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PRICE FIVE CENTS

# NEW YEAR'S

By WILLIAM ELLISON, "?

At the beginning of each recurring year the practice of making vev resolutions for guidance during the enguing year is very common among people who are not satisfied with the cious years of the future. retrospect of the twelve mouths just elapsed. And although it unfolds error or wrong doing, it is a hopeful by sign of improvement, for persistent effort to overcome our faults will earn its own reward, and probably save us from future relapses. The moral codes or resolutions which are made to suit the circumstances or necessities of each individual case differ mildl . The man who feels himself under the control of some besetting sin, will legislate, in his own mind, an enactment to curb or cure that vice. If it happens to be one of the unfortunate class who seeks release from the galling yoke of intenperance, by the "swearing of" process the restraining laws he makes for himself will hardly endure the assaults of strong temptation, unless he fortities himself with the spiritual supports of religion and the practical use of the Sacraments.

In a certain town in Ontario I saw a living proof of the utter worthlessness of all pledges, resolutions and promises against the degrading crime of habitual drinking and drunkenness. A group of men had utterly fallen under the snare of the tempter, and had tried every possible means, as far as mere human effort could go, to conquer the vice; but it was no use. A sort of enforced soberness prevailed for a day or two, followed by relapses worse than before. The "Gold Cure" was resorted to, but discipline imposed proved too much for one of the group, and he was sent home to his wife and children, at least his corpse was. The others kept a sort of truce or appearance of amendment for a week or two, but all of them except one, who was of the Catholic faith, fell back again into the mine of foul intemperance, and fell even lower and more helpless than before. The rescued one did not perhaps owe his escape to his own merits, but supplications were offered up for him, and his staying powers against the tempter were of the spiritual and supesnatural order, rather than of the merely human. One of ofthe oldest offenders made brave forts to break the inebriate chains that held nim fast, and he even made partial triumph as long as he kept away from the scenes of his repeated fulls, or he could even pass on the opposite side of the street with comparative safety, but the moment he approached the door of the saloon his own personal volition seemed to desert him, and he confessed his inability to struggle against the thousand evil spirits which seemed ro drag him to his sure destruction.

New Year's resolutions are aimed at many other defects and evils besides intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks. The man who has a hasty temper and is addicted to swearing, feels compunction of heart under the refining influence of the Xmas and New Year's teachings, and he says he won't offend again, and the compact he makes with himself is no doubt entered into in good faith, but unless the proposed amendment is humbly and penitentially undertaken with the blessing of the priest and the Catholic Church upon it, there can be no guarantce for its endurance or good effects. And it is, and so it will be, in all our conflicts with the promptings of flesh and blood, and the whole train of evils that follow them. If we hope for sure and effectual remedies and releasement from the disorders that belong to fallen human nature, we must invoke the superhuman assistance, and be guided by the maternal instincts of the Church, and the saving precepts she enacts.

New Year's resolutions sometimes take a humorous turn, but although conceived in the lighter vein they still have a moral, and convey a useful lesson. For instance, an American humorist registers among his new made code that "he'll neither borrow nor lend" during the coming year, and secondly, that 'if anyone calls him a fool he won't ask him to prove it." The obvious inference being that the accuser might succeed. Thirdly, that "if an enemy should smite him on one cheek, he would size up the other fellow before he retaliated in kind." Fourthly, "that if questioned as to whether the taking of snuff an injury to the brain, he would answer, no, as nobody who has brains ever takes snuff." Fifthly, "that if interrogated as to the extent of his knowledge, one were to ask him how many stars were in the firmament, he would reply, "I don't know for I deal with matters nearer home." If then he were asked how many hairs were on the cat's back?
he would reply, "I don't
care." Sixthly "II a man
dared to ask him how long
one could live without brains; his
response would-be; how old are you
yourself?" Seventhly, if asked his opinion of the wisdom of giving way, men and 287 women reached the age along the stage with the chairman, to excessive joy, he would advise mo of 100 years or more. 

deration, for while the people are ringing their bells to-day, to-morrow they may be wringing their hands."

Turning seriously to the thoughts that should occupy the mind at the New Year, we face different problems that intimutely concern each individual. From a real serious point of view perhaps the most important consideration is whether we have really made good use of the time immediately past, as well as all the preceding years of our life, And whether our present good intentions and amending resolutions will lead us to a better appreciation of the pre-

There is at present a problem being agitated or rather an inquiry—being made of some prominent Americans, the Cosmopolitan Magazine, it do I fear?" It seems that What do I fear?" some people have refused to answer the question, being afraid to take the public into their confidence by making a clear breast of what they fear. But others are more fearless and frank. and open-minded, and they have made the statements publicly. I have not seen the declarations they made with regard to their several misgivings, or as to what they say of their greatest cause of uncasiness, or what they fear. But if the inmost sentiments of their hearts could be made visible, it would seem that their main cause of alarm arises from a consciousness that they have not made the best possible use of their time. Great Catholic divines and theologians who have studied the question profoundly, declare that time is the most precious gift we possess, and that the loss of it will be the bitterest cause of regret to those who made ill-use of it, when time shall be no more for them. History records the terrible exclamation of a certain queen of England, "all my possessions for a moment of when it came to the dread time." moment of death with her. Had that notorious woman made good use of the time given her, her unutterable remorse at last would have been less

Thousands of examples could be cited of historical personages who deplored their sad waste of time when they caught sight of the shores of eternity, and so it will be with each person who squanders time foolishly and irreparably.

CIT! AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank has just distributed \$9,350 among the following charitable societies, being the interest on the poor fund:-

Soeurs Grises, \$813; L'Asile St. Jo-

seph, \$240; La Salle de l'Asile St. Joseph, \$98; L'Aisle des Aveugles, \$240; La Salle de l'Asisle Nazareth, 898; St Patrick's Orphan Asylum, \$862; St. Bridget's House of Refuge for aged and infirm destitute persons, \$431; St. Bridget's House of Refuge for night refuge for destitute poor, \$480; The Little Sisters of the Poor, \$289; Soeurs de la Providence, \$576; La Salle de l'Asile, rue Visitation, \$162; L'Aisle des Sourdes Muettes, \$289; L'Aisle du Sacre-Coeur, rue Fullum, \$98; Soeurs de la Misericorde, \$384; Socurs du Bon Pasteur, \$480; Orphelins Catnoliques, rue Ste. Catherine, \$196; Asile des Sourds-Muets, Coteau St. Louis, \$196; Hospice Stf Vincent de Paul. \$98; Hopital Notre Dame, \$480; Montreal General Hospital, \$480; Protestant House of Industry and Refuge. \$480; Montreal Dispensary, \$196; Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$384; Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$98; Protestant Infants' Home, \$369; Protestant Industrial Rooms, \$147; University Lying-in Hospital, \$147; Hervey Institute, \$147; Protestant Church Home. \$98; Mackay Institute for Pratestant Deaf Mutes. \$98; Woman's Hospital, \$98; Hebrew Young Men's Benevolent Society, \$49; Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$49. Total \$9,350.

#### AN IRON GRAVEYARD.

The iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania, according to a despatch in the New York Sun, from Philadelphia, have been asked through the medium of the National Association of Manufacturers to submit proposals to the Government of Venezuela, for an iron graveyard in which to reinter 25,000 bodies. The proposal is novel with iron industries of this State, although there are a few iron cemeteries in Southern cities.

The graveyards particularly in Caracas, heretofore have been built of stone, but these have proved unsatisfactory. They were not waterproof. They could not be made so; at least the skill of the average Venezuelan failed in this direction. When the Venezuelans came to look on the wonders on display in the Manufacturers Association's sample warehouse at Caracas, they decided that American ingenuity would solve the problem of the proper care of the dead. The water persisted in percolating through the rock barriers. These were as costly as they were insufficient.

The Venezuelans have become tired of building stone graveyards. They have been erected at great expense of marble and granite, and it is believed that iron will answer every purpose. But it must be made waterproof, and Mr. Nagle of the Manufacturers' Association said to-day he did not doubt that Pennsylvania mechanics could furnish a structure that would answer every purpose.

During the last ten years the records of Great Britain show that 154 the presentation they were ranged

### REV. FATHER VEITCH OF NEWFOUNDLAND HONORED

The inhabitants of the "Island by Jare. All looked well in their bright for their loyalty and devotion to the clear voice faith of their fathers. The attachment they bear their chirgy is almost as proverbial as that of their ancestors in the old country; and neither time nor distance lessens chear love for the faith and the land of their birth.

This was amply exempt fied on last Monday evening in St. Mary's Hall, presentation given to the Rev. Father Veitch, parish priest of Conception Hurbor, Newfoundland, by his fermer parishioners and fellow-countrymen residing at present in Montreal. The Rev. gentleman has just completed an extensive tour through the United States and Canada, soliciting nid to build a church for los perishioners. who, owing to the present commercial depression of the country, are unable themselves to contribute the means. As quite a large community of Terra Novans exists in Montreel they resolved to materially aid this



REV. WILLIAM VEITCH, P. P., Conception Harbor, N F.

good work, not only by private donations, but also by organizing a splen- Then blessed shall be thy reward. did concert, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to this noble un-The spacious hall was crowded and

the arrangements for a pleasant evening were most complete. Prominent among the decorations was the green flag; and all the members of the committee wore a hadge of pink, white and green, the national colors of the native flag of Newfoundland. A long and very select programme of vocal fully prepared and was rendered in a into good humor, and no one that and Her priests. was present could say that he did not enjoy himself thoroughly.

Mr. F. C. Lawlor, who geted as entertainment with some very appropriate remarks. He explained the object of the concert and thanked all for their presence. It was particularly gratifying to see present such a large number of the members of St. Mary's parish, who were again upholding on this occasion, their title of being the most generous Catholic parish in Montreal."

Mr. T. Grant, followed with a piano solo, which he rendered with his usual proficiency. Mr. John Holland, then sung "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," and when recalled, "The So, dier and the Man" which were much appreciated. Miss Watt's rendering of "You'll Never Know," and 'Break the News to Mother," received great applause. A sailor's hornpipe in costume by Mr. E. Watt was most cleverly executed and was much applauded. Mr. A. O'Leary next gave "She was Bred in Old Kentucky," and was repeatedly encored. Mr. R. J. Louis Cuddily, in his descriptive songs was a great favorite with the audience. His rendering of 'Comrades,' 'Money, Money,' and "The Emerald Banner." touched the feelings of the audience and were much appreciated. The well-known comic singer Mr. Geo. Holland literally brought down the house. "The Blow Almost Killed Father," "The Cats," "I got it," and several parodies convulsed the audience with laughter. A recitation "Mona's Watby the talented elocutionist Miss M. Brennan, was also well re-

The next event was the principal one of the evening, and consisted in the reading of an illuminated address accompanied by the presentation of a gold-headed cane to the guest of the evening. The presentation was kept a profound secret until the last moment, and the Rev. Father was completely taken by surprise. It was the generous donation of the committee of management, as a small token of the great esteem they have for Father Veitch personally. During

A SERVICE SALES CONTRACTOR

the Sea," as a general rule, are noted colored badges. The chairmon read the following address in a loud and

To Rev. William Veitch. P.P., Conception Harbor Newfoundland

Rev. and Dear Fateur- It is with beings of the most unbounded gratimation that we the Newfoundlanders of this city, welcome you among us. Your real in the cause of religion, is well known to us. By your tireless energy, administrative ablity, and zealous efforts, and by your many by the hearty welcome and valuable lacts of self-denial, you have raise l monuments for the greater honor and glory of God. In the educational line you have also done vocders, and your helping hand is never tired in aiding the good Sisters, and the other teachers with which your parish is blessed. During the long period of your priestly career, extending over twenty-seven years, your efforts have been for God and His Church, In every parish entrusted you by your Bishop you have been faithful to Your flock, and spared no pains or discomforts in succoring the poor, the sick and the dving. Your Fatherly kindness to all with whom you came in contact, irrespective of creed or station in life, and the loving relation between yourself and your spiritual children, have endered you to all. Your acts of kindness, of charity, of Christian Counsel, of gentleness, and your pure life are not to be forgotten. You haptized our children, you watched over their welfare, you brought consolation in our need, you tenderly administered to our dying and dead, your prayers ascended to heaven for our benefit. The remembrance of there thanks shall continue with us through life.

And now dear and reverend Father. we have but to express our feelings of solicitude for your continued welfare and happiness wherever you may be We feel assured that the some qualities and graces which have codeared you to us, coupled with your implient faith in divine guid nee, will enshrine you in the parish over which you worthily preside. Continue Rev. Father to be a light to those it darkness, a consoler to the afflicted. and a father to the orphan.

Thou knowest not but in that hour.

Thou checkest the sob or the tear; The author of life-giving power, the Master Himself, may appear. For cheered by the Presence Divine, Thy joy shall be full in the Lord. ofts from His bounty Le thing

In conclusion, dear Father, we beg you to accept this present as a slight token of our gratitude that the use of it may afford you as much pleasure as that felt by the donors in presenting it. May it be a staff to rest your weary limbs when old age has cast its heavy hand upon you, and may it and instrumental music had been care be a reminder of the warm hearts which though far away from native very excellent manner. All those who land, still carry with them, the chartook part were repeatedly recalled, acteristic mark of the true sons and which although it considerably leng- daughters of dear old Terra Novathened the programme, put everyone Respect and loyalty to Holy Church (Signed)

R. J. Louis Cuddily, chairman Thos. E. Molloy, treasurer; Michael J. Hearn secretary: Thomas Crane chairman for the evening, opened the | Martin Walsh, William Fitzgerald (senior), William P. Molloy, William M. Howlett, Terrence Foley, Richard F. Fitzgerald, John Molloy, William G. Fitzgerald (junior), John T. Holland, Michael J. Scott, J. McCurthy. Geo. Hayes, John E. Healy, Jas. Redmond, Bernard Faheyi Jas. Fahey, J. J. Ellis.

Father Veitch in rising to reply was greeted with loud applause. He said: This address and presentation has taken me completely by surprise, as I had no knowledge of their intentions previous to that moment. kindness I received was more than I expected, and I can hardly find words to thank these gentlemen for their flattering address and handsome presentation. The remarks made in the address are not merited by me and are prompted no doubt by the fielings of love they cherish for their country. They referred to education. I am glad to say that education has made progress of late years in Newfoundland. Great efforts have been made to advance the cause of education and the results are already appearing throughout the length and breadth of the land. Although Newfoundland has been going through an ordeal of depression there are indications that prosperity is about to dawn upon it. Immense copper and iron mines have recently been discovered and these ores, especially iron, are being largely exported to Germany and other foreign countries. Agriculuture has been receiving great attention and an effort is being made to colonize the western coast of Newfoundland, and already it is bearing good results. The country would also be benefitted by reciprocity.

In conclusion the Rev. Father complimented them upon their entertainment and said it pleased him to notice that the love for their native land was intensified by distance. He took this opportunity to thank the Catholics of Montreal who had shown. him the most marked kindness and it would give his people great pleasure to see the solid proofs of affection he had met with here. He thanked Father O'Donnell and Father Shea for their kindness which would never be

forgotten. They received him an entire stranger with open arms, and with a true "Cead Mille Falthe." He could not find words to extress his gratitude and prayed that Almighty God would give them the joy of a devoted people. He also thanked Eather O'Mead and Father Flynn and the other priests who had welcomed him and said he would never forge; the pleasant days he spent in Most-

Mier a few remarks by Father O'Donnell and Fr. Sher, extressura the pleasure they felt in entertaining such a genial pract, the programme was continued.

A highland if so in costome by Master J. Kor v  $\sim \infty \sim 11$  renformed and much applicated. M. Kelly, who is an expert perform ron the bores. was repeatedly recalled and his performance delighted tile audience, song by Miss B. Kelly was ere tly approplated and she received an encore Then followed a rect ton by  $\Lambda$ . O'Leary, and another song by John Holland Mr. Parr in a sentimental song was we'l received. The evening's entertainment closed by a song from Geo. Holland.

Great credit is due to the committee of management in general and essecially to Mr. R.J., Cudding, for the success of the evening's e terrain-

Amang those present were noticed Frs. O'Domiell, and Sher, Mersis. Robert Harte, B. Conw. y. C. Brenflan, J. and T. Altimos G. Delkoche, J. McCall F. Crobe, T. Giereon, W. Street, J. McKeown, J. Scullien. J. Freet, W. P. Brennan, Principal of St. Mary's School. J. H. Healy. Molloy, R. Fitzgerald, the Misses McCall Hefferman Sheat Smith, Sculhob Tooliey and Street Mrs. McCall Patturgale, Brennan, Helland.

#### STRANGE NOTES.

Frank Gould saw George Kill n. el No. 330 East Eighteenth street, giving his two rough-reated St. Bernard dogs an airing on Pitth avenue, remarks one of the darlas of New York. Presto, the male carried a whip in his mouth. Liura de n. his compute ion, trotted after him. The dogs struck Goodd's fancy He wanted them and did not long dicker, alout the price. He paid \$5,000 for animals. They were taken to his keurels at Lyndhurst yesterday.

The dogs are fire specimens of the breed. Presto is thirty-five inches high and weighs 200 pounds. Laura Jean is thirty-cine inches high and weighs 150 pounds. They are twentytwo months o.d.

