Mr. Healy in this matter, nor Mr. Healy with him. With reference to the charge that he was aiming at leadership, the idea of becoming leader he had never entertained, and he was not disposed to entertain it."

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THE OBLATS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Here in Montreal and throughout Canada and the United States, we cannot say how many hundreds owe their early training to the Oblats 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 concerns that magnificent missionary Order. We know what has been done in Canada, and especially throughout the North West by the Oblats, 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 contribution to the Vancouver "Daily World" may prove instructive. It thus begins:

"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 devotion, 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 vast regions of Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Bechuanaland, 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 become very prosperous in all the principal centres of population. Let us give a few names of the institutions: 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 Nazareth; 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 Nazareth have an orphanage for children, and a home for the old men and women. At Mafeking the Sisters of Mercy, and at Tainings 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 a large boarding school for young ladies. Ladysmith and Estcourt, the headquarters of the British, have 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 Kafirs, under the charge of the Sisters of the Holy Family, and a sanatorium under the care of the Augustinian Sisters. At Durban is another sanatorium, an asylum for old persons and for orphans, a boarding school for young ladies in a beautiful position, besides large and flourishing schools for Indian and Kafir children.

"These details are sufficient to show the progress that the Catholic religion has made in those countries whose inhabitants a few years ago were either pagans, infidels or heathens. 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 the other Fathers of the residence of 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. Rev. Father Leon Marchal, O.M.I., of Johannesburg, is 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, is chaplain to a corps of 30,000 German volunteers.

"The Oblate Fathers on the battlefield, 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. Almighty God does all things for the salvation of souls, it is to be hoped that He permits the horrors of this war in order to bring many souls to everlasting life. May He spare our institutions which we have established

with much labor and many sacrifices. May we ask our readers to offer a prayer for this intention?"

PETITES ANNALES, O.M.I.

Two very interesting letters touching upon this subject are those of the Bishop Bolline, and of Father 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 parents. For a few days they stopped at Dundee, 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 regiment."

"CHARLES, O.M.I., Vic. Apost. '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 fighting for their independence and are determined to fight to the last man. The hardships of war are nothing for these hardy farmers. They know 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. Manner, 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 navies 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 of safety. Yesterday I had only 30 men and three women at mass. The Catholics who are going to fight have obeyed my instructions and have received the sacraments. During my absence my Kafir servant will take care of my house and garden 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 indulgence in strong drink is not the only evil that should be excoriated by the temperance workers. To become intemperate, the victim of drink, in a word a drunkard, it is not absolutely necessary that a 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 milk 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 beer; in the face of the fact that our police courts are crowded with cases of petty rows and grave assaults having their origin in beer; in the face of the fact that in our great centres of population hundreds of thousands of children are being born with morals depraved, and bodies enfeebled from the beer drinking of their parents, and are growing up in an education reeking with the fumes 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 persuade 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.

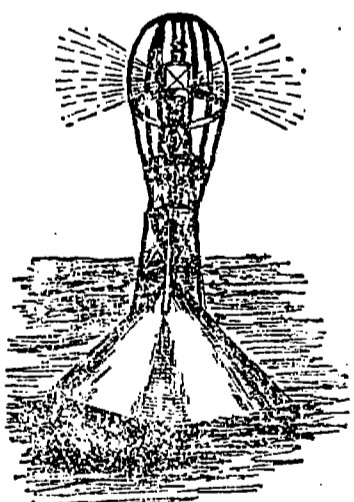
"The main stock in trade of the advocates of so-called 'light drinks' is the assertion that Germany and the Latin countries of Europe use beer and wine and that these countries are practically free from the evils of intemperance. With a periodical regularity that suggests the suspicion that the material comes from the pigeon-hole of some pro-liquor propaganda, the daily papers of the United States repeat this sophism. Ever 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 rampant. A manufacturer of muslin, I lately told Dr. Brown, of Rouen, that he has now great difficulty in finding young men willing to learn the more difficult 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 level is being as rapidly lowered as is the physical."

