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If You
In the principles we advocate
kindly pass the paper to your
neighbor and ask him to be-
come a subscriber.



Our Paper
Should be in the hands
of every Catholic
Family.

XLVII. No. 27.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PASTORAL MESSAGE

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 Sun-
day last:—

Venerable Brethren of the Clergy:

Dear Beloved Children of the Laity:

We have great pleasure in communi-
cating 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 lum-
inous teachings on the various
topics of which it treats are worthy
of the great Pope who, in these peri-
cious times, steers the bark of Pet-
er, and coming as they do from the Vicar
of Christ, and with all the authority of
his office, will serve as beacon lights to
guide on the path of duty, amid the
doubts and perplexities that too often
beset it. This important encyclical
claims our serious attention in all its
parts, and should be weighed and stud-
ied in its entirety. There is not a para-
graph or a sentence in it that has not for
us a definite meaning, and does not de-
serve due consideration. Like the nicely-
balanced work of a clock, no part of it
can be neglected or ignored without de-
triment to the meaning and understand-
ing of it as a whole. We, therefore, be-
speak for it a careful study and consid-
eration.

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 willing-
ly stop and allow the Holy Father to
speak to us from the pages of his ency-
clical, were it not our duty to advert
to and to condemn certain pernicious
errors which, in connection with the dis-
cussions on the Manitoba school ques-
tion, obtained a wide circulation, even
amongst Catholics and which aimed 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 pre-
suming to instruct their people on the
rights and duties of Christian education.
They were accused of undue interference
with the political and civil rights of their
flocks and of depriving them of their
just liberties. Education it was con-
tended, was the duty and function of the
State. The children of the country, no
matter of what religion, should be edu-
cated 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 sub-
stantially the same as those condemned
in the Syllabus subscribed to the Papal
encyclical 'Quanta Cura,' issued on the
8th of December, 1864. This Syllabus
sets down the following propositions for
rejection and condemnation:—

"The whole government of the Public
schools, in which the youth of any
Christian State or brought up, can and
ought to be assigned to the civil author-
ity, and so assigned that no right be ac-
knowledged on the part of any other au-
thority whatever of interfering in the
discipline of the schools, in the regula-
tion of the studies in the choice and
appropriation 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 cast the Church
from her divine rights over the educa-
tion of her children, are substantially the
same as those 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 tyranny, 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
provide for, to direct, and control, the
education of its children; and this right
is derived from the divine commission
committed to her in the words of Christ:—
"Go ye therefore, teach all nations,
teaching them to observe all things
whatsoever I have commanded you."
[Matt. xxviii. 19-20]. Now this com-
mission inculcates the duty of teaching

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 re-
lations, 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 com-
mission 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
with their faith. So that the divine
commission given to the Church im-
plies a positive duty to teach all divine
truth; 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 inspec-
tion and control of Catholic education
belongs pre-eminently to the Episco-
pal body, under the guidance
of the Holy See, according to the
words of the Apostle:—"Take heed
to yourselves and the whole flock where-
in the Holy Ghost hath placed you
bishops to rule the Church of God,
which He hath purchased with his own
blood."—[Acts xxi., 25]. 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 cir-
cumstances, 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 conscience, 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
pastors 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
of the Catholic Church. Leo XIII. has
declared, in his encyclical 'Immortale
Diel':—"The true mistress of virtue and
guardian of morals is the Church of
Christ: to exclude her influence from
the business of life, from legislation,
from the teaching of youth, from domestic
society, is a great and pernicious
error. Real freedom, he affirms is ex-
ercised in the pursuit of what is true
and just; absolute freedom of thought
and action untrammelled by the laws of
morality is not liberty, but licence."

In hearily 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 heaven-
directed 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 in-
structive application here:—

"I have one resting point, just one,
one plea which serves me in the stead of
all direct argument whatever, which en-
courage me against fear, to which I
shall ever come round, when I hear the
question of the practicable and expedi-
ent brought into discussion. After all
Peter has spoken, Peter is no recluse,
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, mat-
terial or moral, civilized or savage, and
got the better? When did the whole
world ever band together against him
solitary and not find him too many for
them? These are not the words of
rhetoric, but of history. All who take
part with Peter are on the winning side.
The apostle says, not in order to unsay,
for he has inherited that word which is
with power. From the first he has look-
ed through the wide world, of which he
has the burden; and, according to the

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 re-
ason, and to nothing in vain."

A MESSAGE OF PEACE.

This masterful encyclical has been
justly 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 educa-
tional rights of which they have been
deprived; 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 in-
justice lowers and dishonours it. When,
in the human body a member is hurt or
injured, the whole body feels the pain
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, discon-
tent 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 good-will to
build up a prosperous and successful
State, we earnestly hope and pray that
this message of peace, this plea for jus-
tice and right coming to Canada from
the great Head of Christendom, will find
a generous and noble response in all
hearts, and will result in securing sub-
stantial justice to the aggrieved Catho-
lics of Manitoba.

MGR. BEGIN ENDORSED.

In this connection we unreservedly
endorse the following words of the pas-
toral 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 pro-
nouncement:—

"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 par-
ties, 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 fellow-
men, 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 pro-
vince 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
has a serious responsibility in this
matter, and we hope he will realize it. Let
bygones be bygone; what we look for is
the hour of full and complete atone-
ment for the wrong that has been inflicted;
that hour can be brought nearer by the
generous and sympathetic and united
efforts of all whose hearts beat warmly
for a noble cause. 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 con-
stitution. 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 com-
forted."

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 jus-
tice, right, and truth, and which, like
the sun, will shine with blessed impar-
tiality on all classes of our fellow-
citizens. In this hope and assurance we
publish and promulgate the Holy
Father's encyclical letter, and we are
confident that its teachings and direc-
tions will be received with the filial re-
spect, docile obedience, 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 Al-
mighty God descend 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
pantomimes were given; of these eight-
teen Cinderella, four each Robinson Crusoe
and Dick Whittington, two each Alad-
din, Red Riding Hood and Babes in the
Wood, the others being Beauty and the
Beast, Jack and the Beanstalk, Forty
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-
ton.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

The Inaugural Ceremonies of
the Lord Mayor.

Financial Grievances Discussion—Cath-
olic University Question Organiza-
tion—Centenary Celebration
Events—Distress Through-
out 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, while
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
ready expressed determination to be
just as well as generous and never to
swerve from the battle for the independ-
ence of his native country.

Irish Financial 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 re-
ceived yesterday by the Right Hon. Mr.
Fallon, our Lord Mayor, and it speaks
for itself:—

At a meeting of the Cork Committee
held to-day under the chairmanship of
the Earl of Bandon, I was directed to
send you the enclosed cheque for £25 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 con-
tributed to the All Ireland Committee by
the other Irish counties, the Cork Com-
mittee will increase the contribution to
£100.

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

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
cooperate.