Many are the musicians and yecalists who have proved through nervousness, or what musical authorities eall "stage fright." The "Musical Courier." in referring to the matter The "Musical

Trema, or fright, declares its presence in the most different forms. It makes one man tremble, another perspire, the third has a head whe. fourth a thirst. Its most fearful manifestation - chiefly among the strings- is the tatterich that can be detected in the nervous trembling of the how in long protracted tones. There is perhaps no violinist who does not suffer from it. Master Joachim does pretty often

A violinist in Berlin-he lives now in Australia-had it not only in his hands but also in his legs, so that when he stood on the platform he felt pushed forward by some invisible power without being able to check it. But pianists, singers and instrumentdists all suffer similarly. Some have it in the fingers that run away with them, others in the throat, others in the lips.

Rubinstein notoriously suffered very much from this nervousness. It went so far that when once he had to play at a concert, at the very moment—of his appearance he vanished from the artists' room and could not be found again. The concert had to go on without him-

A most peculiar case, says the Boston Globe, is reported at Perham, wherein a 13-year-old girl fell aslee; at her desk in school last Tuesday afternoon and has been sleeping ever since, despite the efforts of science to awaken her. A physician was sum-moned, but despite his efforts the girl continues to sleep as peacefully as if she was tired from play. The girl is Sadie Wright, and so far as at present known there was no accident or externg, cause for this peculiar tate of somnolence.

The physician was mystified and inquired of the parents if the sleeper had ever exhibited signs of stupor. They replied that when she was ten years old she had fallen askep one day and had slept twenty-four hours.

After all simple remedies failed the doctor tried an electric battery on the sleeper. When the current was turned on at first there was a twitching of the eyelids, then the eyes opened and Sadie apparently was awakened, but not consciously so. Her parents spoke to her, and by movements of the eyes it was evident that she understood what was going on. After the application of the battery for some minutes consciousness returned and the sleeper awakened, but she did not talk coherently. The electric battery was used for some time, but after a time Sadie dropped off to sleep again as suddenly as she did at

Scientists have demonstrated that the purest air in the cities is found about twenty-five feet above the street surface. This goes ta prove that the healthiest apartments are on the bird floor,

her school desk.

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKFTCHES AND REMINISCENCES.

Justin Huntly McCarthy in the course of a review of Barry O'Brien's "Life of Parnell," contributed to the New York World, says--

No one has been able to solve the secret of Parnell's jower over men. "There was in his eyes," says Mr. O'Brien. 'a faraway look which these which knew Charles Stewart Parnell will never forget. How often

did one feel in walking with Parnell that he was really enconscious of your presence, and that his thoughts were far, far away." To irr-hmen he was an Englishman and to Englishmen he was a foreigner. "Parne'l," sant A. M. Sullivan,

hs certainly the coolest hand I ever shook. He is certainly rever put out at anything, and he never thinks that you ought to be put out. He that you ought to the poctorial is a regular Englishman. There is a regular Englishman on him." "Ho acted," says Sir Charles Dilke, "like a foreigner. We could not get at him as at any other man in English public life. Dealing with him was dealing. with a foreign power.

Once while walking along the Strand' with his secretary. An Irish member passed and saluted the chief. "Whois that?" asked Parnell, "Why, don't you know?" said his companion, "It is one of our party; it is Mr. --"Ah!" said Parnell, "I did not know we had such an ugly man in the

In ISSI a party meeting was called to act upon a matter of importance and the members attended with the intention of giving their views. Parnell, as usual, arrived late. "Gentlemen." he said, "I don't know what your view on the question is, I am against voting for this bill. If a maority of the party differ from me. I shall resign at once. I now move that we do not vote for the second reading." The motion was immediatety carried.

A most remarkable instance of Parnell's hauteur was his treatmeat of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in 1883, when he waited on Parnell to give him a check for \$200,000 subscribed. by the Irish people. The Fader was manerally embarrassed at the time and the money was for his relief.

The Lord Mayor a man of culture and an eloquent speaker, was -- so runs the story-deputed, with some other leading e tizens, to wait on Parnell at Morrisen's Hotel, and to hand him the check. His Lordship naturally prepared a few suitable observations for the occasion. At the appointed hour the deputation arrived, and were ushered into a private sitting-room, where stood the chief. The Lord Mayor having been announced, howed and began

"Mr. Parnell" --- "I believe," saud Parnell, "you have got a check for me." The Lord Mayor, somewhat surprised at this interruption, said: "Yes," and was about to recommence his speech, when Parnell broke in. "Is it made payable to order and crossed?" The Lord Mayor again answered in the affirmative, and was resuming the thread of his discourse when Parnell took the check, folded it neatly and put it into his waistcoaf pocket. This ended the interview. In pathetic contrast to all this was

his change of manner after his fall He became companionable and could not hear to be alone. Pathetic too is Mr. O'Brien's last interview with his great leader.

I said: "Hold together. There is an end to that for a long time. It will take you ten years to pull the country together again."

"No," he rejoined, very quietly, "I will do it in five years-that is what I calculate."

Well, Gladstone will be dead then," I said. "The whole question to me is, you and Mr. Gladstone. If you both go Home Rule will go with

you for this generation."
"But I will not go," he answered, angrily. "I am a young man, and I will not go." And there was a fierce flash in his eyes which was not pleasant to look at.

A few weeks later he was dead.

One of the most famous of living Irish priests, the Rev. James McFad-den, of the celebrated Gweedore District, County Donegal, is in Chicago on a collecting mission, for the new cathedral at Letterkenny, in the diocese of Raphoe, says the Chicago Cit-

Rev. James O'Molloy McFadden was born on Christmas Day, 1844, of an old and distinguished family which gave many illustrious memebers to the church, among them Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, who is Father McFadden's cousin. After the usual preparatory course at home, James McFadden entered as an ecclesiastical student that alma mater of so many of the Irish clergy, Maynooth College, in the County of Kildare. He carried of first prizes in all the departments and finished his course by winning a Dunboyne scholarship-an honor reserved for only the most meritorious students. He was ordained a priest in the Cathedral of Armagh by the late Archbishop McGettigan, Jan. 1, 1871, and reached the dignity of parish priest four and a half years after his ordination. He had charge of the widely known Gweedore districts which contains over 1,000 families for twenty-five years, and during all that long period his life has been one constant struggle against official in-solence and landlord oppression. has been arrested, unfairly tried, and of course, unfairly, condemned f

Continued on Page Five.

The following interesting sketch of the City of Derry, from the pen of the Rev. William McMahon, is taken from the last issue of the Catholic Universe, of Cleveland, O.:

The "Shamrock" steamed into the beautiful Lough Foyle early on Saturday morning. We passed Moville, the prettily situated watering place, where ! the ocean steamers take passengers for

As we steamed up the lough and into the River Foyle, I got my first glance of Ireland. The rolling land, clothed in its own peculiar green, stretching away into hill and dale, made a very favorable impression upon me.

Soon Derry, famous historic Derry, came into view. It is situated on an eminence, and is helf surrounded by the River Foyle, which is a fine, wide tidal river. The city is flourishing and one of the few in Ireland that is increasing in population, which is now about thirty-five thousand.

The patriotic Irish call the city by Its old name, "Derry," while on the maps and by the "loyalists" it is designated "Londonderry."

In confiscating the estates of "certain Roman Catholics of distinction" who had "rebelled" James I. in 1608 confiscated the whole of the six northern counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Coleraine, Donegal, Fermanagh and Cavan, and proceeded to "plant" them with Protestant British and Scottish subjects. Derry was virtually transferred to the London company, and hence named Londonderry.

The gates of Derry were shut against the army of James II. December 7, 1688, by the 'Prentice Boys. The account of the siege, which lasted one hundred and five days is very interesting. The anniversaries of the closing of the gates and the raising of the siege are still observed. The celebration does not always pass without a

When I got off at the landing at 6 p. m. it was raining. On commenting on it a man said: "Oh, it won't amount to much, but last month we had a fine shower that lasted ten days.

I made my way to the City Hotel which I had been told was "just around the corner." There was no admission when I arrived as nobody was about. After I rang the bell about helf a dozen times, a man came to help me rouse "the clark." He rang and pounded and kept at it, until the door was opened by one who had evidently been disturbed from sweet slumber.

When asked for breakfast he said that it would be ready after a bit. When it was finally ready, I found it very palatable and well prepared. After breakfast I went to seek my friend, Father O'Doherty. I had written him a card from Glasgow. When I got to the Cathedral I found that "Father Philip" had gone to seek me. I hastened back and we met at the hotel. I could hardly recognize my friend of Palestine and Italy. When we parted he had a long and heavy black beard. The priest before me was clean shaven. After a warm greeting, he said: "Ah! I could not bring that beard into Ireland; it would be out of order here."

After chatting pleasantly for some time be proposed to take me around the walls and through the city of Derry, and to show me the points of interest in the town. Before starting out I saked the manager, who was a clean cut young man, the distance to Letterkenny. He toli me eighteen miles, and asked if I had any acquaintance there. I mentioned the name of Mr. John Gallagher, of Youngstown, · O, "why, I know him well," he said. "he was here yesterday." I asked him if he had mentioned anything of getting a card from me. When he replied in the negative, I knew that it had not been received.

. Father O'Doherty brought me to the church of St. Columba. I found a fine Calvary group erected outside of the church and a number of people kneeling devotedly around it. There was also a fine statue of St. Columba. We went into the church. I was edified to find about two hundred people in prayerful devotion before the Blessed Sacrament. It was then about 10 a. in, and the Mass had been finished some two hours previously. As the Blessed Sacrament was not exposed and no devotion was being held the example of faith and piety was very impressive.

Father O'Doherty rapped on a confessional and a priest came out. He had been engaged all the morning. The week before eight thousand people had received Holy Communion in that church. He also told us that some of the priests had heard confessions all night on the eve of the feast of St. Columbai June 9. It was in Derry that St. Columba or Columbkille had erected his monastery In the year 548. In the tenth century the place was called "Derry-Columbkille."

. I had noticed from an inscription on the Calvary group that Leo XIII. had enriched it with plenary indulgences on May 3, June 9 and September 14.

St. Columbkille from childhood had a yearning for Heaven. From his youth he gave himself to God in prayers and penance. He lay on the bare fasted all the year round. Yet his an of Alleach. They are on the summit years ago."

Section 1

countenance was aweet and angelic. Though he loved his native land and his people, he departed for Scotland in 585. There he founded one hundred religious houses and converted the Picts who in gratitude gave him the island of Iona.

For years before his death St. Columba had visions of angels. He mourned when they told him that in answer to the prayers of his children his death had been deferred for years. He cried out: "Wee is me at my sojourning is prolonged."

The call of heaven finally came in his seventy-seventh year, June 9, 597' Surrounded by his disciples he said to Diermit: "This day is called the Sabbath, that is the day of rest, and such it will truly be to me for it will put an end to my labors." Then kneeling before the altar he received the Viaticum and slept sweetly in the Lord. His relics were carried to Downpatrick and laid in the same grave with the bodies of St. Patrick and St. Brigid.

'In Down three saints one grave doth

Bridget, Patrick and Columkille,"

Among the songs composed by St. Columba there exists one in praise of

Were all the tribute of Scotia mine, From its midland to its borders, I would give all for one little cell In my beautiful Derry."

Ireland was often called Scotia to the Twelfth Century.

On leaving the church Father O'Doherty and I went to the cemetery near by and visited the graves of his father and mother and other near relatives. They lie buried in a hillside in a wellmonument.

There are two Cathedrals in Derry, strange to say St. Columba's Cathedral is the Protestant one. It is a fine stone building. The details are good and harmonious, but the structure is not very large, being about 150 by 65 feet. In a niche in front of the pulpit is a seated figure of St. Columba holding the "Fighting Psalter" in his hand.

By some climbing of steps and steep ladders, Father O'Doherty and I ascended the tower. From the outside of it we got a magnificent view of the city, the Foyle and the green, hilly country about, and also the Walker monument. Rev. Walker was the commander of the forces in Derry at the time of the siege. It is said that the sword fell from the hand of the statue the night upon which the Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed.

The Catholic Cathedral of St. Eugene is a fine stone building beautifully situated on an eminence. The episcopal palace and the new parochial schoo, also of stone, are worthy of admiration. The Bishop is a namesake of Father O'Doherty, and I believe is also a distant relative.

We took dinner with Father McManimin and Father Boyle. After dinner l got my first ride on an "Irish jaunting car." At first I was prepared to jump, as I feared that I would slip off. However, I soon got used to it and enjoyed the car very well.

We visited the Catholic Institute and Temperance Hall. It is a large stone building, well furnished and well arranged. It contains an auditorium and a well app inted stage, billiard and reading rooms and class rooms and bowling alley. I should judge that the property is worth over \$100,000. It is certainly a great credit to the Catholics of Derry. There are few places with five times the population that can boast of as fine a building for the pur-

We visited the Convent of Mercy. In about ten days more the nuns were to celebrate their golden jubilee, and Father O'Doherty was to be the orator

of the occasion. We visited the seminary which is an endowed institution, and well situated in spacious grounds. A library and museum hall had just been completed. Father O'Doherty had many specimens from Australia and elsewhere for the museum.

We visited the old people's home and the orphan asylum combined. All the inmates appeared to be well provided for. The children entertained us with songs well rendered.

When we got back to the hotel I was greeted by Mr, John Gallagher. He had got my card on his arrival, and came back to meet me. I was delighted to see him. His genial presence brought home and the friends there whom I had left so many months before nearer

After a pleasant chat I determined to go that evening with Mr. Gallagher to be his guest at Letterkenny.

Before starting we took a drive 'over the hills and far away." I was charmed with the scenery in the neighborhood of Derry. The homes of the farmers appeared, in most cases, comfortable.

We went north and did not stop until we had gotten in sight of Lough Swilly. That beautiful body of water inspired Father O'Doherty to recite some martial poetry connected with

About five miles north of Derry are floor, used a stone for his pillow and remarkable ruins known as the Grian-

adition were very not account hey are supposed to be the Palace of the North Kings. The masonry is precisely simi lar to that of the ruins found at My cenee, in Greece.

Ruins so remarkable could not fail to call the lively imagination of the people into play. Among the legends related is the following:

"In the council chamber where royalty once assembled in state, a thousand armed warriors sit resting upon their swords in magical sleep, awaiting the call to take their part in the struggle for the restoration of Ireland's freedom. At intervals the warriors awake, and looking up from their trance, ask the question in tones which resound through every one of the many chambers of the Grisnan: Has the time come?' Then a loud voice, the voice of the spiritual being who keeps watch over their sleep, replies: 'The time is not yet.' Then the one thousand.armed warriors resume their former posture, and sink into their magical sleep again."

The history of the past and the aspirations of the present show the children of Erin hope that ere long the spirit sentinel will answer: "The time has come!"

About a mile out of Derry we pass Magee's college. Mrs. McGee, of Dublin, donated \$100,000 to erect that college for the education of Presbyterian ministers for Ireland.

### THE CHURCH AND DIVORCE.

From time to time reports are circuated in the secular press that divorces have been granted with the sanction of kept lot marked by a fine and tasty the Church, in cases where both parties were Catholics. We take the following report from the London Tablet of a case in point, which will explain the cause of such reports, as well as give those Catholics who may not be clear on the subject an outline of the attitude of the Church in relation to the subject of divorce. The recent divorce case of Lauben-

que vs. Laubenque, in which both parties are Catholics, has attracted some measure of notice and has occasioned not a little misleading comment on the part of certain organs of the non-Catholic press. Yet the proceedings will have been found sufficiently clear by all who are at all acquainted with Catholic teaching concerning the indissolubbility of Christian marriage and the constant practice of the Roman Chancery. The Church in dealing with the bond of matrimony has consistently considered that bond in two stages: first, the bond as inaugurated by the ceremony or celebration in which the parties lawfully express their mutual consent; and secondly, the same bond as completed by the consummation of the marriage and the parties living together as man and wife. In the language of the Church, the first is marriage ratified, and the second is marriage consummated. The point which non-Catholic writers pear so often to miss or ignore is that in Catholic teaching and practice founded on Divine law, from which the Church herself has no power to dispense---attaches not to marriage merely ratified but to marriage consummated, in which the parties have lived together as man and wife. If a marriage has been lawfully celebrated before the altar, it is, indeed, indissoluble by any private or secular authority. But so far, and while the parties have never in its gather, and while the band remains incompl ed by consummation, it is not so 'u dissoluble that the Church may not, for , .cd and sufficient reasons affect-



Feeding the Fire.

The most powerful engine must stop if the fires are not fed. Man is the most wonderful piece of machinery in the world, yet no matter how strong and well-made his bodily frame may be, if the fire of life within him is not constantly fed his limbs and muscles become powerless and useless.

The reason men become helpless and diseased is because the food they eat, which is the fuel of life, is not properly digested and appropriated by the stomach and nutritive organs. It is not completely transformed into the strength and working power which is to man what steam is to the engine.

the engine.