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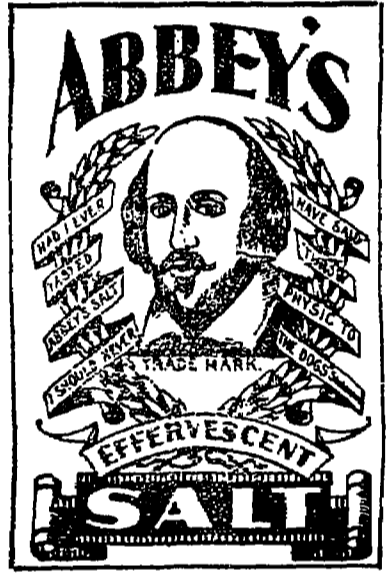
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The number of companies incorporated under the laws of New Jersey during the month of December was 206, and the state received in fees \$32,530. The number of companies incorporated during the calendar year was 2,182.

per and lead appears to have outdone that in any other country. According to the industrial 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 consumption 20 per cent.

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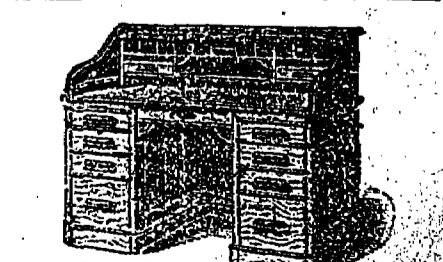
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If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 13, 1900.

News of the Week.

On Sunday 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 pastor of St. Mary's in a few days. His death, due to heart failure, superinduced by the malady already upon him, came as a shock to them all. Since 1895, 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 in 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 Papal Decree in the matter of the Christian Brothers' 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. Naturally 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 sleep 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 Senate, 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 millinery and put an end to their importation and manufacture. A formidable movement to defend the

bill, is on foot, and a large delegation from the Millinery Merchants' Protective Association soon will go to Washington to begin the fight.

It has been a practice in good old Philadelphia for all the Catholic societies to greet the Archbishop on 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 Patrick O'Neill, State President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, 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 Protectors, was handed to His Grace.

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 donation, but for the interest manifested. 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 Church."

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

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 ten 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 coldest 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 1888.

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 State districts, of which Francis A.

McCloskey is the State Deputy. All of the Councils have formed auxiliary corps of ladies, 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 flats which have been donated by furniture firms.

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 mentioned 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. Gotee, 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 conscientiousness 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 of 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 of 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 burning to death of one of Mr. Dauphinais' daughters named Marie Louise, aged 13. It appears that the young girl had gone upstairs with a lamp, and on reaching the top of the stairway missed her footing 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 fifteen minutes time she died in great agony.

Meantime 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 convalescent 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 to Canada—to Montreal. Amongst 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, capacity and fitness is sound—and that seems to be taken for granted

on all lands—then, it is certainly more important and essential to apply it to the men who hold the highest places and are entrusted 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, that has long floated in our mind, concerning our Canadian civil service, and its regular examinations. 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 examinations 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 gauntlet 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 get 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 help their clergy in local work?" Out of many answers 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 under the auspices of the Church; second, to always have the good word for what is thus undertaken, and lastly, to labor by good counsel among his less fortunate brethren."

While the foregoing reply is a wise 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 often happens that when a man for one 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 hesitated, the envoys of the Catholic Church never paused. The heroic life of Father Damien has become so universally appreciated that his name is synonymous for pure sacrifice. One of our American contemporaries, alluding to the terrible leper mission of Hawaii, recently said:

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

The present conflict in South Africa, has added in bringing more emphatically before the world the won-

derful devotion to duty, and to the cause of humanity that fills the members of the Catholic Sisterhoods in that devastated 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 siege began, is Dr. Anthony Gaughran, O.M.I. He went out about eighteen years ago a fine, athletic and intellectual Irishman, and he has since administered his extensive diocese with great success. The plucky nuns who preferred to stay at their post, and nurse 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 days three Sisters of St. Francis in St. Anthony's Convent, that city, will take their departure for Honolulu, the capital of the Hawaiian 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 Dolphina.

