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Our Paper

Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

XLVII. No. 27.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898

PRICE FIVE CENTS

From the Archbishop of Toronto and the Bishops of Hamilton . and London.

An Important Declaration-Mgr. Begin's Utterances Endorsed.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto and their Lordships the Bishops of Hamilton and London have issued the following Pastoral Letter, which was read in the various churches in the archdiocese of Toronto and in the dio ceses of Hamilton and London on Sunday last :-

Venerable Brethren of the Clergy:

Dearly Beloved Children of the Laity:

We have great pleasure in communicating to you officially an authorized English translation of the Encyclical letter which our Holy Father, Leo. XIII., has recently addressed to the Canadian Hierarchy. This memorable pronouncement, so long and anxiously expected, will mark an epoch in the religious history of Canada. Its lumincus teachings on the various topics of which it treats are worthy of the great Pope who, in these perilous times, steers the bark of Peter; and, coming as they do from the Vicar of Christ, and with all the authority of his cili e, will serve as beacon lights to guide on the path of duty, amid the doubte and perplexities that too often beset it. This important encyclical claims over serious attention in all its parts, and should be weighed and studied in its entirety. There is not a paragraph or a sentence in it that has not for us a definite meaning, and does not deserve due consideration. Like the nicelybal-need work- of a clock, no part of it can be neglected or ignored without de triment to the meaning and understanding of it as a whole. We, therefore, bespeak for it a careful study and consider-

We need hardly assure our Holy Father, on behalf of ourselves and clergy and laity, that we give our unreserved and hearty adhesion to all its teachings and directions Here we would willingly stop and allow the Holy Father to speak to us from the pages of his encyclical, were it not our duty to advert to and to condemn certain pernicious errors which, in connection with the discu-sions on the Manitoba school question, obtained a wide circulation, even amongst Catholics and which simed at, attacked and repudiated the divine rights and authority of bishops and of the Church. Some of these errors

### DENIED THE RIGHTS OF THE CHURCH

over the education of her children Hence Canadian bishops were fiercely attacked abused, and denounced for presuming to instruct their people on the rights and duties of Christian education. They were accused of include interference with the p litical and civil rights of their flocks and of depriving them of their just liberties Elucation it was contended, was the duty and function of the State. The children of the country, no matter of what religion, should be educated together in secular or non-religious knowledge; and the teaching of religion. banished from the school-house, should be relegated to the home or the Sunday school These poisonous errors are substantially the same as those condemned in the Syllabus subjoined to the Papal encyclical 'Quanta t'ura,' issued on the 8th of December, 1864. This Syllabus sets down the following propositions for rejection and condemnati n:-

'The whole government of the Public schools, in which the youth of any Christian State ar brought up, can and cught to be assigned to the civil author ity, and so assigned that no right be ac knowledged on the part of any other au discipline of the schools, in the regula tion of the studies in the choice and approbation of the masters." [No. 45]

Catholics may approve that mode of education of youth which is disjoined from the Catholic faith and the power of the Church, and which concerns itself exclusively, or at least primarily with the knowledge of material things and the

ends of earthly social life." [No. 48]
These dangerous and destructive errors. which banish God and his Christ from the school house, and oust the Church from her divine rights over the education of her children, are substantially the same as bose which in connection with the discussion on the Manitoba school question, found expression on platform and in the press, and formed the pith and substance of the charges of undue interference, of spiritual intimidation. and intolerable tyraney, launched as from catapults against the Canadian episcopate. Now, over against these grievous errors lies the teaching of the Church, which may be summarized as follows:

### THE CHURCH TEACHING:

The Catholic Church has the right to Go ye therefore, teach all nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. [Matt xxviii 1920] N w this commission incurences the duty of teaching has the burden; and, according to the ton.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH

all the doctrines of faith and all the principles of morality. Whatever re-gards the nature and attributes and moral government of God, as well as whatever concerns the conscience of man in his individual capacity, as well as in his numerous social relations, all this is contained in the divine commission. Now these subjects necessarily imply a direct or indirect connection with the various departments of human knowledge, and therefore the exercise of the divine commission must embrace the direction and control of every system of education designed for the children of the Church, lest in any particular department of human knowledge they should be infect ed with errors or opinions at variance commission given to the Church imtruth; and the correlative duty or right to prevent the teaching and oppose the propagation of every error opposed to God's revelation. This right of inspection and control of Catholic education belongs pre-eminently to the Epis-copal body, under the guidance of the Holy See, according to the words of the Apostle:- "Take heed to yourselves and the whole flock wherein the Holy Ghost hath placed you bishops to rule the Church of God, which He hath purchased with his own blood "--{Acts xx., 28} The Church, then, cannot abdicate her rights or abandon her duties in connection with the question of education, nor can she approve of any educational system that shuts her out from the school house and excludes her influence, her protection and guidance. She may, in certain circumstances, be compelled to tolerate systems not in harmony with her ideals, but this she does to avoid worse evils and under the stress of necessity. This is, in brief, the Catholic position on this important question of education.

SOME OF THE ERRORS OF THE DAY.

Errors cognate to those on education have been very much in vogue of late, and they are to the effect that public men, whether politicians, journalists, professional men, etc., are not bound in their public or professional character by the law of God and of cons ience, and are not therefore amenable to any con trol on moral grounds. So that it would be an invasion of their civil rights if, in the exercise of their sacred office, the prators of souls should pronounce on the lawfulness of their acts in their moral aspects, or should venture to correct or censure them if necessary, as in conflict with Christian duty or the rights of re ligion-that civil and religious liberty implies complete exemption from all moral obligation or control in the sphere of their public conduct and action.

These are dangerous errors and strike at the basis of public morality. They are in direct opposition to the teachings the Catholic Church. Leo XIII. has declared, in his encyclical Immortale Del :- The true mistress of virtue and ter, and we hope he will realize it. Let guardian of morals is the Church of Christ: to exclude her influence from the hour of full and complete atonement the business of life, from legislation, from the teaching of youth, from domes- that hour can be brought nearer by the tic society, is a great and pernicious error. Real freedom, he affirms is exand just; absolute freedom of thought and action untrammelled by the laws of morality is not liberty, but licence.'

In beartily accepting the teachings and obeying the directions contained in this noble encyclical we are not only acting as becometh good and loyal Cath olics, but we are trusting to a heavendirected guidance that has never yet failed the children of the Church amid the greatest doubts and perplexities, and in the darkest times.

THE SEAT OF AUTHORITY.

Cardinal Newman has made use of words that have a pertinent and instructive application here: -

'I have one resting point, just one, one plea which serves me in the stead of all direct argument whatever, which encourages me against fear, to which I shall ever come round, when I hear the question of the practicable and expedient b ought into discussion. After all thority whatever of interfering in the discipline of the schools, in the regula no abstracted student, no dreamer about the past, no doctor upon the dead and gone, no projector of the visionary. Peter for eighteen hundred years has lived in the world; he has seen all fortunes; he has encountered all adversaries; he has shaped himself for all emergencies. If ever there was a power on earth who had an eye for the times, who has confined himself to the practicable, and has been happy in his anticipations; whose words have been deeds, and whose commands prophecies; such is he in the history of ages who sits on from generation to generation in the chair of the apostles as the Vicar of Christ and the doctor of His Church. . . What Augustus had in the material order, that, and much more, has Peter in the spiritual. Peter has spoken by Pius (by Leo now), and when was Peter ever unequal to the occasion? When has he not risen with the crisis? What dangers have ever daunted him? What sophistry foiled him? What un certainties misled him? When did ever any power go to war with Peter, material or moral, civilized or savage, and got the better? When did the whole world ever band together against him provide for, to direct, and control, the solitary and not find him too many for education of its children; and this right them? These are not the words of its derived from the divine commission rhetoric, but of history. All who take committed to her in the words of Christ: part with Peter are on the winning side. Beast, Jack and the Beanstalk, Forty

need of the day, and the inspirations of his Lord, he has set himself now to one thing, now to another, but to all in reason, and to nothing in vain."

This masterful encyclical has been ustly described as "a message of peace to Canada." It is an appeal to the sense of justice of our people to restore to the aggrieved minority of Manitoba the educational rights of which they have been despoiled; it is a call on all fair minded citizens to right the wrong that has been thus inflicted, and in this way to restore the reign of peace and good will amongst us. If it is true that justice exalteth a nation, it must be equally true that injustice lowers and dishonours it. When, with their faith. So that the divine in the human body a member is hurt or injured, the whole body feels the pain plies a positive duty to teach all divine and the shock : and so it is in the body politic. When any member of it suffers injustice or wrong, the whole body must be pained and disturbed: irritation, discontent and heart-burnings will exist where security, peace and good will should hold sway. As good citizens, anxious for the peace and happiness of our country, eager to promote its welfare and greatness, and to see all its sons labour ing together in peace and goodwill to build up a prosperous and successful State, we earneatly hope and pray that this message of peace, this plea for justtce and right coming to C+nada from the great Head of Christendom, will find a generous and noble response in all hearts, and will result in securing substantial justice to the aggrieved Catholics of Manitoba.

### MGR. BEGIN ENDORSED.

In this connection we unreservedly endorse the following words of the pastoral letter of Archbishop Begin, read on Sunday last in the Mother Church of Canada; and we may add that we are in entire accord with that whole pronouncem nt:-

We wish it to be clearly understood that in this school question, as well as in all questions which concern religion and conscience, we and all our venerable colleagues, for we know their thoughts and feelings, are above all political parties, and do not wish to ally ourselves with any one of them: what we want is not the success of a political party, but the triumph of a holy cause. May we no hope that all who love their fellowmen, all who love justice and liberty, will help us to win it? Shall it be said that in this splendid Dominion of Canada the poor minority of a sister province shall still remain long deprived of rights of which the assured and tran quil enjoyment was guaranteed by every title, and which have been snatched away by force? The minority is weak; is that a reason why its members must be left to suffer under oppression, or a reason for refusing to rally to their defence? No. no; every man engaged in politics har a serious responsibility in this matbygones be bygones; what we look for is for the wrong that has been inflicted; generous and sympathetic and united efforts of all whose hearts beat warmly for a noble sause. Let our public men, therefore, assemble together, and in their wisdom and patriotism employ the means likely to put an end to the tension and suffering in which we are; they know what means are authorized by the constitution. Whether the remedy comes to us from the Winnipeg Government, by the reparation of the injustice that has been committed; or from the Government of the Dominion, by an effective and pertinent law, such as we had before asked for; or even, if it were possible, from the Imperial Government, our hearts will be gladdened, and the heart of the Sovereign Pontiff, we know, will be comforted.

THE PRINCIPLE OF PEACE.

In this way a solid and enduring peace will be secured to our country, a peace resting on the eternal principles of justice, right, and truth, and which, like the sun, will shine with blessed impar-tiality on all classes of our fellowcitizes. In this hope and assurance we publish and promulgate the Holy Father's encyclical letter, and we are confident that its teachings and directions will be received with the filial respect, docile ohedience, and hearty loyalty of our faithful people.

This pastoral letter, together with the Papal encyclical, shall be read in all the churches of the archdiocese of Toronto and the diocese of Hamilton and London as soon after its reception as it will be convenient for the clergy to do so.

May the peace and blessing of Almighty God decend upon you and abide with you always.

JOHN WALSH, Archbishop of Toronto. THOMAS JOSEPH DOWLING, Bishop of Hamilton.

DENIS O'CONNOR,
Bishop of London. Toronto, Octave of the Epiphany, 1898.

Cinderella was the favorite subject for Christmas pantomime in London this year as it was last; the number of plots a British audience will stand being limited. In twenty eight theatres pantomines were given; of these eight-were Cinderellas, four each Robinson Cruse and Dick Whittington, two each Aladdin, Red Riding Hood and Babes in the Wood, the others being Beauty and the Thieves, Sindbad, Yellow Dwarf and Will o' the Wisp. In 1898 94 Aladdin headed the list; in 1894 5 Babes in the Wood, and in 1895 6 Dick Whitting-

The Inaugural Ceremonies of the Lord Mayor.

Financial Grievances Discussion-Cathe olic University Question Organization - Centenary Celebration Events-Distress Throughout the Country.

Dublin, Jan. 10. The inauguration of the Lord Mayor took place on Saturday last, and was carried out under the happiest auspices The jealous opposition to the success of the grand demonstration made in the columns of the Unionist press received an enthusiastic reproof which has made them the laughing stock of Dublin. The crowds of citizens of all classes who welcomed him to the Mansion House formed a demonstration never witnessed before in the annals of the city. It was a convincing proof that they possessed in their Chief Magistrate who, white having full regard to the dignity of his office, will not forget that his chief title to the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens of all sections will be in his already expressed determination to be just as well as generous and never to swerve from the hattle for the independence of his mative country.

### Trish Finnucial Grievances.

The work which the Irish Financial Reform League has mapped out for itself is progressing bravely. Letters with contributions to further the end in view are pouring in from all parts of the country. The following letter was received yesterday by the Right Hon. Mr. Fallon, our Lord Mayor, and it speaks tor itself: --

At a meeting of the Cork Committee held to-day under the chairm uship of the Earl of Bandon, I was directed to send you the enclosed cheque for 225 as a first contribution towards the funds of the All Ireland Committee.

I was also requested to inform you that when a similar sum had been contributed to the All Ireland Committee by the other Irish counties, the Cork Comnvitee will increase the contribution to

From the readiness with which the people of this county took up the Irish Financial Reform League, our Committee believe that it would be equally well supported all over Ireland if a weldirected system of general organization be undertaken by the Central Com-

There may be meetings held here and there throughout the country, as there are at present; but there will be no practical benefit from them unless all co operate. The work before the All Ireland Com-

nittee is great and difficult. Without the united support of the whole country nothing can be accounplished. That support our only be obained by organization, and our Committee trus; that it will be commenced

### with the New Year. The Catholic University Question.

This most important question is fast arousing the attention of the whole country On Monday last there was an enthusiastic meeting of the organizing committee at B Cast. There were present Mr. Peter McAuley, LL D., a dicitor, in the chair, and Alderman William McCormick, J.P; Dr. Alex Dempsey, J.P; Dr. P. R. O'Connell, J.P; Dr. Daniel McDonnell, M.A.; Dr. J. B. M. ore, Messrs, Jas. Kerr, BL, LLD; John Hollywood, J.P; Gerald McCamphill, J.P.; Michael Sheils, P. McGinn, B.A. and Messrs. John Burke, J.P.; C. M. Lurinan, LL.D., solicitor; J. O Gorman and T. J. Campbell, M.A., LL.B., hon. secreturies. It was resolved to memorialize all the members of the Imperial Parliament for Ulster, and also all the prominent gentlemen of the north, to ask them to use their best efforts to secure an equit able setlement of the University question. There was also a meeting at Birr on Saturday, and one at Clara, where resolutions were passed pressing on the Government the necessity of taking im mediate steps to satisfy the just demand o' Catholic Ireland for a Catholic University. At the Clara meeting, Mr. Ryan set forth the grievances of the Catholic youth anxious for higher education as follows: He said that when the primary schools programme and the Intermediate Grades had been passed through, the Catholic young man had one of two courses open—he must either go to Trinity, or to one of the Godless Queen's Colleges. Seven eighths of the youth of Ireland were Catholics. and yet they had only the Catholic Uni versity of Dublin, which was not endowed by the Government, and was handicapped in other respects. The object of all Catholics should be to have their children placed on an equal footing with the Protestant youth It was not owing to superior genius, but owing to the absence of a Catholic University that the Protestants monopolise all the positions of importance and emolument in the country.

### '98 Honored in Dublin.

There was a grand '98 celebration in Beresford Place, the marching party place.

lining up there and upon Eden quay at 10 80 o'clock. The route was along Eden quay through O Connell street, Great Britain street, Little Britain street, Green street, North King street, Church street, Commarket, High street, Christchurch place, Lord Elward street, Dame a reet, and into College Green, where the procession dispersed. Along the route several windows were illuminated, notably so in Britain street. Extra drafts of police were placed on duty at different places along the route, but their work was merely nominal, as, notwithstanding the great crowds on the streets, nothing of an unpleasant nature occurred all through, the crowds being most orderly.

### Wexford to New York.

At a recent meeting of the Wexford 98 Association it was resolved to send the following communication to the New York Centenary Association. It savs: We send you herewith full particulars of the objects and principles of our association, and which we trust shall meet with your approbation. Our members are anxious to be in a position to greet our exiled brethren in a manuer worthy of the occasion, and with that view they request us to ask of you some particulars of your programme; when you intend to Limbin Ireland and of what Jametion your stay is likely to be, it possible to estimate how many of you are likely to visit Wexferd, and any other detect you may think necessary to furnish us with. We need hardly assure you that any information or assist thee we can give shall be chescfully given, and we \*hall at all times be only too happy to answer impriries of years on to the se communication, I could need soones of the struggle, or otherwis. We are having the diff rent historic store in god about our district property marked eat and ar striver to gett gether all r licath it can be had of the insurrection. Our association is a strong one, comprising all classes, ir on the Mayor of our ancient town to the lebering men, all or whom are soxious to have the Contemary as great a suppose as possible, and to show that Wexeet has not for then the memory of 398

### The Distress in the Country. Meetings all through Mayo are being

held with a view of trying to alleviete the prevailing distress. On every side reports come in of starvation and every effort is being made to establish relief works. At a meeting in Manorlev milton, north Leitring Rev Father Dobn, proposed resolutions calling on the Gavernment to grant money to carry out much needed works in the congested districts of the country. Mr. Hubert Gifm re, Conservative, wild the Government should do something. They should have one resolution to call on the Givernment to give back some of the millions of the contenary of 1795 -better known obbed from the country in the past They knew the state of the emintry, and they could not close their events to the fact that the monde were going from bad fact that the monde were going from bad to worse. In Se tland, where he had been last week, Irish cathes 41 to 27s of per cwt, while Social went at 27s of and American sall more. The facility land was doing his hest to show he was hadly treated by accomplishing and otherwise, and they the terround were doing nothing to (the tenants) were doing nothing to show they were hally treated. He did not know how the people could take the seed when they did not know at white price they could get it. Too leadler be had taken a lot from Iroland, were taking from it every year many a penny of which never was spont in the country. and they should at least help the people to get something liberal from the Gov. ernment. The following resolution was un mimously adented.

"I. That, while recognizing the kind intention of the Government in off-ring a loan for seed supply, we feel from our experience of past loans that such a mode of sumply is not beneficial, as the abnormal cost in the first instance, and expense of distribution and legal expense in their collection, served only to cripple the limited resources of the reci-

pients.
"2 That we respectfully ask the Government to place funds in the hands of the Congested Districts Board for the purpose of small loans repayable in twelve or fifteen years, for the execution of reproductive works on the several farms of the district, notably for drain-age and that the execution of these works in the months of January and February would provide the small farmers with funds for the purchase of an adequate supply of proper seed.