The work before the All Ireland Com-
mittee is great and difficult.
Without the united support of the
whole country nothing can be accom-
plished. That support can only be ob-
tained by organization, and our Com-
mittee trust 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. Inst. There were
present Mr. Peter McAuley, J.L.D., solici-
tor; J.P.; Dr. P. R. O'Connell, J.P.; Dr.
Daniel McDonnell, M.A.; Dr. J. B. More,
Messrs. Jas. Kerr, B.L., J.L.D.; John
Hollywood, J.P.; Gerald McCann, J.P.;
Michael Swails, P. McGinn, B.A.,
solicitor; P. Laverty, L.L.B., solicitor;
and Messrs. John Burke, J.P.; G. M. Lan-
nan, L.L.D., solicitor; J. O. Gorman and
T. J. Campbell, M.A., L.L.B., hon. secre-
taries. 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 equi-
table settlement of the University ques-
tion. 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
of Catholic Ireland for a Catholic Uni-
versity. At the Clara meeting, Mr.
Ryan set forth the grievances of the
Catholic youth anxious for higher educa-
tion 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 en-
dorsed 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
Dublin last week. It took the form of a
torchlight procession. It formed in
Beresford Place, the marching party

lining up there and upon Eden quay at
10.30 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, Cornmarket, High street,
Christchurch place, Lord Edward street,
Dame's street, and into College Green,
where the procession dispersed. Along
the route several windows were illumi-
nated, 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, not-
withstanding 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 says:
We send you herewith full particulars
of the objects and principles of our asso-
ciation, 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 manner worthy
of the occasion, and with that view they
request us to ask of you some particu-
lars of your programme; upon your in-
tention to land in Ireland and of what
duration your stay is likely to be. It is
difficult to estimate how many of you are likely
to visit Wexford, and any other details
you may think necessary to furnish us
with. We need hardly assure you that
any information or assistance we can
give shall be cheerfully given, and we
shall at all times be only too happy to
answer inquiries of yours, as to the so-
ciety, its objects, its aims, its means, its
strength, or its weakness. We are having
the difficult history of the war and about
our district properly marked out, and
arrangements made for all Irish that
can be had of the inscription. Our
association is a strong one, comprising
all classes of the population of the
town to the fishing men, all of whom
are anxious to have the Centenary as
great a success as possible, and to show
that Wexford has not forgotten the
memory of '98.

The Distress in the Country.

Meetings all through the country are
being held with a view of trying to allevi-
ate the prevailing distress. On every side
reports come in of starvation and ex-
cessive suffering, and the effort is being
made to establish relief
works. At a meeting in Manonagh,
north Leitrim, Rev. Father Deane, pre-
sided, and resolutions were passed in
reference to grant money to carry out such
needed works in the congested districts
of the country. Mr. Hubert Gilmore,
conservative, said the Government
should do something. They should have
a resolution to call on the Govern-
ment to give back some of the millions
robbed from the country in the past.
They knew the state of the country, and
they could not close their eyes to the
fact that the people were going from bad
to worse. In Scotland, where he had
been last week, Irish cattle were sold at
10s per cow, while Scotch went at 25s, 30s,
and American still more. The Irish
lost was doing his best to show
he was badly treated in his own
country, and that he was being
exploited and oppressed, and that
the tenants were doing nothing to
show they were badly treated. He did
not know how the people could take
seed when they did not know at what
price they could get it. The landlords
had taken all from Ireland, and taking
from it every year, they were a penny
of which never was spent in the country,
and they should at least help the people
to get something liberal from the Gov-
ernment. The following resolution was
unanimously adopted.

"1. That, while recognizing the kind
intention of the Government in offering
a loan for seed money, we feel from our
experience of past years that such a
mode of supply is not beneficial, as the
abnormal cost in the first instance, and
expense of distribution and legal ex-
pense in their collection, served only to
cripple the limited resources of the recipi-
ents.

"2. That we respectfully ask the Gov-
ernment 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 farm-
ers 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 em-
ployment for our people, to enable them
to tide over the privations entailed by
the late disastrous harvest, and that im-
provements effected 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
executing the full rent from their hard-
worked, sorely afflicted tenants, and
that such indifference to the losses of
the tenants is not only reprehensible
in itself, but is sowing the seeds of dis-
trust and ill feeling, which may in the
end culminate in exasperation."

The general impression that women
have only recently been employed in
business houses, says the N. Y. Times,
is not correct. Miss Emeline E. Wood-
bury, who has just died, was for nearly
fifty years the bookkeeper in a Boston
business house, and she succeeded an-
other woman who had held the same
place.

NEW YORK LETTER.

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

An Appeal to Irish Americans to Vig-
orously Celebrate the Centenary—Home
of the Cause Which Led to the In-
surrection—A Letter to the "Man"
Regarding His Mission—His Hopes
for a United Party.

New York, January 15.—Mr. Red-
mond 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 con-
fidently anticipated that the spirit and
animating 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 opening of Parliament on
the 17th.

The '98, it is now said, is comparatively
easy, and it may be said, the way has
been paved for a successful celebration by
the patriotic and virginal press and by the
eloquent tongues of many gifted Irish-
men who have had no opportunity of
impressing upon their fellow country-
men the story of the hour, and Mr. Red-
mond will find that the soil has been
thus well prepared for the seed he came
to sow. To tell of his country's history
in the closing years of the last century,
to bring up the scenes of those bitter
days, is not a pleasant, even if an easy
task, but it is one that falls to Mr. Red-
mond when the people have chosen to
express in 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 guide the people in all matters
of their past history should affect present
policy.

Mr. Redmond has shown himself
equal to the occasion and his opening
address was eminently successful in raising
the enthusiasm of his hearers and
fully impressing them with the duty of
carrying their hearts into the celebration
of the centenary of 1798—better known
as '98.

The chair was filled by Mr. Robert
Fleming, a grand nephew of Robert
Emmet, a circumstance which was ex-
ceptionally appropriate and duly appre-
ciated by the speakers of the evening
and his audience.

Mr. Redmond was accorded an
ovation on rising to introduce the orator
of the evening, said:—"We have come
here tonight to listen to the story of '98
told by a man who needs no introduction
to an audience composed, as this is, of
Irish men and women and sympathizers
with the cause of Ireland. Who can but
tell us the story of Ireland's great
fight for liberty?" He then formally
introduced 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
occupied the chair at the meeting he ad-
dressed a year ago, and who had since
passed away, to the regret of all who
knew him, whether personally or by
reputation. With but little further
preface he addressed himself to his sub-
ject in earnest, vigorous style, clothing
his facts in eloquent language and in-
vesting them with a degree of interest
that riveted the attention of all. He
told how the Americans' valiant and suc-
cessful struggle for liberty first inspired
the Irish revolutionists of the last cen-
tury, 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 con-
tended, in respect to the character of the
uprising, and many were under the im-
pression 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 50
Catholics.

The speaker then went into an elaborate
justification of the rebellion, 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 Ire-
land 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 Castlesbar were
facts that Mr. Redmond put before his
audience in graphic style, introducing a
comic side to the battle when he stated
that the wild rush of the English from
the battle field was described as the
'Races of Castlesbar.' Though none
Concluded on fifth page.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.

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

A Most Successful Term in Every Department of the Organization—Religious, Social and Financial Undertakings Crowned With Success.

Mr. P. T. O'Brien, the talented and energetic official head of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, recently presented the following able and highly interesting 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.

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 Society:

REVEREND SIR AND GENTLEMEN—In compliance with Article III, section IV, of our Constitution, governing the duties of the President, I deem it a pleasant 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 1897.

The year has passed with its lessons of success and failure, and we are again gathered together with undiminished strength of rank and ble to profit by our past mistakes, to rectify our errors and exercise our judgment for a wise conservative future.