That wonderful power-making "Golden Medical Discovery," invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the [nyalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., imbues the human diges-ive juices and blood-making glands with capacity to extract abundant nourishment from the food. It builds up organic tissue, nerve fiber, hard muscular flesh and working force. It gives a man steam.

ing force. It gives a man steam:

What it did for Mr. F. S. Hughes, of Junction Hunterdon Co. N. J., is given in his own words. He writes: "I received your kind letter, and in reply would say that mine was a bad case of kidney and liver trouble, and that six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and four bottles of little' Pellets' effected a complete cure. It is well known that almost every engineer is troubled more or less with kidney trouble, especially on our fast express trains. I run one hundred and forty-four miles on these trains every day in the week, and have had no return of the trouble since taking the remedies, nearly three years ago."

#### Two Sisters Were Sick, Weak and Disheartened Now They Are Happy, Strong and Well-Each Writes a Letter to Other Women.

MITOS BOULEDA MANDA AND AND BOULE SHIT

In nearly every family there are weak, pale, sickly daughters. Usually the mother has female trouble, too. Such a family cannot be happy. Sickness of women casts a spell of gloom over the entire household. It seems so strange that this suffering should go on. Why in the world is it that women refuse to cure themselves when they can do it beyond the shadow of a doubt? Who can tell why there is so much leucorrhœa, falling of the womb, nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, despondency, loss of flesh and appetite? Why are there so many pallid faces and wasted bodies? It is easy to get the health back. Here are two sisters. Misses Leda and Annie Smith, living at 38 Elmhurst street, Providence, R. I. They used to be sick. Read how each has got well again:-

Miss Leda (aged 23) writes: "I work in a mill in this city, and suffered for a long time with headache. I was pale, weak and tired all the time. My attention was called to the wonderful cures being effected by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and I bought some at a drug Weak Women are a most wonderful out a bit of doubt.

Miss Annie (aged 25) writes: "I all impurities, promote regularity in the suffered ever so much with headache, indigestion and dyspepsia. My trouble health. They will positively cure any all seemed to be in the stomach. My form of female weakness or disease. appetite was so poor that I never enjoyed eating. A friend recommended celebrated French practitioner, whose permission. Address all letters to the Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and they have great success as a specialist in the disdriven out all diseases and made me a eases of women made him famous all Medical Department, Montreal, well woman."

ceremonially contracted it only remain- [ T ing the happiness or spiritual welfare of the parties, exercise their puthority 1 to 1 bond. and dissolv and leave the parties free to contract proceedings in the ordinary divorce another marriage. Cases of dissoiution of such ceremonial marriage ... or, as it is technically called, marriage ragalization of a decision already pronounced by the highest Church authotified but not consummated --- have been readily recognized by the Cnurch, and dispensations to that effect are of not infrequent occurrence in the well known practice of the Holy Sea.

"On the other hand, the absolute in-

dissolubility of the bond of marriage between parties who have once lived together as man and wife --- (and this after all, is the practical case for society)----is unfalteringly and unflinchingly maintained by the Catholic Church with the whole weight of her immutable authority. The Church, moreover, teaches that the indissolubility of the marriage bond thus completed is a matter of divine law, and that neither she nor any power on earth has any power to dispense from it. The Church dispenses from her own law, but not from the laws of her Master. And in the historic case of Henry VIII. she has given pro f of her sincerity and inflexible integrity in being made ready even to sacrifice the allegiance of a whole kingdom rather than betray his sacred and saving principle. The case of Laubenque vs. Lauben-

que is the simple and ordinary one---(there are dozens such on the lists of the Facted Congrepation of the Council) --- of a disselution of matrimonium ratum sed non consummatum -- marriage ratified but not consummated, ·r, in other words, marriage celebrated but in which the parties have never lived together as man and wife. The facts are quite romantic enough to make excellent 'copy.' A Catholic school girl of sixteen, and of good position, makes the acquaintance of a distinguished foreigner who has a coronet on the corner of his pocket handkerchief and can produce grapes grown at his ancestral chateau in France. After the usual difficulties, the consent of the young lady's fain r is secured, and the parties are married in the Catholic Cathedral at Edinburgh. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the father very properly insists that the bridegroom before claiming his bride shall go to Paris and obtain the authorization of his marriage. The bridegroom goes, but never returns. Moreover, he turns out to be an adventurer, in the sense of having grossly deceived the lady and her parents as to his position and prospects. And further, according to the evidence, he enters into a lisison with another person, and declines to return to the bride left at the altar.

"Under these circumstances the proceedings which the Catholic family have taken are precisely what we should have expected. The case went before the court of the Archbishop of Edinburgh, and passed thence, in the ordinary course, to the Hely See, The evidence furnished proved that she and the respondent had never lived together, and that the marriage had never been consummated.' Those who are best sequainted with the ordinary procedure of such cases know well the scrupulous care. the searching inquiry, and the elaborate provisions which, according to the constitutions of Benedict XIV, the Holy See brings to their investigation and solution. Finally, on the -strength of the proofs that the marriage 18mained unconsummated, the Pope, on the advice of the congregation, granted the usual dispensation, dissolving the marriage as ratum ned son consummatum. As the auth ority of the Church berself had thus set the lady free from the marriage i thinking in the



store. They have made me ell again, cure for all forms of female weakness and I can now go through each day's and disease. They are a strengthening, drug store, better send the price in work without pain or suffering. I recommend the pills to all women."

They are a most wondering drug store, better send the price in stamps, or by registered letter, money ommend the pills to all women."

They are a most wondering drug store, better send the price in stamps, or by registered letter, money of the organs distinctly feminine, drive out order or express order to us. We mail "I all impurities, promote regularity in the them all over the world. No duty for

ed for her to legalize the effect of this

decision as far as the civil law is con-

cerned, and this was done by taking

cofirt. Such a recourse for mere le-

rities does not of course, mean any

recognition of the secular divorce

court, or of the principle of divorce.

It is nothing more than a convenient

method of removing the obstacles

which the civil law might place in the

way of giving full effect to the Papal

A writer in the Daily Chronicle, in

commenting on the case, permits him-

self, anent the Pope's dispensation.

the marvellous observation that 'Hen-

ry VIII. would have given half a king-

dom for that.' That is a fair illustra-

tion of what we have described as the

lack in certain quarters of knowledge

what is less excusable, a readiness to

edly as if that knowledge were not

wanting. Every canonist and theolog-

ian knows that had Henry VIII. been

able to prove that his marriage with

Catharine of Aragon had necer been

culty whatever in granting his peti-

tion, presuming of course, that he had

had just and sufficient reusons to sup-

port it, and there would have been no

need to give either a half or any por-

tion of his kingdom for the purpose.

studied even cursorily the divorce do-

at the time, he would not have failed

to find for himself the utter irrelevan-

hand, a glance at the records of the

Roman Chancery would have shown

him that the dissolution of marriages

ratified but not consummated --- matri-

monia rata sed non consummata---

were an ordinary item of procedure of

before Henry VIII., and dating as far

back as the days of Martin V. or earl-

ier Pontiffs. It is needless to say that

such wise and provident dispensations

of the Vicar of Christ can never, by

their nature and import, impair for a

moment the sacred character of mar-

See has so deeply at heart to defend

dissolubility founded on divine and

clares to attach to the bond of ratified

Does your brain tire?

Losing control over your

Are your muscles becom-

You certainly know the

remedy. It is nothing new;

just the same remedy that

has been curing these cases

of thinness and paleness for

twenty-five years. Scott's

Emulsion. The cod-liver

oil in it is the food that

makes the flesh, and the hy-

pophosphites give tone to

500: and \$1.00; all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists. Toronto.

The state of the s

and consummated matrimony.

Lost flesh lately?

nerves?

ing exhausted?

the nerves.

decision.

They are good for the girl just blossoming into womanhood. They fit women to become wives, and wives to become mothers, without dangers or distress. At the turn of life they help the sufferer through that critical period, and insure happy, healthy old age.

If you are in doubt about your sickness, write our specialists about your

case, and they will give professional advice by mail without charging a cent. If you prefer personal consultation, call at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis St. Montreal.

Send your name and address on a postal card for a free book, "Pale and Weak Women." The best doctor book or women ever published.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are widely imitated. Beware of all worthless red pills sold by the dozen, the hundred, or at 25 cents a box. The genuine cost 50 cents for a box containing fifty Red Pills, or six boxes for \$2.50. They last longer and are easier to take than Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and all. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills cure with-

you to pay.

Remember that all correspondence is sacredly confidential. We make no use of any one's name without full written

### THE THORNY PATH OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC

Unhappy is the lot of the young man of Irish birth or parentage who essaysto succeed in politics in any of the "good old Puritan" cities and towns of Massachusetts. He may be clever, honest, and industrious; in short, he may have all the mental and physical qualifications for success, but his Celtic name will be regarded as an evil that outweighs all his evident virtues. Time and again we have noted instances of such conditions in municipal elections in this state.

A case in point to which our atten-

tion has been directed is found in the election in Newburyport on Dec. 13. The leading candidates for mayor were Mr. Jere Healey, chairman of the present board of aldermen, and Mr. Thomas Huse. The latter was of the ordinary Cathelic teaching, and victorious. The Newburyport Daily News, a Republican organ which gave draw conclusions quite as lightheart- no support to Alderman Healey during the campaign, thus comments on Mr. Huse's victory: "It would be difficult to determine just what proportion of the very large vote he (Mr. Huse) received, one that he well may feel proud of, was due to his personaconsummated (he had lived with her lity and what proportion was due to twenty years and had several children) the race question that was brought there would really have been no diffiint play, and which was so prominent a feature of the day's voting. This was one of the deplorable issues of the campaign, it seems to us. There is no use mincing words about this phase of the question; the people simply would not vote for a man who did not bear the stamp of American Had the writer in The Daily Chronicle parentage, however able he was. Alderman Healey, who essayed to become cuments, and the arguments pleaded honorable, and a position for which he was will fitted by reason of his long experience in city affairs, was decy of the comparison. On the other feated for the sole reason of his religion. This is nothing to his discredit. He can regard his service in the city council with feelings of gratification, and his record is one that many a man can well afford to emulate. But with all this record the people would not elevate him higher. the Roman Court more than a century That was their disposition in the matter evidenced in every way, and they turned to Mr. Huse for the sole purpose, it would seem, of defeating Alderman Healey." Again the News says: "It seems open to frank statement that the people were moved to the choice yesterday largely from the fact that it was a case of anything risge which the Church and the Holy to heat one of the most promising candidates of the opposition, and and maintain, and that they only party lines cut no figure in the campaign. There seems to be a good deal lief the sacred seal firrevocable in- of the old Puriean spirit left in Newburyport, and it was a case of all rushing in one direction without much immutable law, which the Church de- regard for anything except the one object in view.

According to this Republican Journal, therefore, the voters rejected the better candidate for one less worthy whose name, however, did not hear the odious taint of the Celt. The Puritan spirit" of Newburyport will support and encourage slick scoundrels of the Rev. Jernegan type, but an Irishman-never.—Boston Republic.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Jewelled hand of Hope is beckening, Weary college days are past, As we cross the sacred threshold What a pang it brings at last.

Farewell, precious Alma Mater, Evening shadows veil thy face: Thou hast been a faithful mother, Faithful thou hast served the race. tal, .

Somewhere down the slopes immor-In the endless sweep of years. Sunshine from thy face will lighten Pathways never dimmed by tears.

HENRY M. LACEY, '99. St. Laurent College:

Australia possesses one-fifth of the

world's stock of sheep

The second of th

# CELEBRATION AT BOSTON

### Patriotic Speech of Mgr. Conaty, at the Demonstration Held Under the Auspices of the Charitable Irish Society.

nym of misman of patriotism, and a remind-talisman of patriotism, and a remind-the maintenance of their religious er of treachery and iniquity. Ireland ideas." has made many struggles for independence, from the days when the Norman took possession of her fairest lands until the moment when the United Irishmen determined to make a desperate stand against an alien gov-

 $\pmb{\mathsf{ernment}}.$ "The treaty of Limerick, which marked a most iniquitous epoch, in of an exodus of Irish warriors whose names are intermingled with the history of France, Spain and Austria.

The opening up of this continent to colonization gave to the suffering Irish a refuge from tyranny and a home for religious liberty. They planted their stakes in these New England colonies, Pennsylvania and in the South. When the call to arms resounded throughout the land the Irish exile took his place under the

banner of liberty to defenh his new home against the oppressors of his native land. The Irish exiles and their enemies had met at Fontenoy; they met again at Boston and Yorktown.

"Toward the end of the eighteenth century the movement of the Grattan Volunteers and the echoes of the American Revolution brought some redress of grievances to Ireland, but the French Revolution scattered broadcast the seeds of revolt, and relying on their own strength, trusting in the friendship of Francei and conscious of right, Protestant and Catholic united in the insurrection of '98

to plan a grand effort for freedom. "Bribery and treachery united to thwart the efforts of those patriots. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone and Father Murphy were among the many victims sacrificed to the moloch of tyranny and the life of Robert Emmet was afterwards demanded as a fitting close to the drama of iniquity. The life of the patriot was taken, but the spirit of his patriotism grew in

strength and intensity." Monsignor Conaty drew a picture of the effect of English law upon the Irish from the day of the Norman invasion until the iniquitous act of union after the insurrection of '98.

He then passed to a discussion of the influences which the Irish had upon the countries into which they entered and particular;y upon Ameriworth. The providence of God inposes missions upon nations as upon individuals. Ireland has been fashioned by God's providence through bright days of glory and through dark vales of sorrow into a vocation and place in the history of mankind. Few nations have been called to a greater influence upon the peoples among whom it has come into contact.

"Poor, dowtrodden, despised and calumniated, for seven centuries she has never failed to protest against her oppressors, never allowed her love of country to diminish, never lost hope in ultimate freedom. She has learned the language of her tyrants which was expected to be her destruction; but instead, though she has been driven forth by cruel legislatian from her home, she has entered largely into the English-speaking world, to be a powerful influence for the very things which her enemies despised her religion, her language and her national ideas.

"Like Jew and Greek, the Irish have been the bearers to the world of an idea in religion and inliterature. They have been in their exile as in their native land, the standard bearers of Roman Catholicism, the unflinching assertors of the unity of the Church of Christ. In education they have borne the message of the spiritual and the imaginative, which act as the very soul of poetry, and givelife to literature. The Irish merged into many nationalities, but never lost love for Erin. Their Ireland always remains; and while hold has been lost of its nationality, hope has never

been lost of regaining it. "What sacrifices the Irish have made for religion! Diocletian of old deceived himself with the idea that he had blotted out the Christian name. The Cromwellian settlements, the Draconian code in the penal enactments of Elizabeth and William, led the British Government to flatter themselves that the annihilation of the Irish would result from such legislation; but the Irish, despite such persecution, have risen into the power and glory of the western world.

Though the church had contributed to the discovery and early colonization of this country, though the new France, with all the traditions of the old France, was planted near our doors, though Lord Baltimore laid the foundations of civil and religious liberty in the statutes of the Maryland colony, though Governor Dongan, the son of an Irish Catholic first proclaimed religious liberty in New York, yet the Catholic Church one hundred years ago was practically an alien, barely recognized, hardly olerated. In fact, penal statutes ex-

isted against it. While credit must be given to the Catholics of other nationalities, notably French and German who will deny the influence of the Irish in the

"To the Irish mind '98 is a syno- | who have been driven by English nym of insurrection and rebellion, a be found to being arriven by English be found to being and will

Monsignor Conaty passed from the religious influence of the Irish to their educational influence, and spoke of the history of Ireland in education showing the beauty and the strength of the Celtic lierature, which gave of its spirit of English letters. "This influence," he said, "came through the Celtic missionaries and schools, the dealings of the English govern-the dealings of the English govern-the dealings of the English govern-the dealings of the Christithe dearings of the Christiment with Ireland, opened the door anity of the Anglo-Saxons. All the !!haracteristics of the Celt—his imagination, wit, sentiment, spirituality, faith-were shared by those who came in contact with him.

"The third feature of the influence of the Irish is found in his love for liberty. Persecuted by kiogs and nobles he became an intense lover of democratic institutions. As a Celt he was a clan man, and the clan spirit developed a spirit of independence and freedom. With the English came the feudal system, and in the clash of systems the feudal prevailed. The English king to him personified tyranny, and hated him for what he personiflied. He loves equality, he has respect for law and order, when law and order mean justice and right. Opress on sanctified his ideas of freedom, and rather than he a slave he abandoned the land of his love.

"He has an undying love for motberland, and yet motherland was to him but the soul of his aucestors, their hopes and sorrows, for he had no state in which it was exemplified. Hence it was in his heart and mind. and everywhere he went he carried it enthusiastically with him. He loved the new land in which he found a home, but he also loves the old land whence he came. His country to him was idealized. It was his Tir nan Og—a land of perpetual youth-in which are enshrined the highest ideals of holiness, beauty and justice. The Irish easy assimilate, but nowhere more than in America, because here the ideals of country are nearer to their hearts'

Monsignor Conaty quoted from Senator Hoar in his address at the 250th anniversary of Worcester: "But see what the Irishman brings also a dowry to this marriage which the centuries are to weld. The Irish race is conspicuous among great races for He said: "It was hard to judge great traits. No people that possess these influences, as we are too them ever failed to achieve a high these influences, as we are too them ever failed to achieve a high se to them to calculate their rank among nations on a fair field. These are: The capacity to produce great men under the most adverse conditions; the capacity for rapid elevation when conditions are favorable; courage, soldierly qualities, the gift of eloquence, the power of severe and patient labor, the passion for owning land, a strong domestic affection, thastity, deep religious feeling."

