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yol. XLIX. No. 30.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PASTORAL LETTER OF MGR. PAUL BRUCHESI.

ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Promulgating the Bull "Properante Ad Exitum" and the Constitutions "Quod Pontificum et Æterni Pastoris," Relating to the Jubilee of the Holy Year 1900.

Holy Year, all the indulgences and

faculties, except such as are express-

Hely Father's solicitude and charity.

towards each of the souls confided to

thought of their sufferings and weak-

nesses, to these different categories

made to the four Roman Pasilicas.

In virtue of this power conferred

1st-The religious, women and

Riessed Sacrament is therein kept

2nd-The sick in hospitals, the me

firm and the aged in refuges, persons

shall visit, in the same way, to e-

ty times the chapel of their estab-

lishments. In houses when these vis-

its cannto be made without incom-

venience, they shall be replaced by

the recitation of the beads doring

3rd-All persons enumerated in the

4th-Being authorized by a right

which the same constitution gives us

we communicate to the confessor:

but only in cases in which their pen

5th .- On the invitation of the

er to absolve, in all cases reserved

Kindly remark very dear brethern,

that according to the terms of the

Apostolic constitution, all per ms

therein mentioned can go in the mbi-

les indulgence twice during the verr

nineteen hundred, if they twice per-

form the works prescribed. But as

to the privileges accorded to jubilee

We think it well, to also notify

you that the communion, necessary

to gain the jubilee indulgence, should

be distinct from the communion made

The religious spirit of the faithful

iavelroid by the constitution, "Acterui

Pastoris," or the hardships and trials

that they suffer, are for us a sure

guarantee of the pious dispositions with which the good news which we

to-day announce to them will be wel-

comed. It is with a hely zeal, and

favors and privileges accorded them,

Holy See, it is unnecessary to com-

We will confine ourselves to making

you acquainted with the thought

which inspired the Sovereign Pontiff

communicating to you the list of the

to maintain even during the Holy

The suspension of the Church's fav-

concentration of them in the sole

city of Rome, are designed to re-

mind us that Rome is the common

country of all Christians, the seat of

shored power, the source whence

flows, through a perpetual communi-

cation, the life of Grace into all

It is therefore, an act of deep wis

dom, to thus solemnly assert, from

time to time, the truths on which

rest the admirable and divine organ-

are too much occupied in the salva-

tion of sinners, and in the assisting

of the souls retained in purgatory, to

merciful help. This is why all the in-

dulgences, for the benefit of departed souls, are maintained; and even

all those that the living may enjoy.

ism of our holy religion.

to fulfil the Easter duty.

the faithful unable to visit Rome.

itents shall have grave reasons

being exempt.

church that should be visited.

PAUL BRUCHESI, by the Grace the words : "Quod Pontificum, de, of God, and the favor of the Apostol- clares to be suspended, during the ic See, Archbishop of Montreal.

To the Clergy secular and regular, to the religious communities, and ly maintained by the Pope. The first to all the faithful of our dionese. reace and benediction in Our Lord brethern, is a striking proof of the them. Jesus Christ.

Dearly Beloved Brethern:

It is traditional in the Church to could not undertake a trip to Rome. mark the passage from one century Of the number are those pious woto another by a universal jubilee men consecrated to God in religious Leo XIII., who has merited the life, the sick, the infirm, old men

similable of Pope of Prayer, could not liver seventy, and all the unhappy fall to accord this favor to the Cath- beings whom human justice has olic world. He did so in a Bull dat- stricken. Leo XII. does not jorget ed last May, the French (English) them ! Softened by the generoatty of translation of which we commune- their voluntary immolation, or ate to you at the close of our las- touched with compassion at the toral letter.

Hearsen attentively to this Apostolic expression, ever so luminous of people, he offers an easy metals of and strength-imparting, in order to recourse to Divine mercy, so largely firmly grasp its thought and its prin- offered to all in those days of blesscital dispositions, and to be thus ings. He confides to the Bishops the in a position tel conform, with fresh right to select, for them, the works ardor, with the intentions of the that will replace the visus to be Visible Head of the Church.

It is true that the treasure-house of inclulgences is only of en this year to the inhabitants of Rome, or to the kindness of the Soverage Post ! the Higrims, who in fulfilling the the following is what we ordain for prescribed conditions, may visit that our diocese: city. These signal graces and favors will be placed at the disposal of the young girls living in community. full ful throughout the rest of the

world only next year. But from this moment the Church charol of their house, provided the is in prayer. The solemn ceremonies of the opening of the jubilie have In the contrary case it is the purish talen place in the Eternal City. It was on Christmas Day last that Lee XIII., surrounded by the members of the Sacred College, struck the blow locked up in houses of detaition. with the symbolic hammer on the wall of the jubilee door of Sain:

Peter's. For us, the Children of that Charch, who, alone, have the power to pro-create for eternal life, for usthe devote dsons of the Vitar of twenty days. . . Jesus Chri t, it is b coming that we ha ten to blend our supplications Apostolic Brief, who do not live in with those of our mother, and that community shall resite once daily the we trate outselves without delay to beads during twenty days. the Roman Pontiff, with a sentiment of more fervent piety and more accentuated penitence.

During the course of the Holy the power to commute, into other Year, an uninterrupted flood of works of piety, the visits or the blossings will descend from beaven prayors which we have just indicated on the very centre of the Catholic religion. From that city of Rome, as from their first principle and their providential source these celestial gifts will extend far and wide over Sovereign Pontiff, we grant the powthe whole earth. In virtue of the divine law of expintion by sacrifice for us, to the confessors of these of and of santification by prayer, a host of souls will be washed clean of their blemishes, intelligences will be redirected and hearts converted. The salutary action of the Church will he better understood and more appreciated; the social reign of Christ will become still stronger.

Such are a gew of the general :esults expected by the Holy Father. from these days of thoughtfulness. reparation and Christian mortifica-

May these hopes be realized, for the glory of the Church, and the salvation of nations! May they be realized as a consolution for that old man, a captive in his own palace of the Vatican, humiliated by his persecutors, and bent with sorrow at the sight of so much blackness, qror, and impiety, scattered over the entire universe!

Yes, may God arise, as say the Holy Scriptures, and may His encmies he dispersed!

But in order that the Lord may come te our help, that He may grant peace and prosperity to the Church, it is necessary that the faituful, after the example of the early Christians, persevere unanimously in prayer and works of penance.

The Holy Father does not expect any loss from our filial picty and from our attachment to his holy person. God wills it, for if his hands are filled with graces; such graces be measures by the fervor of our desires and our perseverance in our apprenia-

Moreover, what better preparation for the favors that are destined for us next year, than that of such a union of all hearts with the Church. and the Sovereign Pontiff, with the faithful of Rome, and with the thousands of pilgrims visiting the tomb of the Apostlos and the patriarchal basilicas.

Drink in well, my dear prothren. these convictions, ask of God to parts of the Church's body. render them fruitful by His all-powerful grace; and the jubilee year, nocording to the desires of Leo XIII., will become for us all, the blessed dawn of a more intense and more meritorious life.

Apart from the Bull "Properante and Exitum," the Sovereign Pontiff ed as may be the Roman Pontiffs, in t has published two apostolis constitu- protecting and strengthoning the pretions concerning the jubilee-year rogatives of the Apostolic Sec, they nineteen hundred.

One commences with these words : "Acterni Pastoris." To such persons as are prevented from visiting Rome, wish to deprive them of the Church's on account of their ago, of sickness, or of infirmities, it grants the power to gain the jubilee indulgence with-

out their loaving home. The other which commenced with on the condition however, for these

purgutory.

It is also with a like sentiment of commisiration that the Holy Father- 1st August to sunset of the followwhile reserving for the city of Rome ing day. the use of the powers ordinarily acpecially the salvation and the con-

of these briefs, our dearly beloved that were previously conceded

Even though the indulgences in hisor of the living are suspended, some you, have been kept exempt from that suspension. Here is the bai. your piety will suggest to you make careful note of them.

INDULGENCES MAINTAINED IN FAVOR OF THE LIVING DURING THE YEAR 1900.

1st. Indulgences granted to the

dying.
2nd.—The Indulgences accorded by our predecessor Benedict XIII., to all who, at the sound of the bell, lineeling or standing, recito the Angelic spire us towards the Sec of Rome Schutation or another prayer suitable and the Vicar of Chirst on earth.

and ten quarantines accorded by Pustand the Apostolic Brief IX., in 1876, to all who plously vis- Patoris" shall be read at the and on all the ordinaries of the world or it the churches in which the flessed nonnements in all the churches Sacrament is exposed for the devo- where public office is held, and in the tions of the Forty Hours.

our predecessor Innocent XI, and In- Given at Montreal under our time nocont XII., to all who accountant and seal, and the countersign of our the Blessed Sacrament, when carried Chancellor, the 10th January, 1900 should piously visit during twenty consecutive uninterrupted days, the to the sick, or who give to others, for the parpose of being carried on such occasion, a typer or a torch. 5th.—The indulgence accorded to those who, actuated by a motive of

latter, that they be applied as a piety, visit the Church of Samemeans of helping the poor souls in Marie-des-Anges, of the one of Friars Minor, situated outside the walls of Assissi, from ves, ers of the

6th.—The indulgences which Cardulties as are necessary for the spiri- are accustomed to accord when they

since, through a kind concession of accorded in the same manaer for the the speech is the first one it cans part a thoroughly for what made orthe Holy See, the Bishops of this dead only; and also, all the other into the country, are authorized to use, even dalgences accorded, it is true, to the during the jubilee year, the faculties, living. but with the special chause that they be applied to the dead by his care. Many of the faithful, indeed of thom, however, we desire to informal living. but that they benefit the South African colonies by the South stipulations of the conventions to dead.

Let us admire together, nar dearly beloved brethern, these dispositions? so pre-eminently wise and instructive of the constitution "Quod Pontifics," How they set in relief once more, the tender and altogether maternal selicitude with which the Church is pleased to su round soul ! How they are of a nature to rewarm our zeal for the conversion of sinners and the deliverance of the faithful departed! With what love and devotedness should they not in-

Our present pastoral letter. 3rd.—The indulgences of ten years Bull indicative of the Holy Year. chapters of all religious communities 4th.—The indulgences accorded by the first Sunday after its reception.

🛊 PAUL. Arch. of Montres. By Order of Mooseigneur EMILE ROY.

tical sing and ponalties—allows to Legates "a latere," the Nuncios of is probably destined to be one of the it was their duty to say or the remain everywhere such of those fac- the Apostoke See, and the Bishop most memorable of the century. The Government, It was, therefore, in the century of th general outlines found, as usual, in wise to criticize the generals on these tual good of guilty souls, and es- officiate pontifically, give their benefithe speech from the throne indicate a operations. He did not mean to units diction or employ some other torm. Cetermination to make the mess of a that the generals were not be to

> "The peace which had recently been broken in South Africa when last 1 addressed you has unhappily not party, which he desires to see of way of suffrage. O'P will is that all been restored, but otherwise my re-faced in presence of this great crisis these indulgences and each one or lations with other states are found Lord Salisbury said. them, cannot be of benefit to the liv. In resisting the invasion of inv. State my people have responded vide arms and adminutation into the fracedevotion and enthuliasm to the apply val through Lorenzo-Marquez, con-eal world. I have made to help and timuing, the Prenner said of we them, has not fallen short of the and not free from danger, I will not

> > history. not look to them in value when here all the undoubted instruments. supremacy in South Africa to a visit from the dude all appears. Ltoplous conclusion."

Here we have mapped on matter in debate, that will be a take part of listory. While the coscussion of the address as only to trespeech will be going on, the season out in broad relay the calpubition of will be changing upon the stage. South African tragedy. It would be successfully way prepared for it or an difficult, even for the more consist ignorance in not browing the area lished mate ach, to delive access tion, Lord Roccary and dies tieray, that he may not be on ligid to resolute or modes and an

Sir Henry Campbell Banacca leader of the Opposition, among a other things said

bor of words. As, however, the analy Queen, will be covered with a single advanced it became more difficult and given that the eyes of the investigamore critical and he was not say tors will be dezzled, prised that the Government had not all was appalled at proposed a formidable programme of style of Lord Salisbury's speech. We legislation, as affairs in South Africa Fave 1994 120,000 men in South Ar colitial and inditary would the rick, get we are with difficulty hopfirst Lombard pulgrimage, composed of a very large number of pulgrims, will come to Rome about the 14th has induced Baccelli to have the term of February, returning on the 18th, and Seculare swag in the original ment to a great extent. The war war materials as the work what is the which in the first term men Seculare swag in the original was believed there was the form it necessary to know what is the foreign was believed there was the foreign at the flower ment a going to do, bord

Valle, most interesting ceremonies may be found mentioned in a least pointments and deplorable loss of the tion. But what is the Government's have been going on. Mass, every published by the Voce delia Verter life. In every instance the adviser of duty. Some form of compulsory serthe British troops had been grayed vice must be introduced to meet the by large bodies of the enemy. It., the growing exigencies of the Empure, country had again and again cone and I am sure the artism will not through greater trials with cornic shrink from either that or any other and composure and would not now sacrifice to preserve the Engare's

lons be speedily vindicated and his

This settles a good deal of com; The Marquis of Lansdowne, Segro jecture regarding the attitude in the tary of State and War, could only House, of the opposition in the make the lame reply that Transvaal affair.

A correspondent writing from Rome the Earl of Kimberly Said ays: one of the deepest gravity, he would low up these debates, as they will

The session of the Imperial Partial duty of the Government to select corded for the absolving of ecclesias- inals of the Holy Roman Church, the ment which opened on Tuesday last men to conduct these operations and version of the dying.

It is needless to here rejecture the list of the powers thus maintained:

The indulgences attached to had job, and to push the war at their utmost to fulfil their arida is south Africa, to a speedy conclusion, duties, but the Government would be defaithful and the other indulgences.

The most important paragraph of wise if it made every about to the cur in the future."

In connection with the spirit of

"That there was nothing or the African Republic and Orange Free innat and hinder the importation f the heroism of my soldiers in the must join together and exercise will field and my sailors and mariner our powers in extricating ourselves whill were landed to co-operate with from a situation will of humiliation noblest traditions of our indiviry say the danger may not have easily been exaggerated. Many a country "I am doubly groved that so many has commenced a war with difficultvaluable lives should have falleng as its of the kind we experience. We sacrifice, but I have witnessed with have only to look at what the Northride and with heartiest gratiness ern States of America went tarough ion the patriotic caregors, and all the beginning of the civil were to spontaneous loyalty with which an see how easy it would be to draw a subjects in all parts of my domain mistalom interence from the reverses as have come forward to share . We have not at the outset. We have the common defence or their Imper every ground to think that if we set al interests, I am confrient I are properties beautify to work and exist hort them to sustain and renew their jowers, we possess, we shall bring exertions until they have brought the war to a ratisfactory corells on this struggle for the maintenance of We have work which appeals to us as the Empire and the assertion of its Subjects of the Queen and it has a arty expediency?

> So far we have the two years. purlant questions of laura circles and union of both parties discoverbut Lord Rosebery's special in of commenting a very without privage

. We have the right to lawy in the fore the casts. The intelligence of Furthers, supplied the Caronica. with someont information, by any dismiss the department, if the traernment posses, the information from responsibility is heavy, I hope that "That he had seldom known to be when the time for the give tigation the to be said in such a large horal arrives those, who have erved the

"I was appalled at the nature and Gugh is South Africa to rapidly con-the Queen's dominious. But fromes Salisaury said the cause of our dis-citations had been sobered. We is asters was the smallness of the secret after week had some checks, that depart from its high traditions. (Aredominance, That we should not The courage and for std of the last shrink from scading away yest masssoldiers was never more considered es of troops, situated as we are in and they must associate with this, the centre of a universe by no means the sens of the colonies who had friendly to us, without having a shown extraordinary aptitude in this hint from the Government of the milbind of warfare, He approx t d tree itary measures it proposes taking Knight Commander of the Order of gallantry and devotion which had to face the disasters we have med their countrymen to software the and the sacrifices we have made, is he wished to know the reasure schick one of the most extraordinary fornecessitated this unusual nothed of three of the British constitution. I reinforcing the army. He and this agree with Lord Salisbury trut the friends had resolved to suppose a country can carry this thing through vig rous prosecution of the weight in space of all impediments of men the integrity of the Queen discous- and methods that have shackled it in the past, but I venture to say a imagined there would be a difficulty will have to be inspired by a lother in obtaining the additional supplies tone and truer patriotism than necessary." shown by the Prome Minister."

"The Borr forces have shown on amount of resource, mobility and On the criticisms of the generals | tenacity, upon which the Government i did not calculate."

It will be most interesting to folentirely abstain from criticistic the be regulated according to events that conduct of the generals, It was the will transpire at the scat of war.

HAPPENINGS IN ROME.

the Pope to Bishops and distinguise to take his place, as his exceeded our ed personages is a sufficient indica- age did not allow of his fedicion; his tion of the vigerous health of the duties.

Holy Father all sensational reports to the contrary notwithstandmg. The first group of palgrinnige. from Liguria and Piedmont reached Rome on January 11th.

from Marseilles from the 6th to the 19th of February; from Milan, the Many Others are already notified as Latin.

morning, is celebrated in one or oth- Amongst them are the following . er of the Oriental Rites, in commun- Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Score ion with Rome. The Syrian, Bulgar- tary of State, has been promite ian, Greek and other foreign rite. Protector of the lastitute of the confession, they can be only gained all with strange vestments, and in Daughters of St. Anne,- Advarage Rome, are clebrated. Sermons are dinal "Pro-Datario," has been mad preached in English, German, Sonn- an Honorary Chamberlain to the ish, French, and Polish. Truly Rome Polic.—The Rev. O. Campagore by is the centre of Catholicity.

> Two weeks ago last Monday avening the Oratorio "St. Peter." by the Roy, Father Hartmann, O.S.F., or ganist of Ava Coeli, was performed in public for a first time. It had a magnificent success.

The Minister of Public Instruction. with the soul full of Joy and grati- Signor Baccelli, has determined that tude, that they should benefit by the on April 21, which is released as the birth day of Rome, two thousand children of the Roman schools will As to what the constitution "Quod be gathered together on the Palatine Pontificum," contains, concerning the Hill, on which Romulus founded the suspension of indulgences and facul- city, and that they shall there sine ties granted in ordinary times by the the Carmen Seculare of Horace, in the original Latin, set to music for municate it to you in its entirety. this occasion.

The commader of the Pope's noble guard, Don Emilio Altieri, Prince of in that exceptional action, and to Viano, has passed away. His Holiness was greatly concerned, and indulgences which he has consented twice sent his benediction to the to maintain even during the Holy Prince, who was one of the oldest and most devoted servents of the Holy Sec. Don Emilio was born in ors in the whole world, and the 1819. The honor of commanding the Pope's Noble Guard is the herothtary privilege of two patrician families. the Barberini and Altieri, who alternately occupy the post. The deceased nobleman assumed commend after the death of Prince Carlo Felice Barnerini, and during the last few days had to arrive."

The course of audiences granted by appointed his son, Ion Pasio Wener (months hence,

Italy's Poet Laureate, Giorno Co. dicer, who has just recovered from a serious illness, has prepared a 11.000 to Rome, for the beginning of the Pilgrimages will follow from Alba century. His idea somewhat co-paon the 15th to the 20th of February bles Baccella's; but he consider that under the direction of the Bishop; the verses of Horace cannot be the transfer that the transfer the consideration of the present the transfer to the consideration of the present that the constant to the constant translated. "The work of the gree-

Some new appointments have per In the Church of St. Andrea della made the most significant of some

languages unknown to the people of Aloisi Masella, newphew of the Car-Leen appointed an Honorary Chajlain to the Holy Father .- Sign of f Pelanda, of Verona, has been made a St. Gregory the Great.