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 performed, and subsequent to the regular anniversary Communion in January, the Choral Dramatic section were called upon to give an entertainment on February 9th, which request was cheerfully met and heartily responded to by the members of that branch, who, with their customary good will, immediately set to work to accomplish our desire. No-doubt, indeed, is it for me at this late date to say that it proved to be a grand success, as the criticism and comment which followed its production was highly favorable and warmly deserved by the participants.

Our next was a departure, or what might properly be termed the restoration of a right to our patrons and friends. I have reference to the complimentary concert which took place on March 2nd, under the direction and supervision of our talented and thoroughly competent choir-man, Mr. P. J. Shea, who spared no pains on that occasion to give us something above the ordinary, and whose efforts in that respect were crowned with success, as was clearly illustrated by the very large assemblage of our friends who were present ther to enjoy it.

The month of April was one of leisure and pleasure, and found the members wending 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 property of Mr. W. Cloney.

disposed 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 Beauharnois, 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 Rapids and arriving home at ten o'clock with the most contented and pleased set of people who ever went out to spend a holiday.

On September 19th our Society accepted 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 Redeemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's, but was also projected 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 Cemetery 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 conspicuous, 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 beloved 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 expressing the sentiments they possess on all such occasions when we make open profession of the Faith we so dearly love, cherish and foster. 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 H. D'Hauterivis, amongst which was produced the Life of our Lord Jesus Christ, as represented every ten years at Oberammergau (Bavaria). The second part was well looked after by the members of the Dramatic section, who provided us with a comedy farce. The whole performance was a howling success and thoroughly appreciated by the large audience who were present.

Thus far I have endeavored to portray in my humble manner some of the principal events and achievements of the past year, but there is still another item which I regret in having to record, and that is the death of our Angel of Death, who, with his spectral arms, seized and carried away from us, in their prime of life, two of our oldest and most esteemed members, viz., John Morgan and Daniel Devoe. By the death of the former, the Choral and Dramatic section of our Society have been bereft of not only an artist, but lost an ardent worker and a loyal member of that branch and an affable and genial associate. No more within that sacred edifice, where he so frequently and incessantly sang the praises of his Creator, shall we hear his sweet and melodious voice, no more shall we behold his light and fascinating form tripping across the stage at our entertainments always ready and willing to undertake any duty imposed upon him; his cheerful contentment and his sunny ways, 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 admirer 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 infancy 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 save 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 Choral and Dramatic sections being the kingpins, 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 classical entertainments. Of them we have every reason to feel justly proud, as no other society in the city can boast of superior theatrical 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 abdication 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 and assisting in the numerous performances and particularly to the energetic chairman, Mr. Ed. Quinn, and Patrick Suet, for the very able manner in which they accomplished the duties attached to those branches, and also for the way they have succeeded in bringing them to their present efficient condition, and so long as we receive the benefit of their assistance there is no reason to fear but what they will continue to be, what have been in the past, the prop and main support of our society. With regard to the Library, it affords me much pleasure and satisfaction to say that the affairs of that department are in a very flourishing condition. The interest manifested by the members has not diminished, and judging from

the 245 volumes that were taken out for perusal by the members, it would seem as though they were cognizant of the many benefits and advantages that are to be derived from following that section. During the year 98 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 popular 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 indebted 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 change of note in our buildings is the meeting-room which, as you are all aware is at present being thoroughly renovated and remodelled after the latest and most modern styles.



MR. P. T. O'BRIEN.

and when completed will without doubt be 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 caretakers, Mr. and Mrs. Gannon, discharged their duties. As regards the financial standing of our organization I am glad to be able to report a surplus. Notwithstanding the fact that the Treasurer's report shows a decrease in revenue for 1897, it also shows a corresponding decrease 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 1857 amount 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 Redeemptorist 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 past.

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 courtesy we have always enjoyed on St. Patrick's Day; to L. Davin and M. B. Quinn.

And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, and while bidding adieu 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 soiled friend, Advisor, and worthy Spiritual Director, the Reverend Father Strabbe 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 all matters and has with tried patience and labor systemized our workings by his faithful and undivided attention. With his help and advice our various executives have always been able to

USE ONLY

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

IT IS THE BEST

bringing us harmoniously and successfully through the many years of trial that it took to place us where we are; our hearty thanks are due him for the energy he 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 members 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 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 ruffled paths of life.

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, Financial 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 worthy 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 highly 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 chair during the year 1897.

I have the honor to be, R. V. Sir and gentlemen, Yours sincerely P. T. O'BRIEN.

A STRANGE CONVERSION.

The Result of a Visit of a Priest to an Employee of a Rich Man.

There is no man in the community who has stranger experiences than the Catholic priest, says a writer in the Catholic Universe. The very nature of his sacred office makes him the confidant of many persons whose secrets are shared only by him. He sees human nature, as few others do, in all its phases. He gets below the surface and deep down in the hearts and minds and consciences of 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 reputation, 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 incident which led to the conversion of a gentleman who was for years very prominent 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 latter 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 the invalid as his condition required the priest started to leave. In passing through the lower hall towards the front

door he was accosted by the master of the house, who, seated beneath the shaded light of the library, inquired about the welfare of his coachman. The 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 not 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 talk the host announced his willingness to become a Catholic on the spot if the priest would accept his confession of faith, though he 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 doctrine 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 that in his judgment one religion is as good as another, and that he would just as lief be a Catholic as a Protestant or an infidel. Naturally his vanity was wounded when he found that the priest did not go into ecstasies at the prospect of securing the accession of so much social eminence. His expectations with fashionable Protestant pretensions had been so utterly different. The priest promised to send him a catechism for his enlightenment, and bade him on leaving to send for him in case he wanted any difficulties explained, or felt that God had given him the grace to become a real Catholic.

IT WAS A LONG TIME AFTER

that when the priest received a request through a servant to call upon the gentleman. He found the latter in bed very much wasted in form from the ravages of his malady and clearly within the clutches of death. In a feeble voice 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 faith in a spirit of humility and gratitude for the grace of true conversion. The priest accepted of his confession of faith, baptized him and administered the last sacraments. Length shortly afterwards intervened. The gentleman's family caused 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 officiated. The news of the gentleman's conversion



A Fatal Spider-Web.

When a fly accidentally gets caught in a spider's web, the spider goes calmly about the work of securing his prey. He doesn't hurry particularly. He takes his time and binds his time and binds his prey. That is the way with the dread enemy of mankind—consumption. It has a web of web of trivial disorders neglected. When a man heedlessly stumbles into that web, consumption 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 disease by the use of the right remedy. 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 95 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It cures the conditions that lead up to it. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and germ-jector. Druggists sell it.

Your favorite "Prescription" cured my little girl, seven years old, of St. Vitus's dance, writes Mrs. A. E. Loomis, of Walnut Grove, Redwood Co., Minn. "She could not feed herself, nor talk. That was fifteen years ago. I have always had great faith in your medicines ever since. I had a terrible cough, and my friends thought I had consumption. I took the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and it cured my cough and now I do my housework. I have always praised your medicine and would like to have your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I enclose stamps."

Over a thousand pages of good home medical advice free. Send thirty-one one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mailing only, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., for a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth binding, 50 stamps. A veritable medical library in one volume. Illustrated with over 300 engravings.