"3. That we earnestly call upon the Government in this exceptional season to use their best efforts to provide employment for our people, to enable them to tide over the privations entailed by the late disastrous harvest, and that improvements effe ted upon their respective farms are preferable to any system of

public works '4. That the meeting feels bound to express its strong disapproval of the action of the landlords of the district in exacting the full rent from their hardworked, sorely afflicted tenantry, and that such indifference to the losses of the tenantry is not only reprehensible in itself, but is sowing the seeds of dis trust and ill feeling, which may in the end culminate in examperation.

The general impression that women have only recently been employed in business houses, says the N. Y. Times, is not correct Miss Emelina E Wood-bury, who has just died, was for nearly filty years the bookkeeper in a Boston | that the wild rush of the English from Dublin last week. It took the form of a business house, and she succeeded antorohlight poccession. It formed in other woman who had held the same

### YORK LETTER.

Mr. John E. Redmond Tells the Story of '98.

An Appeal to Irish Americans to Fittingly Celebrate the Centenary-Nome of the Causes Which Led to the Insurrection-A Letter to the "Nun" Regarding His Mission-He Mopes For a United Party.

New York, January 15. - Mr. Redmond met with a hearty Irish reception when he appeared recently in the Broadway Theatre, to tell the story of 98. The mystic figures '98 are magnetic enough to draw, to an overflow, in the largest halls or squares of greater New York or any of the cities or towns of the continent. Touch the button, with that magic number upon it, and thousands of true-hearted Irishmen will come forward to 'do the rest.' in any American or Canadian community. It may be conif lently anticipated that the spirit and un unmity which marked this meeting will characterize every assemblage Mr. Redmond may have the opportunity of addressing during a stay which must necessarily be short, as he wishes to be present at the spening of Parliament on

His took in vever, is comparatively my, and it may be said, the way has been not of for a carcomplishment by a paraetic and visiting press and by the Thereat tongues of many gifted frishmen who never lost no opportunity of improving upon their tellow countrymen the dar'y of the hour, and Mr. Redmond will find that the soil has been thus well propored for the good he came to sow. To fell of his country's history in the closing years of the list century, to bring up the scenes of these bitter days, is not a pleasant, even if an easy task, but it is one that falls to Mr. Redmood whom the people have chosen to represent them in the councils of the nation, as one of those they have sent to Westminster to assert and maintain the rights and privileges of the country and, amongst other things, to instruct and gaide the peple in all matters where past history should affect present

policy. Mr. Redmond has shown himself equal to the occur in and his opening cillar, was eminently successful in rousing the entire issue of his hearers and fully impressing them with the daty of entering their aighly into the celebration

The chair was tilled by Mr. Ribert Pemple Earne tour and nephew of Robert Elimiet, a circumstance which was excontinually appropriate and duly apprechood both by the speakers of the evening and ais sudicace.

Mr. Euroet who was accorded an existing on cising to introduce the orator of the evening, raid:—" We have come tage to night to listen to the story of 198 a dd by a soun who needs no introduction to an auties ce composed, as this is, of Trist in a arri women and symputhizers with the came of Ireland. Who can betfor tell as the story of Ireland's great Sight for Werty?" He then formally introdue d the lecturer.

### Mr. Redmond's Lecture.

When Mr. Redmond arose he was

greeted with a storm of applause. His opening remarks were a tribute to the memory of Charles A. Dana, who overpied the chair at the meeting he addressed a year ago, and who had since pussed away, to the regret of all who knew him, whether personally or by reputation. With but little further preface he addressed himself to his subject in earnest, vigorous style, clothing his facts in eloquent language and investing them with a degree of interest that rivetted the attention of all. He told how the Americans' valiant and successful struggle for liberty first inspired the Irish revolutionists of the last century, and spoke of the emotion and pride with which Irishmen of all creeds could recall the chivalrous devotion with which their forefathers-Catholic and Protestant alike-had sacrificed their blood for the liberties of their country. There was much misconception, he contended, in respect to the character of the uprising, and many were under the impression that it was confined to the Catholics of the land, and was simply and solely a Popish rising, whereas the historian, Madden, is authority for the fact that of those who paid the martyr's penalty in Ireland's cause in '98, no less than 100 were Protestants, as against 56-Catholica.

The speaker then went into an elaborate justification of the reballion, which, he claimed, would have succeeded if it had not been for the unhappy failure of General Hoche to bring his 63 ships and 5,000 men into Bantry Bay-to the fierce hurricane which arose and drove these ships to sea, more than to any incident of the rebellion, is due to the fact that Ireland is still in chains and bondage. He told how the second French fleet landed at Killala Bay, and how they forced the English troops to fly at Castlebar were facts that Mr. Redmond put before his audience in graphic style, introducing a comic side to the battle when he stated the battle field was described as the Races of Castlebar. Though none Concluded on fifth page.

War and Walk and the

President P. T. O'Brien's Able Report of the Operations.

A Most Successful Term in Every Depariment of the Organization-Religious, Social and Financial **Undertakings Crowned With** Success.

Mr. P. T. O'Brien, the talented and Young Men's Society, recently presented the following able and highly interesting | tiring efforts and energy of our Reverend report of the great work carried on by the organization over which he has presided with so much honor to the Society and credit to himself. It speaks volumes for St. Ann's parish that it can claim | trouble, more money and more enjoysuch young men' as parishioners. The following is the report in full:-

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S HALL. MONTREAL, Jan'y 12th, 1898.

To the R v. Director, Officers and Members of St. Ann's Young Men's

REVEREND SHE AND GENTLEMEN-In compliance with Article III., section IV., of your Constitution, governing the duties of President, I deem it a pirasant task to lay before you, this evening, a short review of the proceedings and working transactions of your Society for the year ending Dec'r 31st

The year has passed with its lessons of success and failure, and we are again gathered together with undin inished strength of rank and ble, to profit by our past mistakes, to rectify our errors and exercise our judgment for a wise conservative luture. The year just closed has not only been one of the most suc-- cessful in our Society's career, but has also been a remarkable one for harmony, peace and concord amongst the

The various schemes planned and undertaken by us were pushed forward with energy, vigor and despatch, and consequently with success. I therefore crave your indulgence for a few moments, and ask you to travel back with me through the halls of your memory while I recall

them to you once more. After the ritual attached to the installation of your officers had been per formed, and subsequent to the regular anniversary Communion in January, upon to give an entertainment on February 9th, which request was cheerfully met and heartily responded to by the set to work to accomplish our desire. Needless, indeed, is it for me at this late date to say that it proved to be a grand success, as the criticism and comment large antiences who were present. which followed its production was highly favorable and worthily deserved by the or what might properly be termed the who spared no pains on that occasion to which they answered to the muster call. In the afternoon and evening a grand dra matic entertainment was given by our society, which consisted of the produc tion by the members of the Choral and Dramatic Section of 'The Siege of Limerick' (a play presenting a series of skilfully and accurately drawn pictures of many of the stirring incidents with which the famous campaign of 1690 abound) and which was specially written for us by our esteemed and talented fellow member, Mr. James Martin, whose ability and distinction as a writer of standard patriotic Irish dramas is well known not only in this city, but abroad. when so many applications have been received for copies of his works. Its production called forth from the public and press commendations well earned and duly merited by that gentleman, to whom we are deeply indebted for the success that attended our entertainment. Incidental to the evening performance, our society recognized in a feeble manner out high appreciation of his efforts in our behalf by asking his acceptance of a little token as a sligh-

ledged in a genial way by the author.

The month of April was one of leisure and pleasure, and found the members winding up the various games of our local tournament and counting their possible chances on winning the bicycle which was set up for competition and which subsequently became the proper y of Mr. W. Clooney

mark of gratitude, which was sacknow-

In connection with this departure I am pleased to be able to state that your executive have completed arrangements for an Intersociety tournament of games between the St. Mary's, St. Anthony's and our own organization, which I feel safe in saying will not only tend to create a more kindred feeling amongst the and assisting in the numerous perform-Catholic young men of this city, but ances and particularly to the energetic will also be the means of exciting a chairman. Mr. Ed. Quinn, and Patrick deeper interest in our amusements by | Snes, for the very able manner in which the members.

lowing our custom of publicly declaring | they have succeeded in bringing them in the month dedicated to her honor to their present efficient condition, and our devotion to the Blessed Mother of | so long as we receive the benefit of their God, we received Holy Communion in a assistance there is no reason to fear but body. I is unnecessary for me to state that it was one of the grandest events have been in the past, the prop and main we ever participated in, as the large support of our society. With regard to attendance was adequate proof of our the Library, it affords me much pleasure affection for our Holy Mother Mary and satisfaction to say that the The next scheme undertaken by us was affairs of that department are in a pic nic to Iberville, which took place very flourishing condition. The in-

clated by a numerous crowd of Montreal's most respectable citizens, who took advantage of our outing to enjoy themselves in a healthful recreation.

The beginning of August found our executive making extensive preparations for a Pilgrimage to Beaubarnois, which, as you are all aware, took place on the 23rd of that month, and notwithstanding the early hour of departure, the commodious and comfortable palace steamer Terrebonne left her moorings with over two hundred of our friends-chiefly ladies-and wended its way through the Lachine Canal, and gliding smoothly over the placid waters of Lake St. Louis, Lake Francis and Beauharnois Canal, returning by way of the enchanting Cedar Rapide and arriving home at ten energetic official head of the St. Ann's o'clock with the most contented and pleased set of people who ever went out to spend a holiday. Thanks to the un-Director, it was a grand success both financially and otherwise, and a scheme which I would strongly recommend to the incoming executive to adopt instead of a pic pic or excursion, as there is less

On September 19th our Society accept ed an invitation to participate in a pilgrimage to the lonely and neglected graves of the Irish emigrants. This kind thought not only emanated from the warm hearts of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's, but was also proected and conducted by them with great pomp and success, which was fully appreciated by the thousands of people who had journeyed to that obscure spot to assist in the memorial service on that occasion.

On the following Sunday the annual pilgrimage to Cote des Neiges Cametery took place and was largely attended.

The next was the annual Communion

for the deceased members of our society. which took place on the 25th November, and was not only conspicuously, but figuratively, a most successful demonstration, as the members, with their usual promptness and punctuality, answered, in a large number, the call of that sacred duty, and when I state it was a source of much pleasure and gratification for our be oved pastor and reverend director, as well as our parents and friends, to behold such a multitude of young men charitably remembering their deceased brethren, it would, indeed, be only half ex pressing the sentiments they possess on all such occasions when we make pen profession of the Faith we so dearly love, cherish and fester. On the following Tuesday we gave two grand and unique entertainments, the first part of which was the portraying of a number of animated scenes by the Veri scope, under the direction of Viscount the Choral Dramatic section were called II. D'Hauteriois, amongst which was upon to give an entertainment on Feb-produced the Life of our Lord Jesus Christ, as represented every ten years at Obberammergan (Bevaria) The se members of that branch, who, with cond part was well looked after by the their customary good will, immediately members of the Dramatic section, who provided us with a comedy farce. The whole performance was a howling success and thoroughly appreciated by the

Thus far I have endeavored to portray

in my humble manner come of the prin porticipants. Our next was a departure, cipal events and achievements of the past year, but there is still another item restoration of a right to our patrons and which I regret in having to record and friends. I have reference to the compli- that is the double visit we received from mentary concert which took place on the dark and sombre Angel of Death, March 2nd, under the direction and who, with his spectral arms, seized and supervision of our talented and thorough carried away from us, in their prime of ly competent chair can, Mr. P. J. Saes, life, two of our oldest and most esteemed menders viz., John Morgan and Daniel give us semething above the ordinary, Davle. By the death of the former, the and whose efforts in that respect were Choral and Dramatic section of our crowned with success, as was clearly S ciety have been bereft of not only an illustrated by the very large assemblartist, but lost an ardent worker and a blage of our friends who were pres-ent ther to enjoy it. The next affidhe and genial associate. No more and, without doubt, the most important within that sacred edilice, where event of the whole year was the celebra-tion of St. Patrick's Day, on which occa-sang the praises of his Creator, sion the members not only distinguished shall we hear his sweet and me themselves and reflected credit on our lodious voice, no more shall we behold organization by the noble manner in his light and fascinating form tripping across the stage at our entertainments always ready and willing to undertake any duty i oposed upon him; his cheer ful countenance and his sunny wave, his ability and qualifications, not only made him a general favorite but left a gap within our ranks which will take time to fill. The other, a true and staunch ad mirer and devoted friend of our society although inactive for a number of years he never failed to uphold the loving interest he cultivated when our organization was in its intancy and which he retained with the same valor and ardency up to the hour of his death.

They have gone beyond recall, they have walked through the valley of the shadow of death. They sleep and no voice cave One can wake them. May their souls rest in peace.

I cannot permit the occasion to pass without making a slight reference to the various branches of our society so that you may all know how they stand. The Cheral and Dramatic sections being the kingpine, I shall commence with them. It is superfluous for me to mention that both these important factors of our organization kept up their usual standard of excellence in the way of providing us with high and classic entertainments. Of them we have every reason to feel justly proud, as no other society in the city can boast of superior terphiscorean and histrionic talent and ability, which has been proven in a practical manner by the large and continuous patronage our entertainments always receive. They have also done much to increase our revenue, and now on the eve of my abdica tion I cannot resist the impulse of gratitude in tendering my sincerest thanks to the members comprising these sections, who, like true and faithful workers. devoted their valuable time in preparing they accomplished the duties attached On the twenty first day of May, fol- to those branches, and also for the way what they will continue to be, what they

the 245 volumes that were taken out for perusal by the members, it would seem as though they were cognisant of the many benefits and advantages that are to be derived from following that see tion. During the ye r 88 new books have been added to the 2,377 volumes already contained in the catalogue. The Librarian, Mr M. Farrell, and his assistant, Wm. Daly, deserve our highest praise and greatest gratitude for their success in placing this department in its present excellent condition.

The Reading Room continues to prove

one of the chief attractions for our members, being supplied with the popu lar city English dailies and weeklies, as well as a batch of foreign periodicals.

The Amusement Room, with its commodities and various attractions, has proved to be a powerful magnet, if we may infer from the immense patronage it received during the year.

The billiard, pool, checker, chess and card tables, always in full blast, have been carefully attended to by the popular and diligent chairman, Mr. Thomas Dillon, whose adhesion and devotion to that department is worthy of more than the poor words of praise which I would utter. To him we are indeed deeply in-debted for the able and efficient manner in which he not only fulfilled the duties of his position but for the keen judgment he has always exercised in matters appertaining to his department. I am delighted to know that the members have shown their appreciation of his zeal and energy by creating him an honorary member of the executive-a favor which he is justly entitled to.

The only enange of note in our buildings is the meeting room which, as you are all aware is at present botag thoroughly renovated and remodelled after the latest and most medern styles,



MR. P. T. O'ERIEN.

and when completed will without doubt he one of the finest in the city. We also have reason to be pleased with the general cleanliness of our building and the very satisfactory manner in which our care takers, Mr. and Mrs. Gannon, discharged their duties. As regards the financial standing of our organization I am glad to beable to report a surplus. Notwith-standing the fact that the Treasurer's r port shows a decrease in revenue for crease in the expenditures. The decrease in revenue can be attributed to fewer entertainments than the previous season, and the decrease in expenses and large credit balance to the vigilance of our Treasurer.

The total grand receipts since the organization of our Society in November 1887 am unted to \$27 571.84, which, I am proud to say, is quite a respectable figure, and speaks volumes for the virility and activity of our Society.

Referring to the membership, I am glad to note a very large increase, as will be disclosed to you by the Secretary in his report. The thanks of our Society are due to the Reverend John Catulle, our beloved Parish Priest, and other Redemptorist Fathers, for the keen interest they have always taken in everything concerning our welfare, for the loving and generous manner in which they have criticized our steps, as well as for their timely aid in rendering us pecuniary assistance when exigency compels it, and the other numerous favors they have bestowed on us. May God in His infinite goodness spare them for many a day to guide and watch over us in the future as they have done in the

To Miss Winnie Daly, Miss Carroll and Miss Maggie Devine are also due the thanks of this organization for the kind assistance rendered by them during the year. To the TRUE WITNESS, for the unlimited space it has on all occasions devoted to our departures and undertakings, as well as for the deep interest it has always taken in matters concerning the young men's societies of the city. In connection with this, I would strongly impress upon the members at large the necessity of giving it their full support, as it is practically the only watch guard we have in this Province, where strife is rife and where our people have so frequently suffered; to Mr. James Martin, for invaluable services rendered and his constant devotion to the Literary section of our organization; to Mr. James Kenahan, whose courteev we have always enjoyed on St. Patrick's Day; to L. Davin and M B Quinn.

And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, and while bidding adien to the position which I was so proud to attain and so cheerfully occupied, I wish to say a few words, and tender my heartfelt thanks firstly to our whole souled friend, Advisor, and worthy Spiritual Director, the Reverend Father Strubbe through whose instrumentality we have attained our present distinction of ranking as the Premier Catholic Young Men's Society of Canada. To some present, especially those who have not as yet had the honor of being a councillor in our society and who are not familiar with the work that he has performed year in and year out, it may seem that our present standing has come around very easily and without much effort, but, gentlemen, I can tell you it has taken much valuable time. labor and anxiety to bring our organization to its present efficiency.

Our Reverend Director has taken a great deal of care and responsibility in ill matters and has with tried patience and labor systemized our workings by his withful and undivided attention the invalid as his condition required the on July 17th to Bichelieu Park, Iberville, terest manifested by the members With his help and advice our various priest started to leave. In passing and was well patronized and much appred has not diminished, and judging from executives have always been able to through the lower hall towards the front

USE ONLY

# Finlayson's Linen Thread.

. . . IT IS THE BEST

oring us harmoniously and successfully through the many years of trial that it the house, who, seated beneath the took to place us where we are; our hearty shaded light of the library, inquired thanks are due hi a for the energy he about the welfare of his coachman. The has always displayed in helping and directing in the accomplishments of the many undertakings we have risked, always seeking and striving for with untiring zeal for the true comfort and happiness of those whose welfare God has placed in his charge. Many of our mempers have reason to be grateful for his powerful influence used in their behalf, whereby their paths in life are made more secure and prospects of eventual success more clearly defined. My only prayer is, and I think it is one in which you will all join me, that he may be spared to us for a long time to come, as we still require him and his wise counsel to guide us through the ruilled paths of

I desire, secondly, to express my warm thanks to the officers of the Council upon whose willing and intelligent assistance I depended so much for the accomplishment of the many enterprises and transactions encountered during my term of office. Thirdly, to the Secretaries, Fi nancial Secretaries and Treasurer, my thanks for the efficient manner in which they discharged the duties of their respective functions, and while I convey to the Treasurer and my Secretary my felicitations at the honorary positions they have been placed in, by the members in electing one, the Hon. President, and the other, your President, I delight in recording the event as one wor hy of space in the annals of the history of our Society, and avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate the members upon their tact and choice selections.

As for the Assistant Secretary and Financial Secretaries, I cannot laud too bighly the great work and invaluable services they rendered the Society, and my only wish is to see them some day in the near future occupying positions of trust wherein their remuneration may equal their undoubted merit; and lastly, to the members of our Society for their active assistance when required their general good conduct and their gentlemanly deportment, which reflected in an admirable manner upon them selves and on the President, your humble servant, who occupied the chalr during the year 1897.