> Several English sermons of and were preached recently in the Church of St. Andrea della Valle, Mgr. Franer, Rectoir of the Scots College. preached an excellent sermon chath mystic an excellent sermon on the Magi on Wednesday last, and Mgr James H. Owens, of the dior se of Clifton has just been in the pulper The closing sermon will be nounced by the Very Roy, Pather Lemius, Procurator-General of the Oblates.

says:
"The usual number of visitors to the Vatican museums does not in ordinary years, exceed 5,000 per month. Now I have seen official ceturns which prove that from the 21th of December to the present day (13th January), namely, in considerably less than a month, no fewer than 10,000 persons have visited the museums. And this although the real pilgrimages, the numerous group numbering in some cases thousands of individuals, have not communed

A PRIEST'S ADVICE TO WORKINGMEN.

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

In the Church of the Holy Saviour, ing poverty and subserviency among whose congregation includes many us than this senseless strike? workers in the Delaware and Hudson Company's No. 3 mine, at Wilkesbarre, Rev. J. J. Curnin, the rector, delivered a sermon, which did more to prevent a strike than all the other influences of the authorities, the

It is a unique sermon, He said "Is there no other means of avert-. . . .

"I am about to put forth the necessary and only means for redress of their griovances to which the miners and all other laboring classes should have recourse. It is a permanent and fixed romedy which is sure

CARDINAL VAUGHAN ON IRISH RIGHTS

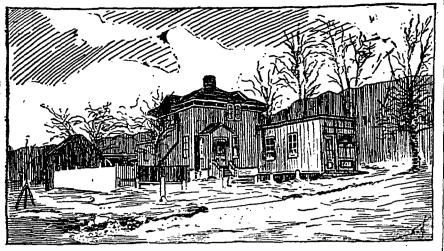
+++++++++++

In Birmingham, Eng., the annual lish Protestants, some dissenting Catholic re-union took place a couple bodies, who have yet to learn that of weeks since. The Bishop of Limits wrong and tyrannical to force the Bishop of Limerick, on the Irish University question, the Cardinal says:

"The Church of England representnow to a board of arbitration. Now, forward by the Irish Catholics. It is they keep our denominational schools Continued on Page Eight the less enlightened section of Eng-

erick, Dr. O'Dwyer, occupied the upon the Irish people the principles chair, and delivered an able address and prejudices that govern certain on the Irish University question, The classes of English Protestants, They Bishors of Clifton and of South- will learn in time that it is not by wark were also present. A letter Violence of this kind that Ireland can from Cardinal Vaughan was read by be successfully governed, or England the president. The letter is an ably be made a type of popular liberties, constructed document. After express Two considerations present theming his regret at not being able to selves. The first is that the policy pursued by these ectnest dissenters plainly stated that he agreed with towards the educational claim of Ireland is the same that they are steadily pursuing towards the elementary schools of Anglicans and Catholics in this country. They hope ed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to obtain a political majority in orer influences of the authorities, the to work equally as effective for the and other prelates, acknowledges the der to supplant our schools by univ-legislators and the press combined, employer as for the employe. I refer legitimacy and force of the claim put ersal Board schools. Failing this.

INSTITUTE NONTREAL'S VACCINATION



having the children vaccinate), he "Evloja," means at once a divine

"Physicians have established come when it must entirely disappear powerfully armed to combat . . . I know of no country where small-pox recourge."

this city, but was at once isolated, pox as are to be found in Canada. is no danger of the terrible Here there is nothing that malady gaining ground here, so opposes the use of vaccination, writes Jacques Bonhomme in "La neither religion, nor science, nor ig-Patrie." After referring to the case norance, nor fanaticism. In some and vigilance of Dr. Laberge, and his countries the physician has to conassociates, and calling upon all calue, tend with superstitions that rank ens to aid in preventing all future small-pox as a blessing from beaven approach of the dread scourge, by In Greece for example, the word

blessing and small-pox. It is no easy a matter to make families understand well-equipped institute for varelua- reason in this matter and to explain tion, on Mount Royal Avenue, The this confusion, But in Canada we are heifers that produce the vaccine have act in that state. Our countrymen been selected from the best in this have made too much progress in section of the country, Nothing his various directions to remain behind been spared to supply the laboratory when it is a question of the health avith every scientific appliance, Con- and beauty of the race. I recommend sidering the facilities for compating a visit to the vaccinal Institute unsmall-pox it is hard to explain its der the ojrection of Canackans, who, existence in, our day. The time will do honor to science and who are

OUR DEAF AND DUMB.

that estiblishment. Although neces- a building adjoining the College, and liar. of Trustees, the members of the local Council, the Faculty, the Agricultural and Endustrial Departments. "In 1847 the cause was and the details concerning the renocl department, the classes, schedule of history museum and the buildings; then details concerning the Industrial Descriment, the Workshop, the sources of revenue, a list of the benefittors (a surprising one), and a brief, but full history of the Catholic-Mute Institute of the Province of Quebec.

This summary of the contents is sufficient to indicate the scope of the work done by and in that institution. It would surprise many a thought work of charity. some of the Canadians who have adopted deaf mutes and act as tiefr patrons while the latter ste in the incorporated in 1874, but it has a scanty all he had to count more incorporated in 1874, but it has a scanty all he had to count more than the some of the Canadians who have added the containing over the direction of the action of the less citizen to know the names of splendid history. Despite its length, we will give-in the language of the report—the story of their own etablishment. But the good that they leave undere often surpasses the lit- of the Hospital, and director of the tle real good that they did. No their ter idea of the pamphlet could be had than by quoting from its page-It runs thus:

"The first effort made to found a Mr. McDonald, Barrister, residing in Quebec, was sent to the innered Courant, now Hochelaga. It was States to study the different systems shortly now this data that Many of teaching the deaf-mutes, He remained one year in the Hartford aided by Lagrage in the Hartford aided by Lagrage imposible and Abne Sicard. He returned to Quence, and opened up a school on the 15th of June 1831. of June 1831.

eral, visited the school several times, and became greatly interested in it, himself a greatly became greatly interested in it, himself a greatly benefit a formation. so that when all the ordinary grants swere withdrawn in 1834, he offered stands. to give from his own private purse £500 or £600, the amount necessary for the support of the school for one year. The offer was accepted; but the work was continued without being obliged to call upon His Lordship to fulfil his promise. A short time aft- His capital was small and he found er, he was recalled from the Gover- himself obliged to abandon the work. norship of this province. After this, Having lost his assistant, a deaf-His Lordship asked the Teacher mute; Fr. Lagorce could not give twice how much he was indebted to him; but the circumstances beying had never visited a Deaf and Dumb changed, he refused to receive one Institute, and had only Abbe Secent from His Lordship. cent from His Lordship.

their report until March Sth, 1836. means of signs, pictures and writing just a few days before Parliament in fact, without any determined sysbrought to a close its long session tem. At length r. Lagorce obtainof five months. A statement accompanied this report to the effect that to found such an institution would ferent systems of teaching. The Inincur too great an expense and would stitute was temporarily closed. call for a money grant which the "He left Montred on the second Province could not well afford. And day of May, 1851, and reached Paris this in face of the fact that the total in the month of Jame; after having annual cost, including the teacher's visited the National Institution of salary, the pupils' lodging and that city, he visited those of Orieans board, books, etc., etc., scarcely ran and St. Medard, then he proceeded to up a bill of £500.

Lyons where he joined the Cleries of up a bill of £500.

ed the hope "that at some future to Montreal, in the month of Octobtime, when prospects would be er. 1852, he was ready to take up brighter, and when grounds should the work again. A notice appeared, have been set aside for educational to this effect, in the newspaper, purposes, and a boaus voted for pub-dated October the 26th. "The Deaf lie works of this nature, it would be and Dumb Institute founded at Moutpossible with the aid of the real, in 1849, after being closed since the Provinces, to re-establish an a the month of May, has been removed fitting basis an institution that to the village of St. Charles de l'In-would guarantee for the deaf-mute- dustrie (Joliette). not only a suitable education, but "The Director, being assisted also the necessary means to make the work, by the Clerics of St. Viathem useful and industrious citizens | teur, was able to give greater atand thus turn out members sufficient- tention to the development of the

"One case of small-pox appeared in so many people marked with small

Through the courtesy of Rev. Fath- towards this same end by the Rev. er Alf. Belanger, C.S.V., Director of Prince, Rector of the College of St. the Catholic Male Institution for the Hyucinth, and later, in 1852, ap-Deaf and Dumo, we have received pointed first Bishop of that city, fle the annual report for 1898-99, or opened a class for the deaf-mutes in

sarily brief, that report casts a flood secured the services of Mr. Caronone of light upon a subject with when of Mr. McDonald's pupils, as tutor to we, in common with thousands of his now charge. But it was a continothers, have been somewhat uniana- ued struggle, and despite the Rev. The large beautifully printed Father's earnest efforts and the good pamphlet before us gives as the list teacher's patient labors, before three years had gone by, this incipient "In 1847 the cause was again tak-

en up by the Rev. Lagorce, pastor of St. Charles Church, Chambly River. class-matter, the method of teaching. He begun by looking to the moral the school apparatus, the national- training of the deaf-mutes of his own parish-two in number, Mr. Caron's services being again secured for this, But his real did not stop here; we find him even then contemplating larger projects of charity in the interests of this afflicted class. Not long after, at the invitation of His Lordship, Bishop Bourget, he gen-erously resigned his office of Pastor to devote himself exclusively to this

> scanty all he had to count upon was the occasional alms, and the trifle that two of his ten scholars contributed as tuiton fee. This two-fold office-superintendent

deaf-mute school, divided the good Father's energies, and as he thought to the detriment of the latter. He hastened then to bring about a saiaration, and in May 1819, he trans-Deaf and Dumb Institute to Castada, ferred his school to a small house was in the year 1830. At this epoch situated in the horthern suburb of the city, then known as Piedsdashortly after this date that Messes. aided Father Lagorce financially and (Conn.) Institution, teaching under the direction of Mr. Clerc, a pupil of charge in his splendid work of the direction of Mr. Clerc, a pupil of charge (Mr. Magnette died co.

"Lord Aylmer, then Governor-Den- main block of the present institution, of Montreil began operations on the himself a generous benefactor in offering gratis the ground on which it

"The building is eighty feet by forty-three, and at that time was chily three stories high.

"Father Lagorce took possession of his new quarters in May, 1850, the pupils the desired attention. He "The Committee did not submit quently, he taught the deaf-mutes by

The Committee, however, express. St. Viateur, at Vourles, Returning

ly trained and equipped to make their own way in society." The institution was consequently closed.—
(The Quebec Gazette, Sept, 26th. 1848).

In 1836 another attempt was used. In 1836 another attempt was made last very, long; for the want of

means, and the frequent charges of place, soon put an end to this splenproject. In 1853, the Institute was removed to Coteau St. Louis; a \$600 bonus was received from the tution was closed in the month of June 1855.
"His Grace Archbishop Bourget

went to Rome in 1854, and passing by Lyons, he visited the Deaf and Dump Institute under the direction of Mr. Forestier, a deaf-mute himself, and assisted by a staff of professors, several of whom were deafmutes. His Grace expressed the desire the Canadian Institute.

"cnacicularicter on the deaf-mute question, issued in 1856, he says: I prayed that the Blessed Virgin might obtain for me this favor."

"A deaf-mute professor of fyors. into the congregation of St. Vinteur; he was a Mr. Young, and he offered to accompany Mgr. Bourget to Canada. Brother Young arrived at Montreal in the month of December. 1855.

"The Institute was re-spened Jan. 7th, 1856, Brother Young was assisted in the undertaking by Brother Alfred Belanger, the present Directlong remembered for the admirable example of charity and devotion which he showed in this important work (1).

"During the vacations of 1856, the Institute was removed to Chambly ing.
where Mar. Bournet said, "the stuwhere, Mgr. Bourget said. "the stugrounds, suitable for gardening."

This project proved to be a complete failure. Bros. Young and Belanger left Chambly during the vacation of 1857. The institute was figally located at Coteau St. Louis; now Ville St. Louis.

"Father Jacques-Dahard, who had 1857, was replaced by Father Lahave, (1857-1861), who was succeeded by Father Thibaudier (1861-1862) Brother Young (1) was in charge from 1862 to 1863, and was then succeeded by Rev. Alf. Belanger. "It was during the administration

of Rev. Alf. Belanger that the first workshops were opened, these shops were three in numer: book-binding, printing and shoemaking.
"In 1870 Rev. Alf. Belanger west

to Europe to study the different methods of teaching, and on returninging to Montreal, he introduced the system of teaching by the use of words, from which followed splendid results. In 1880, he assisted at the congress of Milan, and when he returned he established the pure oral system.

"The number of pupils and professors increasing each year; he was obliged to take means for the enlargement of the School; so that in 1878, two ttories were added to the main building; the cellar was turned into dining-rooms and kitchen. In 1881 the workshops were built cin the other side of St. Louis Street, and were joined to the classical department by a viaduct.

"In the month of May, 1882, Rev. "Father Ligorce's activity soon Alf. Boulanger handed over the dirbonne, the gift of Madama Joseph New York.

Masson, became the site of the new Institution. The faculty wished to remove the Institute to this farm, anger solicited aid from the Governand for this purpose Rev. All. Bel-Government; nevertheless, the Insti- ment; but without success; corsequently this project was abundoned,

for the time being. "On the 30th August 1883, Rev. Alf. Belanger, broken down in Fealth was obliged to give up the direction, and to seek another climate, after having spent twenty-eight years in this important work (2).

'During the school year of 1883, Brother Charest was named Director of having an experienced teacher for and Procurator; but the recoonsibility of these two charges were too onerous for one man; consequently he gave the direction of the House to Rev. A. Boucher, who only remained one year and a few months in charge. We cannot appreciate soilishortly after, asked to be admitted ciently the zeal and devotion be showed, during his short administration.

"Rev. J. B. Mansalu succeeded Rev. A. Boucher, on the 25th of November, 1885.

"In 1887 a wing, built of brick, one hundred and fifteen feet long, was attached to the north side of the Instituto facing St. Louis Street.

"In the same year, the faculty seor, Fr. Lagorce seeing his school cured a large property, in the town supplied with young and zealous pro- of Outremont; having no prospect of fessors, decided to retire; for his removing our institute to Terre-health was failing fast. He will be bonne we decided to bring the pupils from there, and place them on the farm at Outremont. This property is beautifully situated at the mot Mount Royal. The soil is very fertile and well adapted to market garden-

dents, will find the college of this ed in 1881 were completely destroyparish better adapted to their wants; ed by fire, Rev. J. B. Manseau apbecause it is surrounded by spacious pealed to the Quebec Covernment, asking that the annual grant might be increased, in order to build large institution on the property at Outrement; but he received only \$3,-000.00 although the loss exceeded \$30,000.00.

"In the month of January 1895, Roy, J. B. Manseau was obliged to succeeded Fr. Lagorce in 1856, and abandon the work on account of a serious illness, which he had struggled against for some time. During nine years he worked with the greatest energy and devotion for the succoss of the institution. He is now completely restored to health, and is exercising his zeal in another sphere of labor.

"The Rev. Alf. Belanger was re-appointed Director in 1895. In 1897, the workshops rebuilt in 1890 were partly destroyed by fire, the loss amounted to \$15,000.00, and the rebuilding cost \$22,000.00. The insurance amounted to \$3,200.00. Our appeal to the Government has not met with any success up to this time.

(1) Fr. Lagorce died at St. Claire de Queboc; February 23rd, 1861.

(1) Brother Young diel suddenly, July 13th, 1897, at the age of 77. Up to the time of his death he gave vantages you have is that here you a religious instruction every day, to receive not only a secular education, a few old deaf-mutes employed by the but a religious education, a Christian institute.

(2) Rov. Alf. Belanger spent three months in France, then he returned to the Institute: but only for a short time. He was advised by his physicians, March 14th, 1884, to give up the direction of the Institute, and to Rodolphus, Elvous, Conald, Joseph, Anselm, Azades, and Berard.

The pastor of St. John's parish, the Very Rev. J. E. M. Lynch, D.D., L.L. D., placed the Academy under the Regents, about eight years ago. At once it took rank among the first schools under the Regents, and has ever held its own.

This school has given over one hundred priests to the Catholic Church, and nearly all the leading journalists of Utica, as well as the lawyers, doctors, politicians, and mayors of the city, are graduates of Assumption Academy. The Rev. Paytor is known for his sterling qualities of heart and mind, for his magnetic elequence and for his unbounded charity, far beyond the limits of his own parish. Many of our readers will recall the occasion on which he preached in St. Patrick's Church, of Montreal, to a congregation that fully appreciated the fervor, zoal and powerful oratory of the gifted priest. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons during a recent visit to the school in addressing the pupils said: I am exceedingly obliged to you for

this very cordial greeting. I need not say how much I am edified by the beautiful spectacle here before me, so many boys and girls gathered together for the purpose of receiving secular and religious training under the guidance of the best teachers. Although I came to Utica for the first time a stranger. I do not feel that I am quite a stranger among you, Wherever I see the white bonnets of the Sisters I always feel at home, and I may say the same of the garb worn by the Christian Brothers. Because both of these admirable religious instructors are intimately connected with Baltimore. You may not know it, but the order to whom your religious instruction is due was founded in Baltimore by Mrs. Seton, an aunt of Rev. Dr. Bailey, who was my predecessor as Archbishop. She founded the Order in 1808, and soon it extended over the entire United States. So we have some claim for gratitude on you for the Sisters who are here. When I see the garb of the Sisters I see those who signify faith, religion and charity.

I may also speak in the same terms of the good Christian Brothers. believe that in Baltimore was the first house in the United States, which the Brothers were established. I believe the first priest who brought them to the United States was the priest who baptized me, Rev. Dr. White, who died many years ago,

I am pleased also to meet liev. Dr. Lynch, your pastor, to whom I believe you are also grateful for his work for you.

I regard it as one of the greatest blessings to have a Catholic school. I don't believe any parish is complete without a parish school under the guidance of the Christian Brothers. God has not only given us an intellect to be developed, but a heart and soul to be taught. One of the adeducation, reminding you that you have duties which will be a source of comfort to you in after life. I trust that you are thankful and grateful to God and to those who give you thiseducation.