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" character 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 Moors were driven out of Spain the aristocracy of Spain was held to consist of those who traced their lineage back to the time before the Moorish conquest. 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.

The Liquor and Drug Habit.

We guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when Mr. A. Hulton Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken as directed, all desire for liquor or drugs is removed within three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks. The medicine is taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results—normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, and health improved in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. We invite strict investigation. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., No. 30, Park Avenue, Montreal.

Valuable information for advertisers, in a new and convenient form, will be found in the two hundred page pamphlet just issued by The Geo. P. Rowell Advertising Co., New York. It contains a complete list of papers having a circulation of more than a thousand copies each issue. As a book of reference in preparing plans and lists for advertising, it is invaluable, and is well worth the price asked for it, one dollar.

A Pawtucket, R.I. man was recently locked up in the police station at his own request "to save him from his wife."

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

The question where to obtain the best quality of the least money is being solved every day by the many delighted who, by purchasing our goods, are able to obtain the golden rule of the best quality at the lowest price.

Our Blankets are Blankets in every respect. We do not do anything but the best. Our goods are made in the best way possible. Our goods are made in the best way possible. Our goods are made in the best way possible.

SOILED BLANKETS. The best standard make of Wool Blankets, double bed size. For example, you can buy this much a \$4 Blanket for \$2.50, a \$5 Blanket for \$3.50, a \$6 Blanket for \$4.50, a \$7 Blanket for \$5.50, a \$8 Blanket for \$6.50, a \$9 Blanket for \$7.50, a \$10 Blanket for \$8.50. 10 per cent extra for cash.

GLOVES. Ladies' Kid Gloves, black and colored, being the best. Our Kid Gloves, black and colored, being the best. Our Kid Gloves, black and colored, being the best.

BOYS' CLOTHING. Boys' and Youth's extra warm Flannel Under Coats, handsomely finished, made from the most durable material. A \$5 Under Coat for \$4.50, with 10 per cent extra for cash.

DRUSS GOODS. High Class Druss Goods in the most fashionable styles. \$1.20 goods for 90c. \$1.60 goods for \$1.10.

CARPETS. Made up. Squares made from the best quality of Wilton, Axminster, or Brussels and Tapestry. 20 per cent reduction on regular prices with extra 10 per cent for cash.

HOSIERY. Hockey Stockings in Blue and Red, a \$1.25 pair to clear at 6c.

BOYS' FLANNEL SHIRTS. Boys' Grey and Navy Flannel Shirts, with or without Collars, sizes 11 to 14, price 75c and \$1.00, for the while they last.

JUST RECEIVED. A large shipment of new Wilton, in all the latest and best designs ever offered. The quality of the goods is the best procurable, all marked at low margin profit prices, with an extra 10 per cent for cash. Before purchasing your Wilton, please write an inquiry of our stock, which is the premier assortment of Wilton in the city.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

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LOTS FOR SALE

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Small Cash payments down, and monthly payments for balance.

Call or Send for Further Particulars.

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THE SACRED SHRINE OF STE. ANNE.

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 I arrived at Ste. Anne de Beaupre to day. From the old historic City of Quebec I was transported thither 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 picturesque 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 house. 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 Tacheeran, 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 concourse of people, the Venerable Cardinal blessed the railway and all its belongings, having journeyed expressly from Quebec for the purpose.

Now, from these seemingly necessary 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 themselves. 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 and reach clean up to the ceiling, and on 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 baffled all medical and surgical skill? Can the malicious ingenuity of non-believers dare assert that mere human device could accomplish what God has done at Ste. Anne's through the intercessory power of His saint and servant?

look was given me this morning into the official register of the Basilica, and there I saw recorded for the year 1897, that 123,456 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 4700 (four thousand seven hundred) and the Holy Communion numbered 125321 (one hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and twenty one). In one Sunday in July the pilgrims counted four thousand (4000).

The cures effected were numerous, and although favors were not vouchsafed to each suppliant, none left the place without a stronger faith and deeper feeling of the condition and power of religion. The Church or rather Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beaupre 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 equipment 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 free 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 evening a brief visit was made to the Franciscan convent, a very deserving institution under the direction of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary. We think it is announced by the able and energetic Lady Superior that under her management board and lodging are given to pilgrims on the same terms as at the neighboring hotels. And for \$4.00 per month a well-conducted boarding 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 reasonable 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 years' duration, we understand that when the pinch of poverty comes the devoted Sisters have 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.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The Methods of Translators and Their Treatment of Catholic Subjects.

Some Peculiar Instances Cited—Pere Hyacinthe and the Presbyterian Minister.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1898. The study of other languages than our own is now so universal, and the methods of teaching are not much better than 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 river from Cambridge to Boston, while there was a bridge he could cross in comfort and safety, as read any foreign work in the original, while there was a translation into English to be had. Of course, there must always be a number of very clever people who cannot enjoy 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 differences of the shades of expression, there must always be some demand for translators. But it is to be hoped that it may 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 idea of what the people of one country desire to know of the literature of other countries. There has always been a

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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 from the awkwardness of some very matter-of-fact thinkers and scholars attempting to put before their fellows the works of lighter vein, of fancy, 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 unskillfully interpreted deeper meanings and higher ideals 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 prisons and school gift books, utterly dry, soulless and untrue to the original. There is a non-Catholic edition of a work entitled '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 sense of the dignity, the feeling, the elegance with which it was told. These 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, alas! I found it so lame so sketchy, so poor a tale, that I pitied the Catholics who knew nothing better. The incidents I recalled after twenty years, as the other translation portrayed them, this book vulgarized, and renders into such poor and tasteless language that they are a weariness to the flesh. Yet, 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. He—or, it may have been she—has had many an example in high places, for the great Baron Bunsen once translated a novel of Freytag, 'Debit and Credit.' (In which there is nothing more interesting in German fiction) and improved it, as he thought, by omitting all the

DELICIOUS AND DISTINCTIVE TOUCHES

that show us German home and family life of that day so interestingly. His idea was—so it is presumed—that the commonplace items of German daily existence could not interest the English reader. He was mistaken. What we want is 'to know, you know, all that we do not know, and if there is another way of putting on shoes and stockings in Germany from the hundred 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 enlarges our sympathies. That is what makes such masterpieces of Mirion Crawford's Italian novels. He has the double advantage of telling in the English 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 differed from English shades of meaning in character, and an Englishman or an American, translating them would not exactly grasp them. But while a good translator cannot be a Marion Crawford, no translator is good who skims through a foreign book and hammers 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—tell us every word of it, and let us omit what we do not like, ourselves. And let someone tell over again 'The Last Days of Jerusalem,' as someone told it once before. It was as good as 'Ben Hur,' or 'Quo Vadis' for its story of those early days of the Christian world.

Pere Hyacinthe.

A Presbyterian weekly says: "Few men of modern times have more of a disappointment to Protestant expectations than Pere Hyacinthe. He had bright talent, commanding oratory and personal magnetism, and might have been an evangelical power in France. He threw off one form of Romanism, only to retain other dangerous features of it, and has frittered away a grand opportunity to become a reformer or power in his native land." A paragraph or two further on it says: "Cardinal 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 conversions to Roman Catholicism are taking place at the rate of seven hundred a month. But one must make great allowances for Romish claims." Evidently it makes a difference from which side you view it. The 'claims' in the way of expectations which P. Hyacinthe has disappointed, call for allowance, although they are not 'Romish.'