I have the honor to be, Rev. Sir and gentlemen,

Yours sincerely

I'. T. O'BRUNS.

### A STRANGE CONVERSION.

1897, it also shows a corresponding de- The Result of a Visit of a Priest to an Employee of a Rich Man.

> who has stranger experiences than the Catholic priest, says a writer in the Oatholic Universe. The very nature of | that when the priest received a request only by him. He sees human nature, as hearts and minds and consciences or men as no one else does. There isn't a priest of middle age who has not stored away in the inner chambers of memory material for tragedies, comedies and romances galore, gleaned from actual studies of life revealed to him in the outpouring of uninvited confidences, sometimes from the most unexpected sources. And nowhere are these varied and tangled threads of light and shade of human life more secure from the vulgar gaze. The pathos of

SORROW AND FAILURE AND DISAPPOINTMENT, as well as the joy of success and realized hopes, is apprehended by him in a way that no one else can so fully experience, because his knowledge is the fruit of disinterested observation and opportunities from which others are barred. This accounts in a measure for the spirit of gentle tolerance and broad sympathies which characterize the Catholic priesthood. Its members know human nature, its under-currents and cross lights and are more capable of bearing with its apparent weaknesses and contradictions than the ordinary student of the subject, whose means enable him to acquire only a superficial acquaintance with its intricacies. From extraneous sources I have learned of some

CURIOUS INCIDENTS IN THE CAREER OF PRIESTS

in the town that would furnish valuable data for a clever writer of fiction. Most of these reminiscences will not, of course, bear public repetition, as they touch upon the private lives and concerns of people still in the flesh. In the case of others, which have a humorous aspect, the point of the tale would be lost in the necessary suppression of names and circumstances, which might lead to the identification of the individuals involved. I heard some time ago of an inci dent which led to the conversion of a gentleman who was for years very prom-inent in the Cleveland business and social world on his deathbed. A certain pastor was called late one night to visit the coachman of a family on Euclid avenue, who had been taken suddenly ill and seemed to be in immediate danger of death.

THE NIGHT WAS COLD AND STORMY, but the father lost no time in bundling himself up warmly and answering the summons. He was admitted to the great man's house by a servant, who guided him to the room of his stricken fellow servant. After administering to

door he was accosted by the master of priest described the latter's condition and expressed the belief that he would recover from the attack. The gentleman replied incidentally that he considered himself more seriously ill than the coachman and in greater need of both medical and spiritual help.

'If I sent for you,' he said to the clergyman, 'I suppose you would not come to me on such a mission.' On the contrary. I would come with the same alacrity as I have shown in responding to the call of your servant. Any Catholic priest would. That is our duty.' 'But I am rot of your faith; I am

practically an infidel. If you sent for me it would be a sufficient evidence that you desired my assistance. That would be enough to

insure my presence. The gentleman urged the priest to be seated, and the two had a long conversation on the subject of religion and kindred topics. At the close of their as directed, all desire for liquor or drags talk the host announced his willingness to become a Catholic on the spot if the priest would accept his confession of faith, though be frankly admitted that he knew nothing whatever of the teachings and practices of the Catholic Church. He was very much surprised when the priest informed him that the Church would not accept him on such terms. The mere willingness on his part was not enough. It was necessary for him to know what he was doing, not only to understand what the doctrines of the faith were, but to subscribe to them because he was

### ABSOLUTELY CONVINCED THAT THEY WERE THE TRUTH

and that the church alone was empowered to define them and command his submission to her authority as the institution founded by Christ, and to be upheld by Him for all time according to His promise. The priest explained that true faith was a gift of God not merely an act of the human intellect. The gentleman was amazed when the matter was presented to him in this light. He had intended by his complacency to demonstrate how liberal he was by proving test in his judgment one religion is as good as another, and that he would just as liet be a Catholic as a Protestant or an infidel. Naturally his vanity was wounded when he found that the priest did not go into ecstacies at the prospect of recuring the accession or so much social eminence. His ex-periences with fashionable Protestant preacture had been so utterly different! The priest promised to send him a cutechism for his enlightenment, and bade him on leaving to send for him in case he wanted any difficulties explained, or THERE is no man in the community felt that Gad had, given him the grace to become a real Catholic.

### IT WAS A LONG TIME AFTER

his sacred crice makes him the confident | through a servant to call upon the gentle of many persons whose secrets are shared | man. He found the latter in bed very much wasted in form from the ravages or his malady and clearly within the few others do, in all its phases. He gets chutches of de th. In a teeble voice the below the surface and deep down in the invalid explained that he had studied the catechism thoroughly and revolved the matter in his mind to such an extent that he was firmly convinced of the divinity of the Catholic Church and desired to embrace the hate in a spirit of numitity and gratitude for the grace of true conversion. The priest accepted his confession of faith, baptized bim and adminisured the last sacraments. 1-eath shortly attewards intervened. The gentleman's family recused to permit the funeral to be conducted according to Catholic form, and the gentleman was buried with Protestant services, at which the minister of the church of which his relatives were nominal members offici ated. The news of the gentleman's con-



feet, and then his wings and his entire body.
That is the way with the dread enemy of mankind-consumption. It has a web-the web of trivial disorders neglected. When a man heedlessly stumbles into that web, con-sumption first attacks his stomach, then his blood, then his lungs, then every organ in his body. Many doctors assert that when a man is once in this deadly web there is no escape. That is a mistake. Thousands have testified to their recovery from this Many of their letters, together with their names, addresses and photographs, appear in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The remedy that saved them was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent, of all cases of consump-tion. It cures the conditions that lead up to it. It is the great blood maker, flesh-builder and germ-ejector. Druggists sell it.

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version was never published and few outside of his immediate household are even yet aware of what transpired on his death-bed.

BLUE BLOOD.

In a country where blood of " the true blue" charater is comparatively scarce and correspondingly prized by those who have it in their veins, it is well to know something of the origin of the term, and the following explanation throws an interesting light upon it:

The origin of the term 'blue blood' is most suggestive. After the black Moon were driven out of Smain the aristo racy of Spain was held to consist of those who traced their lineage back to the time before the Moorish comquest. These people were whiter than those who had been mixed with the Moorish blood. The veins upon their white hands were blue, while the blood of the masses, contaminated by the Moorish infusion, showed black upon their hands and faces. So the white Spaniards of the old race came to declare that their blood was 'blue,' while that of the common people was black. The phrase passed into France, where it had no such significance, and was, in fact, quite arbitrary, and thence it came to England and America.

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# THE SACRED SHRINE

An Interesting Sketch of the Hallowed Spot.

Some Features of the Customs of Pilgrims-Evidences of the Miraculous Cures Effected.

SPECIAL TO THE TRUE WITNESS.

In my tour through Canada 1 arrived at Ste. Anne de Beaupré to day. From the old historic City of Quebec I was transported bither by the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway. The distance is only 21 miles, and can be covered in an hour or less. Trains have been covering the route since August, 1889, and so courteous and accommodat ing has been this splendid railway system that it has earned the title of 'Ste. Anne's Railway.' Other lines are run in accordance with the demands of commerce or the wish of communities, but this perfectly equipped road devotes its energies to the accommodation of the pilgrims and pilgrimages that flock to Ste. Anne's more and more every year. This brief word of explanation may reassure intending American pilgrims that the railway facilities to this sacred shrine are complete, orderly and satisfactory in every respect. The pictur esque village itself nestles comfortably between the St. Lawrence River and the sheltering hills beyond.

The inhabitants are almost exclusively of the French Canadian stock, and have the characteristic manners and politeness of the race from which they sprang. Their neat and well kept homes bear marks of the cleanliness that belongs to the French people. But, I am not sure about the correctness of the term homes' here now-a-days, for every building is either a hotel or boarding This condition of things is, at least, strictly true in the Summer season, when the hundreds of thousands of visiting pilgrims have to be housed and fed. Nor need the intending incomers fear being victimized in any way, as the rates here are modest in the extreme. The place altogether partakes of the morality, piety and honesty of a people possessing such a sacred inheritance as THE SUPERNATURAL SHRINE OF STE. ANNE,

and I imagine the thought of dishonesty could not be tolerated here. The sublime influence of the great titular saint seems to hover over this peaceful village whose members dedicate themselves to ways of peace, frugality and virtue.

Now, the railway above named was built with a special object in view, and it had, and still has the approbation of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, as well as that of the Bishop of the Province of Quebec, and the owners and managers of the line do their utmost to stamp it with this special character. Shortly after its start and in the presence of the clergy and a large concours of people, the Venerable Cardinal blessed the railway and all its 'elongings, having journeved expressly from Quebec for the

remarks we turn to some conception and description of the grand Basilica and

SHRINE OF THE GOOD SAINT ANNE.

The very first thing that challenges the attention of the visitor is the magnificence of the church itself. In its proportions and stately style there is a grandeur that instantly captivates your mind and feelings, and before you are an hour within its hallowed walls you begin to forget the sordid concerns of the outer world, and an involuntary spiritual sensation steals in upon you and persuades the heart that it were well to remain within the sacred precinct.

You look at unique objects fastened along the walls, and learn that these are votive offerings from devout pilgrims and visitors who wished to testify to their feelings of spiritual gratitude for the elevation of soul produced in them selves. You move on towards the rear of the church and you are astounded at the huge piles of crutches stocked in double columns which rest on the floor our way up to the organ gallery our reverend conductor points to other heaps of discarded bodily supports that were no longer needed after their gratified owners had been restored through Ste. Anne's benign intervention. Trusses, splints and mechanical devices of every conceivable kind and description formed part of the large stock of abandoned instruments I saw.

There were boots and shoes of unique design intended to supplement short and deformed limbs which miraculously lengthened by Divine power. In this class of cures the Rev. Father Holland. who led me onwards, described one that came personally under his own eyes, and touching as it was, it differed from hundreds of others only in circumstance or degree. In another corner were fastened innumerable eye glasses and spectacles which told of sightless eyes having been dowered with light or imperfect vision made whole. The abundant results of strong faith and miraculous power were here, and so palpably in evidence that they could not be denied,—that being so, what will atheism, infidelity and proud humanity have to allege against complete and perfect cures which had previously bafiled all medical and surgical skill? Can the malicious ingenuity of nonbelievers dare assert that mere human device could accomplish what God has done at Ste. Anne's through the inter

cessory power of His saint and servant? The most remarkable thing perhaps in the collection of votive offerings is its great variety and rarity of some of the specimens collected. Among the lot there is a pistol; and this surely would seem very ill-adapted, but it may have been the only thing of value the donor could give at the moment. Oostly gems and articles of pure gold figure in the heap, however, and this proves plain. ly that there is a controlling spiritual force in this famous resort which can move Christian hearts to acts of gener-ous sacrifice and unwonted devotion. A

look was given me this morning into the official register of the Basilica, and there saw recorded for the year 1897, that 123,455 pilgrims had

VISITED THE SHRINE This was the outcome of 136 organized

pilgrimages from different parts of the Canada and the United States. The Masses offered were 4 700 (our thousand seven hundred.) and the Holy Communions numbered 125 321 (one hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and twenty one). In one Sunday in July the pilgrims counted four thousand (4 000). The cures effected were numerous, and although favors were not vouchsafed to each suppliant, none left the place with out a stronger faith and deeper feeling of the condition and power of religion. The Church or rather Basilics of Ste. Annede Beaupré is a beautiful temple in its architectural design and religious adornment. Relics and traditions of bonne Ste. Anne are everywhere exhibited in abundance, and as you gaze upon those precious objects and think of the deeds associated with them you will feel the spiritual side of your humanity rising to the top, and some mysterious prompting tells you to accord a deeper reverence to God's elect ministers and saints.

Donated chapels run clear along either side of the Church proper, having chaste design and altars and complete equip ment for the exercise of the holy office and the handsome confessionals attached thereto are never empty of penitents in the regular pilgrimage season. Of course the visiting priests who accompany their flocks can make tree choice or at least are allowed a preference as to the Chapel in which they desire to celebrate their particular Mass The organ of Ste. Anne's Basilica is a new and splendid instrument, having cost \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars.) That it has a sweet and powerful tone we can testify for in making our rounds the Rev. guide put the instrument in order and sat down and brought sacred music from it. Besides the time devoted to the

Basilica itself we saw the Scala Sancta and the old Ste. Anne's church, both of which hold mementoes dear to the Catholic Christian heart. Later in the even ing a brief visit was made to the Frauciscan convent, a very deserving institu-tion under the direction of the Francis can Missionaries of Mary. We think it is announced by the able and energetic Lady Sup rior that under her management board and lodging are given to pilgrims on the same terms as at the neighboring hotels. And for \$6.00 per month a well-conducted boardin school is provided for young girls. with complete system of tuition in French and English. These good and industrious nuns make up and repair vestments and other clerical essentials at very reason able prices. According to their special vocation the Franciscan Nuns devote themselves to foreign Missions among heathen nations as by their rule they are perpetual adorers of the Most Blessed Sacrament. From this it will be seen how worthy and devoted are their lives and purposes, and how much they are entitled to the benefactions of the generous minded public. By their imperative vows of poverty they can possess nothing for themselves personally, but only for their community and the benefit of God's poor and those whom they strive to conduct to heaven. From a respected lady boarder, of seven gears' duration, we understand that when the pinch of poverty comes the devoted Sisters have Now, from these seemingly necessary to take their bags upon their backs and make direct appeal from house to house for charitable assistance. This mode of support is very trying but it entails a blessing upon the pious workers.

WM ELLISON.

The Methods of Translators and Their Treatment of Catholic Subjects.

Some Peculiar Instances Cited -- Perc Hyncinthe and the Presbyterian Minister.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ) PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1838.

The study of other languages than our own is now so universal, and the methods of teaching are not much better than and reach clean up to the ceiling, and on they were some years ago, that there is not the same need of translations to introduce us to the wealth of thought and fancy once locked away from us in the tongues of other lands. At the same time, there may be many an American, like the learned scholar who declared he would as soon swim the Charles riv r from Cambridge to B ston, while there was a bridge he could cross in comfort sions to Roman Catholicism are taking and safety, as read any toreign work in place at the rate of seven hundred s the original, while there was a transla-tion into English to be had. Of course, allowances for Romish daims." there must always be a number of very clever people who cannot entry any other language quite as thoroughly as they do their own, and for their sake, as well as for the gain it is to all scholars to compare and study the diffeences of the shades of expression. there must always be some demand for translators. But it is to be hoped that it may so soon be looked upon as a luxury that there may be a demand for good translators only. And this will require not only those who know the equivalent of the words of one tongue in the words or phrases of another, but, also, those who have some

> Constipation Lauses fully half the sickness in the world. If

idea of what the people of one country desire to know of the literature of other

countries. There has always been a

retains the digested food too long in the bowels longue, sick headache. in-

somnia, etc. Hood's Pilis cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The buly Pills to take with Hood's Sarasparille.

tremendous fraud in the majority of translations, and of fraud so useless and so stupid that it should have been heard of long before this. At the same time it has been, some of it, most innocent fraud, and has proceeded form the awkwardness of some very matter-of-fact thinkers and scholars attempting to put before their fellows the works of lighter vein, of lancy, or of passionate feeling and coolly omitting everything that did not appeal to their own stern and unimaginative minds. Or it has been the OVERSTRAINED AMBITION OF SOME UN-TRAINED THINKER

that has unskilfully intrepreted deeper meanings and higher! rains of argument and reason than he could muster. With regard to the first, the strangest lapses occur in translations of Catholic books intended for the general public. By what rule do the translators omit or the publishers demand curtailment? Books translated for non Catholic readers, of perfectly innocent Catholic teaching, and of interest, eloquence, and beauty, become, in the editions used for prizes and school gift books, utterly dry, soul-less and untrue to the original. There is a non-Catholic edition of a work, en-title: 'Naomi;' or, 'The Last Days of Jerusalem,' that is a lovely touching, pathetic and Catholic story. Read years ago. as one of the 'library books' of a Protestant Sunday School, it left upon my mind an abiding so se of the dignity.
the feeling, the elegance with which it was told. There tell into my hands within a week a Catholic version of the tale under the heading, The Last Days of Jerusalem' I was glad of the opportunity to review it, but, alss! I found it so theme so sketchy, so poor a tale, that I pitted the Catholics who knew nothing better. The inci-dents I recalled after twenty years, as the other translation portrayed them this book vulgacizes, and renders into such poor and tasteless lancuage that they are a weariness to the flash. the original was the same book in both cases. The translator was not fit for what was undertaken, and that made all the difference in the world.' Heor, it may have been she-has had many an example in high places, for the great Baron Bun en once translated a novel of Freytag, 'Debit and Credit.' (than which there is nothing more interesting in German fiction) and improved it, as he thought, by omitting all the

DELIGH FUL AND DISTINCTIVE TOUCHES that show us German home and family life of that day to interestingly. His idea was-so it is presumed—that the commonplace items of German daily existence could not interest the English reader. He was mislaken. What we want is 'to know, you kn w,' all that we do not know, and if there is another way of putting on shoes and stockings in Germany from the humdrum method we have pursued every day of our life in an English speaking country, we would like to have even that in a German story. We want the every day life of everywhere-that gives us variety and en larges our sympathies. That is what mikes such masterpleces of Marion Crawford's Italian novels. He has the double advantage of telling in the Eng lish he inherits and was born to as his own; of the life he has lived in a land most un English, and he gives a thousand minute shades that an Italian writing the best of English would probably omit, because he was too used to them to see what they diff red from English shades of meening in character. and an Englishman or an American, renslating them would not exactly grasp them. But wmle a good translator cannot be a Marion Crawford, no translator is good who skins through a toreign book and hather up the least troublesome expression of his idea of it. We will all soon be too clever for them and discover their 'meanness.' Until then, let them translate thoroughly-ted us every word of it, and let us omit what we do not like, ourselves. And let som one tell over again The Last Days of Jerusalem,' as someone told it once be tore. It was as good as 'Ben Hur,' or 'Quo Vadi-?' for its story of those early

days of the Christian w rld. Pere Hyad nthe.

A Presbyterian weekly says: "Few men of modern times have more of a dissappointment to Protestant expects tions than Pere Hyacimine. He had bright talent, commanding oratory and personal magnetism, and might have oech an evangelical power in France He threw off one form of Romanism, only to retain other dangerous featureof it, and has frittered away a grand opportuaity to become a reference or power in his native land "A paragrap or two further on its sys: "Cardina Vaughan, of England, believes in the power of his claims. He knows how to make large demands on the faith of the public. His last claim is, that conver

Evidently it makes a difference from which side you view it. The 'claima in the way of expectations which P . Hyacinthe has disappointed, call foallowance, although they are not

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C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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Ougasizen, 22th November, 1883.)

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† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY......JANUARY 22, 1898

### THE ENCYCLICAL.

On Sunday the Holy Father's Encyclical Letter, on which we commented last week, was read in the churches of the archdiocese of Montreal, together with the explanatory pastoral letter with which Archbishop Begin accompanied the perusal of the Papal document in the Basilica of Quebec city on the previous Sunday. To what we have already said on the subject we have little to add, beyond noting with satisfaction the respectful tone in which his Holiness'sipromouncement has been received by the secular press of the country, of both political sides.