There are two duties which I wish

your duties to God I hope and he lieve, judging from your patriotic songs, that you realize you have duties to your country. This is the only country we claim and we are proud of it. Whatever may be our shortcomings as a country, we are here to live, to stay and to die. No other stitutions of various grades, under tion Academy. Notable among them ner the blessings we enjoy, of liberty without license and of authority without despotism. I hope that you all, and you boys especially, will do all you can for the future happi-

I ask you all to love your teachers. ucation you receive are quite inadup that it had to be increased in size Many of the greatest lights among equate to repay your teachers for the and in staff of teachers. In 1857 the Brothers have been associated advantages you enjoy. I hope you developed into the finest academy in rican, Gregory, Aurelian, Hugh, Aguminds and noble souls have been the State of New York. Many of New pas, John Evangelist, Leontine, grateful to their instructors. The York's greatest men in Church and Quintinian, Elzear, Tation, Cyril, greatest general, Alexander of Mace-

ways most grateful to him, even in the midst of his battles, Alexander presented his teacher with so many talents of gold that they were equal to a million in our money.

donia, had for his teacher, the great

philosopher, Aristotle, and was ul-

Volumes have been written to demonstrate the terrible loss it was to Ireland to have entered into the Union. The abolition of Irclur's port tical autonomy dragged the whole country down to a level as for he neath that which she occupied dering the years of her own parliament that the people of the pre-Union ter-iod would not know the island were they to return to-day. In a recently written article for one of our exchanges we found a very graphic account of Dublin since the Union, and the record presented, the contro st established would suffice alone to domonstrate the extent of evil wrought in Ireland by the Act of the Union. We will reproduce what the writer says concerning the capital as it is and as it was. The paragraph to which we allude thus thus:

"The history of the capital di Ireland since the opening of the century now drawing to a close is a story of departed grandeur. With the closing of our old Senate House in College Green, in which the lords and Commons of Ireland deliberated fcr the greater part of each year, social life departed from the metropolis, . wealth fled from our shores, business languished and industries once fostered by a nativo legislature soon became extinct. Everywhere one turns, whether to the slums or the squares, reminders of the greatness of Dublin in pre-Union times are to be met with. Quite recently a legal case was heard before Judge Boyd from which it appeared that Mr. Street, London, a Duveen of Bond famous dealer, purchased two carved chimney-pieces of wondrous needly from a Dublin dealer for £1000. They were torn from the premises of the defunct National Club in Rutland In many tenements houses Square. formerly the town residences of the Irish nobility, but now occupied by the poorest classes in the city, specimens of Irish art and handicraft ()ist, which for beauty of design and excellence of execution are clasurpassed the world over, Space will not permit of my giving a list of the magnificent mansions which were erected in Dublin, while Iteland was yet a self-governed country, none of which are now devoted to the parposes for which they were originally built. The number of similar buildings erected since the Union are infinitesimal. Instead we have jurystructures springing up all built around, fit nurseries for the propagation of typhoid and microbes of every description, as proved by recent statistics. Could the nobility. the gentry, the commercial men, the tradesmen who lived in Dublin at the beginning of the century now visit it, what changes they would behold. and with few exceptious, for the worse. Sad indeed is the story of Lublin since the Union.'

This may explain a peculiar mark of Thomas Davis; in 1843, he wrote, "if you seek the ancient gentry of Ireland you must look for them on the coal-quays and in the liberties of Dublia." The Act of the Union fell like a blith open the land and came as a plague to the people.

Chickens or Ducks ?-- 'Stole any chickens dis week, Brudder Jones! said a searching colored clas-leader to a member of suspected thioxing proclivities. "No, sah, tank godness!" "You'se done well," said the leader and passed on; while Brudler Jones turned to Brudder Brown and whispered: "Lucky he said chicken; if he'd said ducks he'd a had two shuah!"

People who know the least are apt to assume the most.

"Blood tells." But we rarely recognize the fact except in times of stress and strain. A horse which looks like a "scrub" may beat another horse which seems the ideal of a racer, just by that one quality of good blood. Similarly men, who seem in the pink of condition drop down under the racing strain of business. Why? Blood tells. Men

reckoned perfectly healthy start out for business, they make a run for the train, and collapse.
"Heart failure" they
call it. Blood

failure would be often the better name. Take care of the blood and the body will take care of itself. It is the blood which builds the body. The blood in-deed is the body. A sound body must be based on sound blood.

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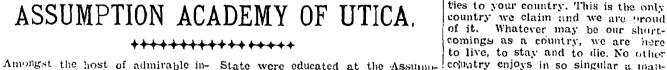
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the direction of the Order of Christian Brothers on this Continued bany, Judge Gaynor, and many other tian Brothers, on this Continent, ers too numerous to mention. there are a few that have become al- In 1866 Brother Justin was promost venerable through works jer- moted to be Provincial of the Order ness and welfare of our beloved countioned the Assumption Academy of Utica, N. Y. In 1854, Brother Her by Brothet Clementian, who is now them for the advantages you enjoy bakkuk, with two assistants started Assistant to the Superior General in here. The offerings you make for edthis school, which so rapidly filled Paris.

formed. Of these might well be men- of the United States, and was replaced at the Assumption Academy of Brothers of the Christian Schools You can never sufficiently repay

Brother Justin succeeded the founder with this school. Among the many, will always manifest to them a spirand under his direction the school we find the names of Brothers Fab- it of profound gratitude. All generous



Scene in the Interior of Vaccination Institute.

The war the second of the seco

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GENERAL INTENTION FOR FEBRUARY.

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++++++++++

ind.

Undoubtedly: but we have occasion perpetrated, and liberty of instrucfrequently to note that it is not sci- tion is not recognized. ence, or the enjoyment of it, that in without religion to guide and resstrain it, is a dangerous possession, and the Christian parent is neither wise nor prudent who will permit his child to acquire science without

the necessary leavening of religion. Our Lord showed for all time the value He placed on human learning in the choice He made of Apostles to be teachers of men. He who knew the human heart so well, and its relation to dur immortal destinies, did not insist on purely intellectual culture as essential to our well-being here or hereafter; otherwise, would He have chosen illiterate fishermen to teach His Gospel instead of selecting learned doctors from Rome or Athons ?

No one questions the utility knowledge: learning is useful in the age in which we live, and even necesfor those who court worldly success. The General Instention, this the channels through which learning flows into the unformed minds of youth.

Two claimants, the State and the parent, struggle for the possession of tory has the struggle reached a more way. acute stage than in our own. The State claims the right to form its citizens, and will go to extremes to the contrary, tells us that the parmanimous in proclaiming absolute ent to bring up his children. Besides right reason asserts that he who has the responsibility of fatherhood on his shoulders should, as well as he is able, and preferably to all others, provide his child with what is needed for its life, natural and social.

It would be unnecessary to dwell on such a self-evident truth as this. were it not impugned so frequently. and in unexpected quarters. This opposition is, most of the time, not made openly: but opposition to the doctrine of the Church on such an important matter as education is if they find their way into the minds of many of our Canadian readers. It was on Horeb that Jehovah made

known in a special manner His will to Moses: "Call together the people unto Me, that they may hear My words, and may learn to fear Me all the works that thy eyes have seen, and let them not go out of thy heart all the days of thy life. Theh shalt teach them to thy sons and thy grandsons." (Ib. 9.).

What Moses impressed upon Gell's people as a rigorous duty, St. Paul, cerroborated as a divine command tel Christ's followers in the new dispennot your sons to anger, but bring them up in the discipline and the correction of the Lord," *Ephes. vi. of his house, he hath denied the exercising. faith, and is worse than an infidel." How sl (1 Ti V. S.)

Church, what bishops are to their is to his flock, such are parents to their children will cry to heaven against them as did the blood of

Abel against his unnatural murderer. The responsibility of the eternal welfare of their children weighs on the shoulders of fathers and mothers: and when through poverty, or inplicity of other duties, they are unable to impart, in its fulness, religious instruction to their little ones. on the shoulders of others only on fully competent. So true is this that the parent is not at liberty to rid himself of this personal obligation, or surrender his rights. When circumstances oblige him to give over to others the training of his children, this temporary transfer may be made only when there is a certainty that the children's hearts will receive no

But as the Church has condemned the divorce of the teaching of religious touths from that of secular science, (1) the Christian parent inust, under the direction of his pastor, make a choice of a system of teaching that is in harmony with Catholic tenets.

Now, how can any such choice become possible unless the liberty of teaching is fully recognized: and unless Catholics are free to open and control schools and colleges of their

(1) The following proposition condemned: Catholics may approve of a system of educating youth, unconnected with Catholic faith and the power of the Church, and which regards the knowledge of merely natural things, and only, or at least primar things, and only, or arily, the onds of earthly life. (Syllabus prop. 48).

of the state of th

"In the happiness that may be enjown? Whenever such action is merejoyed in this fragile life," said an ly tolerated, so as to throw on Canada and the said and th joyed in this fraging the, said an ity colerated, so as to throw on Ca-old writer, "there is little more enout written, that of having by assid- porting the schools of their choice, now study, secured the possession of while they are also taxed for the the pearl science. It is science that support of State Schools, to which the pearl science. It is science that they may not conscientiously send paves the way to a wise and happy their children, a grave injustice is

The right in justice of the Catholic man's ultimate object in life. Science citizen to claim liberty of teaching is grounded, on his pareatal obligation in the natural order; on his duties as a Christian parent: on his constitutional privileges as a citizen which put him on an equal footing with his fellow-citizens; for as these claim the right, and obtain it, of bringing up their offspring after the manner of their cheice, so may he also claim his share in the fund to which he contributes, to secure an education for his children.

When we assert that parents have in the natural order a right to liberty in the question at issue ' we mean simply that God has imposed on parents, preferably to all others, the obligation of bringing up their children. It is evident from this that no one has a right to put obstacles in the way, or hamper them in the exercise of their functions. This same libirty is guaranteed thom in the matter and mode of education. month, merely asks us to examine The selection of a teacher of a child, the nature of the teaching, the choice of the methods of imparting it, are privileges that the purents may lay claim to. Whoever has a right to the substance of a thing has a right to the school: and in no period of his- use and dispose of it in his own

The Christian parent has another obligation, to see that his children be taught the laws of God. Religion uphold that right. The Church, on must not take a secondary role in school; its place is at the pinnecle of ent is the natural teacher of the all sciences. The Sovereign Poutiff, child. Nature and the history of the Pius IX. wrote in 1861: "Religious world takes sides with her, and are doctrine should hold thefirst place in teaching and education; it should and malienable the right of the par- hold sway to such an extent that all other branches of knowledge should appear, so to speak, as accessories."

What constitutes a religious school

is not that the greator part, or even a great part, of the time be given over to the teaching of religion; it is the organization of the exercises which take place in these schools. the prayers and hymns at stated times; the attention given to the ecclesiastical year; the recurrence of feasts and the meaning that the Church puts to them; the community of ideas and consequent sympathy that exists between teacher and punot less effective because it is tacit. pil as the outcome of religious m-A few thoughts concerning the source struction; the Catholic tone that and nature of parental rights and duspervades the school; all these things ties may not be out of place, even cannot fail to make a deep impression on the little ones who live and move under their influence several hours every day. Who will deny the right of a parent to provide such a school as this if he sees fit?

The constitutional privileges of a Catholic should secure him from inthe time that they live on earth and terference in such an essentially domay teach their children," (Deut. iv. 10). And the great law-giver, faithful to his trust, laid the divine commands before the chosen people, with would inevitably embarass the lib-this solemn injunction: "Forget not erty of the family, and destroy the erty of the family, and destroy the unity of education, if it did not annihilate education itself? No authority has a right to impose wearying "programmes" on a parent, or embarassing restrictions, and alove all it has no right to jeopardize liberty

of conscience. Furthermore, man has a natural right to communicate the truth. We sation: "And you fathers, provoke have an inhern inclination to give to others the notions we have acquired by personal endeavor, so that the act of teaching is, after all, the 4). "But if any man have not care natural use of a faculty which no of his own, and especially of those one has a right to prevent us from

How slow men are to perceive that the welfare of a nation is in-What Christ is with regard to His volved in the training of its children and religious training at that. priests and people, what the shepherd sound education, rendered possible by admitting the principle of liberty their children. It is for them to see of instruction, is the best earnest of that the wolf break not into the the prosperity of a nation. This fold, that the lambs be led to rich truism supposes two others, that and wholesome pastures, that noxi- true education must be based on reous food be carefully kept out of ligion; that truly religious education their ceach: otherwise the souls of can be imparted only by teachers of

deep religious convictions. While sympathizing with those mtions that are unjustly deprived of their rights to educate their children as they wish, and averting that here in Canada our fellow-citizens have not the full privileges they are encapacity, or sickness, or the multi-plicity of other duties, they are un- of parent, Christian and citizen, we should pray and beseech the Divine Heart of Jesus to enlighten the minds they may shift that responsibility of legislators and move their hearts in such a manner that justice and condition that those who are to as charity may guide them in their delisume the burden are trustworthy and berations, and prevent them from promulgating laws that would jeopardize the souls of youth by a Cod-less education. —E. J. Devine, S.J., in the Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

> As if by magic, after a few applications, every gray hair in my head was changed to its natural color by using LUBY'S Parisian Hair Feit when I require to oil my hair. Try it and see for yourself. 50c a bottle.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

"THE CHRONICLES OF THE LITTLE SISTERS."— From time to time the "Avo Maria" issues from its press most interesting and instructive works. As a rule these volumes consist of sorial tales, or sketches, ages are matters of education. Therethat have already appeared in the fore, if men are to be brought arcolumns of the magazine. We have ound to carry the Christian religion before us one of the latest of these into their averyday dealings with

interesting little books; it is entitled their fellow men, they must be educ-"Claronicles of the Little Sisters," and is from the pen of the best, widest and most favorably known of primary school, in the high school, Catholic lady writers in the United in the colleges and in the university States. The name of Mary E. Manning is familiar to almost every Catholic household. Her delightful stories and verse, the constantly swelling turned out educated agnostics, involume of Catholic literature, have stead of educated Christians. If our won their way to the hearts of 10th country and its people, if the world young and old. In the "C ronicles of and its people, are to be finally saythe Little Sisters" we have a graphic ed, religion must take the place of and touching picture of those unfer- irreligion in our universities and coltwaate lives, which commence in op- leges, and C'tistianity much supoften titles, but which close in misery, suffering, abject poverty and quasi-oblivion. In her pages we behold the once aspirant to distinction and power, passing out of evistorie. "Unwept, unhonored, and un-

sung.' The charity of the 'Little Sisters of the Poor,' flings a mantle over the wretched, and while protecting the miserable failure in life, from the pangs of corporal hunger and cold. than ever for the practical applicaprotect equally his soul from the tion of the principles of religion to chilly breath of sin, and send it the affairs of everyday life, because forth in a condition that must pear he believes this can only be brought important fruit on the shore of eter- about through education, one benity. The fact that a work is issued cause he has become firmly convincby the Ave Maria press is, in itself, ed that America is destined to be a guarantee of its value.

"OVER THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS has permitted me to reten to my TO ALASKA." To mention a des- country to raise funds to complete criptive work from the pen of Chas. the endowment of the Catholic Unc-Warren Stoddard, means simply to versity. We have now there, not speak of a delightful literary treat. only the divinity school, but every Mr. Stoddard has a name that is school embraced in a university exsynonymous with brilliant gifts; we cept a school of medicine. It will have had the advantage and extreme take between \$700,000 and \$1000; pleasure of following him over the 000, to put the University where the continent of Europe, down to the Holy Father wants it, and this sum Southern seas, into the home of I hope to raise in two years. Since the lepers, and in various other dir- the universities of other denousces ections, and we found him, under tions do not find it practical to all circumstances, and in every land make the teaching of religion a part the of the most entertaining literary of the university course, it remains guides whose descriptions we have for Catholics to do this, and, conever read. Before us is a volume, sequently to do the greater work of published by the well-known house of bringing the world back to Christi-B. Herder, of St. Louis, entitled, anity. "Over the Rocky Mountains to Al-ถร^ะถ.'' It is not too much to say that Mr. Stoddard is as entertaining. as entrancing (we might say) amidst the stupendous grandeurs of the Rockies, as ever he was on the tranquil bosom of a tropical sea, as instructive and charming in the snow-clad regions of the great northland, as he has been in the san-scorched scenes of the South. The book should be found in every house and every library in the land.

"THE SECRET OFFOUGEBEUSE" - Boston's popular publishing-house Imogen Guiney, both as an original names from societies or individuals writer and as a translat to into English, need scarcely any commendagifted pen has contributed to Catholie literature deserves the highest praise.

MGR. KEANE

On Catholic Education.

We have frequently drawn attention to the splendid endowments conferon non-Catholic institutions of education by wealthy members of the Protestant world, and we have written columns to show how a similar field-though in a more contracted degree-presents itself for cultivation at the hands of our Catholic millionaires. Even in a smaller manner con all Catholics participate to the extent permitted by their means in such an essential work. In this connection recent sermen preached by the Most Rev. John Joseph Keane, Titakr Archbishop of Pamaseus, Canon of St. John Lateran, Consultor to the Congregations of the Propaganda and the Sacred Studies, and this op Assistant to the Pontifical Throne. will furnish fresh ideas and new inspiration. Archbishop Keane has been permitted by the Pore to return to the United States to raise money for the endowment of the (atholic University at Washington, His sermon of January 21, deals with

his mission:

"Just previous to the coming of the Archisico. our Saviour," said the Archbishoo, "the Jews were divided into three classes, the Pharisces, the Sadducees and the Herodians, hypocrites, thinkers and politicians. The people of the world to day are divided into machically the same classes, and the influenece of the Saducees is the most powerful. They assert that they will be the loaders of thought in the firture. But they concern themselves entirely with problems that can only be solved through the application of the rules of science. To the great questions of life and death and immertality they give no farther attention than to say We don't know.' They have put religion our of their daily life, as did the Jews of old, and unless their influence is counteracted, the fate of the Jews will be visited upon the people of

ated to do so. Education and reng ion must go hand in hand, an the and particularly in the two latter.

"The spirit of the ancient Saddwees controls the universities of the world other contributions, in prose to-day, and young men are being

> Archbishop Keane closed his sermon with a plea for funds to complete the endowment of the Catholic University at Washington.

> In the course of a subsequent conversation the Archbishop outlined the Pope's plan in reference to the University. Amongst several other interesting things he said

"Because the Holy Father feels that the world les greater need the leader of the future in the thought and action of the world, be

The D. & L. Emulsion benefits most those having lung troubles with tendency to hemorrhages. A few hottles taken regularly make a wonderful improvement. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES OF SEED GRAIN.

Under instruction of the Hon Minsister of Agriculture another distribution of sample packages of the -Marlier, Callanan & Co., -has just best and most productive sorts of issued an exceedingly attractive erreals, ore, is now being made from book. The little "The Secret of Four- tibe Centr I Experimental Farm, Otcrease,"- is an indication that the tawa. The distribution will cones work is a translation from the as heretofore, of samples of oats, French. The translator is Louise In- spring wheat, barley, field peace, bar ogen Guiney. When we have said dian corn and potatoes, Each sample that this is a romance of the 15th will weigh three pounds. The puntcentury, we have given all the in-formation necessary concerning the the varieties true to bume and the volume. The name of the book, the packages will be sent free to appli-subject treated, the writer's name cants, through the mail. The object and that of the publisher, generally in view is the improvement of the suffices to direct the attention of the character and quality of the grain. public to a new work. In this case etc., grown in Canada, an effort the subject is of itself so attractive, widely appreciated, and the choice so rich in historical colorings, so re-plete with characters and characters, confined to those which have been tics of the Middle Ages, that the best found to succeed well at the Experi-

cannot be considered. Only one same ple of one sort can be sent to c.ch tion from us. Everything that her applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats heca and also receive one of wheat or barley. Applications should be addressed to Director of Experimental Farm, th. tawa, and may be sent any time before the 15th of March, after which date the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may all be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing will please mention (the sort of grain they would prefer and should the available stock of the variety named be exhausted, rouse other good sort will be sent in its place. Letters may be sent to the Experimental Farm free of postage.

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spiritual truths-the most consoli ones. A few moments given to the reading of the work would lighter our crosses considerably." Carmente Review, Ningara Fells. Ont., 1898. No. 6.)

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EPICOPAL 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 excollent work.

t PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

News of the Week.

Rev. Father Younan's mission to non-Catholics seems to have stirred the Ministerial Association, and divers and sundry Synods, and other gatherings of Protestant clergymen. into abnormal activity. At least they appear to have become seriously frightened. This "carrying the war to their liking. In fact, the other! day, at a representative meeting of in all his works and undertakings. Presbyterian clergymen it was resolved that the time had come to do l something to check, or to counterbalance these inroads of "Romanism" as they call it.