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ST. LAWRENCE WARD. MR. JOHN SCANLAN, Merchant, has opened Committee Rooms where all electors will receive full information regarding his Candidature in the forthcoming Civic Elections. CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOM: 206 BLEURY STREET. Telephone 4223. BRANCHES: 57 Henry St. 1972 St. Catherine St. 84 Prince Arthur St. PALACE THEATRE, 79 St. Lawrence St. SOCIETY REGALIA. Banners, Badges, Saddlecloths, of any special design, made to order. Statues and estimates furnished. Work and material guaranteed. MRS. HALLEY, 111 Henry St. Society Meetings. Young Men's Societies. Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized April 1871. Incorporated Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dominion St., first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, JAS. J. McLELLAN; Secretary, M. J. P. HALL; all communications to be addressed to the Hall, 19 Dominion St., Patrick's League, W. J. Murphy, D. Gaffney, Jas. McMillan. Ancient Order of Hibernians—DIVISION No. 2. Meet in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner of St. James and LePage Streets, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 o'clock. President, A. W. DUNN; Recording Secretary, THOS. S. McLELLAN; Corresponding Secretary, THOS. S. McLELLAN; Treasurer, Wm. Dowling; Secretary, W. J. Stanton; Trustees, Marshal, John Kennedy; T. Erwin, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening for entertainment of the members of the Order and their friends, where they will find fresh and other leading news upon file. A.O.H.—Division No. 3. Meet the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernian Hall, No. 202 Notre Dame St. Officers: P. W. Hall, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Erwin, Fin. Secretary; Wm. Dowling, Secy; W. J. Stanton, Treas.; Marshal, John Kennedy; T. Erwin, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening for entertainment of the members of the Order and their friends, where they will find fresh and other leading news upon file. A.O.H.—Division No. 4. President, H. T. Keays, No. 52 Dufferin Terrace; Vice-President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn; Fin. Secy, Financial Secretary, P. J. Toully; Treasurer, John Traynor; Corresponding Secy, D. Mulholland; Marshal, D. White; Marshal, P. Gorman; Recording Secy, P. Gorman; Secy, J. P. O'Hara; J. Gorman, Chairman Standing Committee, John Kennedy. Hall is open every evening for entertainment of the members of the Order and their friends, where they will find fresh and other leading news upon file. C. M. B. A. of Canada. C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26. (Organized, 17th November, 1881.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any other details of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: M. STABEY, President, 123 Notre-Dame St.; G. H. PARRY, Treasurer, 123 Notre-Dame St.; G. A. GARDNER, Fin. Secy, 111 St. Lawrence St.; JAS. J. O'BRIEN, Secretary, 101 St. Urban St. C. M. B. A. of Quebec. GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC. Organized with the C.M.B.A. of the United States. Accumulating Reserve of \$100,000.00. Branch 26 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month for the transaction of business at 8 p.m. Officers: JOHN W. HALL, President; Wm. Dowling, Secy; G. A. GARDNER, Recording Secretary, 111 Shaw St. Catholic Benevolent Legion. Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 67 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 p.m. M. S. HALL, President; T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 111 St. Patrick St. Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Lawrence Court, 263, C.O.F. Meets in the Engineers' Hall, 662 Craig Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 p.m. M. S. J. Flanagan, Chief Ranger; Thos. W. Macquie, Recording Secretary, 116 St. Andrew Street, to whom all communications should be addressed. St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 67 Ottawa Street, on every second and fourth Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FISHER; Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON, 66 Bleury Street. Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 11:30 p.m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Monday of each month, at 8 p.m., in their hall, 92 St. Alexander St. Rev. J. A. McLELLAN, S.S.; Rev. President, JOHN W. HALL, 1st Vice-Pres.; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 55 St. Martin Street. Delegate to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. John Walsh, J. B. Feeley and William Rawley. St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. ESTABLISHED 1869. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; President, JOHN KILLPATRICK; Secretary, THOS. ROBERTS, 55 St. Alexander Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8:30 p.m. Delegate to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killpatrick, T. Rogers and J. Shanahan. WANTED, HELP. Reliable men in every locality, local or traveling, to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary, \$60 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars apply to WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., London, Ont., Canada.

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BISHOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† 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' pronouncement 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, regards the prime necessity of money as part of the machinery of a great central organization such as that which he

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 publicity.

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 ruined.

We do not mean to imply that the liquor trade is a disreputable one. When conducted legally it is a respectable calling; and there are engaged in it some of our best and most respectable fellow citizens. 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 task for the comments we recently made 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 self-assertiveness wherever Irish Catholic interests are concerned, have won my admiration. . . . On the 11th inst. I 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., 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 Intransigent, 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 "By-stander" in the Toronto Sun, finds it also convenient to have a bark at the Jews the same week; and mark, also, by cutting 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 deservedly prominent positions in our commercial community. As to Dreyfus, he was found guilty by a military tribunal; the head of the French 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 principal newspapers in the French capital are controlled by Jews. What we condemned, and still condemn, is that Dreyfus' co-religionists should resort to such means as they have adopted in order to create sympathy for a

traitor because he happens to be a Jew. It was not because he was a Jew that 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 crime; and we should be ashamed to lay ourselves open to the charge that we persisted in declaring him to be innocent because he happened to belong to our Church. Because a man is a Jew, it does not follow that he is incapable of committing a crime, any more than the fact of a man being an Irish Catholic 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 over-careful or over-charitable 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 students 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 service of Prussia, but the road to preferment lay through the Church."

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 of the United States, Mr. McKenna had filled with distinction a high judicial position in his own State. He was selected for the post of Attorney General because of his honorable career and eminent fitness. Catholics the world over were gratified by his elevation to a high office in the legislative machinery of the great Republic, and it was felt that another 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 A.P.A.

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 opposition 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 of serious consideration. Mr. Hoar dwelt at some length upon this point, exhorting any man who would attempt to inject a question of religion into a controversy over a man's fitness for office.

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 important 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 A. P. A.ists, fell back upon the well worn and threadbare statement, applied in almost every case to Catholic aspirants to the Bench, that he opposed Attorney General McKenna on the ground of his rank of legal attainments. We 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. McKenna will again come before the Senate in a few days, and it is to be hoped that in his selection a staggering blow will be inflicted upon the fanatics, and justice be meted out to a distinguished lawyer and statesman who will elevate and adorn the High Court to which he shall have been called.

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 mediæval 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 Government 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 ahead of their spiritual advisers."

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, having been due to the solid vote cast 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 every body 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 regrettable 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 St. Anne de Beaupré, from our gifted correspondent, Mr. William Ellison, from whose graphic pen some excellent sketches of old Quebec have already appeared 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 confer.

This is what the New York Sun says of us.—The position at Regina of Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories 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, Minister of Inland Revenue, and Judge Routhier, of Quebec, have declined the appointment. If the appointment is made from among the French Liberals of Manitoba and the Northwest, the man who will probably be selected is the present Judge Pendergast, who has been the leader of the Manitoba French Liberals for years, and who, dis-

approving of the Greenway school policy, had the courage 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.

Notes on Catholic News.