"Noble words from the best type of American in public life," said Monsignor Conaty.

The Irish have brought to the

building of this nation their strength of character as a race, which seven centuries of persecution have not been able to weaken. There is a virility which is peculiarly its own, a reverence for home, a devotion to all that men hold dear, a bonhommie which is as the salt of life-and these characteristics the Irishman brings with him everywhere. Their deep seated love of country encourages and strengthens patriotism."

Monsignor Conaty then passed to a discussion of the question of numbers as to the Irish emigrants, and spoke at length upon their relation to the revolution and to their assimilation to American life. Speaking on their faults he said: "They could all be traced to the influence of anti-Irish legislation in Ireland, to the prohibitive laws hindering industrial developments, to the iniquitous tax system which promoted improvidence, and to the penal laws which developed illiteracy.'

Mgr. Conaty referred to the proposed Anglo-American Alliancef

He said: "It was not necessary to go far to find the reason why the Irish and their descendants in America rebel against an alliance with Eng-"Let us be true to the ideals upon

which our country bases its political life, true to God.

"God and country are two loves that have always been inseparably united in the Celtic heart, and the children of the Celt should preserve these loves in the strength and beauty-faithful to religion, faithful to country, and loying literature, which, with his religion, form the precious inheritance which he received from his Celtic motherland. "We are a democratic people and

need no political association with any ol the royalties of the old world Our ideas, our inspirations, our methods of government, all cry out against any alliance with foreign powers, which would, in all probability, be made at the sacrifice of our ideals. Built upon a hatred of tyranny and an aversion to royalty, planting itself upon bedstones of the rights of conscience and the ability of the people to govern themselves, our American nation needs no appeal to tot-tering monarchies, and should seek

no alliance with royal thrones.
"We are made enthusiastic from present strength and peauty?

"If the future of the world be with the larger than the English speaking races the Irish ment and equal rights; Crete was save phone \$255.

ed from the heel of the Turk. Cuba cried for aid, and President McKinley in his piesssage last April, said we were to enter upon a war for humanty's sake. If it be the hour for the righting of wrongs, if it be the day for humanity, then what about this grand old land which has suffered during these centuries? If humanity be evoked, where will its cries be found to be fiercer and longer continued? If gratitude for all that that people have done for religion, education, liberty, then, by all the titles that men value, Ireland should be free. No alliance that will endanger her national hopes, no alliance that will not consider her claim to justice can be considered by children in America.

The workman often eats his lunch on the same bench where he does his work. The office man turns his desk into a dining-table. Neither gets the out of door exercise he needs, neither takes the proper time for eating. It is small wonder that digestion of both gets out of order. In such cases Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets come to their assistance by aiding nature in taking care of the food.

The cause of nine-tenths of the sickness of the world is constipation. From this one cause come indigestion; disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys; biliousness, headaches, flatulence, heartburn, impurity of the blood and the serious complications that follow. To begin with, constipation is a little thing, and a little thing will cure it. The "Pleasant Pelleys" are tiny, sugar-coated granules. They will perfectly cure the worst case of constipation and indigestion. If the druggist tries to sell you some other pill that pays him greater profit, just think of what Store, will best pay you,

#### NOTICE.

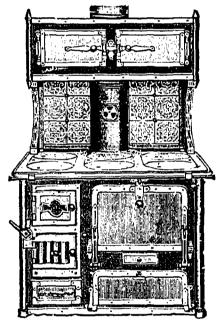
THE MONTREAL ICE EXCHANGE having dissolved, the undersigned beg to notify the public that they continue their tusiness as before and will resume their former hame of

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#### NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next ! ession thereof, for an Act to incorporate "THE LAURENTIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY," for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire and Marine Assurance. and having its chief office in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. Montreal, December 20th, 1898.

WHITE, O'HALLURAN & BUCHANAN, Solicitors for Applicants

#### NOTICE

Is hereby given that L'Association St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal shall apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an Act amending its Charter 55 :6 Vict. Ch. 85, and gran ing new powers and especially that of creating a savings and aid fund,

BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON & ROBERTSON, Attorneys for the Petitioners

Montreal, 14th December, 1898.

#### NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Testamentary Executors of the late Joel Leduc, in his life-time trader of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an Act increasing their powers and authorizing them to compromise with the legatees and creditors of rents and to anticipate the payment of the debts and logacies and the partition of the

BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE. TURGEON & ROBERTSON. Attorneys for the Petitioners

Montreal, 14th December, 1898.

# P. WRIGHT,

1327 and 1329 Notre Dame Street.

DURING OUR RETIRING SALE

# Special Christmas and New Year's Sale of Curtains

Surprise in Curtains and Curtain Nets.

Quantity, quality, style, all these you are sure to find here during our great Christmas sale of Curtains and Lace goods.

Useful Curtain Nets 4c., 5c., 6c., 7c., and 8c., per yard. Fine double width Curtain Lace, only 10c yard.

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10 dozen Table Covers. 8-4, colored borders, worth \$3.00 each, at \$1.45

# BLANKETS BLANKETS

Flannelette Blankets, 25c., 30c., 33c., 35c., to 70c. per pair. Gray and White all the same price.

During this sale don't miss them. Every pair Bankets in stock marked down. Every Quilt and Comforter in stock marked down.

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Brussels Carpets, 39c., 45c., 49c., 54c., 59c., to \$1.00 per yard. Brussels Stair Carpet, 40c, 44c., 55c., 63c., to \$1.00 per yard.

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16.4, 35c, 39c., 40c., 50., per square yard. All reduced for this sale.

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moR Croisiers, Beads, St. Anthony's Medals, Little Chaplet of St. Anthony and Cancelled Postage Stamps, write to Agency Esthlehem Apostolic School, 153 Shaw Street, Montreal.

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#### D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Educational Publishers and Stationers,

669 Notre DameStreet, Montrenl, Que., 123 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Is hereby given that, at the next session of tho-Legislature of the Province of Quebec, application will be made for the incorporation of the CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL OF MON-

TREAL." The nature and the object of such application are to give a perpetual succession and a common seal to the applicants and their successors, for the purpose of establishing a school in the City of Montreal, to be known as the " Catholic High School of Mentreal," as well as branches thereof in the City of Montreal "and elsewhere, and to give therein a course of instruction of Religion, of English and Frerch, Latin, Greek and other languages, of Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Literature and Arts, including Fine Arts, Sculpture. Drawing, Modeling in clay or otherwise. Architecture and Mechanical Arts and Trades generally, and all other branches of the Sciences and of education generally which may be deemed advisible to be introduced from time to time; with power of affiliation to any University, College or School, should it be deemed advisable; with power, under the same of the "Catholic High School of Montreal," for the applicar to to purchase, acquire, receive, and possess and inherit for themselves and their successors for the purposes of the said corporation without any other authorization, every kind of moveable or immoveable property: with power to sell, alienate and dispose of the same, and to purchase, acquire and possess any other property in their place for the purposes herein mentioned; with power to borrow money and to issue notes, negotiable parer and debentures, upon its own credit, and to contract and obligate itself for the purchase of real or moveable property for all matters concerning the successful prosecution of the objects for which this licorporation is cought; with power to build schools and other houses; with power under said name to suc and to be sued, in all courts of law or equity in the same manner as any body politic incorporated in said Province; and with ower and authority to establish all tules, regulat ons, and ordonnances which may not be contrary to the laws of this country for the government of the said corporation and of its affairs and projerty as well as for the admission, dinissal or qualification of all members of said corporation as for all other purposes tending topromote the welfare and interest of the said corporetion, and also with power to amend, change or abrogate from time to time the said rules, regulations and ordonnances in such manner as the corporation may deem necessary and expedient, and generally to transact all business incidenta to the objects of such corporation in its corporator name with all the rights incidental thereto, and without any personal responsibility devolving upon any member thereof for the debts, engagements or obligations of said corporation.

Montreal, 6th December, 1898.

MADORE, GUERIN & PERRON, Attorneys for Petitione

### CRAND TRUNK RALYAY Holiday Rates.

TICKETS will be issued good going Dec 24th. 25th and 26th, valid returning from destination not later than Dec. 27th, 1898; also on Dec 31st. Jan. 1st and 2nd valid returning from destination and theoretical language 1800, at tion not later than Jan 3rd, 1899, at

SINGLE FARE.

Going Dec 23rd, 24th and 25th, valid returning from destination not inter than Dec. 28th, 1898, also on Dec. 3-th and 31rt, and Jan. 1st, valid returning from destination not later than Jan. 4th, 1899.

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For particulars as to reduced fares on other Canadian Lines, and all information, apply to Company's Agents.

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### The Inue Mitness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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253 St. James St., Montreal, Canada. P.O. BOX 1138.

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for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France is 81.50 : Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, 82.00 : Canada, United States and Newfoundland, 81.00, Terms, payable in advance.

#### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

Af the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of to commit such an act of grave inthe most presperous and powerful pastice in regard to our Catholic in-Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

† PAUL. Archbishop of Montreal.

#### THE NEW YEAR.

At the opening of the year which is now drawing to a close, we expressed a sincere wish that all the Catho-Des of this city who speak the English language would make an earnest effort to concentrate their energies so as to work together in harmony, and realize the fact that, to keep pace with the progress of the times and with other sections of the community, they must have distinctively English-speaking Catholic institutions. This has been the theme of most of our editorial diterances during the year, for we know well that if our a suggestive commentary upon all people were only united, and took sfull adventage of the rights and lib- rights to all sections of the communerites which all Canadians error under benefirent constitution, Cay awould occupy a position in this comgau my far ahead of that which they occupy to-day; and, instead of petitioning for rights that are now denied them through bigotry, prejudice, or other motives, they would be able to compel compliance with their just demands.

In one respect we are glad to note, ome steps have been taken towards the attainment of this ideal. corner stone of the new High School for boys, was laid a few months ago by Archbishop Bruches), in the presence of one of the largest gatherings of English-speaking Catholes that has ever been held in Montreal. It is unnecessary now to refer to the great arras which the founders of this important institution have in view. We have explained them on several occasions in the course of the year All we have to do at present is to express the hope that in the coming year Catholics speaking the English language will see to it that the High-School will start upon its great career unhampered by debt.

In the higher branches of education English-speaking 'Catholics can also point to progress achieved during Foley's services were not needed, why this fast fleeting year. A few years was he employed for twenty-two ago the Loyola College was founded at the corner of Bleury and St. Catherine streets. It has been so successful under the able direction of the Rev. Father O'Bryan, S.J. and up to a recent date through the enthusiasm of Rev. Father Kavanagh, S.J., that it has been found accessary to secure | champion of equal rights for all, and much larger premises on Drummond the optonent of racial or religious street.

Some progress, it will thus be seen. has been made by our people in an important directions. But the fact | raising of the racial or religious cry remains, as we point out in another column that we do not yet enjoy the Mr. Sharkey, an Irish Catholic was same rights in this community as other sections of it do. And such will continue to be the case until Ir- Yet Mr. Prefontaine himself is the ish Catholics close up their ranks first to raise the race cry when he and assert themselves, and extend the and his friends are interested. He principles associated with the two institutions we have named.

In the Old Land considerable progress has been made in the direction of restoring union in the national ranks. The resolution adopted by the Limerick Board of Guardians, which we reproduced some time ago, and question. With Mr. Prefontaine it which suggested a conference of leading Nationalists representing all shades of popular feeling to lay down a basis of union, has received the enthusiastic endorsation of the vast majority of the Irish people. The corporations of Dublin and Waterford cities, which were formerly misled by the spirit of faction, have dcclared fact in the movement for reunion. I them are held by Irish Catholics. Of cumb to its influence, without sacri- they have frankly realized that it is word peace, that meant much musi- tion over 14 cents a pound.

Nothing now stands in the way of unity except personal ambition or stubbornness of temperamnet. If true patriotism prevailed, there would not exist a week longer. One thing is certain; and that is, that the great majority of the Irish people at home, and of their compatriots and friends abroad, are weary of this long contiqued factiousness and insist that it shall cease. And as it is they who really constitute the Home Rule Party, their wishes must prevail.

#### LIVE TOPICS AROUND THE CITY.

We refer elsewhere to the respectal reception which has been accorded by the press, Loth Catholic and Protestant, to the letter address d to some French Canadian journals by The subscription price of the TRUE WITNESS has Grace Archbi hop Bruchesi, of which we jublished the text. last week. Another example of the powcritil influence wielded by his Grace has since occurred. An attempt was made at a recent meeting of the city. council to impose a tax upon the re-SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1898 ligious, benevol nt, educat onal and charitable institutions of the Church, but, owing to the attitude taken upby his Grace against it, when he addressed the charter revision committee, the scheme again failed.

We believe this is the last attempt that will be made in the City Council stitutions. As our readers are aware the attempt has been made several times before. It has been engineered by Protestant aldermen, as in the present case, and supported by thoughtle's Catholic aldermen, who have failed to grasp its true significance and to realize the gravity of the principle involved and the serious financial consequences which would inevitably result. The success of such an attempt would, and ed, have meant the surrender of Catholic rights in this. Catholic city of Mentreal. The vote by which this abject surrender was rejected was, as an evening Protestant contemporary put it, cast "on creed lines," All the Protestant aldermen-seven in number--voted for it, and all the Catholic aldermen voted against it. What the talk about fair play and equality, in which Protestant journals and public men fave been indulging during the past few weeks.

Another instance of this "fair play and equal rights to all sections" principle occurred at a meeting of the Board of Chairmen, last week, when Aldermen Gallery and Kinsella made an learne t effort to secure the appointment of a young Irish Cathlolic to the position occupied by his tately deceased father, Martin Foley. for twenty-two years in the City Treasurer's department. The salary which Mr. Foley was receiving at his death was \$1000 a year, and the aldermen mentioned pleaded that his son should be appointed at a salary of 8600 in the same department, Had the late Mr. Foley been Scotch or an English Protestant, or a French Canadian, this request would have been immediately granted. But as he was an Irisa-Catholic it was refused. Mr. Robb, the Scotch Projectant who presides over the department and draws \$5,000 a year, rose from his easy chair to oppose the request. The late Mr. Foley, he said, had been ill for three months before his death; and it was found that the work of the treasury department could casily be performed without him. If Mr. years, and why was he paid \$900 a year? Mr. Robb, by this statement of his, to put it mildly, admits that he has been remiss in his duty.

Mayor Prefontaine, who has on several occasions before posed as the distinctions in the distribution of public patronage, also took part in the discussion. He deprecated the in such matters. When the case of being discussed by the Harbor Commissioners, he did the same thing. raised it before the Legislature a few ears ago because the proposal to increase the city's borrowing power was rejected. He raised it a few weeks ago in connection with the East End Dry Dock project, because the majority of the commissioners did not accept his views upon the all depends whose ox is being gored. When an Irish Catholic wants fair play he deprecates the race cry. When his own countrymen's ends are to be served he takes good care to raise it.

Irish Catholics do not receive in the the City Hall departments the treat- creasing in America. ment to which their numbers entitle their adhesion to the Limerick pro- them. Only a few civic positions to some extent contagious, and the posal; and this is the most significant | with fair-sized salaries attached to | best intentions in the world may suc-

two we can speak with certainty. One is in the "Long Room" of the treasurer's department; and it has taken long years of valuable and devoted service to obtain that salary. Another is held by Captain Dillon, the chairman of the Board of Assessors, whose exceptional qualifications for that responsible position are admitted by all. All this goes to demonstrate the necessity of Catholics speaking the English language having an official recognition in the census. and having especially distinct institutions of their own, where our young men will be inspired to oppose with vigor and valor the spirit of intolerance with which we have so long been treated. It is for Irish menand Irish women especially, in this city to-day, to lay the foundations of these institutions by their sympathy, their help and their self-cacrifice, so that the rising generation may not have to suffer from the discrimination, the injustice and ostracism from which it is our lot to suffer at pres-

Elsewhere in our columns we publish the names of the charitable institutions of Montreal who have shared in the distribution of \$9,350 by the City and Districts Savings Bank, being the interest for the past year on the poor fund. A glance over the names will show the spirit of even handed justice and fair play which determines the annual distributton of this sum. The notable feature of it is the total absence of prejudice by which it is characterized. We wish that a similar spirit prevailed in other directions. It is worthy of mention that this solid banking institution has upon its board of directors, three well-known Irish Catholics: Hon. Sir William Hingston, M.D., who is president; Hon, James O'Brien and Mr. Michael Burke. It is the only institution of its kind in Montreal in which our countrymen enjoy such à distinction, despite the fact that many of them are qualified in every way to hold the office of a director in other

#### ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI AND THE PRESS.

The timely letter of remonstrance and warning, couched in terms of characteristic persuasiveness, which our beloved Archbishop recently addressed to the press of this city and district, in regard to the publication of lengthy and sensational accounts of murders and other crimes, has metwith the reception we anticipated. That reception has been one of respectiulness on the part of the Protestant press and of fillal loyalty and submission on the part of the Catho-

La Presse, the leading French Canadian Catholic newspaper published in the province, and enjoying a larger circulation than any other journal in-Canada, says.---

"We publish below a very important open letter which Archbishop Bruchesi has just addres ed to the newspapers.