There is something remarkable about the unanimity with which both Conservative and Liberal journals-headed by the Montreal Gazette and the Toronto Globe - declared that the Manitoba school question is now a dead issue so far as the Federal Parliament is concerned. As to Manitoba, Mr. Hugh Macdonald and the Nor' Wester on the one hand, and Mr. Greenway's organ, The Tribune, on the other, make a similar assertion with regard to the legislature of that province.

The lesson to be derived by Catholics from all this is that it is not to party politics but to themselves that they must look for the redress of the grievances of their brothers in Manitoba. On this question of justice they should constitute themselves into a solid phalanx whose demand no party could afford to refuse.

### ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

Pope Leo XIII., in his Encyclical of "1884, was pleased to endorse the admirable Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the following terms: "The works accomplished by this Society, and the end it has in view, we all know. The efforts of its members are directed solely to the relief of the poor and the unfortunate, a work which they effect with marvellous discrimination and admirable modesty." What was thus said by His Holiness, it is gratifying to know, is true in an especial manner of the organization and its members in our midst. The work accomplished by the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the city of Montreal alone is incalculable. Charity, that noblest of virtues, is practiced admirably and modestly. The work is done without ostentation. The wants of those who seek relief are carefully investigated in such a way as not to wound the susceptibilities of the most sensitive. The undeserving are made to understand that they cannot encroach upon that which is destined for the afflicted. They are not abandoned, but by the most efficacious means efforts are made to cause them to understand that their misery is the result of their own misconduct. On the other hand, those who deserve aid get it in such a way as not to degrade or humiliate them. It will be a happy day when in every parish in the land a branch of the noble brothers of St. Vincent de Paul will be in active operation.

### MR. EDWARD HALLEY'S LETTER.

The interesting letter which we printed last week, from Mr. Edward Halley, on the subject of the decline of Irish influence in Montreal, notwithstanding the increase which has taken place in the Irish section of the population, has started a discussion which we hope will be productive of good results. We shall gladly devote to communications on this very important matter all the space which may be necessary; and we invite those who are interested in it to contribute to our columns a frank expression of their views.

Mr. Halley, we are glad to notice, realizes the prime necessity of money as spart of the machinery of a great central

suggests. But why, we would ask, should a new organization be started when there is already one in existence? Let him join St. Patrick's League, and place his excellent views before its members. We feel certain that they would be taken into serious consideration, and that whatever modifications are desirable to make the League still more effective would be readily adopted.

As to St. Patrick's League itself, it has plenty of work before it in the municipal contest which is at present going on, and in which we hope that it will give a good account of itself. We have not heard anything about it recently; but this perhaps arises from the fact that it prefers for the present to carry on its operations quietly and unostentatiously. We cannot help thinking, however, that it would be the gainer if its actions were accorded more publi-

### BREAKING THE LICENCE LAW.

Violations of the liquor licence laws have become so frequent and so open, and are leading to such disastrous results, that it is time that our clergy took the matter into their hands. If our priests do not come forward and grapple with the evil we do not know how it can be remedied. The police, whose duty it is to prevent infractions of this law as of the other laws, make no effort to enforce it. The result is that liquor is sold in hundreds of saloons after the legal hours for closing, and that Sunday selling is on the increase, the consequence being that many men, especially those who are entering upon their careers, neglect their homes and their duties, and are in some cases actually

We do not mean to imply that the liquor trade is a disreputable one. When conducted legally it is a respectable call ing; and there are engaged in it some of our best and most respectable fellowcitizens. But there are also engaged in it men who encourage drunkenness for the sake of the gain that it gives them, and who violate the law with impunity. These men should be severely punished, and their licences should be taken from them. The matter is becoming so urgent as to call for the prompt interference of our clergy.

### A JEW REPLIES TO THE TRUE WITNESS.

"A Jew," writing in our esteemed and newly established contemporary, The Jewish Times, of this city, takes us to of the United States, Mr. McKenna had task for the comments we recently made | filled with distinction a high judicial on the Dreyfus case. He says, amongst other things: "I am a frequent reader of the True

Witness, the organ of our Irish Catholic

fellow-citizens, whose terse and learned articles are profitable reading indeed. Its broad, tolerant spirit, as well as its office in the legislative machinery of the having been due to the solid vote cast quite an old friend, but he says other self-assertiveness wherever Irish Catholic nterests are concerned. admiration. . . On the 11th inst. was surprised to read an editorial in the above journal, assuming an air of authority on the Dreyfus affair, and affirming positively the existence in France of a Jewish Syndicate whose business it is to bribe right and left in order to prove a guilty man innocent. This is indeed strange, when with slight trouble one can peruse reliable non-Jewish journals, such as the London Times, Daily Chronicle, Spectator, Saturday Review, etc., etc., as well as reliable non-Jewish French journals, where one will read authoritative denials of such diabolical statements emanating exclusively in such unchristian sheets as the Libre Parole, the Instransigeant, etc. whose only stock-in-trade is hatred of the Jews. Were such a statement mentioned as an item of news no objection exists, but of all papers the TRUE WITness should see fit to thus poison the minds of its readers is indeed painful. I may mention a significant coincidence in the same regard. Prof. Goldwin Smith (whom the TRUE WITNESS knows, not as a hater of the Irish and the Jews) who writes under the pseudonym of stander" in the Toronto Sun, finds it also convenient to have a bark at the Jews the same week; and mark, also, by culling from foreign antisemitic sources. But a journal like the True Witness, which one comes to regard as an educator of its people, to perhaps unconsciously prejudice its readers against a portion of industrious and law-abiding citizens, is a sorry commentary on its headings.

In commenting on the Dreyfus case and the Jewish syndicate in Paris nothing could have been further from our mind than to attempt to "poison the minds of our readers" against the Jews. The Montreal Jews are good and upright citizens, and several of them occupy de. servedly prominent positions in our commercial community. As to Dreyfus, he was found guilty by a military tribunal; the head of the Erench army, General Billot, has declared himself thoroughly satisfied as to the justice of the verdict; and the French Chamber of Deputies has also affirmed, by a large majority, its satisfaction with the sentence. The existence of the Jewish press syndicate in Paris we learned from the leading London and New York journals. We may add that we have personal knowledge of its existence too. Le Petit Journal-which has the largest circulation in the world—is owned by a Jewish syndicate, and the Figaro, Gaulois, and other A. P. A.ists, fell back upon the well principal newspapers in the French cap- worn and threadbare statement, applied ital are controlled by Jews. What we in almost every case to Catholic aspircondemned, and still condemn; is that | ants to the Bench, that he opposed At-Dreyfust co religionists should, resort to torney General McKenna on the ground such means as they have adopted in of his rank of legal, attainments. We

traitor because he happens to be a Jew. It was not because he was a Jewthat he was condemned; nor was it because he was a Jew that we commented upon the case. It was because he had been found guilty by the tribunal which is competent to try such cases as his. Had he been a Catholic we should have expressed the same reprobation of his McKenna will again come before the lay ourselves open to the charge that we hoped that in his selection a stagpersisted in declaring him to be innocent because he happened to belong to the fanatics, and justice be meted out to our Church. Because a man is a Jew, it does not follow that he is incapable of who will elevate and adorn the High committing a crime, any more than the Court to which he shall have been fact of a man being an Irish Catholic called. would render him inerrant.

If "A Jew" will read the first page of the publication in which his letter appears, he will find that his co-religionists are not always overcareful or overcharitable in criticizing eminent sons of their own race or in referring to rites which are held to be sacred by Christians. He will see there reproduced, with evident satisfaction, an article by a writer in The Jewish Chronicle, of London, on the Heine anniversary, in which occur these references to the great poet's conversion to Christianity:-

"There can be no doubt of this; close tudents of Heine's works are convinced that he was never more a Jew than after his baptism. Christians themselves understood how external this act of Heine's was. It was well said of him that, in adopting Christianity, he was like a combatant who assumes the insignia of a foe to come to closer quarters with him. As a nominal Christian, Heine was able to write in a manner which would have been denied him had he remained in name a Jew. His conversion placed him in a position to play the part of 'candid friend' to the dominant religion. But it is impossible to assign any lofty motives to Heine's abjuration of Judaism. It was frankly a device of expediency. Heine aspired to official eminence in the scrvice of Prussia, but the road to preferment lay through the

This is a harsh and uncharitable opinion of Heine, which, it is needless to say, we do not share.

### BIGOTRY DENOUNCED.

In the Senate of the United States, a few days ago, the consideration of the nomination of the Hon. Joseph McKenna, now Attorney General in the McKinley cabinet, occupied the attention of that body for several hours. As the name indicates, Mr. McKenna is of Irish extraction, and he is a practical Catholic. Before taking office under the President position in his own State. He was selected for the post of Attorney General because of his honorable career and em inent fitress. Catholics the world over were gratified by his elevation to a high other barrier had been removed from the path of Catholics worthy of having distinction conferred upon them. The President recently recommended Mr. McKenna for a seat on the Bench of the United States Supreme Court. Upon the announcement of the President's intention the A.P.A. set to work upon its old lines. His Catholicity was the objective point of their vituperation, and nothing was too low or mean for their methods, aim and end. It is more than gratifying to find that in the Senate of the United States there are gentlemen, with sufficient manliness, not only to advocate the claims of Mr. McKenna, but to denounce the cowardly attacks of the

Hon. Senator Hoar, chairman of the committee on judiciary, called up the question of the nomination and demanded immediate action. The telegraphic report informs us that-

Mr. Hoar spoke briefly of the op position to Mr. McKenna, saying that the judiciary committee had investigated most of the charges made and had reached the conclusion that they were without foundation. He said that the greater number of charges had been made by members of the American Protective Association, and that as they had been founded solely upon the fact that Mr. McKenna was a Catholic in religion, they had not been deemed worthy serious consideration. Mr. Hoar dwelt at some length upon this point, excoriating any man who would attempt to inject a question of religion into a controversy over a man's fitness for

Senator White, of California, also spoke of the effort of the A. P. A. to interfere with the course of the Senate in giving proper attention to a question. He spoke of the A. P. A.'s as fools who could not be properly characterized in the Senate. He had no patience, he said, with men who held the opinion that Catholics must necessarily consult the Pope or some other high functionary of the Catholic Church in every import ant transaction of their lives, and added that he was convinced that the Senate could not be influenced for a moment by such representations as an order of the character of the A.P.A. would make.

Of course, as was to be expected, there was a spokesman for the intolerants: and Senator Allan of Nebraska, ashamed. no doubt, to speak on the lines of the organisation such se that, which he order to create sympathy for a have heard some expression in Canada

of similar statements made about gentlemen having Irish names and of the Catholic faith, who, having been selected for high judicial preferment, took but a short time to confound their slanderers and won the esteem and confidence of the general public by their uprightness and ability. The appointment of Mr. crime; and we should be ashamed to Senate in a few days, and it is to be gering blow will be inflicted upon a distinguished lawyer and statesman

### FALSE REPORTS.

A Montreal reporter is sending to the New York Times a series of letters regarding affairs in this province which are so ridiculously false that we are surprised that so respectable a newspaper should publish them. A few weeks ago the correspondent sent a long letter dated from Quebec, in which the preposterous statement was made that the inauguration of the electric street railway system there marked the final overthrow of mediaval ecclesiasticism which up to that time prevailed in the Ancient Capital. In a letter dated Montreal, Jan. 15, he says:-

Nothing could more completely illustrate the change which has come over the French Canadian population of Canada in recent years than the manner in which the Pope's encyclical on the Manitoba schools question has been received in the Province of Quebec.

Half a score of years ago, or even less, the encyclical would have been followed by clerical "mandements" read in all the Catholic churches of the Province. The cry would have been taken up by the political party opposed to the Govern-ment which had effected the condemned settlement, and once more the movement to establish a French republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence would have been revived

But conditions in Quebec have changed vastly, and the latest utterance of the Vatican has been received with absolute indifference. The causes which have contributed to the changed sentiments of the mass of the French Canadians are too well known and have been too generally commented upon to require repetition. The leaven of modern progress had been quietly working among the people for years. The clergy had failed to appreciate the potency of the new movement; the Church in Quebec had not kept pace with the times, and the people had got shead of their spiritual

As our readers, and as all who read the French-Canadian press are aware, nothing could be more untrue than the statements we have quoted, especially the assertion that 'the latest utterance of the Vatican has been read with absolute indifference.' He then goes on to say that the reason that the election of the Liberal party under Sir Wilfrid Laurier great Republic, and it was felt that an- for him by the French-Canadians, showed that the latter 'shook off still further the shackles with which a despotic clericalism had so long bound them.' This assertion, as everybody in this province who reads the newspapers knows, is as false as the others. French-Canadians voted solidly for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, first, because he belonged to their race, and would shed lustre upon it as Premier of Canada; secondly, because being a French-Canadian and a Catholic, they believed the promises which he had made that he would obtain justice for his Catholic compatriots in Manitoba.

> It is regretable that a newspaper of the standing of the New York Times should insert, and pay for, correspondence which is made up of falsehoods concerning the relations between the French-Canadians and their revered bishops.

> ATTENTION is called to the article on Ste. Anne da Beaupré, from our gifted correspondent, Mr. William Ellison, from whose graphic pen some excellent sketches of old Queb c have already ap. peared in the TRUE WITNESS. To write anything new about the famous shrine is a difficult task; and to say that he adds fresh interest to the subject is to pay a very high compliment to Mr. Ellison.

It is a pity that the Holy Father's important encyclical letter on the Manitoba School question should have first reached the public through the columns of the secular press, instead of through the Catholic newspapers. The Catholic press is surely handicapped enough already without having withheld from it the favor and encouragement which an exclusive publication in its columns of such document would

This is what the New York Sun says of us .-The position at Regina of Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Terri. tories is going begging. The position is worth \$7,000 per annum, but where is the man whose appointment will be acceptable to the party in power in Canada? Sir Henri Joly, Minster of Inland Revenue, and Judge Routhier, of Quetec, have declined the appointment. If the appointment is made from among he French Liberals of Manitoba and the Northwest, the man who will probably be selected is the present Judge Prendergast. who has been the leader of the Manitoba French Liberals for years, and who, disapproving of the Green way achool policy had the source to throw up his portfolio. His appointment would be a popular one with the Catholic clergy as well as with the French of both political parties. In the meantime Judge Richardson is acting as administrator.

THE Belfast Catholics, in spite of the traditional bigotry they have to face in that town of the Irish North, can show their co-religionists on both sides of the Atlantic how to "run" a bazaar in such a way as to score record results. The bazaar lately held in that city, for the Mater Infirmorum Hospital, one of the finest institutions of its kind in Ireland, realized the sum of £20 000 sterling, or one hundred thousand dollars. Does record character?

Another scion of a noble house has come into the fold, in the person of Lord Encombe, eldest son of the Earl of Eldon, and great-grandson of the famous Chancelior, whose uncompromising opposition to Catholic Emancipation so long delayed the solution of that question, who has just embraced the Catholic faith. He is shortly to marry the Hon. Mary Fraser, the eldest daughter of Lord Lovat, whose family have always adhered to the ancient Church. Every day men and women of distinction and eminence join the Church, and the world seems surprised, but they are in reality but units in the great number who enter the fold of Christ | against our country. year after year whose names are not taken note of, being socially unknown

THE canard about the Cardinal and the peerage, which has been already referred to in the pages of The True Wir challenged for anything they may say or NESS, gave the Tablet an opportunity to write derogatory to the character the twit the credulity of the London Daily Chronicle, of which it avails itself, under the heading of 'An Official Denial': Who is it that is so ford of poking fun

at the Daily Chronicle? A few weeks ago somebody hoaxed it in the most cruel way about the Manitoba School Question, and induced it gravely to give to the public what purported to be the terms of a Papal Brief. Is it the same humorist, or another, who has now got our contemporary to announce that the Duke of Norfolk has been busy persuading Lord Salisbury to make Car-dinal Vaughan a peer? As soon as we saw this wonderful announcement we knew that in a day or two it would be duly 'confirmed' by the Chronicle cor respondent in Rome. And sure enough the good fellow played up to the lead in fine fashion. Telegraphing on Friday night last week he said: 'The Vatican confirms the report that the Duke of Norfolk has approached Lord Salisbury with the view of obtaining the admission of Cardinal Vaughan to the House of Lords. The Vatican hopes these steps will not be without result. A pre late in the Pepe's entourage assures me that the admission of Caruinal Vaughan to the British Upper Chamber would give the Pope the greatest satisfaction.' That 'prelate in the Pope's entourage' is things than his prayers. Naturally, however, there was a pretty flutter in the Dissenters' dove cots. Dr. Parker thundered his protest in the City Temple and Dr. Gutnness Rogers rushed into print in the columns of The Independ ent and Nonconformist. It is at least s pleasure to us to be able to allay this Nonconformist panic. The statements of the Daily Chronicle are absolutely without foundation.

The Rev. John Talbot Smith holds high rank amongst American novelists, districts. When the Commission of and his many contributions to the Catholic press have gained him the reputation of a litterateur of exquisite tastes. The Reverend Father is about to appear in the role of a dramatic author, and his first creation, entitled, 'The Black Cardinal,' will shortly be produced at a Broadway theatre.

Much interest is naturally felt, in Catholic circles, as to the reception his venture will meet from the play-goers of New York, divested, as it will be, of so many of the features which characterizes the ordinary drama-and are supposed essentials of success, and a New York paper remarks: Father Smith's friends say he is eminently qualified to write such a play. He is widely known among the Catholic clergy and is held in high esteem by the Archbishop. He has always been an admirer of the stage and a patron of the better forms of dramatic amusement, and for some time he has been turning over in his mind and arranging the materials for the play which is now almost ready for production. The piece is an historical drama, and its plot is founded on the struggle between Napoleon I. and Pope Pius VII., a struggle full of interest and teeming with dramatic incidents.

Bigotry is so rampant in the United

States that it is really gratifying to read the following extract from a sermon recently preached by a prominent Boston minister:—"First, though, let me say that in my praise of marriage and dispraise of you I shall not speak disrespectfully of the few unmated persons who are in that condition for exceptional reasons. I read in one of the epistles of St. Paul that in certain circumstances of peril, and for the accomplishment of particular noble ends, it is best, for the time at least and for some, that they stand alone and operate unencumbered And so in all ages we have had Christian celibates, men and women, clergymen, deaconesses, Sisters of Charity, missionaries, enthusiast devotees of this and that, God-fearing souls of saintliest temper and very dear to the Lord Jesus. I have no doubt. The R man Church has taken up that form of self-denial and self dedication as one of her points of pride, of honest pride, il you please—a all events, I have no inclination to say that her innumerable clergy and her dark-robed, meek faced Sisters are in that loneliness of theirs with any other who so kindly assisted.

REV. FATHER RYAN ANSWERS MR. S. H. BLAKE.

Lord's Day Bill Withdrawn-A Claim That the City's Population is Nearing the Quarter Million Mark.