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 Infirmary Hospital, one of the finest institutions of its kind in Ireland, realized the sum of £20,000 sterling, or one hundred thousand dollars. Does not this fact uphold the boast of its 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 Chancellor, 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 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 WITNESS, gave the Tablet an opportunity to twist 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 fond 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 Cardinal 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 correspondent 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 prelate in the Pope's entourage assures me that the admission of Cardinal Vaughan to the British Upper Chamber would give the Pope the greatest satisfaction.' That 'prelate in the Pope's entourage' is quite an old friend, but he says other 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. Gutness Rogers rushed into print in the columns of The Independent and Nonconformist. It is at least a pleasure to us to be able to ally this Nonconformist panic. The statements of the Daily Chronicle are absolutely without foundation.

The Rev. John Talbot Smith holds high rank amongst American novelists, 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, inasmuch as it will be, of so many of the features which characterize 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 unmarried 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 that the Roman Church has taken up that form of self-denial and self-dedication as one of her points of pride, of honest pride, if you please—at 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 intention than the best."

This is what the New York Sun says of us.—The position at Regina of Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories 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, Minister of Inland Revenue, and Judge Routhier, of Quebec, have declined the appointment. If the appointment is made from among the French Liberals of Manitoba and the Northwest, the man who will probably be selected is the present Judge Pendergast, who has been the leader of the Manitoba French Liberals for years, and who, dis-

ECHOES FROM TORONTO.

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 administered 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 sympathize 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 calumny that the Catholic Church was opposed to popular education, begotten as it was of ignorance 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 against our country.

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 challenged for anything they may say or write derogatory to the character of the 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 masses.

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 3,000 names more than the issue for 1897 contained, 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, a 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, fifty-seven years of age, and has passed his life in the shoe business. He came to Canada in 1870 and was employed with the firm of J. & T. Bull 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 districts. When the Commission of 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 trade.

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. Innes. Branch 1 and this Council return their thanks to the members of other Societies who so kindly sympathized.

Our Observer.

In view of the unsatisfactory condition of many parts of the sidewalks of leading thoroughfares throughout the city, the sidewalk around St. Patrick's church on Leeson-street and St. Alexander street 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 on.

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 snow-fall 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 necessity 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-banded guardians of the peace march solemnly up and down with apparent indifference to the fact. In front of the most frequented stores on this street one will find a lavish distribution of most unyielding ice lumps, suggestive of the stony beach rather than the pebbly 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 bran, and further on, perchance, the generous effort will be found supplemented by a scuffle of ashes thrown on some favored spot, which probably least requires this delicate attention; but nothing 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 abating 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 sidewalks; the average householder has a soul above salt and cinders, and would rather see his neighbor on crutches than empty a dust-pan in front of his door. This prejudice against ashes is utterly indefensible. Admittedly they are suggestive of dirt and dust, but there are times when they are the cleanest of dirt and the best of friends—and considering that every mortal is but a dust heap in embryo, and a small one at that, it is hardly becoming that one should affect such contempt for one's future physical 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 demoralized coat. An honorable exception to this absurd prejudice is found in the case of Sherbrooke street west, which favors their distribution on its well-cared for walks, and finds no serious inconvenience to or disturbance of its halls or drawing-rooms from the protection thus thoughtfully given to the public. Ashes, at their worst, are cleaner than mud or slush, and these are tolerated without complaint, and almost without objection. St. James street and other east and west from the mountain

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 wine-biber, 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 2 1/2 gallons for every adult of the population. The Germans are, eminently, beer-drinkers and 'Baviere' runs the Englishman's 'Beas' 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 spirit-drinking, consuming our two gallons per head, while Germany does not average two and the United Kingdom only one.

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 appointment 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 so-called 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. He had arranged to provide a stand in St. Paul's Churchyard from which persons 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 coincided with this view, evidently regarding the language as an effort to please, 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 justified 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. Their claim, however, cannot extend outside of Europe, and this is fully established by the statistics submitted at the recent Postal Congress. It was there shown that two-thirds of the letters which pass through the Post Offices of the world are written by and sent to people who speak English. There are substantially 500,000,000 persons speaking colloquially one or another of the ten or twelve chief modern languages, and of these about 25 per cent, or 125,000,000 persons, speak English. About 90,000,000 speak Russian, 75,000,000 German, 55,000,000 French, 45,000,000 Spanish, 35,000,000 Italian, and 12,000,000 Portuguese, and the balance Hungarian, Dutch, Polish, Flemish, Bohemian, Gaelic, Roumanian, Swedish, Finnish, Danish, and Norwegian. Thus, while only one quarter of those who employ the facilities of the postal departments of civilized Governments speak as their native tongue English, two thirds of those who correspond do so in the English language. This situation arises from the fact that so large a share of the commercial business of the world is done in English, even among those who do not speak English as their native language. There are, for instance, more than 20,000 Post offices in India, the business of which in letters and papers aggregate more than 800,000,000 parcels a year, and the business of these offices is done chiefly in English, though of India's total population, which is nearly

300,000,000, fewer than 800,000 persons either speak or understand English. Though 90,000,000 speak or understand Russian, the business of the Russian post department is relatively small, the number of letters sent throughout the Czar'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 American countries in which either 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.

Our Paragrapher

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

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 senses.

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 each?

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 Braintree, Minn., has the unique distinction of being the first woman to work as a freight brake. She is employed by the Northern Pacific R.R. for the past three months. She sets brakes, couples cars, turns switches and performs the various duties that are required of a brakeman. Her husband was a conductor in the employ of the Northern Pacific, and was killed on the Yellowstone Division six months ago.

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 it cold in Quebec.'"

Under the caption "Too Pale," with a note to the effect that Mr. Kipling wouldn't mind, a Chicago man has written 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 establishment on St. James Street

WELL KNOWN VIOLINIST

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 28 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.

always waits until about ten o'clock before a move in the way of roof cleaning is made, then it is to the great discomfort of every person who has any business in the neighborhood. This 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 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 defence 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 follow.

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-five chapels and as many homes, together with other cruelties, losses 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. England forced the Irish to rise in rebellion prematurely. This is a serious charge to bring against her, but I can substantiate it. The fires of bigotry were kindled by the English rulers. Deliberate and persistent oppression was used by the English to force the insurrection."

The story of '98 he admitted, as all unfortunately must, was one of failure, failure to accomplish freedom for the Irish people from tyranny and oppression in their most intolerable forms, but it is a story of failure only as the word is 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 taught.

'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 kneel 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 conditions 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 Nationalists—Farnellites and anti-Farnellites—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 independent and self-respecting principles.

What is an absurdity, Aunt-Louise? Aunt L.—Fifty dollars' worth of silver toilet articles spread out on a \$4 bureau.

An Old Friend In A 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 Pat, 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 seasons of feastin' and jollity, Others for workin', for fun and frivolity; The papers, begorra—the 'True Witness' and 'Star'! Declare Allan's values away above par. If you want value for your money you are requested to trade with Allan Men's Hatter and Outfitter, 665 Craig Street 2299 St. Catherine St.

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. P. R., and for two years manager of the Davis & Lawrence Co., has been appointed advertising agent of the G. T. R. System, with headquarters in this city. Juneau Jake—How about that mine of salt some of the boys found up the gulch the other day? Sitka Sam—Turned out to be nothing but a gold mine. The thievin' scoundrel had sold it.

Note and Comment

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 statements.

"In order that it may be eternal, every American should know and understand his country, know, understand and accept this principle, guard and protect, assert and maintain it against all impugners of it."