"Let us say at once that this episcopal appeal, so eminently charitable and benevolent, to the conscience of publishers, against the dangers and evils of new journalism, will be heard by all with all the respect and all the submission that the faithful owe to their pastor. And this act of loyal and entire adde ion is the easier for us that it is in conformity with the fundamental programme of La Presse, and is in accord with our own personal convictions.

"As Mgr. Bruchesi truly says, journalism is a power for good or for ill; for good, when it contributes to the formation or development of the sound principles upon which social order is based, and the happiness of peoples: for ill, when it saps at their base morality and religion, upon which is constructed the edifice of Christian civilization. The old countries of Europe suffer more today from press campaigns than they have suffered from the shock of their armies on the fields of battle. The most subversive doctrines are built upon its bridled and uncontrolled

publicity. "Fortunately we have not in Canada any instances of this journalism systematically opposed to order established, which are of much account. On the contrary, irrespective of the nationality or creed of their writers. all the great papers of the country fight the battles of our constitutional institutions, and, among the Catholics, of unrestrained deference to religious authority.

"Besides, it is not against journalism intentionally impious and immoral that the vigilance of the pastor is now exercised; it is rather towards the growing tendency of sensation which the great daily papers of the United States, in their desire for circulation, display, and which is in-

"Now, this kind of journalism is

have to keep up the 'struggle for life,' as individuals have; and on the difficult road of that struggle the wonder would be if the paper did not make some errors.

"It is then in all sincerity and recognizing their opportuneness, that we acquiesce in the desire of the venerated head of the Church in Mont-

real. "We are convinced that the authority with which he is clothed and which he exercises with so much sincerity, will have the most salutary effect, first by enlightening the public as to the conscientious duty of the publisher to use discretion in the dissemination of news; secondly, by Jermuting the publisher to observe, without too great a sacrifice, a rigorous law of moral hygiene.

"We do not doubt that the eloquent and pathetic language of the worthy prelate, raised, and rightly, against the morbid reproduction of scenes of crune, against the dramitization of the ugliness of fallen humanity, and the psychological dis ection of the heroes of plots of passion, finds a sympathetic and thrilling echo in the heart of the French-Canadian people, so moral and Catholic at heart.

"This intervention of the highest diocesan authority determines what the physiognomy should be of a Christan and Catholic newspaper. It sets our future relations with the world of readers which hitherto has accorded us the most liberal and most benevolent patronage."

Le Temps, of Ottawa, remarks:-"This protest on the part of the Archbishop of Montreal comes in due time. No doubt our two contemporaries will feel happy to be able to fall back thereon in order to refuse their readers details and pictures for which they may have had a liking. but which, besides the dangers to the souls of young people and to minds which were not well balanced were, from a literary and artistic point of view, of a more than doubtful value. The narrative of details was, most of the time, made by novices in the art of writing, and the pictures, while good enough in their execution, often represented trivial objects, such as the stick, the revolver, the axe or the knife which had served to commit a crim . Again, there were the portraits of the whole family of the victim or the assassin, and even the dog of the house."

The Free Press, of Ottawa, a Protestant journal, devotes a long editorial to his Grace's letter, in the course of which it says:--

"It is not to be denied that journalistic vulgarity and sensationalism has, so far as Canada is concerned, aken a root only in Montreal tempts to feebly imitate it elsewhere. as in this city, though demonstrating the spirit, has lacked the strength to accomplish the evil end sought. The moral's ntiment of the people revolted against the about nation. The evil seed was sown years ago in Montreal by an evening daily, which seemed to regard its mission as one requiring it to pander to the lowest of the low and revel in everything disreputable and demoralizing. Since then it has been imitated in that city on a lower scale, with the result that the strong arm of the law has had to intervene in the public interest. While the papers to which the Archbishop probably refers, and to whom he has addressed his remonstrance, have not reached the depths of depravity to which the publications just mentioned sank, still some ostensibly respectable dailies have, of late, indulged in pictorial and descriptive matter not calculated to be of mental or moral profit either to young or old. After quoting the Archbishop's letter, the Free Press

concludes:--"These sterling words are primarily addressed to certain Montreal papers, They apply with equal force, in their high moral and Christian spirit, to all papers alike. There is no publisher, no matter how clean his paper may be, who cannot read them with profit. The appeal is made to the better nature of men and to their sense of the moral obligation they owe in their responsible position to the public. The press is a mighty engine. Let those who have the power to use it beware how they set it in motion. We are glad to note the force of the Archbishop's words has been appreciated in Montreal, and it is to be hoped that the growing tendency to yellow journalism exploitation in certain quarters has been permanently checked."

From these and other comments it will be seen that the Archbishop's words of warning have struck a responsive enord in the hearts of reputable journalists of good will. Knowing the kindly interest which his Grace takes in the Press-a knowledge of which they gave proof in the unique address which they presented tion to the archiepiscopal office-

fice of moral principles. Newspapers his solicitude for their own real welfare; as much as for that of their readers, which has prompted his important utterance.

#### PROF. J. A. FOWLER'S NEW MASS.

There is perhaps the best opportunity given in Montreal than in any other city for the production of sacred music, but there is at the same time a feeling that a prophet has nohonor in his own country. If a Mass comes from Poland it is polished; if it comes from France it is Gallic and Gounodized; it is worshipped everywhere; should it even be the product of the brain of an English composer it is looked on much in the same light as any composition which comes from the pen of a heathen. But when it comes to us as a home product we have no use for it. We may talk learnedly of Mozart and Haydn; we may glorify Gluck, gasp at Neukomn and feel as if we were the whole body competent to pass judgment on what

It is just at this step when locality ceases to have any influence, over the mere matter of criticism. Christmas is the joyous season, it is the one when men's souls are strung to the highest pitch. It carries with it inspiration and there is at least one local musician in Montreal who has seemed to have caught the spirit of the time.

Prof. Fowler is an unobtrusive man; his work would possibly never be heard of were it not that he simply composes for his choir. A few years ago there was a man named Schumann. We knew nothing about him until after his death. He was a prophet to whom no honor was given in his own country while he lived; Fowler is not so great a man but he has written something in the "Sacred Heart Mass" that will live after him. He will be known from this Mass when other composers are forgotten. The work is affectionately dedicated to the pupils of the celebrated establishment of the Sacred Heart Convent at Sault au Recollet, an institution where Professor Fowler has held the position of professor of music for the past 26 years.

To begin with the Mass is simple for reading or singing purpose and based technically on a thorough knowledge of what may be got in playing harmonies when written sim- the "Dona Nobis," which is bound to ply. Better effects are frequently ar- make a fasting impression. rived at in this way than by attempting the more difficult features which follow in the wake of the Italian school. There is more massiveness, at the same time there is the dominating leading note at the opening of almost every bar which serves as a tonal guide-post to the singer who is grasping the composer's intent. The sentiment, naturally taking ground as a religious one is well followed out. In fact at times Prof. Fowler's music seems to be thoroughly religious; that is, it is sufficiently severe at times to make one think that there was no joy, no pleasure, no hopefulness in church going. That may le the first impression. It is relieved almost immediately. Prof. Fowler's Mass is a brief one,

and it is a touching one. The Kyrie marked adagio may be taken a little faster with effect. The writer has grasped the meaning of the words, and he has not depended on the outside effect of his accompaniment to gather effectiveness. He has given some opportunity for people religiously inclined to think; he has not crowded them with a massiveness of harmonies; he has just left an idea of an appeal to heaven for the mercy that inevitably comes. The opening of the Kyrie slow, solemn and under the breath is distinctly religious. There is a rest of a bar for the organ and the theme is taken up again two notes higher and wailing; then there is a frantic appeal for mercy and the marking of the music changes from pianissimo to forte. It reads for a few bars as if even a divinity would be forced to forgive. The long drawn strains of the second part of the Kyrie are in consonance with the spirit of the opening, accontuated by the work of the deeper voices. Then the real sympathy of the Kyr'e is made manifest; it might be confined to the last three bars. It is a well defined simple lento, with a wellmarked rallentando. Just two notes well used, and the cry of the Kyrie is

splendidly aggresive. It seems almost a pity that after listening for a moment one was forced to change sentiments and drop into the somewhat lugubrious andante that is signed for "Et in terra pax hominibus." This should not be taken as derogatory to the composition. It is only that the change seems almost too sudden and Prof. Fowler has many precedents for it. This however was all made up for in the quick movement that marked the "Laudamus." Following a gradual de cresto him on the occasion of his eleva- cendo it had worked through a whole idea and eventually wound up on the at a cost of \$7,017,921, or a frac-

The opening bars of the Gloria are

cally and otherwise. Then there is a burst of glorification given sense to by "Laudamus Te."

A solo for baritone "Gratias" will be remembered by everybody who may have or had the pleasure of hearing the Mass. The accompaniement in triplets is a delicate finish to an exquisite melody. And after this we come to a duett, which is almost perfect in church, but would be completely perfect out of it. It is almost exactly the same as the solo, but the building for two voices has added richness, and it is now that the beauty of the accompaniment is better appreciated than in the opening bars of this number.

The word pretty is hardly the word to use in connection with a company tion intended to be musically 1-1gious. Prof. Fewier has managed to interpret a great theme in a way that not only carries with it religious feeling but also musical prettness. In his "Credo" he has shown a possibility of development of an idea that might only be looked for among the old masters. The "Et Incarnatus" is treated in almost a new way; that is effects have been produced which have not been looked for in other masses, and which by the way, how nothing in their originality. Here again Prof. Fowler makes use of an easy flowing triplicate accompaniment most effectively. The sow movement "Et unam Sanctam" is an excellent specimen of simplicity in writing, but it is not the less effective on that account. Unison effects with male voices may be made powerful. Prof. Fowler seems to love hit the proper idea in this part of

In the "Sanctus" a deeply religious feeling is developed, thoroughly usbued with the idea that the music is only leading up to the most sacrel part of the mass; and this idea is followed out in the "Benedictus" it is written for one voice and is d so tinctly melodic in the opening.

The "Agnus Dei" is not the strongest part of the Mass, although Prof. Fowler has seemed to have grasped an idea without finishing the polishing of it. At some pasts the notes rise to almost majestic height, at others they scarcely reach far enough to convey the idea intended. The second part however, makes one forget the first, and there is a sweetness about

#### THE LATE BISHOP NULTY.

The death which we regret to announce, of venerable and patriotic Bishop Nulty, of Meath, recalls the early days of the Land League in heland. In the agitation of that time he took a very prominent part. his sympathies were with the provide. whose suffering he had himself ser in the dark period of the great true ine. He knew what a curse rackiesting landlordism was to the prochand by voice and pen he helped overward the movement which has resulted in the enactment of so moty, land laws for Ireland by the British Parliament.

The English people professed to be shocked at what they deemed his tevolutionary teaching, that the first fruits of the earth belonged of right to the tiller of the soil,

Having written many pastorals and pamphlets on the land question, he wrote a lengthy appeal to Englishmen to examine the Irish question impartially and to do justice to a longsuffering nation. That was his last notable utterance in public affairs. He eschewed publicity afterwards.

The name of the Saintly and patriotic Bishop Nulty will ever be held in kindly remembrance by the Irish

We desire to remind our subscribers that it has been customary for us to expect a large number of remittances during the first month of a new year. This good old practice, which has

been in vogue since the foundation of the "True Winess," now , nearly half a century ago, has been earnestly observed by many thousands of our staunch supporters.

We hope that the coming year will find our patrons as sincerely enthusiastic in this regard.

#### ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

A solemn requiem service will be chanted in St. Patrick's Church, on Wednesday morning, 4th Januaryi at 9 o'clock for the late Mrs. William Dowling, to which friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited.

#### The TRUE WITNESS wishes its readers "A Happy and Prosperous New Year."

In 1897 the United States bought from China 51,556,525 pounds of tea

Hon, Edward Blake, M. P., aded a large and enthusiastic ng of Glasgow and West of and Irishmen last week, in the d National Hall, Glasgow. His y appeal for unity in the ranks e Irish party, will be read with interest by Irishmen in Canada. after John Ferguson presided, was supported by a number of ment Nationalists.

unanimously:d Irishmen and Irishwomen, no parative legislation short of the ssion of Home Rule will be acd by the Irish people as a soluof the Irish problem. We declare the pre-sing interests of our ev demand that the various secif Irish Nationalists should uncone party. We heartily approve ac advice given by Mr. John Dilmanuely, that elections under the Government (Ireland) Act d be contested on purely Nationlines, and that candidates d be selected without regard to h section of Nationalists they belong. Further, we may rethe present time as being opporfor pressing forward the demand the report of the Financial Re-168 Commission should be given by Parliament, and that Ireland ld at the earliest obtain the reon the matter of taxation to h she is entitled as shown by

'opamissioner's report.' charman, after passing an elopanegyric on Mr. Blake, spoke w coming elections in Ireland, said it was an urgent necessity the difference of opinion should mk, and that the people of Ireshould be represented on the ty councils by sterling Nationalapplause).

Blake, who was received with applause, said he was a plain and would speak in a plain way am people. These were critical s, and it was well that they d take counsel one with mer. The attitude of many men is island was one of di-courage-Some suggested the abandon-

and others the postponement he Home Rule question Some it must be postponed indefinitely, ise an Irish local Government had been passed, but a Liberal sever dared to suggest that this | Government Bill was substifor Home Rule. Some suggested it must be postponed until the of Lords was arranged with, where that it must be postponed the predominant partner was ared to give it to them. The ion of the sanction of the prenant partner was a serious one. were they going to induce an shman to give them the desired no How were they going to ert him to Home Rule? Was, it by ung it aside and hoping that in ourse of time prejudices would moved? That was not the way thich reforms that been accomod It was not by sulking; it by pressing forward in spite of t that the reform was achieved. as glad to say that the achieveof Irish reform depended on

selves, and he would rather that that it should be obtained from other power. Unity was essenta show they were a power to Le ned with, and that once again of blocked the way. There was seral demand for unity, and old ucs and fouds were perishing. friendships were reviving. Mr. went on to refer to the Local mment Board, and spoke in favof the advice given by Julion, that the elections d be contested upon purely. Nalist lines, and that cand date: d be selected without regard to side they belonged. In conm with the Financial Relations. ion. Mr. Blake said that after ng the poor of Ireland, the Govant handed over sums of money

a landlords and then talked of much money Ireland was cost-The congested districts queswas a most pressing matter, and a thing which represented the of English misgovernment in d. It was a question not of ort but of life. There was anquestion which loomed in the future—that was the question threatened reduction in the Irepresentation. the result of threat would largely be dependpon the action of Irishmen ome and abroad. If dissension outinued it would be found that constitutional army was not

issunited but reduced. returned to the question of Rule, and said that the policy mited party was a great defor the restoration of Ireland's in. The Gladstone Bill should od by firmly. He then went on ak of the unity proposals, and hat there were no differences of There must be no recrimina-

condemnations, or recantations The past must be buried, and nture alone must be regarded. must accept the honesty of inn of those who had divided hem, and they were to be as ed ept their honesty of intentions. must be give and take on all ons of tact, which was nine-of politics. The bitter experithe last few years must be ten, and the work done in the ald days when they were united be remembered, and they must

\* as brothers once more. Blake continuing said:-Dillon was an advocate and be-

in union. He did not merely hat reunion would be a good but he said it was essential. int it can be accomplished. He offered to retire in order to e it, and is determined to 3 it. If by his retirement Mr. would achieve the reunion of to concede and he would

then occupy a position infinitely higher than that he had at present. Mr. Redmond he thought was not such a believer in unity as Mr. Dillon was. Mr. Redmond had said that he would not stand in the way of union. That was very cold comfort. If he were anxious to bring about the desired unity what is he doing towards that end? He does not stand in the way. Continuing. Mr. Blake referred to the proposal made by Mr. Dillon that a conference should be held with five repres ntatives from Mr. Redmond's following and five from his own. Mr. Redmond intimited assent to a proposal by somehody else. The Limerick Bourd of Guardians put forth a proposal to ment Nationalists.

Collowing resolution was proWhich Mr. Dillon agreed, but which
Thy Mr. M. Connell, B.A., secThy Mr. Hugh Murphy, and carThy Mr. Hugh Murphy, and carnot been of great a sistance to the hat in the opinion of this meethad done being very small. It was had done being very small. It was quite true Mr. Redmond had said Mr. Healy had an organization and his own fund, and had also a newspaper but he still remained a member of the majority party.

> Mr. Blake was of opinion that the best plan for the members to take would be to adopt the Limitack proposal. Let a general di cussi in take place amongst the Irish in inhers, and then let each of the two sections appoint a few memiers to confer together on difficult points, in which Mr. Healy and some of his followers would have a part. Mr. Blake was neither a Dillonite nor a Healyite, and he endeavored to maintain the principle of majority rule, and had given all his assistance to the party. The power of the Irish party was in their union. He thought that votes should be cast for those who were likely to do them most good. If both parties were equally balanced the vote of the Irishmen would be of more power. The Irish movement at present is in a critical position, and its vitality, its future progress, and its power depended upon the success of the exertions which were now being n le to rehabilitate the National

### COMBINES AND TRUSTS ACROSS THE BORDER.

The desire to combine the forces in different lines of business in the neighboring. Republic is growing in the strougth from day to day. Here are the latest evidences:

It was announced a few days ago through Case & Ludlow, attorneys for the Livery Stable Keepers' Association, of New York, which comprises the majority of the large livery companies and independent stables in that city, that a scheme is on foot to consolidate all the cab stables, with a capit-lization of \$7,000,000, to be incorporated under the laws of this State. L. Barton Case said that the idea is to purchase the business and properties of a number of livery firms now separate in order to economize and at the same time give better service, and he added that an English company is back of the proposed combination.