Mother Provincial Dolphina 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 ere 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 seclusion 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 discipline of the Catholic Church. All our readers are aware that Leo 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 dictated such a course, tolerated 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 unwilling toleration. The "Witness" of last Saturday, seeking to make a mountain out of a mole-hill, thus refers to the subject:

"The discussion going on just now 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 puzzling to the moralist. An act is either right or wrong, and a Bishop cannot 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 contract.

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 religious 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 ceremonies 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 indifference, nay, of actual apostasy. This danger will appear all the more real when taken in connection with the fact that the evil 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?
3. In mixed marriages the Catholic

training of the offspring is frequently a matter of great difficulty if not 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 ways of perdition.

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

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 agreement which must be kept even after the death of the Catholic party.
 3. The Catholic party must promise 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 few days since his candidature has been announced, has received strong and convincing evidence of the hearty support of a great number of French-Canadian and of English-speaking Protestants. If Mr. Doran was hopeful at the start, he has become positively sanguine during the week just elapsed. 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 manifestos that indicate 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 result. 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 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 Mayoralty seat for the aspirant and creating a wholesome precedent for the future.

HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS.

The Hibernian Knights—in 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 necessary 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 seeing 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 Castlereagh 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 conceit of the thing. The ignorance of it is obvious in the coupling of O'Connell, the champion of religious liberty, with Castlereagh, who first cut his country's throat and then cut his own."

The business of college education is one of the greatest businesses of the country. The 425 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 certain rank is allowed to wear them.

Random Notes For Busy Households.

A MATRIMONY SCHOOL.— Mrs. Jesse W. Williams, of No. 385 East 117th street, New York, has conceived the idea of a school of matrimony. Not being in a position to establish such an institution, she suggests 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 fear 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 a good wife should possess, Mrs. Williams furnishes a list—it is as follows: 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 husband'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 everyone 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 marriage commandments.

Don't forget that your husband, though your husband has rights that you are bound to respect. Remember that, if you are tired and cross when your husband comes home, he is probably just as tired and just as cross.

Be amiable, for amiability tempers all situations. Don't make it your incessant pastime to dissect your mate's character.

Or, if you persist in the dissection search for virtues instead of flaws. Be blind to each other's faults and keenly awake to each other's virtues.

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.

Combine romance with practicality in equal parts in your lives. We need sentiment. Practicality is the meat. Sentiment is the condiment. 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 learned 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 and the nursery of youth are fast receding from the ideal Nazareth. The records of the dying century call loudly for a change, and a remedy suggests itself in this opportune theme. "Catholic Girls as Wives." Exhibits of 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 the Church reiterates the essential feature of marriage and forces it beyond the mere bilateral contract to the dignity of a sacrament. The Church view of it is the Catholic girl view of it, and the power and virtue of it. Some mysticism it would appear envelops the youthful life partners who can alone discern in the marriage agreement a convenient mode of existence. Once the wife entertains suspicions or suggestions of the incompatibility or either party desires change, the marriage

is gradually strained to severance. Love might promise an indissolubility, but love alone, unsupported 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 step by step to the altar fail to recognize more than mere verbal formula in "until death do us part." With this condition growing upon us and state laws nullifying the marriage bond "in the interests of society," with alarming alacrity, our Catholic girls have an added responsibility 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 how 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 marriage state by deep, careful thought and prayers for guidance. Once entered 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 faith; possess all the virtues necessary to sustain the burdens of the marriage state; a simple, pure and humble life, associated with the lesser but none the less essential domestic virtues, manifestly proves their value before God and man. 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 Donahoe'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," he 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 fish. It is a Sunday morning breakfast dish with us, and on Friday the mackerel is put to soak. The head and tail are cut off at that time, as these parts give a rank taste to any fish, and except for appearance should always be removed. Soaking the fish for forty-eight hours, changing the water night and morning, gets the salt out sufficiently to develop the real mackerel flavor. Any housekeeper 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 Miss Pussy do some mischief. There is a very simple and effective means of teaching a cat to keep away from a bird's cage, and young people who are fond of pets will be interested, perhaps, in the experience of the 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. He 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 bottom of the bird cage, one protruding a little bit. Picking up the cat he pressed one of its oaves down on the hot wire, and the cat squealed with pain and bolted from the room. Never afterward would that four-footed 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 pain.