The castigation Father Ryan admin-istered to the Hon. S. H. Blake from the pulpit of St. Michael's Cathedral on Sunday night, will probably teach that gentleman, and others who may sympathise with his opinions, or rather, his feelings, to pause before they commit themselves to the promulgation of baseless and vicious charges against the Catholic Church. The old calamny that the Catholic Church was opposed to not this fact uphold the boast of its popular education, begotten as it was of gnorance and fostered by bigotry, has been long since exploded, and no intelligent or fair minded man should commit himself to an effort to resurrect such a dead, despicable and lying issue. Father Ryan, whose pulpit powers are well known in Montreal gave full force to the expression of his opinions, and closed his powerful address by saying that the preferment of such a monstrous charge against the Catholic Church at any time would be a grievous fault, a crime against truth, justice and religion, but that at this particular time, when our foremost statesmen and prelates are doing all they can to settle a very serious local educational difficulty justly, wisely and peacefully, such a public, irritating calumny as this is a crime

Mr. Blake will have discovered that he made a serious mistake and may assure himself that his utterances on educational matters will be closely criticised, and that he and all others who may approve or follow his example will be promptly Catholic Church enjoys as the all time patron, promoter and custodian in chief of the world's best interests in all matters affecting popular education and the moral and intellectual culture of the

The Government's amendment to the Lord's Day Act' has been withdrawn. The representations made on behalf of so many varied institutions, industries and callings could not be overlooked, and the Government have arrived at the conclusion that the whole question should be shelved till the next Session.

The new directory for 1898 will give 8,000 names more than the issue for 1897contained, and the fact is regarded as evidencing an increase in the population of the city. Be this as it may, there are 75,000 names in the directory, and multiplying this by the customary average of three it gives a population of 225 000.

### MR. EDWIN THOMPSON.

Candidate For Municipal Honors, Seat No. 1, West Ward.

Mr. Edwin Thompson is a native of Daventry, Northampton, England, fiftyseven years of age, and has passed his life in the shoe business. He came to anada in 1870 and was employed with the firm of J. & T. Bell until 1883, when he commenced business in the firm of Thompson & Co. This was in 1893 turned into a joint stock company with Mr. Thompson as Managing Director and President, employing a large number of hands and doing business all over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mr. Thompson is well known in Montreal and is a member of the Board of Trade. He is also largely interested in real estate in the West Ward and other enquiry was appointed to look into the revision of the tariff last year. Mr. Thompson was spokesman for the Board of Trade in the interests of the shoe

In municipal matters, Mr. Thompson ably represented St. Gabriel Ward for several years, succeeding Alderman Morris, and in turn was succeeded by Alderman Turner. He was well known as a thorough representative of his ward's interests, and promises the same careful attention to the West Ward if he is returned there.

### QUEBEC GRAND COUNCIL, C.M.B.A.

BRANCH 1 EXPRESSES SYMPATHY. It was indeed a painful surprise to the

members of this Branch to learn of the death of their esteemed brother, Chancellor William J. Innes, after a few days illness, being called away by God's summons from his wife and young children. He had labored in the interest of this Branch faithfully for nearly eight years, and served a term as President, giving general satisfaction, being calm, genial and earnest. The Secretary respectfully asks to convey to Mrs. Innes and family the heartfelt sympathy of all the members, and in doing so, humbly pray that God in His mercy may be pleased to bless her with Christian resignation to His divine will, and spare her to her young children. We earnestly hope that our little offering of condolence may serve, in some measure, to assist in giving her consolation and strength to

bear up in her sad bereavement. It is resolved that the framed Charter of the Branch be draped for the space of 50 days in respect to the memory of our deceased brother, and that a copy of the above be sent to Mrs. Innes, and to the TRUE WITNESS for publication.

F. C. LAWLOR. Sec. Branch 1.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

At a meeting of this Council, of which deceased was also a member, composed of three delegates from all the city Branches, great regret was manifested, and after a little routine business the meeting adjourned in respect to the memory of their late, brother, and the Secretary was advised to sympathize

with Mrs. lines. Branch 1 and this Council return their thanks to the members of other Societies

"In view of the unsatisfactory condi-tion of many parts of the sidewalks of leading thoroughfares throughout the city, the sidewalk around St. Patrick's Church on Lagauchetiere and St. Alexander streets is an excellent model of safety and neatness. The surface is level and the judicious distribution of fine ashes makes the walk perfectly safe to walk

These words, taken from an "evening local" of recent date, form a text on which Observer proposes to make a few remarks. He has long felt that there was every reason for loud talk, long talk and strong talk on the winter-sidewalk question. Though a hackneyed and somewhat dry subject, to news readers generally, it is one of such practical interest to all who use the highways, byways and sideways of the city, that it is hard to over-rate or over-write it. The press has a duty to perform in this matter, which it should face without fear and discharge without favor. For the condition of things which now obtains, which has existed from the first snowfall and will too probably continue throughout the long season, yet in its youth-the city authorities are primarily responsible. Either the ordinances or by laws are insufficient to ensure protection for the pedestrian public, or, if sufficient, the machinery is powerless to enforce them. If law is wanted, not a day should be lost in obtaining it—if it exists there is no possible excuse for ignoring it or neglecting to carry out its fullest provisions. The municipal authorities have the remedy within their control and are responsible to the citizens for not giving effect to it.

It seems hard there should be any ne-

cessity for either law or lecture, where the obligations of citizenship and society so clearly dictate the duty of householders Every owner or tenant must feel that he is morally bound to keep the walks in front of his property in at least a safe condition, and should in respect for his fellow-citizens do everything that lies in his power to prevent the possibility of accident. The spirit of good samaritanism, the laws of Christian charity, should prevail with every right-minded person to this extent, at any rate; yet it is not so. In St. James street, the most important day thoroughfare of the city, the sidewalks are permitted to remain in a most treacherous condition through the whole season, while the brass buttoned, hickory-batoned guardians of the peace march solemnly up and down with apparent indifference to the fact. In front of the most frequented He had arranged to provide a stand in Northern Pacific R.R. for the past three stores on this street one will find a lavish | St. Paul's Churchyard from which persons | m mths. She sets brakes, couples cars distribution of most unyielding ice lumps, auggestive of the stony beach rather than the pebbiv shore, as a result of the chipping and chopping process which well meaning yard-men mistake for good work. Here and there one sees a meagre sprinkling of saw dust or branand further on, perchance, the generous effort will be found suplemented by a scuttle of ashes thrown on some favored spot, which probably least requires cided with this view, evidently regarding this delicate attention; but noth, ing like a concerted effort, or plan, to make walking easy, or even practicable, has yet been attempted. St. James street seems to repudiate the idea of ashing the footway; one or two storekeepers are defiant enough of the majority to act independently, but, as a rule, our Broadway' elevates its nose at the idea, and, as a consequence, its patrons too often elevate their toes, and bring their heads and their heels to a horizontal, undignified and unprofitable position. Nothing like a concerted effort or plan to make walking easy has yet been attempted. What is true of St. James street is equally applicable to the other principal and also the less frequented thoroughfares.

Go where one will, little or no attention is shown to the state of the side Their claim, however, cannot extend walks; the average householder has a soul above salt and cinders, and would established by the statistics submitted rather see his neighbor on crutches at the recent Postal Congress. It was than empty a dust-pan in front of his there shown that two thirds of the letters door. This prejudice against ashes is the world are written by and sent to are suggestive of dirt and dust, but there substantially 500,000,000 persons speakare times when they are the cleanest of ing colloquially one or another of dirt and the best of friends—and consider languages, and of these about 25 per heap in embryo, and a small one at that, ish. About 90,000,000 speak Russian, 155,000,000 speak Russian, 155,000 spe it is hardly becoming that one should affect such contempt for one's future and 12 000,000 Portuguese, and the balphysical state. They are held to be objectionable because they soil the sole, but better, a thousand times, a soiled sole than a broken leg, or even a desole than a broken leg, or even a de. moralized coat. An honorable exception postal departments of civilized Governto this absurd prejudice is found in the case of Sherbrooke street west, which favors their distribution on its wellcared for walks, and finds no serious in- large a share of the commercial busiconvenience to or disturbance of its halls or drawing rooms from the protection thus thoughtfully given to the public. language. There are for instance, more Ashes, at their worst, are cleaner than than 20,000 Post offices in India; the mud or slush, and these are tolerated. business of which in letters and papers without complaint, and almost without aggregate more than 800,000,000 parcels conjection. St. James street and all is done the business of these offices others east and west from the mountain and all is done the business of these offices others east and west from the mountain and all is done the business of these offices others east and west from the mountain and all is done the business of these offices of the business of the second and all is done the business of the second and all is done that the business of the second and all is done that the business of the second and all is done that the business of the second and t

to the river, would do well to follow the example of Sherbrooke street and the good clergy of St. Patrick's.

John Bull likes his beer and furnishes it in record style, but he is not a winebiber, because, perhaps, he is not a wine-maker. The consumption of wine, per head, of the British people, is not half a gallon, while the French are credited with a consumption of 294 gallons for every adult of the population. The Germans are, eminently, beer-drinkers and 'Baviare' runs the Englishman's Bass ' very close, but they are also partial to their 'Rhein-wein,' and drink it at the rate of a gallon per head of the population. Belgium leads in spiritdrinking, consuming our two gallons per head, while Germany does not average two and the United Kingdom only

The window-glass factories of the United States have resumed business, having been shut down since June 30th last. The loss in wages has been estimated at \$7,500,000-a trying disappointment to the workmen of the several establishments!

The portrait of Sir Charles Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England, which has been subscribed for by many residents in Hackney, in commemoration of his long acquaintance with and services to the borough, which Lord Spencer is to unveil in the Town Hall on February 10, will be placed side by side with that of the late Sir Charles Reed, formerly member of Parliament for the old undivided borough.

That the A.P.A. is not yet dead is evident from the opposition which is being offered in the United States Senate to the ratification of the apppointment of Attorney General McKenna as a judge of the Supreme Court. The cause of the opposition is not that Mr. McKenna is not fully qualified for the position to which President McKinley has appointed him, but that he is a Catholic. What a difference there is between the socalled freedom of the United States and the actual freedom which is enjoyed in England! When an Irish Catholic lawyer, the brother of an Irish Jesuit, was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England we heard of no opposition being raised in the British parliament.

Lord Chief Justice Russell on a recent occasion condemned the practice of instituting libel suits where no real cause existed, and those who are prone to litigation would do well to weigh his words. the substance of which are here given His remarks were elicited by the collapse of the Maskelyne suit against the Manchester Guardian. The plaintiff is the well known magician of Egyptian Hall. could see the procession at the time of the Queen's Jubilee, and in referring to this understanding, the newspaper said it was unfortunate that the architect should be Mr. Maskelyne, 'who has so often seriously deceived the public.' While counsel for the plaintiff was opening the case to the jury, Lord Russell declared that no defamatory meaning ought to be attached to the words. The jury coin. the language as an effort to pleasantry, and the case came to an end by the rendition of a verdict for the defendants, who did not ask for costs and said they had no idea of imputing anything dishonorable to Mr. Maskelyne. In reference to Jubilee stands, the bankruptcy court in London is almost daily bringing to light enormous losses in these enterprises. The syndicate which built the Wanderers' Club stand in Pall Mall paid out £10,250 for the site and seats, while their receipts were only £1,843.

The French boast and are probably ustified in the claim that their language is virtually the language of continental Europe, in as much as the greater portion of Europeans talk French in preference to any tongue except their own outside of Europe, and this is fully which pass through the Post Offices of utterly indefensible. Admittedly they people who speak English. There are the ten or twelve chief modern of those who employ the facilities of the ments speak as their native tongue Eng lish, two thirds of those who correspond do so in the English language. This ness of the world is done in English, even among those who do not speak English as their native

either speak or understand English. before a move in the way of Though 90,000,000 speak or understand roof cleaning is made, then it is to the Russian, the business of the Russian great discomfort of every person who has post department is relatively small, the any business in the neighborhood. This Caar's empire amounting to less than one-tenth the number mailed in Great Britain alone, though the population of Great Britain is considerably less than one-half of the population of Russia in Europe. The Southern and Central Spanish or Portuguese is spoken do comparatively little Post Office business, the total number of letters mailed and collected in a year in all the countries of South and Central America and the West Indies being less than in Australia. Chili and Argentina are, in fact, the only two South American countries in which any important postal business is done, and most of the letters received from or sent to foreign countries are not in Spanish, but in English, French, German or Italian.

It is a wise man that can tell another man's character by the color of his

Never tell a good story to your enemy. You may compel him to laugh and then he will hate you all the more.

A man spends his time trying to get everything he wants and a woman spends her time trying to want everything she can get.

My friend the swell says: "Every man ought to get into exclusive society for awhile, merely to reassure himself that he hasn't been missing much."

Nowadays the young man is much more interested in the hockey championship than in the municipal elections and the result of the former means more than the latter.

These are the days of the election canvasser when we are almost worried to death to vote for some person or persons for whom we have not the least sympathy, or to support some candidate whose ambition has run away with his

Want something to worry over do you? Well here's something. A mathematical student related it and says that although it is possible of solution a correct answer has not yet been given. A B and C bought 900 yards of cloth for \$900; each bought 300 yards. A paid a dollar a yard more than B, and B a dollar a yard more than C. What did the cloth cost

That new woman insists in cropping out at most unexpected places. This time she has got a position as a freight brake. Mrs. Jessie Milligan, of Brainerd Minn., has the unique distinction of being the first woman to work as a freight brake. She is employed by the tion.' turns switches and performs the various duties that are required of a brakeman. Her husband was a conducter in the em

Rudyard Kipling wrote:

There was a small boy of Quebec, Who stood in snow up to his neck. When asked: 'Ain't you friz?' He said, 'Yes I is,

But we don't call t at cold in Quebec." Under the caption "Too Pale," with a note to the effect that Mr. Kipling wouldn't mind, a Chicago man has writ-

ten this parody: There was a small kid from Chicawg, Who went out in the snow with his dawg.
When they said, "Ain't you friz?"
He responded, "I is,

But we don't call this snow in Chicawg! From which it may be gleaned that Chicago snow, like their North River, is not a thing of beauty.

Cannot something be done to prevent people downtown from cleaning their roofs after nine o'clock in the morning. It is dangerous to walk on some of the business streets after a snowfall. Up to ten o'clock men are at work clearing the roofs to the inconvenience and danger of those who are obliged to walk on those streets. After nine these streets are very busy and on a narrow street like St. Francois Xavier roof cleaning becomes very dangerous. One es-

### WELL KNOWN VIOLINIST

tablishment on St. James Street

Traveled Extensively Throughout the Provinces - Interesting Statements Concerning His Experience.

STELLARTON, N.S .- James R. Murray, a well known violinist, of this place, who has traveled extensively throughout the Provinces, makes this statement:

"I was running down in health and my weight fell off from 175 to 150 pounds. Prescriptions did me but little good. My trouble was called nervous dyspepsia. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking five bottles I was greatly benefited. I feel as well now as ever in my life, and have increased in flesh so that I now weigh 177 pounds. I am well known in this part of the country, having followed my profession, that of a violin musician for the last 26 years. I gladly tell my friends what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. Before I began taking the medicine I did not have any ambition, but now all is changed and my dyspeptic trouble perfectly cured." James R. MURRAY.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

800,000,000, fewer than 800,000 persons always waits until about ten o'clock number of letters sent throughout the is a matter for our excellent police force to look after.

You, scoffing, cynical men, have probably regarded a woman's hatpin as an article to be dreaded and told of sundry narrow escapes from its sharp point and American countries in which either have doubtless wished for its abolition. But you were wrong. You did not know of the various uses to which it may be put, from can opening to picking a lock, and now a fair Chicago woman has added to the list by discovering in it a weapon of defence, or offence, as the case may be. It was thus the discovery came about : a north side trolley was on its way to a suburban point in Chicago a few evenings ago. The only passenger was a woman. In a lonely part of the road two men boarded the car and a few minutes later both of them grabbed the conductor and demanded his box. The woman passenger heard the struggle on the platform and in a moment grasped the situation. Taking her hatpin from her hat she made her way to the rear of the car and attacked the men who were struggling with the conductor. She scratched and tore and the would be highwaymen, unused to this sort of thing soon tired of the struggle and decamped leaving the woman and her hatpin in possession of the field, or the car, as you will. Now this is a most important pointer for those poor people who are worried over the defences of Canada. Why not, in case of need, send a regiment of women well armed with long, aggressive hatpins into the field and I warrant when the enemy is treated to this new style of weapon and his, or it may then be her, beauty is in danger of being spoiled a genuine rout will surely fol-

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

went to hear of '98 as other than a tragedy without anything to relieve its deep gloom, there was a hearty round of laughter when this was mentioned.

Wexford, New Ross, Ballinamuck, Gorey and other battlefields were fully described amidst continued applause, while the name of "Castlereagh" came in for the full force of the speaker's tongue. In realistic language, and as instancing the savage treatment English yeomen dealt to Irish peasants, he cited the burning, in one night, of thirty-live chapels and as many homes, together with other cruelties, lesses and sufferings to which the people were subjected. He narrated instances of individual heroism in the field, which, if repeated before Dargai, would have secured V.C's of the double first order for the gallant fellows whose names were identified with them. 'These," said Mr. Redmond, "are the memories that are burned into our very natures in Ireland, and cause the name of '98 to evoke the deepest and most passionate emotions of our hearts. Eng land forced the Irish to rise in rebellion prematurely. This is a serious charge to bring against her, but I can substantiste it. The fires of bigotry were kindled by the English rulers. Deliberate and persistent oppression was used by the English to force the insurrec

The story of '98 he admitted, as all unfortunately must, was one of failure. ailure to accomplish treedom for the Irish people from tyranny and oppression in their most intolerable forms, but it is ploy of the Northern Pacific, and was a story of failure only as the word is killed on the Yellowstone Division six used. Those who dared the deed, with such powerful odds against them, paid the penalty with their lives. But those are lives that know no death, that enjoy immortality in the hearts and minds of their fellow men and in the pages of their country's history; such were the lives of those whose bodies were cut down in the struggles of '98. They fell to give liberty and freedom to their homes and kindred-those objects are not forgotten and will yet be realized by those who treasure the recollection of their patriotism and the lessons it

> 'Triumph,' said Mr. Redmond, 'may not come in our time, but we believe it will come as we believe in the existence of God, and when, after the long and weary night, the dawn of freedom breaks over Ireland, the redeeming people, in the very midst of their triumph and jubilation, will halt to kneek by the martyred dead of '98 and acknowledge with tears a gratitude that from their suffering was drawn the inspiration that made a free, united and triumphant Ireland possible.

> He concluded his address by a powerful pen picture of the slaughter scene in Wexford town, when 300 women and children were butchered by Cromwell's soldiery, and his words told effectively upon his hearers.

> He closed a most effective presentation of one of the darkest pictures in Ireland's history by appealing to all his fellow-countrymen in the audience to give practical shape to their sympathies with the century celebration movement, by co-operating generously with the people of the Old Land in their efforts to make it a great and memorable event.