"This is the natural cutcome of conditions here," he sail. "Rents have g ne up, abuses and privileges have injured the business and the natural conformation of the island makes a vast amount of travel necessary on return trips. A wider organization would greatly help the business, which, as it is now, has caused the failures of many firms."

William H. Sceaich, president of the association and owner of a large livery stable, admitted vesterday that plans are under way. "Nothing is settled yet," he added, "but several meetings have been held. A week ago at the Imperial Hotel I met A. Lexow, treasurer of the New York Cah Company; Mr. Horner of the West End Stables; Charles Meson, head of a livery firm, and an Englishman named Annan, who had experience in organizing the livery business in London. We met only as individuals, but others will join us as plans are matured. There is much need of organization of some sort. Hardly ten stables now are making money. An organization could cut down on rentrl by centering in one or two large stables with branch offices at convenient points. Bookkeeping would be cut down and a carri ge building and harness making plant could be added to decrease those items of expense.'

Concluded on Page Eight.

### Head and

All Covered With Eruptions-Could Not Work, the Suffering Was So Creat-Hood's Has Cured.

"I was all run down with complaints peculiar to my sex, and I broke out in sores on my body, head, limbs and hands, and my hair all came out. I was ander the doctor's treatment a long time without benefit. They called my trouble eczema. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after I had used three or four bottles I found I was improving. I kept on until I had taken several more bottles and the sores and itching have disappeared and my hair has grown out." MRS. J. G. BROWN, Brantford, Ontario.

"I was all run down and had no appetite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it." MRS. G. I. BURNETT, Central Norton, N. B.

Hood's Sarsa-parilla 1. the best-in fact the Ore True Blood Purifier.

en at home and abroad he was 1100d's Pills act harmoniously with

# Before it is Too Late.

You have only TO-MORROW to make up your mind who you are going to make happy before the New Year comes in.

#### WE WANT TO HELP YOU

and although our stock of Fancy Goods is not very large, yet we have a nice little assortment and you can get something in it to suit almost anybody; besides we have our regular stock from which you can select so many useful and suitable Gifts, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, that we feel satisfied your time will not be wasted by paying us a visit. We give you herewith a small list of many of the lines we carry which may suggest something to you, besides our prices are the lowest, and any of our Regular Goods purchased here will be willingly exchanged should the sizes or colors not suit the taste of those receiving them.

#### READ THIS LIST OF FANCY GOODS AND PRICES:

LADIES' BRUSH COMB and MIRROR SET, in Neat Cases at \$1,60, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 up to \$3.50, MUSICAL DRESSING CASES, at \$4.00 and \$6.00 and \$7.00. Extra fine, with full set of

MUSICAL DRESSING CASES, at \$4 00 and 50 00 and 50 00.

Brush s and Manicare Set.

PURSES at 25c, 35c, and 50c.

A'so better lines, with button-hook, Pencil, Memo Card,
Small Mirror and Comb, at \$1 00.

LADIES' PURSES, with Fan and Handkerchief Holder, at \$150 each. They are no
larger then theoretizing Purse

PERFUME ATOMIZERS, at 50c, 75c, \$1,00 up to \$2 00 each.

HAND PAINTED PLATES, with Flowers and lest wishes, at 15c each, worth 25c.

FANCY CARPET AND FUR HOUSE SLIPPERS, in all sizes, for Children, Ladies and
Gentlemen.

Gentlemen.
GLOVES Unjined, Silk and Fur-Lined, the finest goods imported
VERY FINE GLOVE and HANDKERCH (EF BOXES, at \$3.00 per set upwards,
LADIES VERY FINE SILK UMBRELLAS, Silver and Gilt Mounted Handles, especially and set of the LADIES VERY FINE STER CAMBRELIAS, SINCR and trill Mounter Handles, especially uninerted.

Silk Handberchiefs and Neckerchiefs, in White and Colored, from 15c up to \$1.50 cach.

\$1.50 cach.

Orlo Ornaments and Clocks for the Parlor. Small Mirrors in White Metal Mounts at 2 c.

LADIES FUR CAPES MUFES BOAS are Silk Flight Garrers I pair in near law 2 c.

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FIGURES IN 6444 FRENERO, by Sound Trion Jack at The All 100 and \$1.25.

MEN' LINED KID GLOVES at 5% per pair. Better qualities at 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

MOCHO, REIN EER, BUCKSKIN and DOGSKIN GLOVES, Wood and Pur-Lined, from \$1.00 up to \$25, pair.

SEEN's MITTS in strong Leather, Tweed Lined, at 25c pair. Better qualities at 50c, 75c, FINE KID MOCHO and BUCKSKIN MITTS, Wood and Fur-Lined, from 75c to \$3.00 pair.

pair MUUFLERS IN CASHMERE, Silk Stripe and Reavy Fancy and Black, all Silk Mumors. 25c to \$2. EVENING DRESS CHEST PROTECTORS, in Fancy Silk and Black Satin, at \$1.25,

BRACES from 25c up to Fine Silk and Satin at \$1.00 pair.

NECKTIES in every make and style. All the newest and latest patterns for Ladies or Gentlemen. 15c up to 55c each.

UMBRELLAS in all qualities, 50c to \$5.00 each. WALKING STICKS, 25c to 50s each.

SCARF PINS. CUFF BUTTONS AND LINKS. COLLAR BUTTONS. TIE HOLDERS, WATCH CHAINS. Etc.

WHITE BRESS SHIRTS, 50c to \$1.00 each. COLLARS at \$1.00 and \$1.50 degen.

INITIAL SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 75c per half dozen

upwards.
FANCY NIGHT ROBES, IN FLANNELETTE, at 50c each. FANCY TRIMMED COTTON at \$1,00 up to \$1,50. FANCY CASHMERE and HEATHER MIXED WOOL SOCKS. UNDERWEAR in all grades FANCY GOODS-Shaving Mug and Brush, for 25c Monstache Cup and Saucer for 25c

\$8 (0) set.
FUR CAPS for Boys and Men. CLOTH CAPS, TUQUES, SASHES and MUTTS to match BOYS' SLEIGHS, 25c upwards. Snow Shovels and Hockey Sticks, 15c each. Pocket

BOYS SHELLER, 25 appeared to the second state of the second secon

EVENING DRESS SUITS, best material; custom made and silk linings, \$25.00, TROUSERS, heavy and warm, at \$1.25 up to \$3.50 pairs. Trousers Stretchers, 25c. tare MEN'S HOUSE COATS, \$1,50, up to \$10.00. Dressing Gowns, \$5,00 up to \$13.50. FANCY VESTS from \$1.50 upwards, to \$5,00 each.

Everybody Welcome.

Come and Bring your Friends with you



Also 2299 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

Cortinu diffion Page One.

serving his people faithfully and wellbut he has see esciully battled his cersecurors and is to-day, although gridzled as becomes a veteran patriot. strong and staiwart and as ready to do battle for the right, as in the palmiest days of his youth.

His personal courage was nobly proven on Eady Day, (Aug. 15). unusual in Irdand, eccurred in the Donegal Mountains, and the parish church, in which 2,000 people were worshipping at the time, was overwhelmed. Father McFadden exhorted the people to Le calm, and rescued with his own hands several from drowning. In spite of all his exertians five people fost their lives and many were rendered destitute. It was in one of the conflicts between the police and the people of Father McFadden's parish that Police Inspector Martin lost his life. The people acted in self defence and the officer received a wound from which he died soon afterward. Several were arrested, among the number Pather McFadden himself. Before this event he had been imprisoned for fighting felonious landlordism, from April 20, to | luncheon-tomething very simplecell 7 by 9 feet and a plan's bed during most of that period. When he was finally released, his return to freedom was in the nature of a trium- he would be out until 10 p. m., and phal procession.

In the Martin case, despite all the efforts of the government, Father Mc-, last thing before retiring, between 11 Fadden escaped, owing to a disagreement of the jury, although a men tea. He was a great tea drinker and named William Call, who was not present at the affray at all, was convicted of manslaughter and, in fact, narrowly escaped being hanged. Such are the vagaries of British justice. in Ireland. When John Morley Lecame secretary for Ireland, Call and others convicted under the Tory regime were unconditionally released,

The services of Father McFadden to his people cannot be estimated. Only for his herculean efforts not a family in the Gweedore district would have had a root tree to shelter them. He has Tectured successfully in England. Scotland and throughout Ireland in their behalf, and was everywhere accorded the highest honors. In Americd he has been equally well received His friends in Chicago purpose holding a public meeting in his behalf early in February. This will afford the people an opportunity of seeing and hearing the distinguished clergy man-one of the noblest of the Irish priests who have been the victims of the English enemy, represented by the Salisburys and the Balfours in their misgovernment of Ireland. .

Sir William Jenner, who died last Sunday in his eighty-fourth year, taller than their ancestors.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES. I says the London correspondent of the New York Sun, was perhaps the most notable figure in the medical profes sion of this country. He started life as the son of a small innkeeper, and in his medical student days was tergibly poor. But when he retired from active work some five years ago he had filled every post of honor open to a medical right for more than thurty years to had been the queen's physican He had earned the regulation of being the beit teacher of medicine 1880, when a cloudburst, something of his day,, and for many years his professional u.come had averaged from 860,000 to 870,000 a year. Interest is so general in the sys-

tem of living pursued by men whose lives are prolonged Leyond the normal span that it may be worth while to say something of Jenner's method He began work early in the morning. often making appointments for consultations at 8 o'clock. His mornings he would devote to patients who called upon him at his own house. He would begin at 9 o'clock and allow to each one a quarter of an hour and sometimes less. The time was regulated by a clock in front of him. He always use to say that if he could not get to the bottom of a case in ten minutes he never would. At a quarter to two he would have his Oct. 20, 1881. He had occupied a land a cup of tea. Then he went off on his rounds of consultations, and always had his tea sent to him. He took it in his carriage. Sometimes would dine when he came in, drinking a couple of more cups of tea, and the and 12 o'clock, he would have more very abstemious, never taking any stimulant except a measured glass of brandy when he had indigestion. Once for that cause, he lived on stewed chops and rice for luncheon and dinner, with tea, for a couple of years.

but ordinarily he was a great feeder. "I recollect," says his friend, Dr. Cooper Bentham, Con one occasion Reynolds came to see him, Jenner was at dinner. He had had soup, fish, the greater part of a chicken, and he was in the middle of a huge rice pudding when Reynolds entered and asked him how he was. Jenner drew a pitiful sigh and replièd. "I am not at all well—no appetite." C

Jenner was no smoker, and had no hobby or recreative resource outside his profession of any kind. He invariably refused society invitations, and says. Dr. Bentham, "his power of commanding sleep was marvellous."

In Japan a man can live splendidly

on \$300 a year. This sum will pay

two servants and supply plenty of

the rent of a house, the wages

It is calculated that the men and women to-day are nearly two inches

#### NOW THEN FOR " HOGAMANAY."

NEW YEAR'S DAY, or, as our French Canadian friends have it, Jour de

Savage inroads were made on all our departments last week, but the Reserves" will be brought into action. Our "Bonds" will have to still further, disgorge their contents, and we will again show up UNRIVALLED STOCKS for this week's trade.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

We have some Choice Game to offer in the shape of

FRESH PARTRIDGES, PRAIRIE CHICKENS AND QUAIL.

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Sparkling Champagne Wires. 2 quart bottles Superior Dinner Sherry. [Dry or Fruity] 2 bottles Very Superior Port Wine. 2 bottles Superior Claret Wine 2 bottles Walker's Extra Uld" Rye 1 bottle 1865 Brandy 1 bottle V.O. Scotch Whiskey 1 bottle Bols" Laqueur" Hollands Gin 1 bottle 12 bottles in all for \$12.75.

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### RANDOM NOTES For Busy Households.

oughfares will impress the observer withe fact that nowhere within the boundary of fashion is the luxurious tendency of the season more apparent than in furs, which fluctuate in modes quite as rapidly as in prices. To be sure, the fashionable furs of to-day are those which were worn fifty years ago, with the addition of sealskin and chinchilia, of course; but the styles in making them up change with the gowns every year, quite regardless of the expense involved.

Russian sable stands at the head of the list of fashionable furs, but Hudson Bay sable is a close second, and the cost of a must of this fur now is three times what it was five years ago. A sable cape is a desirable possession for the fashionable woman, but sealskin and persian lamb are the popular furs for coats. The prettiest and most stylish combination is seal and chinchilla. The cutaway shape is very popular and chinchilla collar and cuffs are the finishing stroke for novelty in style. Another mode in three-quarter length is made of persian lamb, with a circular ruffle on the bottom. Sable is sometimes used with lamb, but the chinchilla is much more effective as a contrast.

Short capes of fur with long stole ends are especially smart and there is usually a generous decoration of tails down the front.

mestic affairs may be traced to the sensuality and sloth. lack of politeness on the part of the members of the household in their daily intercourse. That parents are ty, at the proper instant, on a frosty responsible in no small measure for the evil is beyond doubt, because they are indifferent to the responsibilities devolving upon them of train- not a master, to the spirit that lives ing their children to appreciate the in it. importance of courteous behaviour at all times.

ors of the young in our day bears strength of character and I say to this testimony: 'People complain of myself: 'On an occasion that person the way children behave and lay the could develop extraordinary energies. blame of their behaviour on the day school, but if they would only make through a struggle with his pillow; the children do at home as they are required to do in school matters tinuance, is often more difficult to would be different. They laugh at triumph in than of the soldier on the the child when he lifts his hat or field of battle." says 'Please' or "Thank you,' forgetting that others are trying to make up for their neglect of duty.

The following touching incident is related of a woman who has devoted

A walk along our psincipal thor. | much time amongst the poor in large

The generosity of the poor and their helpfulness to each other is a thing which cannot be understood until one lives in close contact with these people, with whom existence is for a family of five being a young boy farer. who earned about three dollars a

week. I found that she had taken into her four small rooms a woman who was just about to be confined, and who had also two small child-This woman's husband had deserted her a month before; the landlord had driven her out, and our neighbor had taken her in. I said to her. "This is a heautiful thing for privilege of having such exercises. you to do, but I almost wonder you felt you could." She looked at me in surprise, and said, "Why, she had to go somewhere.

With a power stronger than the force of gravitation, the hed holds on to its occupants in the morning, remarks a writer, "How cosy you are," it says: "how cold it is in the room." "Don't get up yet." And most of those whom it attempts to delay, close their eyes luxuriously, promising themselves to arise in five minutes more. But the five minutes stretch out to half an hour, an hour, an hour and a quarter- and the lazy One of the causes of friction in do- bed has scored another victory for

> Biessed is the body that has the spunk to jump out of bed with alacrimorning! It shall speak of many victories over selfishness during the course of the day. It is a servant,

"When I see a person who has the courage to rise promptly in the morning," says Bishop Landriot, "I at One of the most successful instruct- once form a high opinion of his Every morning his nature goes and this combat, because of its con-

> When the first act in the morning is an act of self-denial, done from a pious motive, the Recording Angel is apt to have little to enter on the wrong side of the ledger for the rest of that day.

surpliced choir was a surprise to me. I was fortunate enough to be here during the time of the mission and had the opportunity of hearing one of the grand missionaries. For this I am very grateful. I took the liberty of telling you this not as a flattery, but as an expression of my gratitude, being privileged to habe been here for the services.

I assure you that some of my Eastern friends will be astonished at what I will tell them when I return. If I am ever within one hundred miles of Kalamazoo over Sunday I will endeavor to be ipresent at the services always precarious, and who thus in your church. It was a revelation have a fellow feeling for one anoth- to me how you people out west' can er's needs. I remember calling a year ido such wonderful things. I am or two ago upon one of our neighprouder than ever of being a Catholic work for months, their only support inct forget to say a prayer for a wayand trust you Reverend Father will

Respectfully yours,

J. N., Brooklyn, N. V. Rev. Dear Father:--We were delighted with the mission and do not regret our trip to attend it. The services at St. Augustine's are perfect. How we wish we had something similar at home. I congratulate the Catholics of Kalamazoo, and their Sincerely yours,

# DUTY OF CATHOLICS

Frequent complaints are made that Catholics are yearly becoming less generous in their offerings to the hurch. One of the reasons of this falling off is, perhaps, the wonderful growth of the church in this country and the consequent idea that the individual burden has been thereby lessened. This is extremely valid to a limited extent. Catholics have become so numerous in some localities that the support of Church and few is not ?asliy borne by the many. It is a comparatively light tax that is levied, but so inclined are people to run to extremes that even this light tax is often shirked.

A few years ago Catholics considered it a duty to make a liberal donation on the occasion of a baptism or marriage. Not only was it a season of joy for themselves, but they strove to make it a little more pleasant for their pastorf So, also, whatever spiritual service was required the priest was made the recipient of some donation, small or great, as a token of appreciation. This was always the custom of the Catholic people. They considered it an honor to themselves to help the priest and to enable him to live comfortably, and to realize his zealous aspirations for the advancement of religion.