HOW TO OBTAIN HONEST EMPLOYEES

Every little while when some confidential clerk or accountant robs his employer and runs away to Europe, the newspapers wonder if one can be trusted. If men are naturally crooked it is hard to make them straight. No method of bookkeeping will prevent fraud by collusion. Setting detectives to "shadow" clerks is no security. Witness the case of Bedell, the mortgage thief, and the notorious Plack, who supported two families and lived a veritable Jekyll and Hyde career for years. A bank president jokingly said to a teller, "Isn't there some way to watch you, fellows?" The teller grimly replied, "Who is to watch the watchers?" Despite the colossal robberies by a few daring defaulter, the mass of mankind are undoubtedly honest. If it were not so the business of the world would stand still. A railway official declares that "all the stealing on all roads in the Union doesn't amount to a hill of beans" in view

of the chances for theft. From 1861 to 1869, covering the Civil War, the losses of the National Government by fraud were only 40 cents per \$1000. During two years of President Hayes' Administration they were eight-tenths of a mill, while one department which handled millions suffered no loss whatever.

It is the general verdict that the only way to prevent defalcations is to secure men of good antecedents, pay them a living wage, and not expose them to temptation. Mr. Brassey, who employed 60,000 men in all parts of the world, was never robbed of a shilling because he trusted his men and paid them well. Many merchants by carelessly not inspecting transactions on old envelopes and scraps of paper encourage fraud. Business enterprises may grow so fast that proper checks and safe guards are not supplied. The colossal loss of the Bank of England amounting to \$1,250,000, shows that

HALF SICK WOMEN. 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 old-fashioned 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, permanently and cheaply. Fifty Red Pills for 50c. last longer than any \$1.00 old-fashioned 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, 4227 Kerlan, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I have been a great sufferer from female weakness. I must say that I have tried 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 advise any woman who has female troubles to take them. They are cheap and good."

Send us your name on a postal card and we will mail you our Doctor's book, Pale and Weak Women. Read the circular 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 \$3.00. They are sold by all first class druggists. If you cannot procure them where you live, write to us and we will mail them the same day. Address all letters to THE FRANCO AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO. Boston, Mass. office. Montreal, Can. office. 241 Tremont, St. 274 St. Denis, St.



even the largest and most conservative moneyed institutions must use certain precautions. Few merchants understand bookkeeping sufficiently not to be fooled by a smart accountant. A bookkeeper has less chance of stealing than a salesman, but when he takes anything he usually makes a big haul. Yet men hire cheap accountants, let them run things as they choose, and then wonder that they are cheated. A leading merchant says: "Hire clean men and pay them decently and they won't steal. You can't get \$100 worth of work out of a \$35 clerk." Bread and butter men seldom go wrong. It is the smart and ambitious chaps who like to take a flyer in stocks who need watching. Albert H. Smith, who stole \$400,000 in six years by "raising" stock certificates, said the devil got hold of him the instant he saw how easily the word of eight could be changed to eighty. The money all went in speculating.

The handling of cash should be confined to a few. Bonds and securities should be registered. In examining accounts, nothing should be taken for granted. The Standard Oil Company sends a staff of experts four 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 because a man will hesitate to make a friend suffer by his misbehavior. Others argue that a surety company makes more rigid investigations into character and habits, while if a man "goes wrong" he knows that he will surely be prosecuted. A leading express company requires every one to give a bond, scrutinizes all applicants, pays each man liberally, gives pensions after twenty years' service, and if a man steals five dollars they will spend \$5,000 to land him in jail.

The example of successful "bosses," "railway wreckers" and "robbers" 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 is natural that the questionable methods of successful men should often be copied with dire results. "You should steal a doornut rather than rob a bank," says Mr. Dooley, but the lesson in time comes home to every one 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 ungratified she is deprived of much of the happiness of life. It often happens that childlessness is due to some cause which can be removed, and often is removed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The vigor and vitality which this remedy imparts to the delicate womanly organs, puts them in a condition of normal health, the lack of which is often the sole obstruction to maternity. Every woman should read Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 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 the paper bound volume, or 50 stamps for cloth covered. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The largest sewing machine in the world is in operation in Leeds. It weighs 6,500 pounds, and sews cotton belting. Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10 cents. The phonograph was invented by Edison in 1877, and two years later he produced the incandescent electric light.