Mr. Redmond writes to the Sun, as follows .- I have read with great interest the editorial in the Sun inviting me to state publicly the facts of the political situation at this moment in Ireland, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to explain how the prospects of home rule and of the various political questions stand, but the condi-tions under which I have come to America preclude the possibility of my doing so. There is a great movement on foot to celebrate the centenary of the Revolution of 1798. For this purpose all Irishmen who call themselves National ists-Parnellite and anti-Parnellite-are uniting. I came here to stimulate that movement, and if I utilized my position here to make capital for my own particular party I would be injuring the '98 movement. I prefer to remain silent for the present in the hope and belief that in the near future parties in Ireland will come together upon indepen-dent and self-respecting principles.

NEW ROLE.

Of Neckties there is a charmin' variety, Suited to boys and men in society; Still, I would say without impropriety, That Allan's selection is flow'r of 'em all.

Here's luck to the wearers of Allan's fine Hats, They are good for Sandy, John Bull, or for Pats, In Millions aboundin,' their values astoundin', The best ever found in ould Montreal.

Arrah! don't be deludhered by fake advertisin'. Allan sells Clothing at prices surprisin'; And Boots for the workshop, the street or the ball, Which the ladies pronounce the finest of all.

White Shirts for saisons of feastin' and jollity, Others for workin', for fun and frivolity: The papers, begorra—the 'True Witness' and 'Star' Declare Alian's values away above par.

If you want value for your money you are requested to trade with





# FURS. FURS. FURS.

# NOTICE!

We Actually Have \$100,000 Worth of Fine Furs Overstock.

GREAT CLEARING SALE NOW GOING ON.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO.,

1537 and 1539 St. Catherine Street.

### PERSONAL.

SALTED.

Mr. H.R. Charlton, formerly in charge of the advertising department of the C. salt some of the boys found up the guich P. R., and for two years manager of the the other day? Davis & Lawrence Co., has been appoint Sitka Sam-Turned out to be nothing What is an absurdity, Aunt Louise? Davis & Lawrence Co, has been appoint Sitka Sam—Turned out to be nothing Aunt L. Fifty dollars worth of silver educations agent of the G. T. B. but a gold mine. The thieving soundings toilet articles spread out on a \$4 bureau. System, with headquarters in this city; had salted it.

Juneau Jake-How about that mine of

In a recent address on American

Citizenship, the Rev. Dr. D. F. Stafford,

of St. Patrick's Church, Washington,

D.C., made some very interesting state-

ments. Among other things be denied

that England was the Mother Country of the United States. He said: Europe,

he pays all the demands of his persecutor. One man is now said to be in jail

subject to six months' imprisonment because he cannot pay \$2 05. In many

such cases much more than the true

value of the article purchased has been

paid before default, and probably in almost all of them the article would be

returned to the seller willingly, but he, rather than take it back, according to

agreement, manufactures a charge of conversion under which he hopes to

enforce further payment as an alterna-

There is little doubt but that reforms

tive to imprisonment.

out loud and clear in the stillness In

front of a saloon whose lights shone out

bright and ruddy across the pavement

stood a tramp, unshorn, ragged, dirty,

disgusting He watched with envious

eyes the men who passed in and out

through the swinging doors, and then he

turned his eyes toward two young fellows

in evening dress who were coming down

the street toward him. They had been

drinking deeply, and they stopped before

the saloon door and looked curiously at

'By jove,' said one, 'think of having

a thirst like that, and not the price of an

extinguisher in your pocket! Bests old Tantalus all to pieces, eh? Liquor,

liquor, everywhere, and not a drop to

He ran his hand in his pocket and

proffered the tramp a dime, but before it could be accepted the other young fellow

interpreed.
'Say,' he said, 'let's do the good Samaritan and set Hobo up to a go d

The other hilariously consented, and

the tramp slouched into the saloon at

barkeeper set before them glasses and

liquors, and with a hand that shook the tramp poured out a brimming glass and

'Stop,' cried one of the young men drunkenly, 'make us a speech. It is poor liquor that doesn't unloosen a man's

The tramp hastily swallowed down the

drink, and as the rich liquor coursed through his blood he straightened him-

self and stood before them with a grace

and dignity that all his rage and dirt

night at you and at myself, and it seems

to me I look upon the picture of my lost manhood. This bloated face was

once as young and handsome as yours

This shambling figure once walked as

proudly as yours, a man in a world of

men. I too, once had a home and friends and position. I had a wife as

beautiful as an artist's dream and I

dropped the priceless pearl of her honor

and respect in the wide cup and, Cleo

the heels of the two gilded youths. The

drink.'

drink.

tongue.

raised it to his line.

could not obscure.

tol wings, and, at last, strangled them that I might be tortured with their cries IT WAS grawing late. The tide of the a wife, a father without a child, a humanity that earlier in the evenman in whom every good impulse is ing had ebbed and flowed through the dead. All, all swallowed up in the maelstorm of drink. streets of the great city had swept onward, leaving the strange and almost The tramp ceased speaking. The glass appalling sense of desolation that come | fell from his nerveless fingers and shiver-

flowers of spring, and I saw them fade and die under the blighting curse of a drunkard father. I had a home where

when the noises of the town are hushed. ed into a thousand fragments on the floor. The swinging doors pushed open The electric lights flared unnoticed on the corners; the street care passed at further intervals; now and then a night tramp was gone.—New Orleans Pica. worker hurried by, his footsteps ringing yune.

The big Melan bridge at Topeka, Kan., is the largest of its kind in the w rid. It is 646 feet long and the largest concrete bridge in the country.

Scott's Emulsion is not a "baby food," but is a most excellent food for babies who are not well nourished.

A part of a teaspoonful mixed in milk and given every three or four hours. will give the most happy results.

The cod-liver oil with the hypophosphites added, as is this palatable emulsion, not only to feeds the child, but also regulates its digestive functions.

Ask your doctor about this. SCOTT & BOWNE - Chemistry -

# WOOD, WOOD.

uld not obscure. Gentlemen, he said, 'I look to- Beech, Birch, Pine and Manle

Direct from our Mountains at Rigard Kindling - - -

Guaranteed the largest load in the city and thoroughly dry. Cut to any size, to suit your stove.

down in the brimming draught. I had RICAUD MILLING Co. children as sweet and lovely as the! Bell Tel. 396.

### THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited Moutreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 22, 1898 Notre Dame Street.

The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal Today.

### -> Shopping by Mail Out of town customers can shop very easily by mail

if they only care to use the advantage of our mail order system. They get the benefit of the best buying experience, and the best money's worth

No matter where you live you should know this store. Most people are learning every day how simple and economical shopping by mail is.

If you can't come in person, write for anything you

want, or send a letter for samples and information. It's the business of our mail order department to attend to such.

Our Illustrated Winter Catalogue just published, containing one hundred and seventy pages, mailed free to any address in the world.

THE GREATEST SALE OF

# Men's Furnishings.

The most reliable White Shirts in Canada are sold by the S. Careley Co.,

Limited. 90 doz-n Men's and Boys' Unlaundried White Shirts, up to date improvements, and well made; regular 35c shirts. Sale

price, 27c. 30 dozen Men's Flaunelette Shirts, worth 25; our sale price, 18c. MEN'S NIGHT ROBES.

Our January Sale of Men's Goods at tracts popular attention. 120 dezen Men's Heather Mixed Winter Socks, worth 10c pair. Sale price,

95 dezen Men's Grey Heavy Winter Socks. Sale price. Sc.

110 dozen Mcn's Extra Heavy Grey or Drab Wool Socks, double toes and heels, regular price, 20c. Our sale price. 14c. 78 dozen Men's Heavy Dark Merine Men's Fancy Striped Flannelette Night Socks, double toes and heels, usually Robes, regular 50c goods. Sale price, 32c. sold at 25c. Sale price, 17c.

The progress of our Men's Furnishings Sale is phenomenal with great leaps and bounds, it eclipses every sale of its kind in Canada for genuine value in Men's wants, and rices triumphant over every record the Big Store has piled up-To morrow every price is whittled down to the lowest, in order to continue this grand success. Business men know that net prices are the true test of value. Try it with the following quotations:

### Triumphant Sale of Men's Tweed Suits at Exactly Half Price.

The Great Sale will be a crowning triumph to our Great January Cheap Sale They include the most popular style of material in a wide diversity of patterns Checks, stripes, serges, diagonals, cheviots, home spuns, etc., etc., are among the assortment. This is a rare chance for every man in Montreal to be well clothed at half price, and you may count on this offer not being repeated again this eeason.

HERE'S THE PRICES AND SIZES.

 Lot
 Sizes
 Former Price.
 Sale Price.

 No. 1.......36 to 44
 \$ 4 60 to \$ 7 60
 \$2 30 to \$3.50

 No. 2.....36 to 44
 8 00 to 9 70
 4 00 to 4 85

 No. 3.....36 to 44
 10.65 to 15.95
 5.30 to 7 97

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

after describing the various plans used to swindle the poor by this method, that the last thing the swindler wants is to ecover his goods, and extensive frauds are perpetrated by agents swelling are perpetrated by agents swelling and the proposed new local option law and the proposed bill to suppress yellow

Officialdom in Germany has been compelled by a bicyclist to give deep thought to the question: "When two streets intersect, in which street is the point of intersection?" At Breslau bicycles are forbidden on certain streets.

Selep soundly from the start, and be better in every way, in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties. Write in configuration to the question: "When two streets intersect, in which street is the point of intersection?" At Breslau bicycles are forbidden on certain streets.

Montreal.

You have confidence in Pearline. You must have, or you wouldn't be using it.

But what do you do with it, besides the ordinary washing and cleaning? There's a long list of things in which Pearline ought to be helping you. Why isn't it doing so? For every purpose for which you would use soap and water, Pearline is better. You ought to be ready enough to believe that, with what you must

know of Pearline. ons NOW Pearline

not England, is the mother country. in the laws are badly needed in this re-Our institutions are not identical with gard. It is suggested to abolish body executions for debts of less than \$25. those of England. They are fundament ally distinct. We are not the stepchild The "shyster lawyer," Mr. Speranga claims, is one of the main instruments of England, and can manage our own afin these persecutions. People are apt to think that the States' laws are quite 'In order that it may be eternal, every American should know and understand progressive, but when one compares such his country, know, understand and ac as the above with our own statutes they cept this principle, guard and protect, stand out as immeasurably superior. assert and maintain it against all im pugners of it. It solves all problems. answers all questions, settles all diffi The Quebec Daily Telegraph in a very culties. Anything that is against it is un-American. It settled the gravest o all questions for us—the religious ques-tion—by regarding the religion of man a natural right, and in consequence re-ligious freedom is the result. Social

sensible article comments upon the public spirit displayed by the wealthy citizens of Montreal as compared with those of the Citadel City. It is certainly true that our millionaries here have con tributed nobly to our public institutions equality followed, not in the sense that and it is equally true that the million-everybody and everything is to be reduced to a dull level or mediocrity, but displaying a kindred spirit. It is hard that all avenues should be open to the to give a cause for this. Perhaps it is worthy and the essential rights of all guaranteed owing to the peculiar typographical the Assembly, and Frank H. Platt. It situation of the city. The people of Such is the basic principle of Ameri Quebec have to climb so many hills that could pass the Senate this year. In the can citizenship. Tempests may sweep they are always looking upwards and matter of yellow journalism a draft of 'Such is the basic principle of American citizenship. Tempests may sweep our commerce from the seas, the fair have no time to attend to matters days will bring it back again; the crops mundane. Then again perhaps the rocky may fail and famine come, but another harvest will bring plenty. Pestilence nature of the city has resulted in an equal stoniness in the hearts of the population. Mentreal is comparatively level as compared with Quebec, but it may be remarked that there are quite a few of our wealthy citizens who from the Quebec Telegraph's point of view place them, but once allow bigotry, re ought to live there, as there ligious hatred, party passion, to impugn they would be in a congenthis principle and overturn the foundatial atmosphere. It is said that 'it is tion of freedom, and who will give us more blessed to give than to receive back our liberty? What a glorious but these Montreaters seem quite con but these Montresters seem quite con future. It has been said by European | tent to do the receiving and let others do the giving.

> The evil of unrestricted immigration is becoming more apparent in the United States every day. Since the Chicago executions the Anarchist element has been tairly quiet, but now even more terrible evils contront the Republic. It is stated on the authority of the Marine Hospital service that the horrible disease of leprosy is on the increase and no less than two hundred unfortunates in the United States are afflicted with it. So pronounced has this malady be come that the Washington authorities has adopted the following: That the supervising Surgeon-General of the marine hospital service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall appoint a commission of medical officers of the marine hospital service to investi gate the origin and prevalence of leprosy in the United States and to report upon wnat legislation is necessary for the prevention of the spread of the disease; the expense of this investigation to be paid from the fund for preventing the

spread of epidemic diseases.' The larger part of the lepers in the United States are in Louisians, the next largest colony being in San Francisco, the ledger had been exchanged for the itself upon me as a reward for this in-When the cup, finally, came back to the host, he would drain what was left, and cases in all the large cities of the United cases in all the large cities of the United States. Wherever leprosy exists in the United States it can be traced to immigration.

> An exchange describes the evils of notice which had been appended to a mixed marriages very graphically when hall for working people, 'all laboring An exchange describes the evils of it gives the following instance as a case in peint: A Catnolic man married a non-Catholic woman and a non Catholic man married a Catholic woman Each couple had two emidren, who were all four baptized as Catholics according to the ante nuptial agreement. Then the Catholie husband of one family and the Catholie wife of the other family died, and, after a wh le, the non Catholic widow was manie to the non Caholic widower. And the coildren, will they be brought up as Catnoics? It is to be expected most probably they are lost to the faith. Is it any wonder that the Church calls mixed marriages detestable?

liquer traffic, ought to study the provictoms of the liquor laws recently passed in Pomona, Cal. So strong and drastic are they that their tame has even reached Great Britain, with the result that the Temperance League of England has sent a deputation of five to study the provisions of the new by-law and how it works. There were two parties in the present light, the High and Low License advocates. The tormer won and the following is the result: The new by law provides that there shall be but two drinking places in Pomona (a town of 6000 inhabitants). The keeper of each shall pay a semi-annual license of \$500 in advance, and give appropriate bonce to the amount of \$8,000 that he will obey by agriculturists, including farmers and the provisions of the law. He may em ploy one bartender, and the bartender in question must be approved of by the Town Council. The saloon must be on the principal street of the town and there must be no obstruction in the line of frosted glass, etc., to prevent a passer among butchers is exceedingly high. by obtaining a full view of what is transpiring within, or who is drinking at the bar. There must be no free luncu and no pictures, advertisements, etc., clergyman. With regard to the causes | no seats, books, newspapers; in fact, it is to be a drinking place pure and simple, with all the publicity possible. Any female under it can demand that the city clerk notify the two saloon keepers not to sell her husband, father, son or brother any liquor, if she make an affidavit to the effect that he is spend ing his money in these places, and should they do so then their license is revoked and \$3000 of the \$8000 bonds becomes forfeited. Other places in California have still more drastic laws against the liquor traffic, but the above

or immoral journalism. Of those who A rider, going along a street where took part in the conference, which was they are allowed, followed it across a distinctively Republican in character, prohibited street, and was arrested in there were Senator Platt, State chair the middle of the road. He asserted man Charles W. Hacket of Utica, Super | that he was in the one street, the police intendent Louis F. Payn of Chatham, Bank Superintendent Kilburn of Malone, Senator Krum, of Schuberie, Senator Lexow of Nyack, Senator Rains of Canandaigua, President Quigg of the New York Republican County Committee, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Speaker O'Grady of Rochester, ex President Edward Lauterbach of the New York Republican County Committee, ex-Senator Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, Assemblyman Allds of Chenango, who was last year's Chairman of the Excise Committee of the proposed bill was submitted at the conference. It is to be a general bill, which gives any citizen the right to enter a complaint before a committing Magistrate against a yellow newspaper which the citizen believes is degrading the morals of the people. For a first conviction the penalty is comparatively light. For a second conviction the penalty is heavy, providing for a fine forfeiture of the charter of the yellow mewspaper. The Attorney-General of

the State on a second conviction will be

compelled to bring suit to forfeit the

charter of the yellow newspaper. The

provisions of the bill met with un-

animous approval, and there is every

reason to believe that it will pass both

the Assembly and the Senate without opposition from either parties. There is a progressive spirit in the inited States which as a factor for good or evil is about evenly divided between the two. When a factor for evil it generally exhausts itself quickly, but when it is for good it comes to stay. There is a body in New York city known as the 'League for Political Education,' and there is little doubt but that it is fulfiling a long felt want. The latest lecture hefore this body was by John Graham Brooks and the subject was 'The Rela-tion of Economic Science to Modern Life.' There was a good deal of theory in the effort, but at the same time the speaker told his audience some home truths. Stripped of scientific terms, Mr. Brooks maintained in his thesis that whereas in his old days the brains of the world were bent on success in war, the brains of the 19th century civilization were for developing commerce and striving for sword and the buckler. Instead of be-coming war lords men now sought to be princes of commerce. He was strongly in favor of raising the level of the working classes and instanced as an example of peculiar class projudices the following persons except servants will be admitted.' One of the greatest injuries ever done to the working classes,' said the speaker was the exclusion of domestic servants

### THE BARONS OF RUNNYMEDE.

from their ranks

A New Organization With a Peculiar Object.

into being, at Philadelphia, of the "Noble Order of Barons of Runnymede," a society composed of the descendents of the publemen who fought for the con-The Dominion Aldance, if it wishes cossion of the Magna Charta and the to get intermation how best to curb the foundation of civil rights. None will be admitted to membership wno cannot prove an unbroken ancestry back to the thirteenth century. "The order," says igan, Virginia, New York, Rhode Island and Ohio, and there isn't one of them, apoeryphal baronial ancestry for half a glimmer of authority to believe that his or her ancestor was on the other side, with King John, when Magna Charta was extorted from that precious potentate. The Counts de Noe in France claim lineal descent from him of the Ark-as if we all cannot! The Irishman who said that his ancestors were not in the Ark, having 'a boat of their own,' was even more exclusive. Pride of family is a good thing, indicating rare wisdom in its possessor, who, as Oliver Wendell Holmes said, showed such discretion in selecting his ancestors. But it can be carried too far; as in the case of the Scotch 'laird wi' a lang pedigree,' in the early part of which was written: About this time the Creation took place.' The anecdote also is very

> APPETITE AND STRENGTH. "I have been a victim of indigestion and I took medicine without relief.

resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle I found that my appetite was better and I had more strength. I am now able to eat heartily without any distress afterward." Mrs. GEO KIRRPATRICK, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Hoop's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell,

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines have failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE.