"Such is the basic principle of American citizenship. Tempests may sweep our commerce from the seas, the fair days will bring it back again; the crops may fail and famine come, but another harvest will bring plenty."

The toast rack holds a humble 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.

Dr. Tatham, the British Registrar-General, has just issued a very interesting report showing the influence of occupation upon male mortality between the ages of twenty-five and sixty-five during 1890-91 and 92.

In the New York Tribune Mr. G. C. Speranza calls attention to the methods of those people who conduct an installment plan of business, and claims that it is subject to great abuses.

of the goods. On their testimony body executions are secured under which the poor foreigner is lodged in jail, unless he pays all the demands of his persecutor.

There is little doubt but that reforms in the laws are badly needed in this regard. It is suggested to abolish body executions for debts of less than \$25.

The Quebec Daily Telegraph in a very sensible article comments upon the public spirit displayed by the wealthy citizens of Montreal as compared with those of the Citadel City.

The evil of unrestricted immigration is becoming more apparent in the United States every day. Since the Chicago execution of the Anarchist element has been fairly quiet, but now even more terrible evils confront the Republic.

An exchange describes the evils of mixed marriages very graphically when it gives the following instance as a case in point: A Catholic man married a non-Catholic woman and a non-Catholic man married a Catholic woman.

The Dominion Alliance, if it wishes to get the nation how best to curb the liquor traffic, ought to study the provisions of the liquor laws recently passed in Pomona, Cal.

There was an important conference in New York the other day, which took up two interesting questions. They were the proposed new local option law and the proposed bill to suppress yellow



To Pearline Users Only.

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?

Millions NOW USE Pearline

or immoral journalism. Of those who took part in the conference, which was distinctively Republican in character,

There is a progressive spirit in the United 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.

THE BARONS OF RUXNYMEDE. A New Organization With a Peculiar Object. January 8th witnessed the coming into being, at Philadelphia, of the "Noble Order of Barons of Ruxnymede,"

APPETITE AND STRENGTH. "I have been a victim of indigestion, and I took medicine without relief. I resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle I found that my appetite was better and I had more strength."

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?"

A LUMBERMAN'S LIFE.

CONSTANTLY EXPOSED TO UNCLE-MENT WEATHER.

HE FALLS AN EASY VICTIM TO RHEUMATISM AND KINDRED TROUBLES—A TWENTY YEARS' SUFFERER TELLS HOW HE FOUND RELIEF.

[FROM THE RICHMOND, N. B., REVIEW]

Mr. Wm. Murray, of Corniersville, N. B., is an old and respected farmer, and a pioneer settler of the thriving little village he now makes his home.

DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE.

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? I know why. It requires too 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 desires for liquor in two or three days.

THE TRAMP'S SAD STORY.

IT WAS growing late. The tide of humanity that earlier in the evening had ebbed and flowed through the streets of the great city had swept onward, leaving the strange and almost appalling sense of desolation that come when the noises of the town are hushed.

"By jove," said one, "think of having a thirst like that, and not the price of an extinguisher in your pocket! Beats old Tantalus all to pieces, eh? Liquor, liquor, everywhere, and not a drop to drink."

He ran his hand in his pocket and proffered the tramp a dime, but before it could be accepted the other young fellow interposed.

"Say," he said, "let's do the good Samaritan and set Hobo up to a good drink."

The tramp hastily swallowed down the drink, and as the rich liquor coursed through his blood he straightened himself and stood before them with a grace and dignity that all his rage and dirt could not obscure.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 22, 1904. The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day.

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.

THE GREATEST SALE OF Men's Furnishings.

Our January Sale of Men's Goods attracts popular attention. 120 dozen Men's Heather Mixed Winter Socks, worth 10c pair. Sale price, 7c.

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; over 1,200 suit-made and up-to-date Tweed Suits will be sold at exactly half price.

Table with 4 columns: Lot No., Size, Former Price, Sale Price. Lot No. 1, Size 36 to 44, Former Price \$4.60 to \$7.60, Sale Price \$2.30 to \$3.80.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1788 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

Bowers of spring, and I saw them fade and die under the blighting curse of a drunkard father. I had a home where love lit the flame upon the altar and ministered before it, and I put out the holy fire and darkness and desolation reigned in its stead.

The big Melan bridge at Topeka, Kan., is the largest of its kind in the world. 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.

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

Ask your doctor about this.

WOOD, WOOD.

Beech, Birch, Pine and Maple.

Direct from our Mountains at Rigaud. Kindling - \$1.50. Hard - \$2.00.

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

RIGAUD MILLING CO., Bell Tel. 396. 633 St. Paul Street.

AN ANGEL.

Of 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 me.

Nor was that all, for Fred, our eldest, 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—but oh, so peacefully, so nobly.

'You'll care for my wife and baby, Mary,' he said, looking at me so pleadingly, and I answered: 'Yes, Fred, always.'

So it isn't much wonder I look old, since only my little dreammaking 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 and sorrows.

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 our simple meals and never offered to soil her white hands 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 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 can't bear it. You are working yourself to death for me and mine. I have 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 only—only going to get married.'

Then I felt her whole body shudder. 'Yes, darling, but whom?' 'I'm going to marry Mr. Luffingwell.' 'Susie, you are mad.'

'No; he proposed to-night as I left the store, and I accepted him, that is all; why don't you congratulate me?' '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. Never 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 roebud as that little, cooing baby was! If I had time I'd have cuddled it by the 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.'

A letter. Oh, Mary, who would send you a letter? said Susie.

The lady passed a 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, cried Susie, 'money! Who—what does it mean? Oh, here's a note. Listen.'

'Dear Mary—Accept a little present from a loving FRIEND. That was all; we looked at each other stupidly.

'Who could have sent it? O, Susie, it's a mistake, I gasped.

'No, it's not; the letter is to you. I'm so glad!'

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 began to sob.

Once more 'the lady' entered and dropped in my lap another letter and a book. This letter was not so bulky, but when I opened it I found that it contained money.

'What—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 fit of weeping.

'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 astonishment she kissed first my needle-pricked hand and then Susie's chapped and toll-marked.

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 those so dear to him.'

'Florence,' I said in wonder, 'what are you talking about?'

'Why, my book; there it is in your lap, as well as the money for it—a portion 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 rage of your faithfulness, your noble life, and the answer came (oh, the west is not very far away) I'm coming.'

I dared hope. I never told you because I wanted to surprise you. Susie, little sister, don't dream of that distasteful marriage. I was so afraid 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 message.'

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, such a lady—stood between me and the door. Suddenly she bent and kissed my hot cheek and deftly snatching the comb that held my curls so primly—as I deemed most becoming a staid old maid—she fled with Susie into the next room and closed the door.

I knew then why she held herself so persistently before me, for, standing on the threshold of the outside door stood a tall man, tanned and bearded. I could not speak. I would have fled too, but I could not move.

The tall man smiled and approached me, took me in his arms and whispered, 'Is it my own little Mary?'

And somehow in his whispering arms I found my tongue and answered boldly, 'Yes, Tom.'

We call her 'the lady' still sometimes, for she is famous now and rich, and Susie and her children live with her.

The old folks 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 us.

That was, we looked at each other stupidly.—Catholic Citizen.

BRANCH 2, C. M. B. A., QUEBEC.