The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil may be taken with most beneficial results by those who are run down or suffering from after effects of La Grippe. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. It costs about 3,000 pounds to patent an invention all over the world. There are sixty-four countries in which a patent can be protected.

For torpid Liver, A Poor Digestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Head-Ache. TAKE BRISTOL'S PILLS. They are Safe, Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, And always give satisfaction. They are the most reliable Household Medicine known, and can be taken at any season by Adults or Children. ALL THE LEADING DRUGGISTS SELL BRISTOL'S PILLS.

Professional Cards. J. A. KARCH, Architect. MEMBER P.Q.A.A. No. 3, Place d'Armes Hill. FRANK J. CURRAN, B. A., B.C.L. ADVOCATE. SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS, 180 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

C.A. McDonnell, Accountant and Liquidator. 180 St. James st., Montreal. Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms and public corporations a specialty. Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Superintendence of Real Estate, such as Renting, Collection of Rents, and Repairs. Fire and Life Insurance. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all matters. TELEPHONE 1182.

Society Meetings. Ancient Order of Hibernians. LADIES' AUXILIARY. To the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday at 4 p.m. and Third Thursday at 8 p.m. of each month. President, Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Stella Mack; Recording Secretary, Mary McKelvey; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lina Howlett, 333 Wellington street. Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meeting. A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Leinster streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Michael Lyden; Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohoe, 312 Hibernian street; to whom all communications should be addressed; Frank Devlin, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colgan, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. J. O'Hara, D. S. McCarthy, and J. O'Hara.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 1863 Notre Dame street, on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, P. T. McGoldrick; Vice-President, Wm. Rawley; Recording Secretary, W. J. Manning; Treasurer, John Hughes; Financial Secretary, Brophy; Trustees, P. J. Fennell, Chairman of Standing Committee, Marshall, Mr. John Kennedy.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4. President, H. J. Kearns, No. 32 Deserriere ave. Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 16 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomlitt; Treasurer, John Traynor; Sergeant at Arms, D. Mathewson, 241 St. Patrick's street; Marshal, J. Gahan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, J. Gahan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello, A. O. H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1118 Notre Dame street.

A. O. H.—DIVISION No. 5. President, H. J. Hummel, 28 Visitation street; Recording Secretary, W. J. Clarke, 15 Lyburner ave.; Treasurer, P. J. Finn, 16 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomlitt; Treasurer, John Traynor; Sergeant at Arms, D. Mathewson, 241 St. Patrick's street; Marshal, J. Gahan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, J. Gahan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello, A. O. H. Division No. 5 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1118 Notre Dame street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 28. (Organized, 13th November, 1885.) Branch 28 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: D. J. McGillis, President, 156 Vance street; John McKeown, Secretary, 32 St. Phillip street; Robert Warren, Financial Secretary, 28 Brunswick street; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary, 828 Visitation street.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized April 1874. Incorporated Dec. 1876. Regular monthly meeting held in hall, 11 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, E. HALL; Secretary, M. J. POWER; all communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: W. J. Hinchey, D. Gallivan, Jas. McKelvey.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Organized 1885. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STUBBS, O.S.B.; President, JOHN WHELAN; Secretary, J. J. COUGHLIN; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Walsh, D. J. O'Neill and M. Caser.

Catholic Order of Foresters. Organized 1865. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. President, J. McCallister; Recording Secretary, JOHN WALKER; Treasurer, J. J. COUGHLIN; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Walsh, D. J. O'Neill and M. Caser.

St. Patrick's Court No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Officers: JOHN JAMES F. POSENER, Recording Secretary, ALAN PATTERSON, 197 Ottawa street.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1841. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. President, J. McCallister; Recording Secretary, JOHN WALKER; Treasurer, J. J. COUGHLIN; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Walsh, D. J. O'Neill and M. Caser.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. ESTABLISHED 1868. Rev. Director, REV. PATRICK FLYNN, Pres. JOHN KILLEATHER, Sec'y; JAMES BRADY, No. 97 Ross Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, at 8:30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: (Messrs. J. Killeather, T. Rozzer and Andrew Cullen.