Dr. Mivart has got down to anin the "Fortnightly Review," w. s intended as an explanation of his unqualified submission to the desihostile criticism, he writes to the "Catholic Times," of Liverpool -"I was careful to protest against my being supposed to have accepted all the novel views to which I had occasion to refer." And he concludes his letter with the following and come words: "There is surery no need for me, at this time of day, to reaffirm an adherence to Catholicity. Ififteen, which they avoid On account I have never disclaimed, or to cis- of its association with previous disclaim novel views which I have never professed."

Commenting on this hard of axplanation the "Times" very wisely Redmond. The last mentioned gensays :- "A writer should know the meaning of what he has written better than other people. It is not for Nationalist representation, and that us to enter into the doctrinal aspects of the questions which be dis- forming a united party. On Mr. cussed, but we are bound to bear Healy's motion, three whips were witness to the startled astonishment and poignant pain-we should rather say anguish-he caused amongst Catholics in publishing and adverting to views which are, they feel sure, unheard of in any Catholic circles in the land. They will therefore welcome with genuine satisfaction this speedy assurance that Dr. Mivart does not ontertain the novel views with which he has been credited owing to these articles. He has done brilliant work for science, and Catholics have at all times rejoiced at the high esteem in which he is deservedly held by his fellow-scientists."

It has been announced that the British Government will select men from the Arish Constabulary to form a contingent to be sent to South Africa. There is one thing certain, the fault. Familiar as they are with the constabulary they would shed no tears over their departure.

We regret exceedingly to learn that His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi has

Archbishop. One day's occupation in his ordinary routine of life, would give work to the majority of us for a whole week; yet, in addition to his countless important decies, we find him moving constantly from place to place, scattering blessings on all sides; travelling, preaching confirming, ordaining, visiting institutions, and all the while preparing pastorals, directing the internal economy of his own life. We trust and into Africa," system is not at all pray that His Grace may soon enjoy his full quota of health and success

At a meeting of a number of prominent Catholics interested in the work of the People's Eucharistic League, in New York, on Monday afternoon, Archbishop Corrigan announced that he had decided to sanction the establishment of the order of the other explanation. This time he seeks Priests of the Blessed Sacrament. In to explain some former explanations, announcing his decision at the meet-We rarely ever met a man of crudi- ing on Mchday, Archbishop Corrigan tion who is more given to explain- recited the history of the foundation ing away what he has said or writ- of the order of the Priests of the ten. To our mind his recent article Blessed Sacrament and of its founder Father Eymard. He said that there was a branch of the order in Montteal, and that a number of the sion of Rome. This having met with priests there had volunteered to come to that city. He showed how the league had grown and then pointed out the good work it had accomplished.

> During the opening of Parliament nearly all the Irish members were absent; they were attending a meeting in committee room sixteen-not cords. Mr. Timothy Harrington presided, and amongst those present were Messrs, Dillon, Healy, and John tleman moved a resolution declaring at an end the division of the Irish henceforth all should act together elected for the remited party.

M. de Naveme, the First Councillor of the French Embassy at the Vatican, has presented to Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State, the agreement catered into between Russia and France, to protect all Catholic missions in the Balkans and the regions about the Black Sea, as far as Constantinople; France on her part claiming all rights of protection for such missions in Anatolia, Persia, Arabia, and cortain regions bordering upon the Mediterranean. This agreement, which was made without the knowledge of the Curia, has been received with much surprise by Cardinal Rampolla, who has reserved his reply.

Chief Carpenter received a letter Irish people would not find any from Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., in which he has been warned against an imposter who has been passing himself off as a priest, and even as a Bishop, and making a good living ous of the credulous Catholic institutions of the United States, It been confined for some days at the appears this gentleman, who has Hotel Diou Hospital. That His Grace | spent three years in prison, is on his should be ill is not to us a matter of way to Canada. He has called himsurprise; what surprises us is the self Father John, and Thomas Lawfact that a man, who does not seem | rence; Duperron, a Jesuit Missionaryto possess a robust constitution at | His Lordship Rishop of Murschaoret, best, could possibly perform all the of Indian Territory; and Mgr. Dubois,

visit Canadu.

The Cuban Educational Association is a New York Institution, the members of which are all wealthy Americans. Its apparent and avowed object is to take yolung Cubans and Porto Ricans to the United States. to pay all their expenses and equip them, and educate them fully, in some Protestant College or other. Here is a new scheme of proselytiza cool system of anti-Catholic agitation.

Dr. Parkhurst acknowledges that it takes a good deal besides a pulpit. a choir loft and a spire to make a church. The doctor is finding this out late in the day; but "better late ! know what are the other essentials to make a church, according to Dr. Parkhurst.

In a simple case before Recorder Poirier, the other day, a medical gentleman desired to affirm, declining while, we can simply topeat that Mr. or rather objecting to kiss the Bible as a form of oath taking. The Recorder decided that as long as a person proclaimed himself to be a Christian he was obliged to kiss the

Father Cullman, of Grahamstown, who has gone to the front as a Catholic chaplain, has been presented money by the Grahamstown Catholics. The address was read by the Hon. A. Wilmot, M.L.C.

The Rev. Dr. Kolbe, the editor of the "South African Catholic Magazine" is very fond of botany, and during a visit to Capetown lately presented many curious betanical specimens to the Museum thate.

Luigi Crispi, son of the late Premier, has been condemned to four years' imprisonment for stealing the Countess Cellere's jewels in .1893, when he escaped to Brazil.

Last week two Irish centenarians passed away, Thomas O'Connor, Ballymustokan, Co. Wicklow, and Mary Mannion, of Blackrock, near Athlone.

for the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. | note, but little heed has been paid to on account of the death in Lady-lits pleadings. It was only when colsmith of his eldest son, Lord Ava.

T. Kinsella, in St. Ann's With after made to secure a candidate. Some a most exciting struggle.

in the new City Council.

MR C. F. SMITH'S ADDRESS.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, held last Tuesday, the retiring President, Mr. C. F. Smith, deinteresting and even from a national and patriotic standpoint it was worthy the leading citizen who delivered it. His figures relative to the commercial progress of the Dominion are the increased exports from the port of Montreal, come home to each citizen of this splendid city. In his introduction Mr. Smith said :

country to the other go to show that Canada has been most prosperous during the past year. Certainly the small traders report almost unlosses during that period than for end of the country to the other. I should like to show you by a few figures the progress this Dominion has made during the last half-con-

tion of the mass of interesting figures here brought in. But the redeserves more than a passing attontion. Mr Smith said:

will not be the first of his class to pire. To-day we are ready and will- many years older; and we conten-

great Britain affords the best field in the world for the expansion of Canadian trade, the retiring President moved the adoption of the report.

We feel a special pride, as a Cathoke organ, in the marked success of ing. The Archbishop does not see such a man as Mr. Smith, and we things as others see them. This is notice with deep pleasure his term of president of the Board of Trade has been one of prosperity, harmony and general improvement. It is pecul-Although Leo XIII., is a noneugen- int that just as Mr. Smith retires arian, he is by no means the oldest, from the Presidency of the leading Popo since Peter's time. Pope Agath- commercial body of Montreal, he beon, who reigned from 686 to 688, comes alderman for a new and imdied at the age of 107. Pope Grogory portant division. It is well for the IX (1241) was ninety-nine when he public of Montreal that such a man died. Celestian III., (1198) was 92. as Mr. Smith, enters the council with Gregory XIII., (1417) was 91. John the right to criticise its every move-XXII., (1339) was 90. Our present ment, and with the experience of an Pontiff has eighteen years yet to go administrative nature, that he has before he passes the age of Agathon, gleaned in long years of successful commercial pursuits.

THE MAYORALTY.

Mr. W. E. Doran has been defeated; than never." We would be glad to as we go to press the returns are being completed and we can only announce the general result in our next issue we will indicate the lessons which this unique contest for the mayoralty of Montreal teaches—they are numerous and important. Mean-Deran has failed to prevent Mr. Prefontaine from securing a second term and breaking through the unwritten agreement that for so many years has been held sacred by the different elements of our population.

Mr. Doran's defeat is a victory for principle. As far as he is individually concerned he shall long be rememberwith an address and a purso of ed as the only Irish-Catholic citizen to step into the breach and fight to low-countrymen enjoyed. He has registered a telling protest against the monopolizing of civic honors and the "one man" system that the present Mayor has seen fit to sanction and to introduce. In every either sense there is no real defeat. The combination of circumstances against Mr. Doran was such that had he been elected it would have appeared like a miracle; as it is, he polled a vote of which any citizen might feel justly proud. We have not time, at this late hour, to comment as we would wish on the campaign, and its merits; but erintend boys' clubs at Kensal New complete statement of our opinions, Clubs at Tower Hill and Commercial views and sentiments.

For over a year the "True Wi' Much symkathy is felt in Ireland, ness," has been sounding the warning yet appeared. The residents take part umn after column, week in and week clut, commenced to stir our people thirty members. Mr. Denis Tansey, jr., defeated Aid. into activity that a movement was day soon we will unfold the whole story of chir labor for the brish-Cath-Five Irish Catholics will hold seats olic cause, in this instance, and we hope to show that it has not been entirely a labor lost. Had we been listened to even last summer there was ample time to so manage offairs that our candidate would have infallibly headed the poll on Thursday last. But lack of time was against him, while his adversary had years livered a masterly address. From a of personal contract with the public, commercial point of view it was and two years of quiet preparation for this struggle, to carry him along.

As a consequence of the shortness of time, there was an unavoidable lack of organization. With a complete | the twenty years or more in which I and efficient organization, the vote most eloquent while those concerning of Thursday shows, that Mr. Doran, every encouragement, and when this could have been elected. In all the was not strongly manifested, with western wards in which there were no aldermanic contests the voting was insignificant. In one case only "I am very happy to state that nine votes were registered-three for serious ones have been those which the reports from one end of the Mr. Prefentaine and six for Mr. Peran. It is true that St. Ann's Ward did exceedingly well, considering that every one had to vote-without solicitation. But in the other Englishanimously that they have had less speaking wards there was only un exceedingly small vote, while in the absence from the Catholic Conference many years past, while the manu- East end the friends of the Mayor comment; and although the comfacturers of the Dominion have been piled up a large amount, one far in ments were exaggerated, and even may also note that it is thought by more than busy, as a rule, from one excess of what had been anticipated. Finally there was a considerable

amount of indifference displayed by told, is of the kind greatly desired sections of the community, that the laity are there encouraged by the would most benefit by the maintaining words and by the part in the discussions to take part in of the tacit arrangement, and by the sions in matters of practical We cannot attempt the reproduct return of Mr. Doran. We are not pre- portance to the whole Catholic body, pared at this moment of hurry to and those few who avail themselves characterize the action, and absence of the opportunity are cordially welmarks upon the accumulation of action on the part of many upon comed by their ecclesiastical superwealth in the Dominian, were very whom he naturally should have remuch appreciated by the members of lied; we are content to say that he their help in providing papers for the Board. Here is a passage that made a manful stand, has earned the reading at the Conferences; and Cardrespect, confidence and esteem of inal Vaughan was speaking to me, hundreds who never before knew him, "I should like to say that I think and has given tangible evidence that the figures I have laid before you go an Irishman can defend a general Review. to show that Canada has passed the principle as well as the interests of creeping and the walking period, and his fellow-countrymen. We congrututhat now we are liable to move late Mr. Doran upon his gallant have themselves to thank. If the being edited by T. P. O'Connor, Mrs. along in strides. We don't hear so fight, and we hope that his energy names of the grumblers could be as-

here assume we cannot tell; but he ada as a colony of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world is discover how many of them are taken the colony of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world is discover how many of them are taken the colony of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world is discover how many of them are taken to be a colony of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world is discover how many of them are taken to be a colony of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world is discover how many of them are taken to be a colony of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world is discover how many of them are taken to be a colony of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world is discover how many of them are taken to be a colony of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world is discover how many of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world is discover how many of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world is discover how many of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world is discover how many of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world is discover how many of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world is discover how many of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world is discover how many of the British Em- a fitting reward before the world in the beautiful the beau ing, as we have shown, to assist plate the result of this election with After pointing out by means of of having performed throughout a statistics, and general reports, that sacred duty towards those who look the Irish people are now minus their of Montreal, no blame can fall on either the shoulder of Mr. Doran or of the "True Witness."

THE WORK OF THE LAITY.

The article recently published in the columns of the "New Era." 'Clergy and Laity," suggests certain reflections to one who has been for some thirty years more or less actively engaged in Catholic lay work. If you can find room for these reflections, I shall be glad.

I do not understand you to adopt the view which some are suspected of advocating as to the unappreciated tween clergy and laity that had advocating in Catholic matters, proved workable. The Bishop of That such zeal is encouraged and fostered by our ecclesiastical superiors needs no demonstrution; the actdresses delivered last year by Cardinal Vaughan at Stockport, and by Bishop Hedley at Birmingham were trumpet-calls to action. How are they being responded to?

For the country at large I cannot speak, but of the necessities of London I claim to know something. Howare these needs met so far as one most important section of our people is concerned-the boys who have left school and the young men-for whom His Eminence has on many occasions bespoken the sympathy of the Catholic layman?

Three bodies exist which from their constitution might be expected to particular attention to this class- One-the Society of St. Vincent de Paul-has its agencies en each side of the Thames; the secondthe Catholic Social Union is confined to the Westminster diocese--. while the third— Newman House—is interesting letter to the Evening on the south of the river. What are Telegram' extracts of which we now these organizations doing?

1. There are in London thirty-five conferences of the S.S.V.P., with an aggregate of 348 active and 264 honorary members. An only one conferthe last moment for the manuferance ence-that of Silvertown-is there a of a right which heretofore his fel- boys and youths club (of only 20 members); at Willesden "the formation of a boys' club is under consideration;" and fifty boys are in some way not specified under the care of the patronage Committee. At Forest Gate thirty boys are taught in Sunday-school by two of the Brothers This is practically all that is done for boys in London by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, so far as can be gathered from its last resort. 2. The Catholic Social Union be-

gan in Decomber, 1893, with the names of 400 ladies and gentlemen and rushed it off by wire to their on the workers' list. At the end of employers. There was, July, 1899, this number had been reduced to 54, of whom 49 were ladies and 5 gentlemen. These five supwe will reserve for next week the Town and Notting Hill; the Boys' Road are managed by ladies.

3. Nowman House issued no Report in 1898, and that for 1899 has not in the management of a men's club. for which however they are not eatirely responsible, and, with outside every newspaper in the States took help, manage a boys' club of about

These facts seem to show that in all Catholic London, in spite of the carnest appeals and personal sympathy of Cardinal Vaughan, there are at most only about a dozen men who are taking part in one of the most important forms of social work. There are of course other agencies at work, e.g., the Boy's Brigade, but so far as these three organizations are concorned, this is all they can show in the way of help in stopping the leakage among our lads.

Surely before the laity can blame the clergy for want of sympathy or encouragement, it is for them to take the initiative and offer their services, or, at least, where an organization exists, to do their utmost to promote it? In matters of this kind personal testimony is at least admissible; and I can say that; during was actively engaged in work for an even greater mark of confidence, in that I was left to manage things as I thought best. I have had difficulties, as most of us have; but the only were the result- one might almost say the natural result—of a change of priest; to my mind, the only circumstance which is likely to bring about misunderstanding.

Nor are the laity more to the front in other matters. Their comparative last year was a matter of public by a letter from Monseignenr Grainaccurate in detail, they were not undescrived. Yet the Conference offered an opportunity which we are

Moreover, it is not easy to obtain not long since, of the difficultygreater now than formerly- of obtaining law writers for the Jublin

Facts like these are only sufficient to show that if the zeal of the laity labors that fall to the lot of our of Vancouver. What name he may much to-day of the weakness of Can- and spirit of self-sacrifice, will reap certained, it would be interesting to up to date.

ing, or have taken, any part, in any form of Catholic work.

Meanwhile to retain to the sperp the Empire in the moment of need. a clear conscience and a knowledge at point of these remarks the leakage is becoming so much a recognized fact that we are in danger of reup to us for guidance and advice. If which we have no button which we have no duties. Our Bighops and clergy appeal to us for term in the chief Magistrate's chair help, and appeal in vain. Instead of taking up work which lies ready to our hand, and which will not be dene if we do not do it, we complain that the laity are not encouraged, and some of us write letters to The Times.

Where those in authority have failod to influence, one from the ranks cannot hape to succeed. Yet it seems a duty, at a time when we hear much of the zeal of the laity in theory, to urge that what is wanted is enthusiasm in practice. It is much easier to write than to work, just as it is more easy to preach than to perform : but an ounce fact is worth a ton of theory.

P.S.—In the article referred to in my opening sentence, a bishop reported to have said, that he knew of no scheme of co-operation he-Southwark informs me that the report in question-which was given to The Tablet-conveys a sente distinvtly contrary to his known views, and that he has striven and does strive, by every means in his power to promote cordial union between clergy and laity. It needs no saying that lay work has nowhere been more encouraged than in the diorese of Southwark.—James Britten, in the 'New Era," London, Eng.

THE POPE AND THE CENTURY.

The Daily News, of 9th January, 1900, published the error so unaversally repudiated that the Pope had declared that the 20th century begins with January 1st, 1900. would not be worth while plying to such nonsense, were it not that it reflects on the degma of infallibility and casts a slur upon the person of Leo XIII., For these reasons, Mgr. Howley addressed a most give. He said:

'May I ask you, Mr. Edit r. to publish the following brief resume of facts concerning the question: On the 18th November, 1899, the Pepe sent a letter or decree to Monsigner Martinelli, Papat Delegate at Wasnington, announcing the inauguration of "Holy Year," or Jubilee, fer the close of the nineteenth century.

"This letter was intended to be transmitted in due course to all the Bishops of America, and then to be given to the press. But the enterprise and impatience of some of the reporters would not allow them to wait for the official translation of the document in question, but, by some of their usual "ways that are -occult," they got hold of the news in addition to the fact of the news being surreptitiously obtained, the added zest of a possible "dig at the l'ope." "Thus the Washington correspond-

ent of the New York press wired :--that so far as the Outholic Cherch is concerned, the twentieth century will begin on January 1st, 1900. The language of the decree is too plain to admit of any doubt." This, of course, set the wiseacres a-going, and up the hue and cry. Even the dignified (?) Montreal Witness sent forth a shout of derision and flat withcisms at the expense of the ignorance and superstition, etc., of the owing old man of the Vatican. The was contradicting mathematical science. He was "acting on some absord and inexact technicality of the Italian "proying the language!" He was falsity of his supposed infallibility. etc. When they had thus crowed

for a week or so to their hearts' content, they were obliged to "suallow all their own crow" correspondent from Washing, on had to confess that he was a little too previous." He had not seen the Pope's document before he sent on his hurried despatch to New York. Having since seen it, he is obliged to confess that the Pope was right offer all, and that he (the correspondent) had accused him in the wrong! The Pope's decree distinctly Mates that the 20th century will begin on January 1st, 1901. These are the words :

Inasmuch as at midnight of the last day of December of the coming year (futuri anni, 1.c., 1900,) the present century will come to an end and a new one will commonce." It will be seen, then, that the Pope is not such un ignoramus as some would think-or, perhaps, wish. In any case, even if the Pope had made the statement attributed to him, it has no connection whatever with the question of Papal infallibility, which refers to matters of Faith and Morals only, not to figures and mathematics, as was shown some that the Pope wrote this letter in order to vindicate himself from this charge of ignorance, and to 'settle the dispute." The fact that the Hely Father was in blissful ignorance of the said dispute. It never occurred to him for a moment that any dispute could arise on the subject, and his decree was written as a matter of course, and following on the lines of his predecessors for centuries past."