This generosity of late has been somewhat warped, Catholics call upon their priests to baptize, marry administer to the sick, and perform the many functions of the ministry for their spiritual benefit with never a thought of a donation; or, if they give, their offering is frequently next to nothing. We do not speak of those who cannot afford to give; for them, as for others, the priest stead of receiving from them often helps them from his own delicate purse. There are others, however, who can very well afford and who, through thoughtlessness or worse. neglect to show any appreciation of the favors received. They will ask the priest to tend their sick, oftentimes at considerable distance, to get over which he is obliged to hire a horse or pay railroad fare, and their only return for this expense and time is a cold "thank you." Instead of giving candles to be used on the altar, the custom of borrowing blessed candles from the Church for special occasions is creeping in.

This want of liberality is not generally spoken of by the priests to the people, for they know that the verdict "mercenary," would be registered against them in the initids of their congregation. But the people should not take advantage of the silence of their pastors. Let them be as generous towards the Church and their priests as their means will allow, and they may be certain that instead of being a loss it will be returned to them a hundred fold. They spend a plenty on the luxuries of the world; letthem spend a little in the cause of religion and do their duty towards the pastors who have sacrificed everything to be of benefit to them, and they may be sure that God will not be outdone in generosity. They will at least manifest gratitude for and appreciation of favors beyond price.-Colorado Catholic.

What is a "parishioner?" The answer to this question is not so simple as many may imagine, and an answer that would be full and correct in Philadelphia would not meet the requirements in New York. Until a few days ago even the priests of the the point, but at the diocesan synod Archbishop Corrigan gave an official definition of the word as far as New York is concerned. According to the new order a parishioner in a Catholic Church is one who lives within the limits of a given parish, or if living outside the limits, rents a pew in a given church. In either event the parishianer can commend the services Catholic. One Who Contributes, Yours ministration of the sacraments in work at other times.

old regulation was that a person was considered to be a parishioner of a church if he attended the services regularly, even if he lived outside the parish limits without renting a pew. Now as to Philadelphia. A "parishioner" in this diocese is one who lives within the parish limits. must support it, be attended in sick' ness by one of the priests and be buried from his church. Renting a, pew in another a parish or attending service there does not give a man any right in it or exempt him from any

cases of sickness and so forth. The

#### BUSINESS AND ITS MINOR NOTES.

obligation in his own parish .- Provi-

dence Visitor.

Men are so anxious to get rich that they often fail because they do not perform the work of one day well, but try to anticipate the future and by violating well-known laws of business endeavor to succeed without attending to minor duties, and with total disregard for the present.

We sometimes hear of a man making millions by a single speculation, or 'plunge," as it is called in business parlance; but if we knew the man personally we would very probably discover that he had been at work for years preparing for the time when he could boldly enter the stock exchange and battle with the bulls and bears" there to be found.

A great artist may achieve immortality by a single painting, but he only reaps the reward of long preparation. The same is erue of every man who wins renown. The attorney the military leader, the naval commander, and the author do not suddealy become famous, but by a long apprenticeship prepare the way for

The young man who enters upon his business life with the determination to attend to minor details and to acquire the knowledge necessary to control a great business will be likely to succeed. The majority of young priest which formerly devolved upon a | men are dissatisfied with the humble positions they are compelled to accept at the beginning of their business career. Ambition is not to be despised, but there are worthy and unworthy ambitions. The one is stimulated; the other crushed.

It is not only the battlefield that makes heroes, but they are to be found in every department of life. The young man who faithfully performs his daily task while he realizes that he has talents suited to a higher position is a hero. And he may be paying the way for a grand career in the business world by his inventions without a long training and laborious work in an humble position. His fame was the result of preparation, und his experience furnishes a valuable lesson to every young man, esrecially to those who imagine that hey are disgraced by performing the duties of a humble position.-Church

#### TWO WARNINGS.

Losing flesh is one, and a backing cough is another. If they come tegether the meaning is a loud and hard one. Scott's Emulsion does some of its best work in some of these cases. It prevents consumption.

In 1850 England's death rate was 22.4 per 1,000. In 1865 it was 18.7

Life insurance is a good thing; but health insurance, by keeping the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, is

Among the mysterious customs of the Zulus is the dread which the married man has of his mother-in-law. He is afraid to meet her and always holds up his shield to screen himfrom her glance when he passes her dwell-

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr. Adams. Toothache Gum. 16

The most wonderful story of a nan's unlucky day that has ever been told appears in the Lancet, which introduces it as a curious instance of coincidence. A patient at the age of ten years fractured his right index finger. It happened on August 26. When thirteen years old he fractured his right leg below the knee through falling from horseback, also on August 26. When fourteen years of age he fractured both bones of the left forearm by stumbling, his arm striking the edge of a brick, (August 26). In another year, on August 26, when fifteen years of age, he had compound fracture af the left leg above the ankle by his foot being caught under a iron rod, and his body falling forward. Next year again, on the same date, August 26, he had compound fracture of both legs, the right being so severely crushed that it had to be amputated at the lower third of the thigh. This was caused by a horse latter city were not entirely clear on hitched to a tram of coal, which, running wild underground, caught him in a narrow passage, crushing both legs severely. After this he did not work on August 26 for twentyeight years, and little wonder; but in the year 1810 he forgot his fateful day and went to work, with ?he result that he obtained a compound fracture of the left leg. After this he has studiously avoided working on August 26, though never missing

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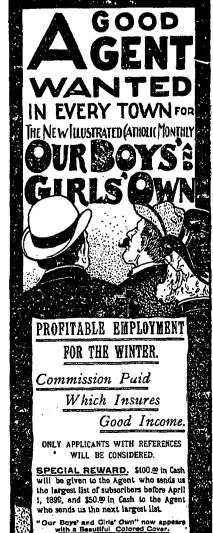
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# THE KICKERS OF KALAMAZOO.

week, says the Augustinian, of Kalamazoo, Mich., there are more own handwriting: or less anonymous communications received at the Deanery, regarding on \_\_\_\_\_ for he won't go to the ally they are thrown in the waste disposed during the week, and the mission a very busy time a large amount of mail accumulated, and the unusual number of missives had on must they go to the basement? the what could be done with them.

The thought occurred that it would of the time." see what could be done with them.

not be a bad idea, to submit the and let them see one phase of a recnever thought of. However, it may goods where they could be bought be said as a sort of an excuse for the conveniently." persons who are guilty of such dirty work, that they imagine we believe, that they are the only ones who are weeks twenty or thirty get the same and revival, keep them out of the notion. The result is that the Rector | Church." becomes blunt of the whims, and gall, of christians not unlike their quadruped Similars.

Here are samples of Postal Cards and anonymous letters, received during the past few weeks:

whisper in the ear of Father not to be so long in his talk." Yours for the truth, etc. "This mission is not a success. Father Robert's sermons were twice as

one-half an hour." "The church is positively an oven." "Why cannot you make the Church comfortable?" The heat of the Chur.h encourages sleep."

"We expect a fuel collection after such a heat as we have experienced." "Will you kindly tell the sexton that farmers have to come a long way. He is paid to fire up. Make him have the Church comfortable." "If you expect us to come in the morning have the Church warm." "It is as much as a man's life is worth if you don't." to have to attend Church when the

draft is so great." "Keepthe ice and snow off the steps. Get some one that can.' "There is a general complaint

about not being able to understand Father ———. Will you kindly attend to it?" "Your hymn singing reminds me of a Methodist meeting: let there be catholic. One Who Contr more praying, and less singing I am eired of it."

Catholic. One Who Contr for the Truth, etc., etc.

"There is a great deal of noise in The ushers are making fools of a number of this congregation, who the back pews, please put them out." people, they are only good to show

off. Attend to them.' "How is it that some public school people were allowed to go to the sac-

raments and I was not?" "A lot of girls are making noise as follows: each evening, in the vestibule. Why cannot the Sisters stop it?"

don't they all ring?"

mannerly; they placed in my pew last evening a man evidently from a stable My clothes won't get rid of the smell for a week." The following was in the person's

"Have the Missionary Fathers call

mission unless they do," "You think you are smart in havpaper basket. The rector being in- ing missionaries here who do just what you tell them. I'm on to it.

"Did not the Germans pay their money to build this Church? Why their war paint. The receipts of the would be better if you would send past two weeks were laid aside to the trish to the basement, and let

batch to the attention of the garish, bells fixed I have been trying to get in for half an hour." "I wish you would get mission

"Have some one explain more about

the White Scapular.'' "This mission was no good. don't believe in showing attention to else is neglecting the parish. Some Protestants. This is not a Protest-

> "It seeins to me that some arrangement could be made where the church could be emptied quicker; the delay in getting out is distressing."

> 'Hot pipes and some feet don't work well. Please arrange parishioners of such leet whese they will not inconvenience."

"Rev. Dear Father"-"Would you "It seems ridicultus to have flowers for the ushers every night. Please stop it.

'Can't you keep people from snoring in church? Call at pew No .-- " "Get a policeman to have people long. It does not pay to come for move on after the services in in the

Keep your mission notices at home. Yau can't scare me with your texts of the Bible. No such superstition here. You can't turn me into a

goat in this country.' "The lights should be tunred on in the church earlier.' "Go after old-"

"Please keep the altar boys quiet in the basement. It is annoying."

"Tell Father —— not to speak to loud in the confessional." I won't go

"I want to inform you that Father - should not hear confessions; he is too cross. Please stop him without delay.'

These postal cards and notes were signed by almost all sorts of people as follows: Well Wisher. One Who Knows, Your Friend, Pew Holders, Practical of the priest of the church for the ad-

The above are fair samples of the interest manifested in the parish, by as a rule pay little, and make up for

the defect in faultfinding. In opposition to the above may be placed a couple of note: which came to hand properly signed, which read

Rev. Dear Father,-I am a stranger to you I attended the services at What have we got bells for, why your church last Sunday merning and evening. Permit me to congratulate "Permit me to suggest that you re- you on the excellent services: the arquest ladies to leave their high rangements were perfect. The ushers hats at home." "Would you make the ushers more stand their business thoroughly. The

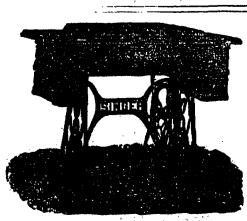
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jary If Waggaman, in the "Sursum Corda.")

professor threw down his pen. last word was written; the was done. The neat pile of written manuscript on the perore him represented months ient toil before which the stronay laborer would shrink appalbays, whose long mental strain no relaxation, when the needs body were almost forgotten; when the taxed brain, still ng under the fierce pressure,

not be soothed to rest. now it was done, the work that rouse the admiration of all his res, that would give him the mmortality for which he hoped; ork that like the mighty tower was reared defiantly against ower and wisdom and justice of

.mg God. that the professor had any Satanic intention, indeed he hed vague tender memories of a shadowy old Cathedral, th whose incensed aisles, echoith solemn chants, he had been his sweet faced Catholic moth-

a far-off past. This memory only lingered like the fancy, a morning dream. His r had died in his early childhis father, a careless parent. parried again; and life had bestern, hard prose. A godless godless schools, godless teachad done their work. Now at five. the professor was as honpagan as any who lived before ar of Bethlehem beamed on a ned world. If down in his deep r nature there were any doubts, rings, longings, he silenced with the shibboleth of his "I cannot see-I do not know." professor was a bachelor, years ago a beautiful and noble

nat is only given once in a life-His love had been hopeless; alher pure soul had chosen the er part;" and a few months afgentle, but decided rejection sun she had entered a religious abroad. Since then, Science een the only queen of his life, ight royally had she rewarded service. As writer, lecturer. er, his fame extended over two lents; and now this work which doust completed he felt, with a of pride, would be his crown, cas the close of a wintry day

had crossed his path, to

his heart had yielded the hom-

the professor put the last stroke his manuscript, and rising. a long sigh of relief, looked aut is window. The western sky d with a crimson sunset that tlashed back from the city's and casements until it melted into the violet shadows gathamong the eastern hills.

re was no warring of the light arkness; but in the opaline gulf en one star already trembled every borderland of night and

opposite the professor's apartwas a little Gothic church, whose pastor, an old French he had a slight acquaintance. is sociality evening, and, as the watching the sunset, the seiones of the organ, bearing a of sweet voices, swelled

after Blane seems holding high al this evening," said the pro-, with a smile, as he flung - up isin that he might better hear msic which recalled the sweet tof early childhood, the clearer tof her who had turned from nto high mist-veiled paths hehis sight and reach.

twenty with the long strain of , the professor stood lost in ang reverie, when a hearty clap r shoulder aroused him to meet heery gaze of his old friend Decirey, who had entered unobserv.

snocked three times Lester, and, t the door ajar, ventured topu, h m. What's the matter?

laughed the professor, simply relaxing; unbending, the after a long strain. It has been

r since I have taken time to im glad to find you at leisure," med the doctor briskly. "I came

an odd request. There is a poor t chap dying in 'La Misericorde' negs to see you.

to is he?" asked the professor. 1. you don't know him. His is Ward-and though not more twenty-three or four, he has, I

run the gapuit of life pretty It has brought him down in ck decline, and he is in a had mud and body,"

" what can I do for him?" d the professor.

solutely nothing, that I can was the grim answer. "It's I those queer dying fancies that annot account for; but he seems ink you can quiet him; give him mme to meet the inevitable. that he has attended your lec-

read your books; in short, reyou as a sort of high priest of ew scientific cult, and feels that an cheer or encounge him. I aim I would see you this evenfor the poor lad's hours are

ered. Will you come?" rtainly," answered the profess-

rough conscious of a chilling reice to the visit. "I will go with

vas but a short walk to "La icorde," It was a superb new as—the bequest of a wealthy thropist to his native cityly tree and non-sectarian in its conce; managed by trustees, and ded by physicians of all denomins. Its founder had made only

SPEPSIA is the cause of unold suffering. By taking Hood's parilla the digestive organs are and dyspepsia IS CURED.

under the charge of the Sisters of Charity forever.

"And a level-headed arrangement," said Doctor Grey, as he led his Iriend through the grounds and entrance hall. "No fussing; no love-making; no fighting for places and salaries. There's a woman here in charge that I believe could command an army; they imported her for us. She has been through war, famine and pestilence abroad, and fears nothing. She has the heart of a mother, the soul of a saint, and the head of a statesman. You cannot know Sister Ange-

la without believing that there is some place better than earth where such women belong. But here is the room of my poor young patient. You may guess he is in a bad way, even Sister Angela cannot manage him. I have been obliged to get a strong

man to hold him in his paroxysms." They entered a half-open door as he spoke. On the spotless bed, in the middle of the little room, lay the pitiful wreck of a once glorious manhood.

The gaunt wasted frame still showed what had been its early strength and brace; the well-shaped head, with its dark curling locks, must once have been a fitting model for an Appollo or an Antinous. Now it lay so rigid and ghastly on its pillow that the doctor thought for a

moment all was over, "Gone, has he?" he asked of the man who met him near the doorway.

The nurse shook his head. "No, sir: just worn out after one of his wild spells. He will break out

again in a minute; his pulse is strong yet. I don't see how he holds out." "Keep him as quiet as you can. This is Professor Lester, the gentleman he has been asking for. he couses, let him see him,

And the doctor hurried away to his other patients. "You are not a clergyman, sir?"

said the nurse doubtfully. 'No," was the answer. "Because I could not youch for my patient's civility if you were. He

raves at the very mention of one. Take a chair, sir, he is rousing now." The dying man turned restlessly on his pillow, as his visitor seated him-

self at his bedside. The face that met the professor's gaze was that of an absolute stranger, yet the dark burning eyes, sunken in their cavernous sockets, flashed with recognition.

"Professor Lester!" was the hoursely gasped greeting. "You've come to me: I thought you would."

"Cortainly," was the kindly roply as the professor took the ky band extended to him. "I am glad to be of any service to you. What can I do jor you?"

"Do for me! What you have been doing all these years"

"All these years," repeated the pro-fessor, mystified. "My dear friend, I fear you mistake me for some one else. We have never, to my knowledge, met before. I do not know

"But I have known you," panted the sick man, eagerly. "Twe heard your lectures; read your books; your writings. You've tought me--to see things as you see them, professor: to break loose from all the cursed shackles the prating, canting fools would put upon us: to be a man-free man. I've done it.

The professor shrank from the evil light that dashed into the dying eye. "There wasn't any heaven or hell to ton me so why shouldn't a fellow have his swing? Mine was a wide swing, and a fine one; though it seems it wasn't to be a long one Now they tell me it's come to an end. Tve got to die" -- a shiver convalsed the gaunt frame--"to die, I ve believed in you professor. You've studied, and read, and settled up all these things, I know. The heard you knock all the priests' and pars as' teachings into bits. I want you to tell me, now, again, so it will steady me, what this thing they call dying

There was a moment's silence, the professor found himself mastered by a horror, a repulsion, too deep for

words. This shattered, evil wreck hoasting himself his pupil; appealing to him for guidance, for help! But it was no time for protest or argument, the burning eyes, the working lips, the death damp on the brow, compelled brief and kindly reply.

"Death is the end of all pain, all weakress, all sorrow, all suffering, he answered gravely.