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The Alcohol Disease.

The Human Will is Powerless to Break the Shackles of Slavery to the Terrible Habit.

THE DIXON VEGETABLE TREATMENT IS THE ONLY KNOWN PERMANENT CURE FOR THE DISEASE.

Specific Remedy Which Strikes at the Root of the Disease—Which is Superior to all the "Gold Cures" and other Treatments—Read What Dr. Mackay, 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. I am convinced that it is rendering the numerous victims of alcohol an immense service in informing them that the "Dixon Vegetable 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 remedies 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 Belmont Retreat Quebec.

The Opinions of Rescued Victims.

"THE GRANDEST CURE IN THE WORLD"

Nov. 17th, 1897.

A. Hutton Dixon, Esq., My dear Sir,—In reference to your treatment all I can say is that it is the grandest cure in the world. I know now that I am perfectly cured and I will never take a drink again as long as my name is —

My father and mother are perfectly 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 here; he just caught me in time as I was just getting over a dandy.

Yours truly,

PERFECTLY CURED OF THE WHIM-KEY HABIT.

May 14, 1898.

A. H. Dixon, Esq., Dear Sir,—I have taken your treatment and can safely say that I am perfectly cured of my whiskey habit, and I am in splendid health. I take much pleasure in writing you this so as to prove to you my gratitude, and to tell you that I am at your disposal if any one ever wishes to know the particulars of my case, you may give them my address. I will answer their letters with pleasure and 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 I began taking your treatment, and I 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 faith 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 address to any one at any time and I will be most happy to answer any enquiries.

Yours obediently,

FROM THE SAME PATIENT TWELVE MONTHS LATER

August 15, 1899.

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

Yours truly,

FROM A HOTEL-KEEPER.

September 26, 1899.

Dear Sir, "I am myself in the liquor business and felt compelled to take from 30 to 40 drinks of whiskey a day, until 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 day long. Your remedy certainly does what you claim for it and even more."

FROM A GRATEFUL 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 then has slept like a child. The appetite for liquor was entirely gone the third day. He 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 week 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 of taking liquor may hear of your wonderful treatment and take it.

I remain, sincerely yours,

experience of the efficacy of the DIXON VEGETABLE CURE. We do not publish names because all letters sent us are regarded as confidential, but we are prepared to PROVE THE AUTHENTICITY of every one of the above testimonials. If you want to stop drinking or are interested in the welfare of any one who drinks immoderately, just investigate what the DIXON VEGETABLE CURE actually does before you throw money away in chasing after absolutely worthless "cures." For full particulars apply to J. B. Lalime, manager Dixon Cure Co., 572 St. Denis Street, Montreal, or Dr. Mackay, Belmont Retreat, Quebec. All communications strictly confidential.

NOTES FROM OUR EXCHANGES

Only 107 victims were claimed by Judge Lynch in the course of the past year, says 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 potentate who resides 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 refinement 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 revelation of our inside condition to be published just now? Can it be 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-skinned 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 diseases of a home and attention are not satisfied with the plain decision of the Supreme Court in favor of Providence Hospital. Accordingly it is said a new attempt is to be made to rob them of the benefits of the contagious ward at Providence Hospital, on the ground that the erection 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 repeated 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 apostates 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 line as that followed by Father Devlin."

A trans-Atlantic paper, which declares that in the century of which 1900 will be the last year, the Catholic population of the United States increased from 86,000 to 10,000,000, gives this additional information: "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 Catholics. In Central, Eastern, Western and Southern Africa, where in the middle of the century there were no Catholics, there are now nearly two millions, grouped in thirty missions, under the charge of 250 missionaries. In the Spanish, Dutch and English colonies of Oceania, where there were no Catholics at the beginning of the century, there are

now a million and a half. In Canada, 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 Ragland. She telegraphed three suitors, it is said, that she would give a favorable reply if they were with her on the day named, and the delay of the plaintiff's telegram caused him to lose. And yet we doubt if the loss of such a charmer would render lacerate and paralyze the auricles and ventricles of any heart at least not to the extent of \$10,000—no, not \$10,000, unless a hundred per cent. were allowed off for cash."