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? I know why. It requires too

man that he was in the other, the lower court that he was in neither, and should not be fined, and the upper court that he was in both, therefore on the for bidden street, and must pay 25 cents. A LUMBERMAN'S LIFE. MENT WEATHER,

CONSTANTLY EXPOSED TO INCLE-

HE FALLS AN EASY VICTIM TO RHEUMATISM AND KINDRED TROUBLES-A TW.NTY YEARS' SUFFERER TELLS HOW HE FOUND

FROM THE RICHIBUCTO, N. B, REVIEW ] Mr. Wm. Murray, of Cormiersville, B., is an old and respected farmer, and pioneer settler of the thriving little village he now makes his home. While Mr. Murray was yet a young man, he, together with his tather and brother, founded one of the best mill properties and imprisonment, or both, and the to be seen in those early days. The mills consisted of a sawmill and gristmill, and were operated and managed by the two brothers. Labor saving appliances being then comparatively unknown, the young men were exposed to dangers and difficulties simust unknown to the present generation. One of the greatest evils in con nection with the business was exposure to wet and cold, which, though unbeeded at the time, have crippled its victim with rheumatism. In a late conversation re garding his disease, Mr. Murray told the following story of his long misery and final cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills: 'For overtwenty years I have been a sufferer from rheumatism. I attribute the cause of the disease to the time when as a young man I worked at our mills. In the winter we would haul logs on the pond where the alternate thaws and frosts of early spring would imbed them in the ice and slush. When the time came for starting up the mill I would go out on the pond sometimes in water up to my knees and work away from morning till night chopping logs out of the slush and ice. I was generally wet from head to foot, and every second night of the week I would, without changing my clothes, stay up and run the mill till daybreak. So you see I was for two days at a time in a suit of partially wet clothes, and this would last till the ice had melted in the pond. itself upon me as a reward for this inmalignity it at last became so bad that for weeks in succession I could only go about with the aid of crutches. At other times I was able to hobble about the house by the aid of two canes, and again at other times it would ease off a little and I was able to do a little work but could never stand it for more than a couple of hours at a time. The least bit of walking in damp weather would overcome me and I remember one stormy night when I tried to walk from Cacagne Bridge to my home, a distance of five miles, that I had to sit down by the roadside six times to ease the terrible pain that had seized my legs. During all those years of agony I think I tried all the patent medicines I could get hold of, but they did me no good at all. I con January 8th witnessed the coming sulted doctors, but my sufferings remained undiminished. In the tall of 1895 I went to a doctor in Buctouche to see if there were any means by which I

neight at least be eased of my suffering. The doctor said frankly, Mr. Murray, you cannot be cured, nothing can cure you." I was not satisfied and then I de termined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I procured half a dozen boxes the Prior, "includes representatives and began taking them at once. I soon from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Mich-felt a enange for the better, and after my supply had been finished I got another half dozen boxes and continued man or woman, who would not swap the taking them according to directions. Toat dozen boxes was all I took and you see me now. I am alive and smart and can do any kind of work. I did my farming this spring and could follow the plough for days without feeling any rheumatic pains Yes, Dr. Williams Pink Pills did me a world of good and I strongly recommend them for the cure of rheumatism.'

much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. HUTTON DIXON'S medicine, which is taken privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or whiskey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and be bet-

may decimate our people, and the once populous marts become for the time as silent as the desert, nay, as Webster said the stately columns of the Capitol may fall in ruins and other hands may re place them, but once allow bigotry, re

writers that we are not an interesting people; that we have no past. Our his tory is short, there are few historical spots; but what are ivy-clad ruins, gray abbeys, dismantled castles, in compari son with a sovereign sense of justice and the principle of natural right? The toast rack holds an numble position at the morning meal, but the "Toast-list" is often a very important and prominent feature of the dinner table, especially when that piece of furniture is extended to banquet proportions. The term, as applied to the postprandial custom of proposing the health of individuals, or success of undertak ings, and making these an occasion for emptying bumper glasses for the grati-

fication of the hosts, has its origin in a practice of the middle ages, so that it comes well recommended and duly cer tificated. It dates back to the days when the "Loving Cup" was a feature of the festive board It was customary to fill this cup with wine, pure or mulled, (that is, heated and spiced) placing in its centre a slice of toasted bread. The host would put his lits to this and then send it around, each guest sipping from it when passing it to his neighbor. then swallow the piece of toast in honor

of the assembled guests. In this is found the origin of the term "toast," a simple

feature of hospitality under the old regime, but one that has grown to vital significance under the auspices of the modern feast.

Dr. Tatham, the British Registrar-

General, has just issued a very interest-

ing report showing the influence of occupation upon male mortality between the ages of twenty five and sixty five during 1890-91 and 92. According to his figures the clergy lead the healthiest lives. There were in the United kingdom in 1891 not less than \$6,800, and they died at every age period less rapidly than any other class or profession. The leg I profession, as composed of bar risters and solicitors, included 19987 persons, and their death rate was greatly larger, reaching 821 as against 1 000 for all males, and as against 153 for all oc capied males. Among 26,244 'law clerks,' the mortality was 1,070, as compared with 953, and was largely due to diseases commonly associated with in temperance. The medical profession, at the last census, included 18936 males, physicians, surgeons and general practitioners. The comparative mortality figure for them was 966 as against the above mentioned 821 for lawyers, 533 for the clergy, and 953 for occupied males in the aggregate. The mortality from alcoholism among railway em ployes and stokers is the same as among the clergy, or only 2, while among guards, porters and pointsmen it is 5, which is still considerably less than half

Their comparative figure is 1 096. so that, roughly speaking, in an equal number of both, two butchers would die to a single of these great variations in the mortality of different classes of workers, Dr. Tatham inclines to the belief that the ahuse of alcohol is the chief cause of excessive death rates.

In the New York Tribune Mr. G. C.

the standard figure for occupied males

An excellent place in the tables is held

laborers, justifying the belief that an

active life in the open air will do much

to neutraliz: the effects of exposure to

cold and wet. The liquor trades are very

and, curiously enough, the mortality

fatal to those who are engaged in them

Speranga calls attention to the methods of those people who conduct an instalment plan of business, and claims that it is subject to great abuses. Mr. Speranga has a trenchant pen, and has laid bare a state of affairs which we are glad

Callie Bonney Marble in Chicago Times-Herald "It is so long, dear, since I saw you-We have missed you from soires and ball;

And at our clubs and receptions, Why, we never see you at all. You used to delight in the opera. At a dance be the gayest one there, And trampled o'er masculine heartstrings-

A queen in our vanity fair.

"But now, like some nun in her cloister, The paths of our world know you not, And the foibles and tollies referred to You doubtless long since have forgot. Not so? Ah, then, Dora, do tell me What made you drop out of our set, And own that you think of past pleas-

With something akin to regret."

Volent, ringing laugh was the answer, And do you not really know Why I've given up balls and parties, And the other attractions forego? Why. I've given up flirting and dancing And the other joys of our sex; Carnot even be called a 'new woman,' With her aspirations complex?

Secure I am wholly engrossed, dear, In a club that numbers just four;

Tis not I assure you a bore.
The members? Myself and three others,
All masculine? Billiards? On, no! No golf, nor tennis nor euchre-Wny, do you not really know?

Tis a home club, where love is the umpire, Palalsuffrage? You might call it so. the members-my boys and their father.

the I'll tell you-but whisper it

List the best woman's club in existence Is the one that includes our men, too. vi vote? No, Jack does that for me. and the boys wear the colors—'true

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

·blue.'

a piece of rare beefsteak is left over is a breakfast, it makes an excellent andwich filling for luncheon, if chopped | jar. very time and seasoned with salt and response. In this condition it is much more digestible than when reheated in the maiversally detested stew.

Housekeepers who cook dried fruit roperly prepare it by washing it thornghly, letting it soak in cold water half all dirt or sediment has been loose d and washed off then rinse it thorughly and put, it to soak for twentyfour hours in clear water, Cook it slowly and not very long in the water in which it has been soaked. This process brings out the real fresh fruit flavor better than uny other,

Early morning exercise is denounced his dead image. nowadays by the majority of hygienic teachers. At that time, they say, vitality is at its loowest ebb, and needs the stimdation of food. About mid-atternoon is the best time for gentle outdoor exercise. At this time, too, it is most desirable that mental labor should cease.

Victoria pudding is a dish very com mon at English tables, and is made from boiled potatoes Pass them, while hot and in the mealy stage, through a sieve, and mix with them a little butter, sugar, two eggs to six medium-sized potatoes, three teaspoonfuls of cream, and the grated rind of a lemon. A pudding-dish is outtered, and preserved plums or peaches spread on the bottom. The potato pudding is poured over and baked in a moderate oven. Serve hot with light the fire in the morning powdered augar sprinkled over the top. That you can't keep books,

One way to stuff eggs is to boil them bard, cut them in halves, removing the yolks. Pound these with butter, sait, and a little anchovy paste. Refill the whites with the mixture, putting each half on a square of dry toast. Serve with a white sauce poured around each, with a dust of Parmesan cheese over it.

The best manicure acid is a teaspoon ful of lemon juice in a cup of tepid water. This not only whitens and removes all stains from the nails, but it loosens the cuticule much better than scissors do. A dash of lemon juice, too, in a glass of water is an admirable toothwash after the use of onions or anything that will affect the breath.

To those who study the niceties of detail in the preparation of even a simple dish, it may be suggested that chocolate used as a drick is much improved if blended several hours beforehand. It is better even to break the lumps of unsweetened chocolate into an earthen bowl the night before, adding cold water and covering closely. In this way the flavor of the chocolute is best extracted.

A French cook never, it is said, washes the pan in which an omelet is made. It is wiped clean with pieces of paper, then rubbed dry with a cloth. In this way the omelets made in the pan are not so apt to burn. These artists in cooking lay great stress upon the quality and the care of their tools.

It is the advice of an authority to those who would grow plump and preserve their complexion to keep warm, says an American writer. Many a wo-man has gone through life shivering and plain. when she might have been comfortable and pretty, if she had only known it. To be chilly and shivering about half the time, having cold hands and feet, is a serious tax upon one's per-

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sonal appearance; but many women sub mit to it under the impression that it is a case of temperament, and must be endured. such make an effort to keep genially warm, and they will be surprised at the improvements in their looks. There is a mistaken notion, which obtains con-siderable credence, that the lightest underwear and bed covering that one can get along with contributes a toughening effect that is valuable. This is only true when the reverse practice is carried to extremes. A skin specialist says that the permanent roughness of some wo men's necks and arms came in the beginning from continued chilliness. What is known as a good flesh condition of the skin existed so constantly that it became permanent. If you belong to the thin, pinched sisterhood, make it a business to wear warm, light clathing and keep yourself in big, luxurious chairs, or in a nest of downy pillows.

> Once a week in summer and once a month in winter is, according to a hairdresser, often enough to wash the hair. For frequent washings weaken it. The scalp should be carefully dried after wards. The hair should be trimmed about once a month to prevent it from falling out. Occasionally, its condition becomes poor, just as the general system gets run down. It then needs a good tonic, and should have it; but other wise hairdressings are generally to be avoided. Brush thoroughly once a day, at least, and do not braid tightly at night. While care will do much towards strengthening weak growths of hair, it is, after all, a matter of temperament. I have seen strong young women. says a writer on the subject with very poor hair, and I have seen their opposites with magnificent locks. I knew an Irishwoman, sixty years old, who had blueblack hair with a satiny lustre that was beautiful lt fell below her waist, and was so thick that it covered her like a mantle when she let it down. I doubt if she had ever brushed it; a has y combing through in the morning and a twist, with a common back comb stuck in to hold it up, was all the dressing it ever got. It is such contradictory conditions as these that make it hard to treat hair successfully."

### What Wlies Should Remember.

That 'blessed are the meek.' That nine men in ten detest gossip. That all angels are not of your sex. That confidence begets confidence. That men sometimes have 'nerves.' That there should be no place like iome.

That it takes two to prolong a family That the least said is the soonest

mended. That with all his faults you love him

That you should have no secrets from That husbands have troubles of their

That he's 'all right' when you know

That woman's best weapon is her weak-That home is more than half what

you make it. That he is just as anxious to get rich as you are.

That wives are unusually tayored in this country.

That he likes to hear that the baby is

That six pairs of slippers are enoug for any man.

That a man likes neatness in your at tire at all timer. That you should not run up bilis with-

out his knowledge. That she who puts on the gloves should

know how to spar That it is policy to let him believe he

is 'lord and master.' That your relationship is closer to him

than to your mother.

That a prompt and pointed answer

does not turn away wrath. That he does not get sleepy the same

moment that you do. That there are letter drop-boxes on the

near by corners. That you should not expect him to

That you can't keep books, and there is no use of your trying.

That he expects you to look your best when you go out with him.

That it does not improve his razor to use it for chiropodical purposes. That house hunting is not reckoned by

the average man as a pastime. That Sp.m. is 60 minutes past 7 o'clock, not 15 minutes to 9.

### FRILLS OF FASILION.

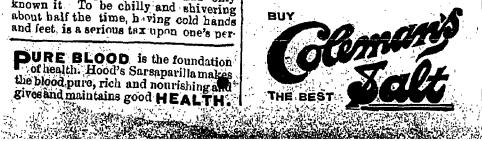
The latest thing in hats is a toque of white broadtail trimmed with white feathers. The low, broad effect in arranging the trimming on all hats is the novelty in midwinter millinery. High one-sided decorations are out of date.

Antique satin, peau de soie and satin duchesse are favorite silks of the moment. Besides these there are the corded and twilled silks in Oriental pat terns, which are used for waists. Roman striped taffetas make pretty petticoats.

Something new in lace is a 'wire-grounded' Valenciennes for trimming underwear and warranted to wear out the nainsook it decorates.

White sudde gloves are the thing for afternoon and evening wear, and white sudde slippers are worn for dancing.

The newest things among the novelties are gun metal beading, very much seen on fine half mourning dresses, and gun metal buckles for bats and throat latches, and in dress decirations, gun metal belts. Another charming recent arrival, to be halled by women of small purses and large ambitions, is the lace jewelry. Scraps of pretty old lace are applied on black or cream net and worn as dog collars, and as collars with lace tendrils falling out on the shoulders as pendants. Lace bracelets are among



other pretty oddities, and especially exquisite patterns are mounted on white wire and worn as coronets in the hair.

An American exchange says the promince of May are already being made, and tender hearts who will not have the plumage or bodies of dead songeters in plumage or bodies of dead sonysters in their hats can this spring trim the hats with levely ibis feathers, that cost no lives and ara fair to look upon. Of course the purple ibis feathers from Egypt are to be classed among the costly beauties of millinery, but we have our own American scarlet ibis to borrow tail feathers from, which may be fixed in our They have shouted, lay and cleric, of the new wide brimmed hats This delicate plumage is dyed many handsome colors, and besides this and estrich feathers, to be sately adopted by any Audubonite, we are going to have levely hats later on trimmed gracefully and economically with nothing but masses of shot taffeta silk cut on the bias and every edge close-ly pinked. This piece silk will assume, in fact has already largely taken, the place of ribbon bows for the trimming of simpler hats.

The pain that sometimes strikes a man at the most inopportune moment is due to indigestion. It may come in the midst of adinner and make the least a mockery. It is a reminder that he may not eat what he chooses, nor when he chooses. He is a slave to the weak ness of his stomach. A man's health and strength depend upon what he gets out of his food. This depends on his digestion. Remove the obstruction by taking Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets They are a positive cure for constipation and its attendant ills-headaches, sour stomach, flatulence dizziness, biliousness and "heartburn." The "Pellets" are very gentle in their action. They simply assist nature. They give no vio-lent wrench to the system. They cause Father Marquette, Monk La Carron, who no pain, nor griping.

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Page Pommela St. Amour, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to proporty, of N. godeon Vainde, of the same place, merchant duly authorized "a cater en justice," has this day instituted an action against her said husband, forsecuration from proporty.

BEAUCHAMP & BRUCHESI,

Attys. for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 18th December, 1897.

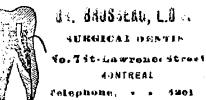
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WHAT CATHOLICS HAVE

BONDERS STATE OF THE STATE OF T

DONE FOR AMERICA.

Men have said and preached and written for a hundred years and more, That the Cathelics were never an advantage to this shore.

'patriotic' clan, America owes nothing to the 'Roman' Irisaman.

Come and read our country's story, and behold how they have lived, See how Catholics discovered, and the Irish for her died:

Lo, La Casa, famous Piuzon, with Columbus in command, Leaving sunny Spain behind them for a visionary land.

the papal throne, Asking God to bless and guide him, in his quest of lands unknown.

And Americus Vespucius, kneeling at

What were they? I ask the bigots, were they Catholic by birth? Found they not for all God's people, best and greatest land on earth?

At what altar prayed the Cabots, great De Sota and Champlain. And the world renowned Balbon, who

our cities and our States, From Quebec to St. Augustine, onward to the golden gates

Were not Catholics the foremost: First and only in that day To protect and grant all people right to worship their own way

mess duties. Full particulars scaled, THE Read, the Revolution's story-writting by a truthful hand-See the Cytholics who suffered and the onter ramparts manned

> At Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, B andywine and Germantown, Monmouth, Moultrie and Point Stony Valley Forge of sad renown,

> And whose blood bedewed each valley, and encrimsoned every rill, From the banks of Yerktown River back to bloody Banker Hia.

Who was founder of our may in those dark and doubtful days? Will Jack Berry and McDonough ever possible seas to enable at a contract of win the bigot's praise"

Know they not that sons of Patrick, who it seems they cannot bear, Saved our Wishington and army from starvation and despair?

Do they know that "Romish" Poland, "popish" Spain and "papist" France, Sent their snips to aid our struggle, warlike men with gleaming lance?

Have they heard of great Pulaski, Rechambeau and Lafayette, The immortal Kosciusko, whose fame's sum s all never set;

Gallant Moylan and O'Brien; Carroll, he whose noble hand Signed the scroll of independence for the State of Maryland.

And the thousand other brave men, who fought well for Freedom's Chart, And whose names and deeds are graven on the Nation's grateful hearts?

And again in the Rebellion! Lo, the records brave and bright, Of the fearless sons of Erin in the awful, bloody fight

At Fair Oaks and Lookout Mountain,

Gettysburg of deathless fame;

Shiloh, Corinta and Antietum-Glory yet delights to name. And at Fredericksburg and Vicksburg,

where they charged through shot and shell, Till the rebels ran before them, as from out the mouth of hell;

Sheriden and Shields. Dauntless Corcoran, Phil Kearney, hero of Chantilly's fields;

Heard they of heroic Meagher, dashing

But why thus pursue the story of the Catholics high deeds; It is eimply westing paper, for the bigot never reads. -J. T. Gallagher, M.D., in Donahue's

Magazine.

\$500,000

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What He Objected To-Dr. Molar (kindly)-Now, does that hurt? Horephiz-I don't mind you working on he too h so much 1' you would only keep your sleeve button out of my eye.

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The about typor from the Pro-Health shows that in 186 the most sumption will 27 sporson in Onto-from this plazue, in fact, amost double those from scrib tower, and whooping cough, diplatheria at 1 bined

And the world renowned Balboa, who first saw the peaceful main?

Ponce de Leon. Varrezani, valiant Cortex and La Salle.

Father Marquette, Monk La Carron, who Lake Huron loved so well

And the Admiral Magellan, who first sailed the globe around,

And Cartier, who Canada and the grand St. Lawrence found?

Few I name, but they were potent in revealing this broad land

From the ley hills of Greenland to the torrid polar strand.