According to an English exchange. Mrs. Hinkson (Katharine Tynan) has undertaken to edit and compile Mossrs. Blackie & Co., a new edition of The Cabinet of Irish Literature, a vast compilation of prose and verse by Irish writers of the last three centuries. The work was originally. edited by a Sligo man named Charles Anderson Read, who only lived tel Kinkson intends to bring the work

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S CORNER.

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THVISION NO. 6 .- The regular on last Friday evening was also semi-monthly meeting of DivisionNo. poorly attended. Nevertheless three 6, was held in their new quarters on the blinding storm and attended the last Thursday evening. Mr. W. II. initiation. Turner presiding. The reports of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer were presented, showing the Division to be in a very prosperous condition. although the sick list for the past month was somewhat high, the Division paying out for the month the sum of ninety dollars. The members are making claborate preparations for St. Patrick's Day, and it is expected that in point of numerical strength they will compare favorably with the older branches. Bro. Noonan is a great hustler for the Branch, and is working for its progress in more ways than one. matter of grave importance to the membership in this locality was discussed, and a communication relative to the matter sent to the County Board. The North End Division is progressing rapidly, both in finances and membership.

GAELIC SOCIETY .- The classes of the Gaelic Society on Tuesday evations which the Knights have added to their hall give the place a thorough national appearance. The enthusiasm shown by both teachers in this district.

matter with No. 9's smoker, has it gone up the chimney already ?

meeting of the County Board of the eral committee and have united A.O.H., was held last Friday even-Enights, County President Rawley presiding. Owing to the severity of the storm raging that day and evenparely a quorum being present. The ist. meeting was called for the purpose of making arrangements for the armual concert, on St. Patrick's Night. The Board will have two entertainments as to what Division will dispose of on St. Patrick's Day, and in all pro- there. The following were elected to bability the St. Hyacinthe band, office: which created such a favorable im-

THE HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS intend renovating their quarters and making them suitable for any of our Catholic Societies in need of a meeting place. It is centrally located (near Chaboillez Square), and it is to be hoped that the Divisions patronizing the Oddfellows and other cosmopolitan bodies will take the "hint." I hope I will not have to refer to this again and that those who "blow" so much about their putriotism, etc., will practice what they preach.

PARNELL MONUMENT. - According to last issue of this paper, there is still a few hundred dollars wanting to complete the amount promised by the local committee of the Parnell Monument Association. At a ening were well attended. The decor- recent meeting of Division No. 3, A. O.H., a motion was passed donating twenty-five dollars to this laudable object. But it seems as far as the Divisions of the A.O.H. are conand students speaks volumes for the cerned the matter rested there. Many indefatigable interest shown by both of our Societies and well-to-do Irish citizens, are under the erroneous impression that the erecting of a monu-THAT SMOKER .- What is the ment to Parnell is the recognizing of one particular faction or another. This is not the case. Every faction in Iroland-as well as the most bitterest enemies of Parnell during his COUNTY BOARD. - A special last days are represented on the genadmitting the great national ing in the hall of the Hibernian biovements of the dead leader. Why then should those uncalled for prejudices debar any one from contributing his share in doing honor to the ing, the attendance was small memory of the great Irish National-

A. O. H. EXTENSION. - it is very evident from the gratifying re--a matinee and and evening perfor- port given me this week, by Provmance-in the Theatre Francais. The incial Treasurer Kearns of the A.O. tickets are now on sale, by the vari- H., that the Provincial Executive ofous Divisions, and speculation is rife ficers of that organization intend inthe largest number. A committee con- creasing the membership in this Prosisting of Bros. Bermingham, Stan- vince. On Monday evening the Proton, and M. J. Doyle, were appointed vincial officers visited Farnham and to secure a band for the procession Missisquoi and organized a Division

County President, J. H. Cunningpression two years ago will be se- ham; President Division No. 1, J. H. Vice-President. Cumingham: Condy; Roc.-Secretary, J. J. Morgan; DIVISION NO. 9.—The regular Fin.—Secretary, W. M. Blackburn : meeting of Division No. 9. A.O.H., Treasurer, J. F. Hugen.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The complimentary concert tendersided, and opened the extertainment by a few well chosen remarks, during which he gave an outline of the history of the Society, and also drew attention to the coming celebration of the Diamond Jubilee. At the close of the chairman's remarks the Rev. Father C. S. Hallissey, Rev. President of the Society, addressed the audience, and introduced Miss Fanny Rubenstein and Masters Ralph and wards too kpart in the programme and proved themselves highly erving of the recommendation given them by the Rev. President. The programme consisted of a piano solo Miss Fanny Rubenstein; violin solo Moster Ralph Kollert: American closdance, Mr. Thos. Hogan; recitation, Mr. F. J. Hogan; duett, Masters Ralph and Mitchell Kellert; Irish jig, Mr. Thos, Hogam, song, Mr. Jas. Blanchfield; comic recitation, Mt. N. J. McIlhone; song, Mr. Jas. Legallee. It would indeed be a difficult task to make special mention of any of the above artists, they are so well known to the public. The Rev. Fathor Hallisey, in a short address called upon all present together with their friends to join hand in hand with the members of the Society in making the coming celebration of the Jubilee one worthy of the occasion. He called upon them to rally round the reteran Society and its cause and make it what it should be in numbers remarks of the reverond speaker were listened to attentively, by the large audience present, who when the entertainment was over, showed their appreciation of the work of the Society, by advancing and taking a large number of tickets for the Jubilee celebration.

Arrangements are now under way for the celebration of the Diamond the Catholic University of Washington will deliver an address.

Neither labor nor expense will he spared to make this colebration worthy of the occasion. Tickets are already on sole, and are meeting with great success.

members of Dominion Council. Knights of Columbus, will entertain their friends on Tuesday, 6th inst. to a Progressive Duchre party, in Conservatory (Beaman's) Hall.

The first of the state of the s

C.M B.A., BRANCH 232,

Branch No. 282, C.M.B.A. of Caned by the officers and members of ada, held their regular monthly your Church, with its bare walls. the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence meeting last Tuesday Evening in and Benefit Society, to their friends, their Hall St. James Street, and a on last Tuesday evering proved in large number were present, the oc- der to impress upon the "untrained every way a complete success, and casion being the installation of ofone which we think will be produc- ficers for the ensuing year, Grand Detive of much good to the specify. The puty Bro. J. H. Feeley, was the mind conceives and approximately your hall was well filled by an approximinstalling officer, assisted by Chan-leloquence may be great, but word-tive audience, Mr. J. J. Costigan from cellors T. M. Ireland, and T. A. painting only appeals to the mental Lynch. After the installation pro- faculties, and your audience will ceedings had terminated, a hearty certainly never retain all you have vote of thanks was tendered to the Grand Deputy, who very feelingly returned his thanks for the kind words and sentiments expressed in the Vote of thanks tendered him, and he also gave some good suggestions to thow present on the good and welfare of the Association, and also to the orficers of the Branch, on their respec-Mitchell Kellert, artists who after- tive duties and urged upon them the fact that this being the closing year of the century, that they should use every endeavor to increase the The mempership and make this a banner year, for the U.M.B.A. of Canada. After the meeting had closed in the usual form, President T. R. Cowan, convened a meeting of the social committee for the reception of reports, etc., of the different committees, which were found to be very satisfactory. Everything is going on nicely and the officers of the Branch. under the guidance of their worthy President, Brother T. R. Cowan, are doing everything in their power to make their forthcoming Euchre Party and Social on Friday, February 9th. 1900, in Beaman's Hall, a great success. If the past achievements of this well-known Branch count for anything, then it is a certainty that the social of the 9th of February, will be right in line with the others. Bro' W. J. Shea, the popular young Irish-Canadian, of St. Catherine Street what it already enjoys in age. The West, is to be the caterer for the occasion, and he intends to see that his well known reputation as a successful caterer will not diminish on this occasion. He has only lately entored the field as a cateror, but everywhere he has met with the greatest success, and we hope to see it continue. The members of the committee are disposing of the lickets very rapidly and present indications Jubilee of the Society. On Sunday, point to their being a large turnout February 25th, a grand religious of C. M. B. A. members and their celebration will be held in St. Put-friends present at the catertainment. rick's Church. On Monday, February 26th, a grand musical and on to the successful winners of the the Windsor Hall, at which the Rt. six in all. Three for the ladies and the Windsor Hall, at which the Rt. six in all. Three for the ladies and Rev. Mgr. T. J. Conaty, Rector of three for the gentlemen, and the lucky ones will be well pleased at having won them. The committee hope that their many friends will assist them by coming early as they intend to start the progressive eachre at the time advertised on the Tickets, viz., 2.00 p.m. sharp so it will be well to bear this in mind, as the entertainment is KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS— The to be divided into three parts, viz., numbers of Dominion Council, 1st. Progressive Enchre; 2nd Refreshments; and 8rd. Social, so as to allow those present who wish to

Vice-President, Bro. R. J. therev. quility, and apparent sense of dread unite the governing races of the Emparet Vice-President, Bro. J. W. Elliott: on all sides. Rec.-Secretary, Bro. G. A. Carpenter; Asst. Rec.-Secretary, Bro. J. M. Ro-wan; Fin. Sec. Bro. J. H. Neilson : Treasurer, Bro. W. E. Durack; Mar- dicate any change in the gloomy shal, Bro. W. J. Shea; Guard, Bro. J. Tees.

Bro. W. J. Ellicitt, W. J. Shoa, A. C. Coleman and Chancellor T. M. Ire-

Medical Adviser, Itro. J. A. Macdonald, M.D.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of the "True Witness."

a prominent Protestant clergyman of this city, when the subject of closminister said that he was then preuseful one. In the first place, it rendrew larger crowds; then numbers who would never go to hear an erdinary lecture delivered, would be glad to attend an illustrated one ;) and, finally, it saved the lecturer more than half the usual labor. He proceeded to prove to the present writer that there are many minds not entirely uneducated, but untrained, which cannot .eize an idea easily from words as from images. In a spoken locture, the speaker is forced to draw upon all his reserved strength in order to impress upon the minds of his hearers the pictures which his own mind contains; consequently when his audience has the pictures before the bodily eye, it is simply necessary for the speaker to narrate, describe, explain, I fully agreed with the reverend gentlemen. He then added: "this illustrated lecture scheme is entirely modern, fact it is a most recent invention."

'Not at all," I said, "on the conrary, it is a very old scheme, It is a method, or plan that dates back some nincteen centuries."

for the moment, then he asked me to explain. I did so in about these words .- "The illustrated lecture dates from the dawn of Christianity. It is exactly the system adopted, at the beginning, and still practised by the Catholic Church. You are merely carrying out in secular lifethe scheme or plan, or system, (as you call it; of the Catholic Church in matters of faith and morals."

"What do you mean?" asked the

astonished minister. "The meaning is simple," I replied. 'What the lime-light views are to you and to your lecture, our crosses. crucifixes, images, pictures, and stations of the Cross, are to our priests and our religion. Let me for a moment suppose that you preach a sermon on the death of thrist; in minds,''

you are obliged to exert your familties to their utmost powers, in orand often on the wellsied. Let us, suppose, that a Catholic priest, in any one of our churches preaches the exact same sermon. on the death of Christ, that he uses the same words that you did, and that he seeks to convey the impressions that you sought to convey; he has an incalulable advantage over He uses your language, it is mary 5, 1900, at Eighto'clock. true, but he has the crucifix on the! altar, the statues around the sametuary, the pictures of the Way of the Crose, to all of which he can point, and the corporal ficulty of sight drinks in the image, and the mind receives the impression at the same moment. In other words your preaching and the priest's preaching differ to the extent that yours is a comordinary, word constructed sermon; his is an illustrated ser-

For a moment the clergyman was silent, and then he asked: "how do you explain your adoration of images ?" I at once replied: "I have no explanation to give, for the simple fact is that there is no such thing as adoration of images. Our statues, pictures, symbols and images are merely the "lime-light views" illuscarry on more successfully the work of Christ." After another pause he said:—"There is more in what you have just told me than may appear at first sight; "I will study up this question." As a parting shot, I said: "Study it well, and when you go to preach another sermon remember that in the Catholic Church you would have the advantage of strikillustrations; and don't forget ing to tell your people that illustrated lectures are not the result of any new idea, or scheme, but that the system has been in vogue for 1900 years in the Catholic Church."-It.

THE INTERDICTION REMOYBD.

A correspondent from Forel writes to us as follows · ·

You have given already in your columns an account of the deplorable event which took place in the parish of St. Ignaco de Loyola, and which brought down such a fearful condemnation upon the Church and the whole community. I can tell you that no pen could picture the cloud of gloom that settled upon that parish. When the decree of Mgr. Bruchest, placing the parish under in-tendiction, had been read, and the do so an opportunity to include in the light fantastic. The following are people commenced to comprehend the officers for Branch 232 for the The receipt of a sample copy of year 1900:

this paper is an invitation to sucSpiritual Adviser, Rev. Father ege committed, a funoral aspect came ege committed, a funoral aspect came over the whole place. There was an over the whole place over the whole place. To the Mark the control of the contr

Carlo Come Sand Come a Still a

President, Bro. T. R. Cower, 1st unnatural silence, a strange tran- to perpetuate and enlarge them, to

On Sunday last a very different spectacle was presented. It is true there were no external signs to mstate of affairs, but the reading the decree of pardon and restoration Trustees: Chancellor T. A. Lynch, to former privileges, was the signal for a veritable jubilee. At 9.15, as was usual since the general interdiction, a low Mass was celeprated. English Non-conformists to occupy by the pastor of the parish, and after the first gospel he roud the or- claim and thwarting the conscience dinary announcements, so far there of the Irish people, continuing to was nothing to awaken special in hold them, down to a position terest; but after the announcements educational fraternity. I say withhe proceeded to read the decree of Mgr. Bruchesi, restoring the parish who conducts himself after this fas to all its former priviliges. As the him is unpatriotic. He subordinates priest proceeded with the reading, the welfare of the Empire to his wn it was evident to any observer that narrow projudices, and is defacto an Sir,-A few days ago the writer the dark melancholy seemed to close- enemy to his country's good. It is happened to be in conversation with ly give place to beams of pleasure not thus that the chief leaders of the and rays of hope.

thouble was about the election of a that the educational demand of fretrated lectures was mentioned. The church-warden to replace the reviring one. The contest was so hor that paring an illustrated lecture, that he came to blows in the church, On the the friends of the two gandadates had given a few formerly, and that 13th January, the Rev. Canon Arch- Let us hope that the lessons of the he had found the method of thus il- ambault, on behalf of Mgr. Bruchest, lustrating-by means of lime light wrote to the parish, asking that the views, or etherwise-was a mot matter of the election be left in the hands of the Archbishop, Both partdered the lecture more attractive and jes agreed to do so, and it was this agreement which prompted His Grace tion must be dealt out equally; imto issue the decree withdrawing the portant minorities must be recognize ada, at the next session thereof, for condemnation. I need scarcely say that this second decree was couched ities on account of religion must be in that delicate and powerful language so peculice to Montreal's eminent and learned Archbishop. The pardon was freely given, and joyourly accepted. One thing certain, the parish of St. Ignace Lovola, will neven again wear spiscopal censure.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN ON IRISH RIGHTS.

Continued From Page One.

in a position of inferiority by a process of financial starvation in the helpo of forcing them to surrender through exhaustion. The same blind prejudice, the same disregard of others, the same one-sided, view of liberty, the same spirit or religious had two horses," said the friend The clergyman seemed astonished rancour runs through the policy that combats denovinational schools in England, and the policy that blocks University education in Ireland, But there are already signs of a change of feeling among many of the more sober-minded Liberal Non-conformists. Such meetings as you are holding in Birmingham will help forward this home,

> We might here remark that the words used by His Eminence, while applicable to England and Ireland, might be easily construed to much the State affairs in Canda as far as separate schools are concerned. The next and principal paragraph in this admirable letter deals with Ireland and England in arms with each oth- Is hereby given that application will er; every line of it is a study. The be made to the Legislature of the Cardinal said:

"There is another consideration, which I, as an Englishman anxious of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, of fct the maintenance of the British Montreal, for a continuation of the Empire among the nations of the world, have a right to insist on, and 45-19-50 Victoria. it is this. The present time of contrained minds, the images that your flict abroad is an invitation and a Montreal, Dec. 20th, 1899. warning to England to close up old domestic strifes and dissensions, not)

in mutual conference and goodwiilin a word, to make the Empire strong by concord within, such as can be attained only by treating all great sections of these kingdoms with becoming respect and dignity. It is not the time, while Irishmen are generously pouring out their block in defence of the Empire, for groups of themselves at home in rejecting the dut hesitation that an Englishman two great constitutional parties com-As you are aware the original fort themselves. They have declared land is just and ought to be conceded. Why do their followers still besitate? Are they waiting for sorrows to come upon them, or for what ? present anxiety and the common desire to maintain the integrity of the Empire may teach us to extinguish just causes for discontent at home. The blessings of liberty and educaed, not crushed; educational disabilswept away, both in dreland and England. It is only by equality that wo can be a really strong and unit ed people."

Here is strong language in earnest yet every line is absolutely true. If English statesmen were to consider the Irish question in general from the same standpoint, and take a lent from the suggestions of Cardinal Vaughan, justice would soon he done to Ireland, and the past's iniquities would be allowed to sink into ob-Evion's night.

Getting too Near Home .-- Circumstances are still much in the habit of altering cases. A Yorkshire So (alist, in explaining to a friend the principles of his belief, made the statement at the outset, "that all possessions should be divided equally." "If you "would you give me one?" "Of course," said the Socialist, "And if you had two cows, would you do the same?" "Of course I should," "Well. suppose, now," said his friend, slowly, "that you had two pigs; would you give me one of them?" "Eh. tha's getting ower "said the other, slyly, non r lad. knaws I've got two pigs."

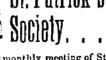
single codfish produces more than 1,000,000 eggs in a season.

NOTICE

Province of Quebec, at its next says sion, by the Trustees of the Parish powers to them conferred by than.

Secretary.





The regular monthly meeting of St. Patrick's Society will be held in the St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on Monday evening, Feb.

By Order,

St. Patrick's It Will Pav Von & TO WAIT FOR OPENING of

And University streets. S. CROSS, Rec. Sec.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Colonial House, Phillips Square

The Discount Sale At this Great Establishment is now in Active Progress. Discounts ranging from 10 to 50 Percent. are offered off the entire stock, and Five Percent. off for Cash

> Intending Purchasers are reminded that the Sale is nearing its end. An early selection is advisable.

_SHOE8 __

The Shoe Tables have been re-arranged, and great inducements may be looked for in Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children. (In Irregular sizes.)

trating the teachings of her priests. Table No. 1, - - 75c. Table No. 2, - - \$1 00. Table No. 3, - - \$1.25. that the Church makes use of to Table No. 4, - - \$1.50. Table No. 5, - - \$2 00. The original prices of the above goods range up to \$6 a pair.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Tweed and Cloth Dept.

This is one of the great departments which will be transferred to new and more commodious quarters in the "ANNEX" as soon as arrangements are completed. Great reductions have been made on the present stock, and rare values are offered. Moderate prices. An assortment of TWEEDS, suitable for Men, Women or Children, All Wool, and very durable, at various prices, all at 331 off and 5 percent for cash.