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 treasurer showed the branch to be in a satisfactory state. After the transaction of business, Supreme Deputy P. Flannery, assisted by Grand Deputy Meek, installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Spiritual adviser, E. Strubbe, C. S. R.; medical adviser, Dr. Kennedy; president, Bro. E. McElroy; first vice-president, Bro. M. Shea; second vice-president, Bro. L. Rossiter; recording secretary, Bro. W. Howlette; assistant secretary, Bro. P. Marnell; financial secretary, Bro. F. Curran; treasurer, M. J. Ryan; marshal, Bro. E. Anderson; guard, Bro. P. Donnelly; trustees, Bros. L. McDonnell, R. Doran, and John Kiloran.

After the installation addresses were made by Grand Deputy Meek, Supreme Deputy Flannery and Bros. White and Lappin.

HERE RESTS YOUR HOPE.

New remedies come, and new remedies 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 World.

PUT IT IN TWO AND IT RAINED.

'Here, my dear,' said the far-sighted husband, 'put this money in the stocking for a rainy day.' So she bought a pair, and they really looked lovely on Chestnut street, yesterday.

MERIT is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and enables it to accomplish thousands of wonderful CURES.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

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., 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 33c. Balance of Trimmings Millinery at nominal prices. A Table of Straw Hats 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 last week's sale. Choice for this week \$2.00. Also Ladies' and Misses' Ulsters.....Half Price. Ladies' Spring Costumes (few left).....Half Price. Ladies' Winter Costumes.....33c off. Ladies' Fur Trimmings Jackets.....Half Price. Ladies' and Misses' Tweed Jackets.....Half Price. Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Jackets.....33c p.c. off. Ladies' Velvet Jackets and Capes.....33c p.c. off. Children's Mantles.....33c p.c. off. Ladies' Fur and Silk Lined Cloaks.....25 p.c. off. Ladies' Morning Wrappers.....20 p.c. off. Ladies' Dressing Jackets.....33c p.c. off. Ladies' Skirts.....25 p.c. off. Ladies' Knitted Skirts.....33c p.c. off.

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 Velvet Cases. The discount 20 per cent. lasts during this month. Tortoiseshell Spectacles, 20 p.c. off.

A few Primary and Technical School Cases of Drawing Instruments in wood and pocket cases 25 p.c. off.

Scientific Testing and Fitting Free, Inserting and matching artificial Eyes a Specialty.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Special 33c 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. 33 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, 33c 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.

'98 SHOE SALE.

MEN'S
Men's Fancy Plush and Velvet Slippers, worked with Fur and lined with Lax's Wool, regular price \$1.25, for \$1.00.
Extra fine Knives and Jullietts Slippers in Chocolate, Tan or Black, regular price \$2.50 and \$2.75, for \$1.98.
200 Samples Men's Black, Tan and Ox Blood, Laced Boots, regular price \$1.98, for \$1.50.
Patent Calf Laced Boots, Handsome Silk Vesting Top, regular price \$4.00, for \$3.00.
Rubber and Mercury Soled Laced Boots, Felt Insole, calf lined, regular price \$3.50, for \$2.98.

LADIES'
Fancy German Felt Toilet Slippers, trimmed with Fur and lined with Lax's Wool, regular price \$1.25 to \$1.75, for \$1.00.
Dongola Strapped Slippers, with Patent Tip, regular price \$1.50, for \$1.00.
Viel Kid Skating Boots, Fleece lined, Kid Tip, regular price \$2.75, for \$1.98.
All our Ladies' Extra Fine Dongola Laced and Buttoned Boots, Kid and Patent Tip, hand sewed, regular price \$2.98 to \$3.50, for \$2.98.

E. MANSFIELD, The Shoelist
124 St. Lawrence St., corner of Lagachetiere 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 \$1.63 per yard.

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Spring Carpets New Spring samples forward and orders booked for Spring delivery.

THOMAS LICGET, MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

LONDON POLICE STATISTICS.

Some Figures Showing the Methods for Protection Against Crime.

The Commissioner of London Police has just issued his report for 1896. Though late and savoring somewhat of ancient history, the document is replete with interesting statistics dealing with the police work of the year. The authorized establishment was 15,326 men—about 60 per cent. of this force are told off for night duty; the remaining 40 per cent. are detailed for day work, their hours being from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m., or 10 hours, as against 8 hours for the night watch. It may be thought the number 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 1894, 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 increasing. The good work done is seen to even more advantage if one takes the crimes such as are controlled chiefly by police action—namely, crimes against property; for the felonies relating to property numbered 16,285 in 1896, as against 17,765 in 1895, and 18,606 in 1894.

In this case if the increased population be taken into account the proportion 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 1,363 housebreakings, as compared with 514 and 1,501 in the previous year.

The estimated value of the property stolen in the burglaries was £2,374, of which £406, or about one-sixth, was recovered. In seven cases only did the 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.

The statistics for the year include twenty-one cases of murder. In eleven of these the homicides were made amenable, resulting in eight convictions and three acquittals. The latter were cases of marital quarrel, 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 medical 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 reference to public carriages shows that 13,628 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 plucked. Of the 13,628 "cabbies," 1,128—or about 1 in every thirteen—were convicted of drunkenness. "Cabby" 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 1892, 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 47,020 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 1,810 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 furious riding, 555 for riding without a light, 226 for riding or wheeling on the

footway, 23 for not giving audible notice of approach, and 8 for "other offenses." Jack the Ripper, Bill Sykes, and the 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 should, be reduced 10 per cent. Should the conduct of the people continue to improve in the ratio given in the report under notice, in 20 years happy London may require no paid guardians of the peace.

Playing for Safety.—'I guess,' said Maud, thoughtfully, 'that I won't play anything but classical music hereafter.'

'But a great many people don't enjoy it,' replied Manie.

'I know it. But they have to say it's good, because they don't know whether I make mistakes or not.'—Washington Star.

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In First Quality Granite Ware.

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SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

John Murphy & Co's

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.

Milk Pans, Pudding Pans, Ladies' long-handled Dippers, Scoops, Wash Bowls, Saucepans, Milk Turcous, Soup Bowls, Cans and Saucers, Oval Pudding Pans, Cream Pitchers, Jelly Cake Plates, etc., etc. Regular every day price, 25c. Our special price for four days only, 15c.

SPECIAL 25c TABLE.

Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, Fry Pans, Pudding Pans, Roast Pans, Dippers, Preserve Kettles, Cake Pans, Copper bottomed Saucepans, Jelly Moulds, etc., etc. Regular every day price, 50c. Our special price for four days, only, 25c.

SPECIAL 50c TABLE.

Toilet Jars, Toilet Jugs, Oval Trays, Core-cake Pans, (2 in sheet), Large Water Jugs, Cuspidors, Preserving Kettles, Rice Boilers, Large Tea and Coffee Pots, Copper-bottomed Saucepans, etc., etc. Regular every day price, 75c to \$1.00. Our special price for four days only, 50c.

As the above articles are sure to sell "at sight," intending purchasers to secure a large choice should visit our basement at once.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 665.
Dame Orise Dagenais of the City of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, wife comonomer to the property of Joseph Piquet, greater of the same place, duly authorized, et cetera, on justice, has instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband, this day.
MONTREAL, 19th January 1898.
JEAN-BAPTISTE CARDINAL,
LORENCE & ST. GERMAIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.