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, 37, St. Seigneres Street, to Cote des Neiges cemetery.

LARGE FEES FOR EXECUTORS.—From Chicago comes the news that Robert T. Lincoln and Norman B. Ream, executors of the estate of the late George M. Pullman, were allotted \$425,000 as compensation. Judge Patton 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 monument 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 \$13,000,000.

Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick

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 is the best and most palatable preparation of Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with the most delicate stomachs.

The D. & L. EMULSION is prescribed by the leading physicians of Canada.

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

Remember

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 Furniture.

Same Discounts at both stores.

Renaud, King & Patterson, 652 CRAIG STREET, 2442 ST. CATHERINE ST. near Stanley.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

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

SPLENDID SEND-OFF FOR THE

January Cheap Sale!

Amid the enthusiasm of a massed shoppers The Big Store commences its Annual January Cheap Sale and the large sales again testified to the increasing popularity of this "The Greatest of All Cheap Sales." Low prices coupled 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 Sale of Ladies' White Underwear will certainly eclipse any of our former sales. Enormous quantities of beautiful Linen will be brought forward at prices that would hardly represent the price of the material.

Ladies' Corset Waists. Ladies' White Cambric Corset Covers, from 8c to \$1.50 SPECIAL.

Ladies' Fine White Muslin Corset Covers, high neck, close fitting, neatly trimmed, sale price 13c SPECIAL.

Ladies' Night Dresses. Every style, every pattern that has the merit of novelty about it has a representative in this sale.

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES from 28c to \$5.00

Ladies' White Drawers. Ladies' Fine White Long Cloth Drawers, made in two styles, with clusters of frills and very neatly fitted, all sizes. Sale price 21c

January Fire Zone on Curtains.

The Fire Zone of the Big Store's January Sale is directed on the Home Furnishing Department where hundreds of pairs of beautiful handsome Curtains, among 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 they sold at on Saturday. A better opportunity for fitting up a snug library or parlor, also refurnishing of clubs or offices, could not offer itself, especially 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 makings.

Reduced Price for Curtains.

White Real Irish Point Lace Curtains, full length, original price \$12.50, sale price \$7.50

White Oriental Lace Curtains, pretty patterns, original price \$20 to \$30, sale price \$10.50 pair

White Real Guipure Curtains, handsome designs, original price \$15, sale price \$7.50 pair

Cream Swiss Fash Curtains, original price \$1.95, sale price \$1.00

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, \$24.00. Reduced Price, \$4.00, \$8.50, \$7.50, \$9.50.

Furniture Prices.

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

10 Bedroom Sets of three pieces, full size bed, combination wash stand, German bevelled mirror, nicely carved and well finished \$11.00 regular \$14.00, sale price

20 Students Chairs upholstered in fancy coverings of different patterns, a good comfortable and cosy chair, regular \$5.00 sale \$3.25

50 Parlor Tables, fancy shaped top and under-neath, shaped legs, strong and well made, 86c regular \$1.25, sale price

SAVE YOUR MONEY

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 cash. Here we quote a few examples: 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 pair, less 10 p.c. off for cash. Don't miss this bargain.

INFANTES. For Little Ones, in White, Blue, Pink and Red Wools, were 15c to 35c pair, as they are slightly soiled we have had them out on tables for clear 10c pair, less 10 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 WOOL COVERT CLOTH. 56 inches wide, a handsome line that was \$1.50 yd. Now \$1.20 less 10 per cent. off for cash.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Hotel de Ville Street.

TERMS Cash. TELEPHONE 67 983.

One-fifth of the inhabitants of Spain are nobles.

The game of billiards was introduced into Europe by the Knights Templar.

When a dog barks at night in Japan the owner is arrested and sentenced to work for a year for the neighbors whose slumbers he has been disturbed.

OGILVY'S,

Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.