For 3 days only special sale of China Dinner Sets at liberal discounts. Also Semiporcelain Sets at special prices.

98 Dinner Sets in different colors, good quality, \$4.75, less 5 percent. off.

China Department. FOR THREE DAYS ONLY

Special Sale of China Dinner Sets at Liberal Discounts. Also Semi-porcelain Sets at 38 Piece Dinner Sets in different colors, good quality,, \$4 75, less 5 percent. off. Special Tables-5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, \$1.00. All splendid values.

Ladies' Cotton Underwear.

THE SALES IN LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, from the 2nd Janwary, have been unprecedented, this was expected and provided for, and there is still on hand a very fair stock of desirable goods in

> LADIES' GOWNS, LADIES' SKIRTS, LADIES' CHEMISES, LADIES'

DRAWERS,

LADIES' CORSET COVERS,

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT WITH 5 PER CENT, OFF FOR CASH.

MAIL ORDERS receive careful attention. OATALOGUE mailed on receipt of postal card.

McCORMACK'S

NEVER FAILS.

PRICE, - - - 25 CENTS.

P. McCORMACK & Co., Cor. McGill and Notre Dame Sts. And cor. Prince Arthur st and Park Av.

Watch For Opening

BERNIER & WEST.

Corner St. Calberine and University Streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canan act to incorporate a religious community. The said corporation to be called "The Congregation of the Most Holy Redcemer."

The persons to be incorporated are: The Rev. Alphonse Lemieux, the Rev. Edward Strubbe, the Rev. Louis Savard, the Roy. Edmond Flynn, and the Rev. Peter Vermeiren, and such others as shall hereafter become members under the rules of the corporation;

The said Corporation to have perpotual succession and a common seal, to be altered at will; said corporation also to have the right to appear before the Courts; said corporation also to have the right to possess, accept, acquire by any legal title whatever movemble and immovrable property, and to sell, alienate, hypothecate, assign, lease, transfer, exchange or otherwise dispose of the same for the benefit of the said Corporation;
The head office of the corporation

shall be in the city and district of Montreal. The objects of the coporation are as follows:

(1.) The nuintenace of public worship. (2.) The religious education of the

people and especially that of the poor and abandoned, particularly by holding missions in cities, towns, villages and parishes. (3.) Taking spiritual charge temp-

orarily of small congregations which cannot afford to support a priest. (4.) Giving moral education particularly to poor and orphan child-

(5.) Helping in missions and in education within the limits of their

(6.) The maintenance of public cometeries connected with buildings devoted to public worship, and the construction and maintenance of halls attached to or belonging to the buildings under their care, for the public purposes of such buildings renectively.

(7.) Giving aid and assistance in promotion of immigration. (8.) All other works depending upon these above mentioned and all other works in any way connected with the objects above set forth.

QUINN, MORRISON & LYNCH, Attorneys for Applicants. Montreal, 25th January, 1900.

Self-contained Brick House, No. 36 Aylmer Street, good situation, rice very cheap.

Large self-contained House, 40 fe et front; on lot 65 x 100, No. 35 Chausse Street, house containe 8 la rge rooms. Both Holl Water, etc. Very cheap and easy terms.

Shop and five tenements, 109 Ma. rlborough Sytreet. Owner anxious to sell at a bargain and on casy terms, APPLY TO__

M. SHARKEY. 1340 or 1723 Notre Dame St.

Corner of St. Catherine and Universi y Streets,

Will Open in a Few Days. #9**0000000000000000000**

JACQUES CARTIER

Notice is hereby given that a general and special meeting of the Shareholders of the Jacques Cartier Bank, will be held at the Hord Office of the Bank, 9 Place d'Armes, in the City of Montreal, on MON-DAY, the 12th day of MARCH, 1900, at noon.

This meeting is convened in order to submit to the Shareholders the necessity of making alterations in the corporate name of the bank, in its charter and in its capital, more particularly with a view to its augmentation, and also for the adoption of all proposals necessary and useful to the reorganization of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors. G.N. DUCHARME, President. TANCREDE BIENVENU, Secretary and Managor

THE CLERK WHO MAKES FRIENDS.

+++++++++++++++++ By WILLIAM H. MAHER,

IN THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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

gence to lift him higher, must not and the way you talk; if you don't neglect to cultivate the study of find the place you are looking for, mankind. No matter how efficient he drop me a line and I'll make a place may be in other qualities, if he is not a judge of men he is deformed to failtre.

A man must possess the faculty of injuries the confidence of other time.

winning the confidence of other men and of making them friends if he successful nany walk of word-ring if you wouldn't do well life. This faculty, or gift is born on the road, and I think you may with some. They touch a sysmpathetic chord in every one they meet, and was a noted salesman until be are given a hearing when more worthy men are turned away, and succeed along their chosen lines witen men of immensely greater ability ploid along at the foot.

If we say they possess tact, we only half express it. Tact is saying and doing the right thing at the right time to the right person. Tact provents blunders that make enemies, but does not necessarily make friends. Tact is the form, but the feeling lies deeper down. To make friends, tact must be present, but he might see how business was done the heart only can tie the knot of friendship.

The strength of youth is its unlimited hopefulness. Success is just around the corner; in a few years at most, she will be overtaken; then come ease and luxury! The great majority of those in the race never catch a glimpse of her robes, and the ones who lag farthest in the rear are those whose manners were so unsympathetic or forbidding that the men who could and would have helped them refrained, perhaps at the critical moment, from saying the word or doing the thing that would you wish to take hold you may." have advanced them.

THE GRACE OF TACT .- I am at this moment interested in a man who is out of work and who is struggling bravely to find a position. When he is not near I study how i can help him, and I canvass friends who may need a man and who would givo my recommendation some weight. But when he comes to see me he has not talked five minutes he is indifferent, but the great majbefore I begin to think that I ority are in the two classes I have wouldn't want him near me all the time; and, feeling so, I wonder if it is right that I should commend bun to others. He has no tact. He does not permit me to get half way through a Sentence before he interrupts me to agree with me, while he proceeds to finish my sentence in acentirely different way from what I had intended. I conclude that it is not worth while to go back and finish in the way I started out to do. tween men and men, but must enso let it go as he left it, but I do deavor by every means at his comnot volunteer any further remarks, mand to hold as customers all men, When he goes away, I still wish as much as ever, that he was at work. have conceived against them. butl an hoping that he will find a place without my having to rake have friends. These are not to be a special recommendation.

tition of life around him, should women when he meets both in seciprobe deep down into his own soul, al life and in business. and learn for himself just what is the measure of his capacity to win the good will of other men. He given in Proverbs: should be absolutely honest with himself, listening to no flattering tale, but facing the truth fearlessly.

finds that, on the whole, he does make friends of those with whom friends for himself. he comes in contact, so that they seem to take a kindly interest in him, he may rejoice, for he has a basis upon which to build toward better results. His danger will be in thinking that he is naturally so by their power to ple shrewd and magnetic that he need ployers and customers. give the matter no further study, but may safely trust to these powers to carry him through any and everything that will come in his course.

A young man in whom I am interested was told by his employers to make a preparation for a trip over a certain railroad as a salesman. He must make their customers their had been working in the office and had never sold a bill of goods in hi paying trade." life. He had been expecting to be appointed a house salesman, and while there would have had experienced men to refer to, if it were necessary, so that he could not have made any serious blunder. But to g. out of the city and be obliged to depend entirely upon his own knowledge and judgment—that seemed a tremendous risk both for himself and the house. But he started on his journey.

When he finished the trip he told me: "I studied it out like this: no man will buy off a man if hedislikes lam; as a stranger he will have no interest in him, one way or the other; he must approach the merchant so as not to archise any aversion, and then do his best to create some little interest in himself. I worked on that plan. I appeared to be interested in every merchant and clerk whom I met. I had to work long and hard many times—in fact, most of the time-to get beneath the crost of their indifference, but eventually succeeded in getting them to do a little talking about themselves. I showed such interest in this that by and by they wanted to know a likely something about me. We grew friendly, and I succeeded in working up a good trade.'

SINCERITY AND COURTESY, -One of the most successful men I meet first learned that he might be a good salesman by an incident that happened on the cars between Albuny and Buffalo. The seats in his cur were pretty well taken, so he offered half of his seat tel a gentlemen who came late. The two engaged in conversation, and it came about naturally that the youth told of what he had been working at and where, and that he was going to a western city on a rather slim chance of bettering his position. As the old man neared

The young man who is making his his station, he gave the youth his way, through the world, depending card saying: "This is my address I have a factory there. I like your grit

and was a noted salesman until he was compelled to leave the road and take up the management of the house.

How could be do this? His heart was in his voice and touched the right chord in the hearts of his listeners.

NATURE OF FRIENDSHIP .- I recall another young man who was visiting a city for a few days and men in Brockville, is Mr. Thomas was taken by his host to call upon the head of a wholesale house that in that busy place. The young man and the merchant talked together for an hour, and the latter drew from the youth the story of his life thus far and his aspirations for the future. That evening the merchant called upon the host, and as he took his leave particularly requested tho young man to call upon him in the morning. He then said:

"Some remarks you made yesterday kept repeating themselves to me after you went away. I think you are possessed of the spirit that succeeds. I want a man in my office; if

The offer was promptly accepted and neither man ever had cause to regret it.

As any man studies his relations with other men, and analyses the position in which he holds those whom he meets in either a social or husiness way, he must confess that he divides these into two classes; those who attract and those who repelhim. There is a small percentage to whom named.

If he were free to follow his inclinations he would avoid one class the moment he detected the coldness between them, and would seek his associates and friends entirely from the ranks of those toward whom he was attracted. Exk)rience pecves that to do this would be a grievous mistake, and in the due course of business he must not draw a kne beregardless of any antipothy he may

A man who intends to succeed must bought or borrowed ready made; they Every young man with the compe- must be evolved out of the men and How shall he do this?

I know of no better rule than that

"A man that hath friends must show himself friendly.' If this was given, as the rule

which a man shall keep his friends. INTEREST IN OTHERS .-- If he much more is it the law to be adopted by which one shall create

The result of the efforts to make friends is no less important to the clerk in the smallest grocory store than to the salesman in the largest wholesale concern. Both rise and (all by their power to please their em-

CHILL OF AN INDIFFERENCE. -A manufacturer told me recently : "The personal equation enters far more into the success of a sidesh. than was the case thirty years ago. when I was on the road. Our men

Go into a large store where clerks employed number among the hundreds, watch one after another as you pass their counters and observe attitude to their customers. While all are intent upon making a sale, for thereby hangs their continuance in their places, nine out of ten have no interest whatever in the buyers. Their manner to the customor is as cold as an icicle; and though they put on what they think will pass as an air of interest, this is so palpably artificial that the customer is never deceived by it.

The tenth clerk approaches his customer with an air of kindly anticipation shows a decided interest in

is contracted as well as in-

herited. Only strong lungs are proof against it.

Persons predisposed to weak lungs and those recovering from Pneumonia, Grippe, Bronchitis, or other exhausting illness, should take

Scolls Emulsion.
It enriches the blood, strengthens the lungs, and builds up the entire system. It prevents consumption and cures it in the early stages. 50c. and \$1.00. all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

the goods called for, is probably a little more desirous of exactly matching what is wanted or in finding an exact fit than is the buyer, and seems so sincerely desirous of pleasing and so thankful for the purchase that the customer remembers him, and not only seeks him again, perhaps even at some little discomfort, but is not stingy with a word of praise where it will do the clerk some good.

The clerk who is pushing his way has every reason to congratulate himself because so many of his associntes and competitors "stand up for their rights." This is an attitude that is very dear to the shallow majority. They may not refuse to do something that their employers ask of them, but those show by their manner that they think they are being imposed upon, and they perferm the task unwillingly and ungracious-

CANADA AND ENGLAND.

THE SERVICES CANADA HAS REN-DERED FULLY APPRECIATED.

A Prominent Brockville Business Mau Pays a Tribute to the Good Work of a Canadian Institution in England.

From the Brockville Recorder. One of the most successful husiness Nappy, the well known Perth street grocer, Mr. Nappy is an Englishman by birth and the success he has achieved in business here, has enabled him for some years past to make an annual holiday trip to the Motherland. In a casual conversation with some friends in the Bank of Montreal recently. Dr. Williams' Fink vills happened to be mentioned and Mr. Nappy said that if the pills effected many cures as marvellous as one that had come under his notice, he was not surprised that they were so frequently the theme of conversation. Asked later by a reporter of the Recorder to give the story, Mr. Nappy readily consented to do so, and we give it practically in his own words. Don't be disappointed when I tell you that the cure did not occur in this country," said Mr. Nappy. As a matter of fact it occurred in England and came under my observation on the occasion of two visits made to that country. During the summer of 1898, I paid a visit to my eld home in England, and while there visite: William Ledger, a relation of mine living at 45 Fitzwilliam street, Doncaster. In Ledger's family was a little girl, Lily, about six years of agwho was absolutely helpless with what the doctors said was St. Vitus' dance, but really seemed to me more like paralysis. This child was one of the most pitiful sights I ever saw; more helpless than a new bern hane. She could not move a single limb, and if the head were turned to one side or the other it remained in that position until someone changed it. The poor child had to be ted and looked after like an infant, and as the doctors had not been able to do any thing to relieve her, recovery was not thought possible. Indeed, I said to the child's grandmother that I thought its early death would be a relief not only to the child, but to its parents. This was the condition of the child when I left for Canada. Again in the summer of 1899 I made a boliday telp to England and to my amazement when I visited my friend Ledger, I found Lily as bright and active a child as one would find anywhere, with absolutely no trace of the trouble, that had made her a helpless burden the year before. told the parents I had never expected to see her alive again and asker, what had effected her cure, "Dr. Williams Pink Pills," said the father. He further said that returning from work one night, he found in the house a little book describing the pills, left during the day, and after reading it decided to use them in Lily's case. After supper he bought some of the pills and gave the first to the child that night. In a few days they saw they were helping her. and in less than two months time there was not a child in the neighborhood, brighter, healthier or more active. I have heard a great deal concerning what Dr. Williams' Pin Pills have done in this country, but this case coming under my own ob-

are so much talked about every where. Dr. William's Pink Pills are just as valuable in the case of children as with adults, and puny little one. would soon thrive and grow fat under this treatment, which has no equal for building up the blood and giving renewed strength to brain, body and nerves. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50c a box or six belies for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., Po not be persuaded to try something else said to be

servation is as near a miracle as we

can look for in these days, and shows why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

NERVES.

Their Disorders and Cure.

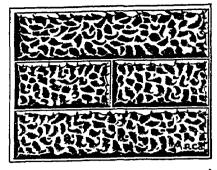
Nerves have been called the curse of the nineteenth century, and yet they are something that none of us would be without, even if we could. It is only when they get out of time and jangle that they become a nuis-

Americans are said to live with nerves on edge. This is largely due to our desire to crowd so much into life- a desire stimulated by modern time-saving appliances. Our greatgrandparents did not know what nerves were, and they lived longer, but less. We of the present time live very much even if our span of life is short. But even in this age of hurry nervousmess is not a necessity.

CAUSE OF NERVOUSNESS .- The generator of nervousness is worn;. Work does not hart one, it is worry Are you Building? Why not use our

Rock Faced Stone Steel Siding, Galvanized

or Painted.



It makes a wonderfully durable and economical covering for new buildings, or for improving old ones.

Gives a most handsome effectis very easy to apply-offers fire proof protection - and can't be penetrated by dampness.

By deciding in its favor you'll get the best results, at least expense. Write us if you're interested, we'll send full information.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited Manufacturers, Toronto.

that kills. Our harness must fit us and rest easily in all its parts. It is the chafe of the collar, the sail in the shole and the burr under the saddle that strikes the balance between easy success and disheartening failure.

Modern civilization gives us much and makes great demands upon us. We must watch ourselves to see that what we give and what we receive balance.

The first symptoms of nervous trouble are irritability, excitement over trifles, lack of interest in work ing will depend upon the purity of and then insomnia. Inability to sheep wears us out, for during sleep the so the permanence of beauty depends energy. Whon it doesn't have that private and cosmetics won't avail to old dynamo is charging up reserve opportunity we must work on Lor- Preserve beauty, Beauty begins rowed force the next day. Then we are going on the down grade.

failure with equanimity. It is the The use of this medicine will cleanse sick duck who comes out of the the skin, heighten the complexion showers with feathers drabbled. He brighten the eyes, and give to face had no oil on them, and the result is that a little water left him in a pitiable plight, while it rolled off the back of the well duck, and only made his feathers more glossy.

THE OIL OF EQUANIMITY .--- If we don't want to be worsted by life's storms we must oil our feathers with equanimity.

Man can do so much and no more Ancels can do no more, for that ny tier. When we have done our best up to our ideal.

sure weapon to fight worry.

equal to Shakespearian plays, because amounts ranging from \$40 like children, we want to play a lit- \$75, the average being \$50. tle out of school. This is not an ovidence of advanced civilization, but a necessity of the situation.

The applicants have to pass in line before the raymaster without any help, except the little each one gets

she is 'busy."

WORK DOESN'T HURT, - It a alms. in the boiler.

mail.'

SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES.

nerves will be such a well-oiled part of the nuchinery of your body that you won't know you have any.

With women, keyed as they are to a sensitive pitch, the wear and tear of life is even harder than with men. It has caused them to be called, "the unquiet sex." They have caused hervous exhaustion to be the fashionable disease.

FOLLY OF SOCIETY WOMEN. The society woman with all the many demands made upon her, works harder than any saleswoman behind the counter, Fashionable life is the great provoker of nervous trouble. It is there and not among the wage workers that are found the victims

of nervous troubles.

There is a vast difference between abstract bodily tire and exhaustion. Rest, food and ordinary recuperatives will do away with the former, the latter is oftentimes beyond immediate relief. Almost every form of pain. ache and exhaustion is due to a derangement of the nervous system.

The worst thing any one can do is to have recourse to patent medicines and anodynes with the idea of tiding over the break. It is merely borrowing more money on the mortgage. Don't full your nerves into temporary insensibility. They will awake, and the awakening will te worse than the first attack. It never refreshments but always a cry for more.

When a machine gets out of order you call in a skilled machinist. There may be only a little oil needed this piston or that, and then it will run smoothly again. Get expert advice. Don't fool with drugs. They are never harmless in the hands of a novice.-Dr. Shrady, in the New York World.

Nature has just one pigment on her pallette with which she produces all the marvelous tints of beauty. and that one pigment is the blood. The shell-like pink beneath the finger nails, the delicate rose of the check, the cherry riponess of the lips, the irridescent brilliance of the eyes are all produced by the blood. Just as the permanence of a beautiful paintthe colors, with which it is painted α_{n} the purity of the blood. Paint the blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a true beautifict, he-

The first step is to maintain self-cruse it provides for nature that pure control. Learn to take success or blood with which alone she can paint. and form that radiance of health which is the greatest charm of beauty, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are very effective in ridding the system of clogging residium which acsumulates with constipated he bit.