Turn a page, and view the founders of our cities and our States. Initiated, So Adenide stro Cwest, AT is Software post office and express adores; are the to be defined the Slotting are will be presented to software the sufficient proposition, and whose stress to the say you saw this recently in February 1998.

Persons in Parada scenik Slotting are all the Markon in Landaus will please say a temporal field in American mapers will please say a temporal field formula.

Life of Miles D'MITTLESS, For block of Mentioner of was

By XIGR RANGERS CLOTH, Uncirclast, . . . . Immation of Goth, spends do see

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN

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Charles on Edition

F course I was an old maid, anybody in Maple Ridge could have told you that, and a good many would have said that I was several years older than the old family Bible affirmed. I felt all of my three-and-thirty years, and knew that the dark little face that looked at me so soberly from the cracked mirror showed them beyond question. But, what of that, I had other things to think of than that I was an old

maid, many others. There was poor Susie, our pet, the youngest of us all, who would marry handsome, reckless Nell Dasher, who, after a wild life, of only a few years, ended it in a drunkard's grave, and left poor Susie and her two babies to

Nor was that all, for rion,
the pride of my old father and mother's hearts, must marry too—which was well enough—only after one brief year in his city office, he too grew sick and died—int oh, so peacefully, so nobly.

"The hearts was that all, for rion, the pride of my old father and mother's when I opened it is a father who?" I began vaguely as before, when once more 'the lady' bent over Susie and I, and winding her white arms around our necks fell into a violent

always.

So it isn't much wonder I look old, since only my little dressmaking shop stood between us all and starvation. Father and mother had become so

feeble; they could only sit on either side of the chimney and talk of their trials

Susie took upon herself the care of the large household, and I've shed many a secret tear at night thinking how wan and white she was growing, our beautiful Susie.

What did Fred's wife do? I-that's a sore subject; no one ever said anything, but I've seen Susie shut her lips in a strange way when 'the lady' swept into you talking about?' our simple meals and never offered to soil her white nands even to wash her own dishes or clothes.

'She's never been taught to work, I suppose,' I thought; 'poor thing.' Then I bent lower over my sewing and sat up a little later,

Things had gone on in this way for nearly a year, until one night when it was growing very late, Susie came in and shut the door of my shop carefully.
'What is it, my dear?' I said, cheerfully, for there was a look on her face

that troubled me. 'Mary,' she said, sinking down at my side and laying her pretty golden head on my knee, 'my poor Mary!' and then she began to sob—but, oh! so pitifully. I had but little time to spare, for I knew Mrs. Greathouse must have her message new dress by the next evening; but I dropped my needle and took her in my

arms and whispered: 'What is it, my darling, tell me, won't you?' Oh, Mary, so good, so unselfish, I such a lady—stood between me and the can't bear it. You are working yourself door. Suddenly she bent and kissed my to death for me and mine. I have hot cheek and deftly snatching the thought and thought and planned, and

there is only one way.'
'I don't understand—how hot your cheeks are. You're going to be sick.'
'I'm going to die. Don't look so startled. I'm very wicked and foolish,

but I can't see you kill yourself nor my precious children starve. I'm onlyonly going to get married.

Then I felt her whole body shudder. Yes, darling, but whom?

'I'm going to marry Mr. Leffingwell.' ' Susie, you are mad.'

' No; he proposed to night as I left the store, and I accented him, that is all;

why don't you cobgratulate his? Because I can't, for I know-oh, my darling, I know you don't love him.'
Love I loved once and got a sweet

reward. Yes, I'm in love with the old miser's money, that's honest.' Hush. Rever mind, sleep on it, pet.

We'll talk about it to morrow, I must finish this dress now.'

Mary, do stop and rest, you unselfish housekeeper. Your burden shall be lightened. I'm not half as miserable as you fancy,

But I knew what she suffered, and I sighed, for things had come to a very bad state. What with poor father down with rheumatism and Susie's children suffering for shoes, and none of us too warmly clad unless it was 'the lady'that is what Susie had called Fred's wife to me more than once-but I could only sigh and remember that they were her old gowns.

Nevertheless it did seem hard that she and her baby should have the one spare room and a fire, and coal so dear. But dear me, I had promised, and such a business, Supreme Deputy P. Flannery, rosebud as that little, cooing baby was! If I'd had time I'd have cuddled it by the hour, and, strange to say, the mother had called it. 'Many' Sha never said it hour, and, strange to say, the mother had called it 'Mary.' She never said it was for me, and I often wondered but never asked her-for somehow all of us, simple folks, were a bit afraid of 'the lady.'

It was one dull, rainy evening in February when poor Susie came to me with her pitiful story of sacrifice she had resolved to make. I remember it very particularly, because Mrs. Greathouse was to have a party on the 25th, the next night, and I was hurried with her gown. The she came in quite early for it, but the rich silk was all finished. I trembled a bit as she scanned it so closely. but she found no fault whatever, and paid me for it promptly. Her last words

You are looking far from well, Mary; Tom would hardly recognize his old sweetheart if he could see you now. You need rest. my dear; do take some,' then

she passed out. Good advice, excellent, said Sucie in a hard voice, and I was glad she had not noticed what Mrs. Greathouse said about

her brother. Mary. The dress was worth it.
Yes, I know, I answered dresrily.

but even that would not have paid all the bills and for the first time in Susie's presence I broke down and cried Even as I wept softly and Susie tried to comfort me, somebody entered the

MERIT is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in little shop, and bending above Susie and Todropped syletter in my lap—a great; the world and enables it to accomplish thousands of wonderful CURES. big funny looking affair.

# A letter. Oh Mary who would send you's letter? said Sume? The lady 'paused's moment in the shadows of the room, and I tore off the envelope, and there fell in my lap a great lot of bank notes. 'Money,' orded Susie, 'money! Who —what does it mean? Oh, here's a note. Listen. note. Listen." Dear Mary-Accept a little present

from a loving FRIEND.'
That was all; we looked at each other

Who could have sent it? O, Susie, it's a mistake,' I gasped.
'No, it's not; the letter is to you.

I kept the money. I needed it so

sorely, and they all said it really was mine; but I felt uneasy all the time,

and wondered and wondered, for we hadn't a rich relation in the world.

But even that would not last for ever,

and by-and-by I saw Susie looking over

her old things and trying to make up

her mind that the time had come when she could tell her betrothed husband that she was ready. Poor little Susie!

'I've set the day at last,' she said.
'It's to be next Tuesday;' then she be-

Once more 'the lady' entered and dropped in my lap another letter and a

'O my sisters,' she sobbed, when she could speak. 'Do you think me blind as

well as heartless? Do you think you are to do all the work and me none?

Dear, patient fingers? and to our aston-ishment she kissed first my needle-pricked hand and then Susie's chapped

There's the book,' she continued, 'read

it when you can; I began it when my

husband was first taken ill. I fancied I

could get it done in time to help him,

but I couldn't. Yet he knows—he must know, how glad I am to be able to help

'Florence,' I said in wonder, 'what are

'Why, my book; there it is in your

lap, as well as the money for it-a por-

tion of it. I always scribbled more or

less, but in a careless way, until I saw

the great need, and then I found I could

write even better than sage of your faith-

fulness, your noble life, and the answer

came (oh, the west is not very far away)

· I dared hope. I never told you because I wanted to surprise you. Susie,

little sister, don't dream of that distaste

ful marriage. I was so atraid it wouldn't

come in time to save you. And Mary, gentle one, I've something for you even

better than gold. I-forgive me! I found out all about your sad love story, and

the quarrel long ago, and the lover in the west, and I sent a little bird with a

I wondered why Susie, with such a

face of peace and joy as I had not seen her wear for years, should look startled

and step back, while 'the lady '-oh,

comb that held my curls so primly—as I deemed most becoming a staid old maid

and closed the door.

could not move.

Yes, Tom.

-she fled with Susie into the next room

I knew then why she held herself so

persistently before me, for, standing on

the threshold of the outside door stood a

tall man, tunned and bearded. I could

not speak. I would have fied too, but I

The tall man smiled and approached

And somehow in his sheltering arms

me, took me in his arms and whispered,

I found my tongue and answered boldly,

We call her the lady still some-

times, for she is famous now and rich,

and Susie and her children live with

The old tolks have found a better home with Fred, and I cannot help but think they told him how we love his

wife and all the happiness she brought That was, we looked at each other

Branch 2, C. M. B. A., Guebec.

The installation of officers of Branch

2, C. M. B. A., took place at the annual

meeting which was held in St. Ann's

Hall on Tuesday Jan. 4th. The annual

reports made by the secretary and treas-

urer showed the branch to be in a satis-

factory state. After the transaction of

SS. R.; medical adviser, Dr. Kennedy;

president, Bro. E. McElroy; first vice-

president, Bro. E. McElroy; first vice-president, Bro. M. Shea; second vice-president, Bro. L. Rossiter; recording secretary, Bro. W. Howlette; assistant secretary, Bro. F. Curran; financial sec-retary, Bro. F. Curran; treasurer, M. J. Ryan; marshal, Bro. E. Anderson;

guard, Bro. P. Donnelly; trustees, Bros. L. McDonnell, R. Doran, and John Kil-

After the installation addresses were

made by Grand Deputy Meek, Supreme Deputy Flannery and Bros. White and

HERE RESTS YOUR HOPE.

dies go; but Scott's Emulsion is the great rock foundation on which hope of

recovery from weak throats and lungs

must rest. It is The Standard of the

PUT IT IN TWO AND IT RAINED.

'Here, my dear,' said the far sighted

husband, 'put, this money in the stock-

ing for a rainy day. So she bought a pair, and they really looked lovely on Chestnut street yesterday.

New remedies come, and new reme-

Lappin.

World.

Is it my own little Mary?'

stupidly.—Catholic Citizen.

atupidly.

gan to sob.

and toil marked.

those so dear to him.'

I'm coming.'

I'm so glad!'

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

# GREAT ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE!

SPECIAL OFFERS For Two Days Only.

### CHINA DEPARTMENT.

For FRIDAY and SATURDAY we will have a special sale of all expensive lines of DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, BREAKFAST SETS and CHAMBER SETS.

Some rare bargains to be had on the Cheap Tables.

CORSETS, CAPS, BLOUSES. ETC..

A special line of Summer Corsets at 50c per pair. Odd lines in Tweed Caps at 25c and 50c. 20 dozen Mob Caps at 5c each. Cambric and Muslin Shirt Waists at half price.

Silk Waists and Blouses at 331. Balance of Trimmed Millinery at nominal prices. A Table of Straw Hate at 25c. All Furs at 20 per cent. discount.

Ladies' Cotton Underwear at 20 per cent. discount.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

Special Tables of Boots. Shoes and Slippers at big discounts FOR TWO DAYS ONLY. Odd lines at very low prices.

### JACKETS FOR \$2.00 EACH.

### MANTLE DEPARTMENT. Special Tables

The balance of our \$3.00 Jackets left from l	ast week's sale. Ch
or this week \$2.00. Also	
Ladies' and Misses' Ulsters	Half Price.
Ladies' Spring Costumes [few left]	Half Price.
Ladies' Winter Costumes	
Ladies' Fur Trimmed Jackets	
Ladies' and Misses' Tweed Jackets	
Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Jackets	331 p.c. off.
Ladies' Velvet Jackets and Capes	334 p.c. off.
Children's Mantles	334 p.c. off.
Ladies' Fur and Silk Lined Cloaks	
Ladies' Morning Wrappers	
Ladies' Dressing Jackets	33½ p.c. off.
Ladies' Skirts	
Ladies' Knitted Skirts	
	protost

### KITCHEN UTENSILS. In Basement,

Special Tables at Popular Prices, containing every variety of Kitchen Requisites, reduced for Friday and Saturday only.

### OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Many beautiful Fancy Opera Glasses still to select from. Pearl, Gilt and Aluminum mounts, Fancy Plush and Ve vet Cases. The discount 20 per cent. lasts during this month. Tortoiseshell Lorgnetts.

A few Primary and Technical School Cases of Drawing Instruments in wood and pocket cases 25 per cent. off.
Scientific Testing and Fitting Free, Inserting and matching artificial Eyes a Specialty.

### CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Special 331 and 50 per cent. discount for 2 days. We have placed on separate tables in the department, odd and broken lines in Youth's Suits, 38 to 37 inches chest measurement, at

above discounts. All other tweed suits in these sizes with long pants will be offered 20 per cent. off.

### LAMPS AND SILVERWARE.

For two days only. All Lines of Lamps and Silk Shades at 25 per cent. discount.

### GLOBES! GLOBES!

A Traveller's Samples, fine goods, 331 per cent. discount.

1 Table of Silverware at Half Price.

All other discounts as advertised continue in force during this month.

# HENRY MORGAN & CO,

MONTREAL.

MEN'S

# E. MANSFIELD, The Shoeist

124 St. Lawrence St., corner of Lagauchetiere St.

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

### CARPET SALE

Next week we will offer special lines of Fine Brussels Carpets at: 87c, 95c, \$1.10 per yard.

Wilton Carpets

At \$1,25, \$1.47 and \$1.68 per yard.

**Axminster Carpets** At \$1.15, \$1.85 and \$1.47 per yard.

Spring Carpets

New Spring samples forward and orders booked for Spring delivery,

THOMAS LIGGET, MONTREAL, and OTTAWA.

Some Figures Showing the Methods for Protection Against Crime.

The Commissioner of London Police Though late and savoring somewhat of ancient history, the document is replete improve in the ratio given in the report has just issued his report for 1896. with interesting statistics dealing with under notice, in 20 years happy London the police work of the year. The au may require no paid guardians of the therized establishment was 15,326 menabout 60 per cent. of this force are told off for night duty; the remaining 40 per cent. are detailed for day work, their anything but classical number of the cent. hours being from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m., or it, replied Mamie. 16 hours, as against 8 hours for the night watch. It may be thought the number good, because they don't know whether of men employed is excessive, that it amounts to a small army; but, it must not be forgotten, it polices nearly 700 square miles of territory, and over 4,000,-000 people. The total number of offenses reported during the year was 18,536, as compared with 20,024 in 1895, and 20,970 in 1874, thus showing a decrease of 1,488, as compared with the preceding year and of 2,434 as compared with 1894.

And this in spite of the fact that the population has been steadily increas-

The good work done is seen to even more advantage if one takes the crimes such as are controlled chiefly by police I action—namely, crimes against property; for the felonies relating to property numbered 16 285 in 1896, as against 17,765 in 1895, and 18,666 in 1894.

In this case if the increased population be taken into account the propor-tion of felonies per thousand of the population was 2,601, as against 2,906 in 1895, when the rate was the lowest reached up to that time.

During the year there were only 413 burglaries and 1,368 housebreakings, as compared with 514 and 1,501 in the previous year.

loss exceed £50.

In the housebreakings the estimated loss of property was £15,634, of which £643, or one-twenty-fourth, was recovered. The estimated loss was over £50 only in twenty-nine cases. In other words, the net receipts of

burglars and housebreakers, if they got full value for the stolen articles, was £17,400, which yields £100 a year for only 174 burglars.

of these the homicides were made amenof these the nomicides were made amen-able, resulting in eight convictions and three acquittals. The latter were cases choice "should virit our basement at onco. of marital quarrels, in which the juries seem to have taken a lenient view of the facts.

In five cases the murderers committed suicide. In three of the five murders thus remaining to be accounted for med ical evidence indicated that death was due to an illegal operation.

In the other two cases the murderers were not found. The section of the report with refer-

ence to public carriages shows that 13,-623 licenses to cabmen were issued, 6,648 to stage drivers, and 7,598 to conductors. As many as 1,344 men were up for

examination for licenses during the year, and 69 of these were placked. Of the 13,628 "cabbies," 1,126-or

about 1 in every thirteen—were convicted of drunkenness. "Gabby" is, however, decidedly getting better in this respect, for there were 1,199 cases of drunkenness in 1895, 1,340 in 1894, 1,202 in 1898, and 1,850 in 1892.

As many as 38 025 articles of property which had been lost had been deposited with the police, and of these, 19,461 were restored to the owners.

No fewer than 17,020 of them consisted

of the ubiquitous umbrella. Evidence of the rigor of magistrates in connection with cycling offenses is seen in the fact that out of 1,610 cases against cyclists only 44 were dismissed, a proportion much smaller than in the majority of the other offenses.

Of the cycling charges, 896 were for turious riding 455 for riding without a light, 226 for riding or wheeling on the light, 226 for riding without a light, 226 for riding or wheeling on the light, 226 for riding or wheeling or the light, 226 for riding o in connection with cycling offenses is seen in the fact that out of 1,610 cases against cyclists only 44 were dismissed,

footway, 23 for not giving audible notice of approach, and 8 for "other offenses." 'Jack the Ripper,' Bill Sykes, and the

With the beginning of the year Shoe
Prices dropped here.
They have so away below the ordinary low pince imark. We must sell a
lot of goods right away to make room
for Spring stock. These prices should
help us and you, too.

LADIES'

Fancy German Felt Toilet Slippers, trimmed with Fur and lined with Lac b's Wool, regular price \$1.25 to \$1.75, 000

Dongola Strapped Slippers, with Patent Tip, regular price \$1.50, for.... 900

Viel Kid Skating Boots, Fleece lined, Kid Tip, regular price \$2.75, for \$4.98

proverbial pickpockets, have become comparative strangers to 'Bow street and the 'Old Bailey' or any of their usual haunts, and seeing that with an increased population, the crime record has fallen 10 per cent in two years, it would argue that the present force may, and peace.

But a great many people don't enjoy

'I know it. But they have to say it's I make mistakes or not.'-Washington Star.

# Basement Bargains

In First Quality Granite Ware.

'SNAP' PRICES FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

# . . . . .

ADVERTISEMENT,

We have laid out on three tables in our basement the following lines of SUPER-EXCELLENT GRANITE WARE, and for four days only-the balance of the week-we will offer these at the exceptionally low "SNAP" prices attached:

SPECIAL 15c TABLE.

The estimated value of the property stolen in the burglaries was £2,874, of which £466, or about one sixth, was recovered. In seven cases only did the

SPECIAL 25c TABLE.

Tes Pots, Coffee Pots. Wash Basins, Milk Paus, Fry Paus. Pudding Paus, Roast Paus, Dippers. Preserve Kettles, Cake Paus, Copper bottomed Saucepaus. Jelly Moulds, etc. stc. Regular overy day price, 50c. Our Special price for four day's, only, 25c. SPECIAL 50c TABLE.

full value for the stolen articles, was £17,400, which yields £100 a year for only 174 burglars.

The statistics for the year include twenty one cases of murder, In eleventy one cases of murder, and other process of the year made among the statistics for the year include twenty one cases of murder, in eleventy one cases of murder made among the case of th

# JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET,

TELEPHONE No. 3833. Terms : CASH.

# ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

Candidate for Aldermanic Seat No. 2.

COMMITTEE ROOMS: CENTRAL:-

43; Blenry Street, Bell 'Phone 2370. BRANCHES:-

104 St. Lawrence Street. 1939 St. Catherine Street. 155 Mance Street. 740 St. Lawrence Street. il Rooms open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 665.