The blind people, says a writer in employed all our talents, used all the the New York Evening Post, that energy at our command, we should one meets every day in the city, on be satisfied even if the result is not street corners, on the elevated stairways, at the ferries, and in public Nothing counteracts worry more places generally, are, at present, busy than the knowledge that we have done our best. The soldier in his tent, the admiral on the quarter-deck, the man or woman who can say, "I have done my best," has a their friends, the blind from all the sure weapon to fight warry. corners of the city will flock to the We live on too high a tension, pier at the foot of Twenty-Sixth St., That is the reason the drame and East River, and there be marshailed the ballet are the senseless things into line by policemen and attendthey are to-day. We crave and e- ants, to be marched before the Compment. We want to laugh at nothing troller's Jaymaster. He will have to relieve tension. Modern life is not \$75,000 to distribute among them in

necessity of the situation. help, except the little each one gets
In every walk of life a high grade by helding on to the one in front. of intelligence is demanded of those and when they finally come to stand who wish to lead. This makes the before the paymast e's table, they struggle fierce. We lash our nerves have to corroborate, in answers to a into fronzy that we may keep up. it series of questions, their statements is the spur in the side and the whip on his application card, before they at the neck. We make modern im- may have their money. Then they provements our masters, not our ser-call for the founds who led them to vants. We cease to act di-creetly and the pier, and, arm in arm with them, with judgment. And then our nerves leave the long line of silent people snap, and when we ring up "Central" waiting their turn. For this trouble the "friend," it is said usually gets a "quarter" of the blind person's

person is in good health no necessary exertion will do the nerves any every year in this manner is an apharm. Work is good for any one. If propriation created by an act of Lewe regulate our machine to its pro- gislature, and made by the Board of per capacity we need not fear acruek Estimate, and Apportionment for the deserving blind in the boroughs of Once an old Scotch clergyman Machattan and the Bronx. The bind looked down the road and saw the is just large enough to "go 'round" Carlisle mail coach coming. The drn- among 600 people; but there are aler was cracking his whip, the horses way 200 or 300 applications over that class, also which fails to obtain this straining every nerve, the wheels number received, and this year there buzzing the dust rising in a cloud, will be about 400. These figures no The minister witched it disappear, not mean, however, that there will Then he said longingly.

"Next to preaching the gospel of Christ I' dike to drive the Carlisle

be 400 deserving blind who do not receive a portion of the blind money.

The blind have to make their apbe 400 deserving blind who do not

plications each year, and every ap-It's all right to want tel do other plications is, supposedly, each year things, but first be satisfied with investigated by a force of inspectors what you are doing. Enjoy your and examiners who belong to the dework. Don't magnify your troubles partment. To be eligible as a receivand get to believing every brier er of funds, the applicant must test scratch a cannon wound. Then your prove that he is a citizen of the I'n-

Easy quick work **Expression Contraction**

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

ACCORPORATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

(From the St. John's News, Nov. 10) Many homes have been made bright and cheerful, and many erring sons have been restored to happiness, and many husbands brought back to enjoy the blessings of their promises at the altar by using The "Dixon (ure" for the drink habit and the writer was astonished when in the office of the Company, on the 16th Oct., to be shown the many letters from mothere and wives, also men patients who testified that their sons or hopbands or men themselves had been entirely cured, and the cost is much less than most cures.

For particulars and price apply to J. B. Lalime, No. 572 St. Denis Street, Montreal, or to Doctor J. M. Mackay of Belmont Retreat, Quebec,



We guarantee that these Plasters will relieve pain quicker than any other. Put up only in 25c. tin boxes and \$1.00 yard rolls. The latter allows you to cut the Piaster any size.

Every family should have one ready for an emergency.

BAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL Beware of imitations

A. BROSSEAU,

DENTIST,

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SPECIALTIES of GRAY'S PHARMACY. FOR THE HAIL:

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Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the THROAT or LUNGS

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ited States, and then that he is a resident of either Manhattan or the Broux, Here is where many of this 400 surplus blind fail to quality. They are foreigners or they live outside the city, and come in before pay-day, like "colonizers" in an election distisict during a political campaign. These last, many times, have no home, and apparently cannot rest content in hospitals or asymmeterial drag themselves about, begging, only to spend what they collect in drink and dissipation. There is another annual assistance. This is composed of blind who are in comparatively comfortable circumstances, but who believe their condition to be so bad. that they call themselves destincte. However, a blind person who has learned a trade-such as broom or mattress making, or piano-tuningis not always denied help.

According to the clerks of the department, the number of applicants is constant, about 600. It apparently does not increase with the population of the city. It remains at a standstill. Whether this is due to the erergy of the inspectors in cancelling applications is left to the imagina-

For thirty-one years this blind money was distributed each year in the old department building at Deveath Street and Third Avenue, and many of the applicants became fauiliar figures about the corner. Some of them could find their way unaided to the line in front of the paymenter's desk, and would go home alone with their money clutched tightly in their hands. Last spring the paying off" station was moved to the Fast River pier in Twenty-sixth street. and the "old-timers" then had to find friends to lead them.

Sleepless nights caused by a persistent, rasping cough. Pyny-Pectoral quickly cures the most severe coughs. It soothes, heals, never fails to cure Manufactured by the proprietor of Perry-Davis' Pain-Killer.

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RANDOM NOTES For Busy Households.

HEALTH TALKS .- The care and ticatment of children was the subject of the health tal which was given in the basement of St. Anth-ony's Church last week by Dr. Ldward Semple, under the auspices of the Local Council of Wome). speaker drew attention to the great importance of the proper treatment of the child in his earliest years, upon which depends, not only his welfare for the time being, but also much of his success in later life. The bath was the first point taken up, of which Dr. Semple gave many usein hints in regard to the temperature of the bath, its frequency, the er to better purpose. quality of soap used, how to conquer the child's objections. In case of children suffering from lack of vitality, a cold douche was often found invigor-ating. The sleeping conditions were of importance. The temperature of the room should be well regulated. The child should be allowed to tunble about freely, without having its motions impeded by tight clothing. As soon as the child was old enough he should take a systematic and regular course of gymnastics. This had an excellent effect in producing regular action of the functions. creasing the appetite, etc. Deformities were often remedied by exercise.

The most common deformities were spinal curvature, gaused often by bad posture in writing or studying, and hip disease the syncotoms of which were an unwillinguess to run which were an unwillingness to run pains, first felt in the knee, Richets was a children's uscuse which was increasing in Montreal. Ir was a result of improper feeding, and usually disappeared when the food was modi-The important subject of proper feeding was treated at some length. Up to the ago of seven or eight

months, the infant should take nothing but milk. At eleven months some artificial food might be added. A little later the child neight receive broth, fresh-boiled e.g. bread and butter, and a little pounded meat on alternate days, with mashed lotato and gravy. In the number and regularity of feedings, the child must be a law to itself. As a general rule, food every two hours was sufficient for an infant, the intervals growing longer as the child becomes older.

PEANUT BUTTER .- Last week we referred to the report that a new factory has been put into operation for the manufacture of butter frem peanuty. For a year or more a firm of Kokomo has been working on a process of making butter from the peamit to compete with the product of the farm cow, and by the use of the Spanish nut, grown in the Philippines, they have succeeded in producing the desired article. At the present price of the Spanish nuts, the butter can be sold at i5 cents per pound, and when the Philippine Islands become an American possession, with no import duties, the cost will be less. The process of manufacture is no secret. The nuts, after the hulls are removed are carefully hand-They are then roasted in a large ro-tary oven. Again they are gone over by the hand for the removal of as she was called—had washed at that." oil in the grains giving it the appearance and consistency of putty as it leaves the mill, except that it is more of an orange color. By the adn to a more pliable state, the butter is complete, no other ingredient, not on salt, being used. It never graves mand and keeps in any climate. It and soo-pound tin cans and scaled The new butter is already in great demand at sanitariums and health reserts. It is used for all purposes for which ordinary butter is used, including shortening and frying. Physicions pronounce it more healthy than the cow butter and it is much less expensive. By the addition of more water a delicious cream is made, and if desired it can in the same way be reduced to the consistency of milk. The new butter factory is located but a few rods from large dary barn, and is running in opposition to it.

ABOLISH THE KITCHEN.—There are few finor sights in Philadelphia than a great stretch of two-storey houses erected by building associations for working-people, says Robert Ellis Thompson, in the Saturday Evening Post. But there are also few more striking evidences of poor ecphony than the erection of a kitchen in the rear of each of these small houses wherein the mistress spoils her good looks, her health and her temper: nor is this the only bad ecabout the arrangement. Through our unscientific methods of obtaining heat from coal much more than half the heat is wasted, and by the method of buying supplies in the the method of buying supplies in the small fragments needed for each fainily, the cost is made necessarily

In the two chief cities of Norway, Christiana and Bergen, these difficulties have been entirely overcome. Co-operative kitchens furnish food so good and so cheap that no workman can afford to have cooking done at home. He could as well afford to have his clothes spun and woven at home. At the same time the Norwegians have devised a plan for corrying food to any required distance without loss of heat. Even in Paris the workman has what is called a "Norwegian kitchen," consisting of two thicknesses of tin with felt between

of conkerting the ordinary substances of our food into food at once pala-table and wholesome. And science is not likely to do much for us so long as the matter is in the hands of women cooks, who naturally look at the problem from the personal side, seeking to please our pairtes much more than is good for our stomachs. Cookery must leave the house, as

other trades have left it, that the home-maker and house, mistress may be free to do her proper work in it. Once it was crowded with spinning, weaving, chandlering, laundering, and what not, all of which is of the past; or is becoming so. Coolery is the last to go, but go it must, that woman may have a chance to set her-self to finer tasks, which call for her tact, her sympathy, her appreciation of the finer shades of existence. She must couse to be cook or boss of the cook, that she may be wife and moth-

HOW BLIND CHILDREN PLAY .--Many people who have good eyesight of their own will be interested to learn how little folks who have no sight at all get on. A writer in Little Folks," gives an inveresting account of their doings:

"At the place called Swiss Cottage, in the northern part of London, there is a large and splendid budding called the Blind School. Many of the blind boys and girls of London are sent to this school to be taught to read and write, and to learn some of work, so that when they grow up they may be able to carn about, and the occasional sharp their own living. A visit to this blind school is a very interesting and wonderful experience. When the stuthor of this article went with his friend the photographer, they were shown into a large play ground. A number of girls were playing together, and at first it was impossible to believe that they were blind. Most of them were romping about just like ordinary children with eyesight. They never ran into one another, nor stumbled against corners, so that seemed to see exactly where were going. Several of them they were playing with great enjoyment. girls would wind the rope, slowly and steadily, until another girl would run in and begin to skip. while the rope turned faster and faster and at last the skipper was out of breath. And yet these gir's were blind! How did they manage to run toward the rope just at the right time, and not get entargied, or jump at the wrong moment! That is puzzling for little folks who can see

"AUNT BRIDGET'S" HENRY .--He was a little mulatto boy about ten years old. There had been a general turning up of noses, and nur-murings deep if not loud, when Sis-ter Mary Benedict (as an experim-ent) had led him into the schoolroom one winter's morning just us the bell rang for nine. But when the children saw that he was placed at a desk by himself, not very close to the others; and, later, became assurtomed to his brown face and sweet, melancholy eyes; and, still later, grow to admire his unfailing patience, acked and faulty keralls removed submissiveness, and amiability, all

when they, skip."

scoreined grains. The nuts are then put through a mill and ground as the finest flour, the natural lew, and times went hard with the she— a colored person?" lonely pair. She was a Maryland Negress, a splendid Catholic, whom no amount of bribe or persuasion get,' everyone calls her. could ever swerve from her faith; dition of filtrated water, to reduce though the temptations had been many and seducing.

> the other children,-joining in their come to get such a cognomen?" sports and being identified with them in every way; though he always pre-tives of Maryland, She belonged to served that humility which warned an Irish family, who were good and him never to cross, through famili- kind to her. And when she was baparity, the dividing line between tized she wanted to be called after "black and white."

the times harder and harder for Aunt much." Bridget and Henry, He was a pious little boy, of an abiding faith; and many were the prayers sent up from his trustful heart that his grandmother might not be obliged to go to the poorhouse.

schoolroom, he came upon a minia-ture "Lives of the Saints," in which old gentleman glanced down at him, turning the pages here and there, his unobserved from the deoth of a furlife of St. Bridget. After reading it carefully, he resolved upon a plan; and his heart felt lighter all that day for the anticipation of what he had decided to do.

For several mornings after this

For pure blood,

A bright eye and

A keen appetite,

An easy digestion

A clear complexion,

And refreshing sleep.

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Every-day Health.

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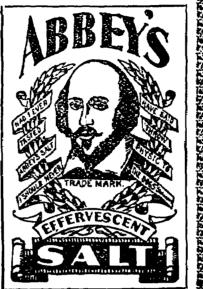
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Here is what the Canada Lancet, one of the leading Medical Journals of Canada, says of it:

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were enthroned.

One hitter cold morning as little fellow passed into the vestibule he was suddenly accosted by an old gentleman with long white hair framing a most benevolent countenance. He was well dressed, and car ried a gold-headed cane, with which he gently touched the boy or the shoulder.

"It's a cold day, youngster" said.

"Yes, sir," replied Heary, "It's pretty cold these mornings."

"I've noticed you every morning for some days past," sai! the old gentleman, as they proceeded together down the steps. "You haven't been long in this neighborhood; ch?" "Yes, sir; but I don't often go to

daily Mass. I'm making a novena, That's why I go every morning now But it's finished to-day." "Oh, that's it! To whom are you making the novena?"

To St. Bridget. My grandmothe is called after her, and I thought may be she'd help us because

"Your grandmother is named for "Yes, sir, she's colored for some But her name is Bridget, 'Aunt Brid-

"What's her other name?" "O'Brien, sir. It's mine too."

"O'Brien! Why, that's my name. Henry soon became at home with lad! How in the world did you

"Grandmother's folks were na-St. Bridget. And that was the name The days grew colder and colder, of her mistress, whom she loved very

"Oh, I see-7 see! Was once slave, I suppose :"

"Yes, sir." They were on the sidewalk now, the boy bravely trudging along his rusty, threadhare clothes, One morning, while dusting the toes almost peeing from the worn

"Would you mind telking me what the novem is for?" he inquired.
"No, sir," answered promptly. "Grandmother used to wash for the Sisters and schme other folks, and we got on well. But she took rheuma-Henry could be seen assisting most tism, and she can't do much any

It arouses the Liver,

Quickens the circulation,

Brightens the spirits and

devoutly at seven o'clock Mass; af | more. So we're pretty had off, and ter which he would kneel in front of I thought I'd pray to St. Bridget one of the smaller altars, where, on and ask her to do something for

> my boy. What did you want her to | Money to Lend on City Property and Improved do ?''

"Just to keep grandmother from think of going there."

Thump, thump, went the old gentleman's cane on the sidewalk; twinkle, twinkle, went the old man's

"My own dear mother's name was Bridget," he observed at length. God rest her soul! She was a charitable woman. Many's the time she took the shawl from her pack to give it to a poor woman. Go home and tell your grandmother. I'll look after her case—as we're namesakes.'

Then he laughed loud and heartily, and Henry found his mirth infecti-

"Where do you live, boy?" he asked, after his merriment had subsid-

Henry gave him the address. They parted at the corner, and the boy went home joyfully to his grandmother.

Mr. O'Brien kent his weird. Aunt Bridget was assisted through the winter to entire convalescence. 110 also took Henry into his warehouse at two dollars a week. That was ten years ago, Henry is twenty years old, and is still in the employ of 'O'Brien Brothers"; though the old gentleman has gone to reap the reward of his many charities. He is carning fifteen dollars a vees new. and takes care of his grandmother in one of the happiest little homes in the world .- Ave Maria.

A FAITHFUL ELEPHANT --- For many years the old elephant had borne upon his back the coyal ensignanout which the Poontin host ralijed. He probably El not concern. himself as to the right and wrong for which his master fought; he only obeyed his keeper and felt his daty done. Finally, the 'mahout,' or ele-phant driver, lay dead under a heap of natives, dead like himself. Before he died he had given the

order to halt. The elephant had a very seant idea of what the fass was all about, but he knew what the word "halt" meant, and meant, he balted. Men ser amed to him and commanded him to retreat with them but he would not budge. Then, they, seeing him so steadfast, took new courage and rallied again and again around the colors held there by tae patient animal, who reemed to lis-

ten for his master's voice. From 40

other would be take a command. At length the Wahrattas, his 160 ple, forsook him to chase their beaten foes, and yet he tayed. For three days and nights he held aleft the victorious ensign, and around him lay the dead, his master with them. Then some one hough, the reshout's little son, who held out his arms to the great beast and told him to march. The elephant temenhered, and, with his shattered trappings trailing in the same, he slowly tollowed the child.

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Hard to cure; easy to prevent, Scott's Emulsion nourishes the body, Keeps all the organs and tissues healthy, and the consumption germs cannot get a foothold.

A woman may have a face like un open book, but a man always finds it difficult to read between the lines.

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Solve in the standard or being controlled in the stop and the standard or stop a chill. Pain-Killer in hot wather stop a chill. Pain-Killer in hot wa Don't run chances of taking whisky

A FAMOUS IRISH BARD.

A movement is on foot in the west of Ireland to erect a stone over the grave of Anthony Raftery, the Mayo bard. There is scarcely an Irish speaker in Connaught of middle age, who has not off by heart decades of Raftery's songs, the originality of thought in which, and smoothness of construction, make him in the opinion of Dr.Hyde, the greatest of all our bards. Only luter

very

his lays have few of later bards. Only a very few of his been taken down from the mouths of the singers; but, judging by them, the poet deserves to be chroaicted in memetry as the one great Gaelie poet of this century. People are accustomed to imagine that the making of Gaelis poetry ceased with Seaghan O'Cullain, author of the "Lament for Timoleague," who flourished in the opening of the present century. This is a mistake, Gaelic poetry, even up to our own time, has never coused to be made; and latterly quite a new crop has been springing up. Failing a volume of his work, we know of no more feasible way of keeping alive interest in the author of 'Plaineid Mhuigh-Eo," and we trust that the undertaking will be generously supported, especially by the men of Hy-Mainnie, Tirawley, Siol Murraiche, and Cuannamara, where the memory of his exploits still lingers.

The Japs did it. They supplied us with the menthol contained in that for private firms and public corporations wonderful D. & L. Menthol Plaster, which relieves instantly backache, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and sciatica. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

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A.O.If.-OIVISION No. 2.

Meets in luwer vestry of St. Gabriel New Churchs corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the find and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, MICHAEL LYNCH: Recording Secretary. THOMAS DONNHUE. 312 Hibernian street.—to whom all communications should be uddressed: PRYAND DOYLE. Financial Secretary; E. J. COLYND, Trepsurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League:—J. J. CAVANAOH, D. S. MCCAETHY, and J. CAVANAOH.

A.O.H .- Division No. 8.

Moets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at No 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGilli Officers: D Gallery, President; P. T. McGoldrick, Vice-President; Wm Rawley, Rec. Scoretary, 78 Mansfield street; John Hughes, Fin -Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; M Fonnell, Chairman of Standing Committee Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

A.O.H.-Division No. 4.

A.G.H.—Division No. 4.

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President, H. J. Hummel. 28 Visitation street; Rec-Secretary, W. J. Chrice, 25 Lymburger av., St. Cunegonde, ito whom all communications should be addressed); Fin. Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 19a Balmoral street; Treasurer, A. J. Hamley, 194 Paluce street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond: Marshal, J. J. Tivnan, Division access on the Second and Fourth Fridays of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street, at 8 p. m. Catherinestreet, at 8 p m.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall 928t Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. at 8 p.m.

Applicants for membership or anyonedesirous of information regarding the Branch marcommunicate with the following officers: D J. McGillis. President, 186 Mance street: John M Kennedy, Treasurer, 32 St. Philip street: Robert Warren, Financial Secretary, 23 Brunswick street: P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary, 828 Visitation street.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18
Duprestreet, first Wednesday of every month at 8
o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets
every second and fourth Wednesday of each
month. Provident, E. ILALLEY; Secretary,
M. J. POWER; all communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League;
W. J. Hinrhy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon

St. Ann's Young Men's Society Organized 1885.

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 pm. Spiritual Advisor.REV. E STRUBBE C.SS. H.: Prefident, JOHN WHITTY: Secretary, J J. CORCORAN Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

Catholic Order of Foresters

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O. Moetsin St. Ann's Hall 1570ttawastror, every first and third Monday, at 8p. N. Chief Ranger James F. Fosser. Recording Socretary Alex. Patterson 1970ttawastroet.

Total Abstinence Societies

ST PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY ESTABLISHED 1840

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St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, ESTABLISHED 1863.

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THE FRENCH SHORE QUESTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND,

Although Newfoundland does not | Mother Country to drastic measures to end the tension.

It is a colony that has grown up "The re-opening of the whole ques-It is a colony that has grown up side by side with u,s and is a portion of the same system of empire. We Canadians are consequently more interested in the recent difficultiesover the "French Shore Question"which have nearly startled some of the powers into activity and conflict, In some way on other we may find ourselves affected by this question in the near future. Without, however, speculating upon the interest that Canada may one day have in the settlement of this difficulty. we know that as far as Newfoundland is concerned, it has reached that peculiar point of tension at which selmething must be relaxed or the chord will snap. Take all questions of a similar class-one own fisheries question, or the Alaskan Boundary one for example-- this one covers a vast field of argument. To grasp it, in its various platses, it must be considered from the different standpoints of the interested parties, it necessitates our ascending by way of treaties and international agreements a century or more along the pathway of history, and it presents in diplomacy and politics that would demand time and assicuity to master.

We do not, and we cannot tend to offer our readers anything like a minute or complete explanation of the difficulty, but we know that the question must soon, within a few months, be re-opened, and that it will need all the diplomatic gentuof some foremost British Statesno n, to prevent it having disastrons and far-reaching effects. In the current number of the "Fortnightly Rethe whole matter is fully view. treated, in an elaborate article by Newfoundland. The article is well worthy to be read with care and study; were we able we would gladly reproduce it in full. As it is we are obliged to simply refer our readers to the article itself—with the excoption of the following few quotations, we could not afford the space necessary to reproduce all the arguments, the citations, the historical references, and the systematic reasoning presented by Mr. McGrath. After the following extract from Gov. McCallum's speech in closing the Newfoundland Legislature, July 19th. 1899, the writer shows that Newfoundland, England and France-the three parties to the trouble-each contributes an element of discord trus i year. The extract from the Governor's speech says;

"The expiry of the temporary modus vivendi in relation to the lonster Industry on the so-called French tion was arrenged for it should have and the fact that no legislation has been enacted or asked for for the continuance of that arrangement, tends to strengthed the hope for some early adjustment of all questions in difference ander the treaties, upon terms which will be advantageous to the interests of this colony.

which report must play an important the modus vivendi.' matter. France provides a further source of irritation in the expiry of Chamber of Deputies to legislate one way or the other this year, so that those interested may have timely notice of changes, if any are proposed.

"It is not too much, therefore, to claim that the present status of this question is such as to occasion no slight apprehensions to the concerned in its peaceful volution, A. this writing, the Treaty Shore is blockaded by ice and inaccessible to the French, but if no working are rangement is arrived at by May next, when the fishing senson opens there will be chaos on that coast For ten years past the lobster-carning industry there has been carries. on only by means of the modus viv. the Colonial Legislature it is hopeless to expect its renewal. The Newfoundland Ministry takes the position that the Reports of the Reival Comthe fullest justification of the col ony's attitude towards the Frencha! through, and therefore the local Lagislature cannot be asked to stultify fiself any longer. The British Calanet would scarcely dare to ask Parliament to enact a measure to coerci the colony, without first tabling that Report; and to do that would be to defeat the object aimed at, for there is credible information that it: publication prior to a settlement . F which would compel the land,'

tion, in all its varied phases, is inevitable within the next few months, for the reasons above cited as well as for many others to be set forth later, and if the outcome should he a settlement mutually satisfactory, un-

dying glory will be the portion of the British statesman who brings it about. For nigh upon two hundred years this has been an open sore, a dispute out-lasting every other that the world to-day notes of, and while bloodshed has so far been averted over it, the situation is now more threatening than ever. The Fashoda dispute succumbed to British determination, combined with a spirit of reasonable compromise; the Verezuelan imbroglio was dissipated by an arbitration tribunal; the Alaskan boundary is temporarily adjusted; and the strong arm of force is exacting justice in South Africa. But the French Shore dispute seems to dely all attempts at compromise, arbitration, or adjustment, and no British Statesman has yet nerved himself to say that he considers the region worth fighting for, Hence it follows that the Newfoundlander is ignored Turnley coffins. They were all made made of more than \$1,700,000,000 and while the world rages over the

We will not attempt to follow him back to the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, nor down the long vista of nearly two hundred years, through a hedge work of agreements, treaties usurpations, international coatentions and understandings. The Newfoundland grievence seems to arise from the following facts:

wrongs of the Hitlander."

"March, 1890, the British and French Governments concluded a mer dus vivendi, providing that the jobquestion je Mr. P. T. McGrath, editor of the mited to arbitration; and "Evening Herald," of St. John's, that pending the decision of the tribunal to be appointed for the purpose the factories of both nations in operation before the preceding July, and these only, would be recognized as legal, the establishment of no other factories to be permitted, save only by the consent of both Common es. and on the condition that a fictory of one nation was to be counterbarancod by one of the other. This orrangement was concluded without the knowledge or consent of the Colonial Government, and was, perhaps, are most humiliating 'back down' in the whole long series of British conceesions which marks the history of the question."

dignation when the facts of the transaction were known. It was arg aied by us, and the position was inincluded the whole question of this connection the meeting of the between employer and employe in French rights on the coast, Lawijly strong was the argument that the modus vivendi gave fifteen Prench and forty-five colonial factory-owners municipal waterworks had yielded a the State in its rehalf; suppose that a monopoly of the industry. Here is profit of £3,500 on the year. The every one of us cast our votes for what resulted: The two terminologies electric tramways showed another this measure; suppose that the daily parcelled out the coast-line. among profit of £2,000 and these two items press of the State, which is so pot-Such is the text so to speak, which others were permitted to jack lob- on the lown's rate. Yet the tind men take up the configli, would contribution to the literature of the first trends of 14,000 porsons, and lowing paragraphs he sets forth the sters. The Treaty Coast has a total water rate of Dover, 10s per annum not this grand scheme of procuring per house of £20 rateable value, of preserving peace and emanimity and so on in proportion is said to between employe be case: lowing paragraphs he sets forth the instrument of diplomatic samidity, be the lowest water rate in the king- soon a permanent fixture in the laws instrument of the right to carage in a perfectly dom. We trust more municipal trails of one State, and thus secure to the dom. "Newfoundland's contribution to legitimate indicary. One man at ing will be adopted, and that citiz- laboring man a fair day's wages for the difficulty is contained in her tempted it, and a party of marines ensual over the country will be as a fair day's work? failure to re-conct the modus vive to the forcibly seized his factory, He seed successful as those of Dover have di. England holds the Report of the Royal Commission, which inquired the Commodore, and become a viinto the whole question in 1898, and diet for \$5,000, as there was no learning the property of the whole property of the control of the contr gal authority for the enforcement of

in a word the Newfoundlanders consider that the French cod-fishers do her Fishing Bounty laws on June not pursue their fishing industry on 30th, 1901, which will oblige the a fair basis, but it ther seek to crush out and cripple the Newfoundlanders, and that England, after allowing the French to make such inroads, is not apparently willing to force them to adhere to the treaty.

The article concludes as follows: "We do not ask England to go to war to secure for us undisputed control of our own territory and edjacent waters, with the fish ries there. of. But we do expect that she will seave no stone unturned to put an end to a condition of thing, which can hardly be held tel be other than discreditable to her at the close of this century, after she has been familiar with the injustice thereof since the days of Palmerston. We expect that she will at least prevent French endi, and in the present temper of persecution of the coast folk, and put an end to the policy whereby the development of the farming, tanking, and lumbering areas which open upon the Treaty Coast is now made possimission, if it were given publicity ble. The value of these areas is un-by the Colonial Office, would form disputed, and if the restrictions now disputed, and if the restrictions now imposed upon the opening up of the region were removed, there is little doubt that it would be followed by the inauguration of industries which would employ hundreds of the residents, and thus render the presence and competition of French cod-fishers a matter of less importance as the years go by. The inevitable legic of circumstances is placing l'aglant on the position that she must assert per supremacy ere long, and all theomers the dispute would arouse a storm of point to her being obliged to do so indignation throughout Great Britain, during this year, to bring about a only exceeded by that which follow-satisfactory settlement of the dised the publication of the Pashoda pute ore the present fishing season Blue Book. And a continuance of closes, and to mark the opening of French fishing bounties after the new century by the burial beapproximate expiry would provo a fond hope of revival of the question policy of bitter retaliation by the of French treaty rights in Newfound-

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the war with Mexico and of the w_{nl} al. (c). Turnley, who was one of socession. They were all West those present said: Pointers, and while not all class- "Boys, I was a carpenter before i mates, had spent some time at the was a cadet. If you will agree to

Some years ago there met in New poverished in order that the father York city five men, all veterang of might have a so-called fitting funer-

academy together. The discussion use them I will make with my own turned upon distentation at funerals. hands a coffin for each of you, and One of the veterans said that the one for myself. I'll use pine boards, widow and children were often im- nails, and a little paint, and some Rubber Sole Boots at \$3.00.

Those Boots we are Selling at Manufacturers Cost,

made in Box Calf, in Tan or Black, all sizes.

CLEARING SALE OF ODD SIZES.

Men's and Women's Box Calf and Laced Boots, regular \$3, for \$2.40. Best American Calf and Vici Kid, regular \$4.00, for \$2.95. Men's French Patent Calf Congress, \$5.00, for \$2.95. Ladies' Slippers Large Variety, clearing at \$1.00 and \$1.25.

> SKATING BOOTS, \$1.50, Regular Prices are from \$1.75 to \$2.50.

E MANSFIELD.

124 St. Lawrence Street, Cor. Lagauchetiere Street. PHONE "MAIN \$49."

leather for the hinges of that which ence and building. In specking of the goes over the face. The cost for each progress of the electric railway. Mr. coffin will be well within \$5."

The old soldiers entered into a compact then and there to use the by the Colonel's own hands, and shipped to their destinations, the muser retaining one for his own use. Traction interests of the United -Chicago Times-Herald.

To prevent collisons at sea a device known as a pilot torpedo has crived the commendation of anautical congress. It consists of a small hoat designed like an ordinary torpedo-boat, and propelled by a 10-horse power electric motor, The torpedo is connected to the steamer which is to be protected by two cables from 900 to 1,600 feet in length, carrying insulated conductors and in the event of its striking an obstacle a bell is rung and the boat recedes. When the obstruction is removed the torpedo-boat goes forward again.

The Liverpool Catholic Times says: of civic life in our days is the effort of so many municipalities to ease the burden of taxation, to some degree a growing anxiety to municipalize misleading agitator. gas, water, and tramways, and though there is an element of risk in "The colony was ablaze with in- raising the large capital which borrow in order to buy our vested interests, the results do not so far Dover Corporation last week was of every county of this Commenwealth. a most satisfactory character. It was suppose that these strike agita-stated that during last year the tors take up the matter and stump

> One billion pieces of mail matter were handled in the Chicago Post Office in 1899, a record-breaking year, the receipts for which were \$6,400,000 and the expenses \$2,500.-000, showing a profit of nearly \$1,-000,000 for the year, Chicago ranks next to New York in the amount of Post Office business done.

Review in the course of an address then you shall have obtained at Brooklyn, a few days ago, said; which no strike or number of strikes "Over \$600,000,000 had been invest- can possibly procure for you. ed in electric lighting in the United 200,000 horse-power. This would

Price stated that it was less than thriteen years old, and yet within that period an expenditure had been he believed that the year 1900 would see the gross earnings of the Electric States amount to considerably more than \$200,000,000.

been invented recently and has re- A PRIEST'S ADVICE TO WORKINGHEN

Continued From Page One.

you may contend with the suggestion as impracticable and as impossible of brining about, but if failure should attend the effort, then the fault must be at your own feet.

"If these agitaters should exert the same energy in establishing this board of arbitration, you would need no such men to harangue and goad you on to self-destruction. I repeat that you have the power in your own hands to force upon corporations this remedial means of procedure and com-One of the most lateresting features pel them to submit to arbitration.

"As citizens of this Commonwealth, are you not free to cast your votes for your own welfare as well as for at least, from the shoulders of their the general welfare of the public? citizens by abolishing what we may You have power and strength to cli-call "middlemea" and doing the minate the deadly strike, and to city's trading in the city's own in- substitute therefor a means which terest. All over the country there is will not fluctuate at the next of any

islative honors, setting aside all which towns are generally forced to party lines and partisan combine- Glas Fruit Samers....... 8 tions, and exact of them a distinct Decorated Fruit Plates . . . 14 promise to vote for and agitate in Crystal Table Sets50 tell against the position so urgently the halls of our Legislature a law Crystal Butter Dishes,..... 17 championed by social reformers. In providing for a board of arbitration

"This is no Utopia, no idle dream, The scheme is as feasible and easy of operation as are the laws of sauitation and education now in force among us.

'As a friend of the workmen, full of sincerity and solicitude for welfare of their families, I exhort and entreat you to remain at your work. If you have cause for complaint, if the burden is oppressive. I beg of you to bear it patiently until Mr. Price, editor of the Electrical above suggested be effected, and

"Don't strike my friends; don't States, and that the total horse strike. Be merciful to your wives power required in the chetric light- and children. Await the permanent ing, are and incandescent, of Greater and unchangeable remedy and you

This splendid and timely sermon would be nearly doubled by the el-tions to its eloquent words and still ectric traction plants now in exist-more eloquent ideas on this subject.

New York, required a not less than will thank God for it. he sufficient to pump the East Hiver needs no comment, beyond the calldry in a day, and yet this power | ing attention of our labor organiza-

The STAMDARD PIANO of the World.

People of means, of musical education,

can find in no other piano manufactured

the supreme satisfaction that comes

from a STEINWAY. We take old piancs,

any make, in exchange, and arrange

liberal terms on the balance. We are

sole representatives in the Province of

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STEINWAY

The S. CARSLEYCO, Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Feb. 3, 1900

DRESS GOODS SPECIALTIES.



The Dress Goods Department has received a sudden shock in the line of price making. Never before have such reductions been made.

Every yard in stock, fancy and staple, has felt the electric current of the January prices, and until the end of the month customers will rean

the benefit. Here are a few reminders:

Dress Goods.

the January sale every yard of Winter Dress

Fancy Dress Goods in stripes and cheens double width : regular 15c ; special Sc. 40 pieces fancy figured and striped Dress Goods in Tweed effects, suitable for Costumes r regular 30c; special 19c.

20 pieces of plain coloured Bengaline Dress Goods in Red, Blue, Green, Grey, Fawn, Marcon and Cardinal; regular 45c, special 25c.

All Dress Goods up to the best quality

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Linen Department.

This department has some very special bargains for February. Housekeepers should visit the Big Store and reap the price 68c



Russin Crash, 16 in. wide : regular 124c special. Sic. Hand Loom Linens in 34 yard lengths;

regular 50c; special price 39c. Linen Kitchen Aprons : regular 45c ; special price, 25°C.

Heavy Crash Towels, size 20x40, with Fanoy Borders: regular 15c: special price, Fancy Bath Towels, size 24x54 inches:

regular 130c; special price, 20c. THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Glassware Prices.

"During the coming campaign you Glass Bouquet Holder ... Regular Special bould approved all approved for the coming campaign of the coming the coming campaign of the coming the coming campaign of the coming the coming the coming the coming campaign of the coming campaign of the coming the coming campaign of the coming the coming campaign of the coming cam Giass Tumblers 4

Silk Bargains.

The Big Store intends by the end of the month to close out the entire stock of this season's Silks. Here are a few examples:



30 pieces of Fancy Strip-ed Silk in all the latestrol orings and stripes, very suitable 101 Blouses; reg. ular 55c; special pric 36c.

Plaid Silk in small and large checks, in the newest and most fashionable colorings, regular 75e special price, 54c.

25 pieces Shot Silks in all the latest offects, 15 colors; regular \$1.00; special

Lace and Neckwear.



Colored Crinkled Chiffon, 6 inches wide, regular 40e: special price. Plain Chiffon in all colors; regular 17c; special

price, 11c. Rattenburg Lace Braid. in all widths, regular 100 Z special price 74c. Colored Satin Stock LACES Ties, four pleats, assorted colors, regular 17c; sp.

cial price, 11 de.

A Hous hold List, Regular Special

Pie Crimper	10	
Dover Egg Boater	15	7.7
Teapot Knobs	5	7.
Knife Sharpener	15	9
Stable Lantern		2.5
Počket Wrenches	15	۲:
Strong Gimlets	5	3
•		

The S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.

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

& CO.

Some Clearing Lines in Hosiery and Underwear.

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Wool Vests, high neek, long sleeves; regular value 65c; special price, 45 cents.

Ladies' Extra Heavy Ribbed Wool Vests, trimmed ribbon, neck and front; regular value, 90 cents. Special price, 68 cents.

Ladies' Heavy Natural Wool Vests, in long and short Sleeves, from 90c

Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests from 75 cents up.

Ladies' Scotch Lamb's Wool Vests, extra soft and warm, at greatly reduced prices. Ladies' Black Wool Tights, from

72 cents a pair up.

Clearing Lines, Jackets and Capes Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Wool Over-

Hose, in all sizes, from 40c a pair

Tailor-made Jackets heavy Boucle cloth lined, Mercerized Sateen, worth \$6.50 for \$3.50. Jackets, assorted colors, Boucle

Heavy Black Frieze Cloth Lined Jackets. Sale price only \$4.50. Cloth Cares, heavy Beaver lined Silk, trimmed fur, braided, at Half

Cloth and Drab Beaver, all new

shapes, at 33 1-3 per cent, discount,

JOHN MURPHY & CO 2343 St. Catherine Street.

Corner of Metcalfe Street. TERMS Cash. TELEPHONE UP 983.

Corner St Catherine and

Will Open in a Few Days. 580**808**0808*8*0808080808080

University Streets,

DON'T BE BACKWARD.

When you have anything which you think would be of interest to our the "True Witness" advocates. But readers, send it in. The "True Witness doing little to aid its circular discount of the control of the

<u>}</u>\$\$\$\$\$ It will pay you to wait for the opening day at 2 BERNIER & WEST'S, cor-St. Catherine and University streets.

Great Discount

Owing to the great success (our great Discount Sale, we have decided to continue it for a few days more, therefore all our discounts, ranging from 10 per cent to 50 per cent, off Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, will hold good until further notice; also our ${
m TEN}$ PER CENT off extra for cash, We have also made further reductions off many special lines which we want to clear within the next few days.

Do not delay if you want to fill all your dry goods requirements for little money at

Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

There are hundreds of our readers who are strong believers in the cause the "True Witness" advocates. but ness" is always open to items of real tion. Their co-operation in this dir-, tion would be a mutual benefit.

The second of the second of the second

Thomas Ligget, MONTRHAL readers, send it ness" is always of the street, ness is always of the street.

CARPET

Who succeeds will not do it on the lines of cheapness only. Our idea is "the lowest possible price for good material." Mere cheapness is a snare to many.

The Carpets are cheapest that are really good and yet inexdensive. Our lines

of WILTON CARPETS, at \$1.50 per yard, will give you pleasure. We have