"Do you know that? How do you know it? gasped the sick man, clutching his hand. "That's what comes troubling me in the darkness; that's what burns in my brain and sounds in my ears; that's what is driving me mad with-with-cold crepping fear! Do you know it's the end? Because if you do. I'll snap my fingers at Death, and all that it brings. I'll believe what you tell me. Look in my face, tell me-as man to man-do you know that dying is the end of all? do

you know?" The professor, hourst gentlem in that he was, could only reply:

"My friend, I answer you as I think, as I believe. I cannot see - I do not know.''

He was unprepared for the awful outburst that greeted his reply. "Liar! Traitor!" were the words, that with a torrent of awful imprecations, fell from the foaming lips.

You have led me to the brink of

hell, and you do not know." Shriek after shriek rent the air. as the wretched man writhed in cuother wild paraxysm of rage and pain and

Shocked beyond words at his own part in this scene of despair, the professor sat mute, bewildered, helpless, while the strong nurse strove to hold the struggling patient, when a slender, white-coifed figure glided to the bedside.

"Leave him to me, Sister Angela," warned the attendant; "he may harm

"Begone, woman, begone!" hourse-



one binding clause—that it should be | ly cried the dying man, "don't come near me with your cant. It is too late! I am lost!"

"Not yet, not yet," answered a low voice; sweet, yet stern, in its melody. "You shall listen to me, Ward. will not leave you. I am going to kneel here beside you and pray to the God of infinite goodness and love, tefore whom you soon will appear, that he may have pity on your poor soul, and in this last hour of His mercy spare you and save you yet."

And kneeling down, she prayed aloud in simple, touching words that a child could have understood, for mercy, for pity, for pardon,

It was a prayer mighty in its faith; unfaltering in its hope; angelic in its tender charity. When it was over, the dying man was sobbing like a passion-weary child, his hand clasped in that of the sweet saint teside him.

"Send Father Louis here, he will see him now." she whispered to the at-

As the man left the room, the professor followed him gropingly, like one dazzled after long darkness.

The calm, pure eyes of the kneeling sister had not turned to the stranger in the shalowy room, but word, changed, spiritualized into higher beauty as she was, the professor had recognized Sister Angela at the first glance. She was the woman he had loved in the long ago.

Two days alterward a bulky package was received at "La Misericorde" directed to Sister Angela. She read the accompanying letter with amazement:

My dear Madam -- I trust you will not consider this an intrusion of 'a forgotten past upon the noble duties of the present. I was a rejuctant visitor at your hospital last Thursday, summoned there by an unfortunate youth, whose dying arraignment—of me and my misapprehended teachings I can never forget. I recognized you at his bedside, and in the light of your life work I saw mine. Years ago, I made you an offering which you wisely refused; it was, as I see now, beneath your acceptance. Today. I venture to make you another. The package which I send you is a work upon which I have expended all the powers of my ripened years. It 's an attack upon the Caristian faith which makes lives like yours possible.

With that death-bed scene before me I dare not give lit to the world. lay it at your feet. Do with it what you will.

Unithin'ly and respectfully yours, LAMBERT LESTER.

There were tears in Sister Angela's eyes as she gazed at the bulk of closely written manuscript. She knew enough of Lumbert Lester's career to mid-ristand, what this "offering" was to him.

Then in a little brazier before the altar of the Sacred Heart, she made the burnt offering, and as, blent with sweet odors of incense, the Pagan sacrifice went up to heaven, Sister Angela's pure prayer arose with it that he who walked so uprightly in the darkness might see and know the

And that prayer was heard. The professor's dim morning drain is again in reality. Holding a Mother's hand, he gain walks through hely ways, "as a little child."

### BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

The Richmond Corough School Board, Staten Island, N. Y., 1,55 Board, Staten Island, N.Y., which has to charges of gross misconduct made against Mrs. Alma de Belgrat, a teacher in the Stapleton High School co-cluded its work last week Mrs. de Belprat was charged with assailing the Roman Catholic religion in connection with a recitation in geography, and particularly the rule of that Church requiring celibacy among its priests. Many witness's testified that she said she pitied the poor priests who could not get married. The committee voted uninimously to find Mrs. de Belprat guilty and fine her five days' pay, and to transfer her from the High School at Stapleton to the High School at Tottenville, the transfer to take effect after the regents' examination in January. It was recommended that she be formally notified that she had been censured, and that she be warned to be careful in the future not to offend the religious sensibilities of any pupil under her charge.

A despatch from Plymouth, Eng., says:--On the arrival here on Saturday of the British steamer Golconda from Calcutta, Novembber 19, via Mediterranean ports, it was reported that there was a case of bubonic plague on boardf The patient was one of the cabin passengers, an offcer in the India Company's service. who was coming home on leave.

The sufferer was attacked by the disease the day after the steamer left Marseilles.

He was isolated as soon as the nature of his disease was learned. He was landed here.

The Home Secretary last week released Terence McDermott, one of the alleged Glasgow dynamiters, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life at penal servitude in 1883.

A despatch from Cettinge, the capital of Montenegro, says that Montenegrin soldiers, numbering several hundred, who were reported to have been overtaken by a snowsform in the Lara Pass and frozen to death, have arrived there in safety, but in a weak condition as the result of the hardships they endured.

The news comes from Terre Haute Ind., that at a fire a few days ago, Father Avelin Zabo, assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Church, performed a most heroic act.

When the fire was raging at its worst Father Zabo, who was among the spectators heard that some of the firemen had been caught under the walls at Ford & Overstreet's and

GIPPRISE
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OF WASH DAY

A pure hard Soap Last long—lathers freely. 5 cents a cake.

"My place is down there." holy communion.

Father Zabo escaped unburt.

Mrs. Engelle Lussier, aged 78 yrs. widow of Louis Lussier, died last week at her home in Woonsocket, R. L. of old age. She had been a resident of the United States since 1861, and was a native of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec. Mrs. Lussier leaves eightyeven grandchildren and thirty-three great grandchildren, and when enquiry was made by a local journal, if there was not some mistake in hearing the above figures, the members of the family showed the reporter a list of the names of the grandchildren and great-grandchildren to verify the

Last week's "Canada Gazette" conrains the proclamation by the Postmaster-General bringing into effect the reduction in the letter rate from five to two cents per half ounce to the following countries

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Iroland, British India, Newfoundland, Natal, Jamaica, Bermuda, Barbadoes, Bahama Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, British East Africa, British Central Africa. the Niger Company's territories. Uganda, Aden, Ascension, Sarawak, Mul-

The English public is kept in a state of semi-panie by physicians, medical journals and theorists in regard to the harmful character of various ailments. To-day milk, oysters meat and vegetables are condemned and to-morrow fish eggs and fruits.

geon, writes to the Lancet in contempt of the human stomachf. He complains it is not constructed upon proper principles, or, rather, that it has outgrown its usefulness; that originally it was intended to assimilate great pieces of meat, but as this form of nutrition is no longer in vogue we have much more digestive apparatus than we need. This superfluity is the cause of many of Traver's remedy is to remove this

lish technical normal, casts suspicion up on the integrity of eggs. Formerly it was possible to establish the age brough the use of chemicals, a newly laid appearance may be imported youth will deceive the mest suspictous and the Acadratile character of its contents cannot be detected until the

erg is opened. A violent discussion in regard to land. It has grown so heree that m manactures have found it necessary to retain the services of eminent doctors to testify to the harmless character of their products, and to cast suspicion upon untinned food. These experts have selected cold boiled potatoes and cold rice pudding, two of the most common articles of domestic food, as suitable mediums for pro-maine poisoning. Their opinions have plunged the majority of English

equal danger in taking too little or too much in the middle of the day. If too little is eaten and the deficiency one form of disaster; if too much the picture is the suggestion that safety at huncheon consists in citing only milk and beaten-up egg with a digestive biscuit.

handled the Russian mails.

the organs of the body, have their stages of development and decline, says the Strand Magazine. Our physical strength increases up to a certain age and then decreases. Tests of the strength of several thousands of people have been made by means of a dynamometer (strength measure) and the following are given as the average figures for the white race: The "lifting power" of a youth of

seventeen years is 280 pounds. his twentieth year this increases to 320 pounds, and in the thirtieth and thirty-first years it reaches its

After this period the strength fails more and more rapidly, until the weakness of old age is reached. is not possible to give accurate statistics of the decline of strength after the fiftieth year, as it varies to a large extent in different individuals.

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SURGICAL DENTIST, No. 7 St. Lawrence St., MONTREAL. Telephone, . . 6201. Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18
Duprostreet, first Wednesday of every month at 8
o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meets
every second and fourth Wednesday of each
month President, RICHARD BURKE; Secretary.
M. J. POWER; all communications to 'e addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League;
W. J. Himphy, 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 220 y x. Spiritral Advisor, REV. E. STRI BBE.C.SS.R.; President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL, belegates to St. Patrick's League; J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev,

#### Ancient Order of Hibernians.

DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. (labriel New Church; corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at S. P.M. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, TROS, N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and F. Connaughton. A.O. II. - Division No. 3. Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hiberna Hall, No. 2042 Notre Dame St. Officers B. Wall, President: P. Carroll, Vice-President: John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary; W. P. Standon, Treas: Marshal, John Kennedy: T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every ovening (except regnar meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspaperson file

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

President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorimier ava.

Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn. 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomilty; Treasurer, John Traynor; Sergeant at-arms, D. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White; Marshal, F. Geeban; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, V. Geeban; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello, A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

#### C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74,

Organized March 14, 1888, Branch 74 meets in the basement of St Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Laurairie streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Applicants for membership, or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch, may a manicate with the following officers:

Rev. Wm O'Meara, P. P., Spiritual Advisor, Centre street.

Capt. Wm Deegan, President, 15 Fire Station.

Maurice Murrhy, Financial Secretary, 77 Forfar street.

far street. Wm. Critien, Trensurer, Bourgeois street. James Taylor, 217 Prince Arthur street.

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

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of b. siness are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p. w.

Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadicux St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence

JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325St. Erbain

C. M. B A. of Quebec. GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEO

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Catholic Order of Foresters.

### St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and La-

prairie streets. M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger.

M. J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laurairie St St.Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8p. w. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FOSBER, Recording Secretary, ALRE. PATTERSON, 197 Ottawa street.

Catholic Benevolent Legion. Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 p.w. M. SHEA, President:

T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street. Total Abstinence Societies.

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

Established 1841. The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, he second Sunday of each month at 4:30 p.m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 p.m., in their hall, 93 St. Accander St. Rev. J. A. McCallen, 8 S. Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, let Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

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

EBTABLISHED 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; Proc dent, JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 119 Chateaugusty Street, Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 r.m. Delegatos to St. Pairick's League: Messys. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Androw Cullep.

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street building. He was stopped and I rate until the fiftieth year is reached an effort made to dissuade him from when the figure is 330 pounds, his dangerous mission, but he re-

He crawled down into the cellar; rouad Welsh amid the burning debris, heard his confession, gave him absolution, and then administered

ay States, Johore.

Mr. Travers, a distinguished sur-

astric disorders now common. Mr.

superfluity through surgical methods. The Family Doctor, another Engo eggs argroximately, but now, to the boll. This outward aspect of

ptomaine poisoning through the use of tinned food is also raging in Eug-

households into gloom. The British Medical Journal utters a note of warning against luncheons. According to this authority, there is is made good at dinner, that entails subsequent possibilities are dreadful. The only light thrown on this gloomy

The intelligence comes from Paris, that the author ties are of the opinion that germs of influenza are possibly brought here in letters from New York. In support of this theory they recall the fact that the epidemic of the grip of 1890 came from Russia and that the first persons infected were the post office employees who

The muscles, in common with all

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walls at Ford & Overstreet's and were imprisoned. He heard the height, 356 pounds. At the end of the thirty-first year the strength he gins to decline, very slowly at first. By the fortieth year it has decreased in through the lines and started for the Ford & Oversiance at a slightly increasing it reacres its height, 356 pounds. At the end of the thirty-first year the strength he gins to decline, very slowly at first. By the fortieth year it has decreased edeight pounds, and this diminution continues at a slightly increasing in three hours if required.

Your impression in the morning, the foreth in the afternoon. Elegant full gum sets; Rose Pearl (flesh colored.) Weighted lower sets for exact facely and the form that the first height, 356 pounds. At the end of the thirty-first year the strength he gins to decline, very slowly at first. By the fortieth year it has decreased edeight pounds, and this diminution continues at a slightly increasing



"We want to benefit the public," said one stable owner, talking of the proposed combination, "but I do not believe this combine can cut fare rates even if it cuts expenses. Finally, it ought not to if it could. The cab-hiring public belongs to the wealthy class and doesn't stop at present rates. The general public won't hire if you cut rates in half. It costs us a large percentage to keep hotel stands, where you have to turn over as high as 20 per cent. of profits to the hotel or pay a sum down for your stand. One hotel I know got \$4,000 a year for stand privileges. It's ruinous, and the cooks and waiters and all have to ride free, too, and as for the hotel proprietor he rides all the time at your expense. I'm for organization every time.'

The North American Commercial Company, which proposes to purchase, acquire and manufacture raw agricultural products of the United States and the West Indies and to sell the same, and purchase and operate factories and agencies, was incorporated with the Secretary of State at Albany yesterday. Its capital stock is placed at \$14,000,000 of which \$10,900,000 is to be preferred stock and \$4,000,000 common stock. The principal business office is to be in Brooklyn. The incorporators are Charles Borda, who has 250 shares of the preferred stock; Jay Lester, 150 shares, and Paul Eugene Jones, 100 shares. Paul Eugene Jones is a lawyer with an office at 215 Montague street, Brooklyn. He said yesterday that the company was well under way and had \$50,000 to begin with. He did not think there would be the least difficulty in obtaining all the money necessary The shares, he said, were to be \$100 each.

"The company," he continued, "has just been incorporated. Charles Borda will become the president of the company, and I, his attorney, will be the secretary. Mr. Borda and his associates own, or have options upon, some 20,000 acres of sugar and coffee lands and plantations in the West Indies. The Bordas are among the largest and wealthiest land owners in the island of Puerto Rico.

Mr. Jones also said that negotiations were now pending for the acquisition of certain mining properties at Santiago in Cuba and Naguabo in Porto Rice. Mr. Borda, who is a Perto Rican has an office in the same building with Mr. Jones.

Another announcement which comes from New York is, that the American Pptteries Company has concluded arrangements with the Homer Laughlin China Company of East Liverpool, O., for bringing it into the big potteries combination. This, it was stated, will give to the American company the control of 97 per cent., of the potteries interests of the United States. John City and District Savings Bank N. Taylor of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, the leading pottery concern of the country, is to be the president of the American Potteries Company. Itsentire business will be managed by a board of directors composed wholly of practical potters. Those interested in the company state that it will be the aim of the management to insure the eventual manufacture of china, porcelain and other wares of so high a grade as to reduce importations of foreign

An Arizona rancher has posted the following notice on a cottonwood tree near his place: "My wife Sarah has left my ranch when I didn't Doo a Thing Too her and I want it distinctly understood that any man as takes her in and Keers for her on my account will get himself Pumped so Full of Led that some tenderfoot will locate him for a mineral claim. A word to the wise is sufficient and orter work on fools."

According to the testimony of a missionary recently returned from Tibet, butter half a century old is one of the table delicacies of that country. The native Tibetan thinks it necessary for butter to "age," to "ripen," to acquire a "boquet,j" as connoisseurs of wines call it, or a haut gout, to use a French term for the evidence of far advance along the line of decomposition. Ripe butter the missionary found very disgusting and nauseating, but only because his taste for butryic acid was not fully developed.

The Good Health Magazine in commenting on the matter says:

Butter fifty years old is neither better nor worse than old cheese, meat with a gamey flavor, "finnan haddie," saur kraut, and a dozen other dishes that often appear on the tables of men and women who claim to be much higher in the scale of civilization than the benighted natives of Tibet. The average bill of fare needs expurgation and renovation and disinfection, to cleanse it from the strong taint of savagery of which it still savors.

To drink or not to drink during meals has always peen a subject which has caused a great deal of discussion in the household.

In an interesting and somewhat historical article, Dr. C. A. Ewald of Berlin discusses this mooted question at some length. He considers soup, because of its small percentage of nourishing material, merely as fluid. He states that, aside from is directly taken as drink, much fluid reaches the stomach during a meal, through the sauces and from the water percentage (both natural and by cooking) of the meats, vegetables, etc. Most people feel the necessity of adding more fluid to the meal by drink-

ing either ordinary water, carbonated waters, or alcoholic beverages. The more one eats generally the more one drinks, and the greatest eaters are generally the greatest drinkers. drink be prohibited, she amount eaten is less-indeed, on the above very greatly depends the secret of the "Schweininger cure" for obesity. It is a well-known fact that if the appetite is weak and the mind and nerves are somewhat relaxed, a drink of water will excite the appetite and stimulate both brain and nerves, and this is due directly to the fluid and not to alcohol contained, for we und these

Girls employed in the crape industries are under curious contract not to engage in any housework after their hours of labor. The reason is lest their hands should become coarse and unfitted for the delicate nature of their employment.

facts the same in abstainers.

Owing to the remarkable success of our Xmas trade, which has left an exceptionally large number of broken lines, we have decided to make as thorough clearance as possible by offering the following extraordinary discounts for eash only.

This Great Cash Sale will take the place of our usual End of the Month Sale for December.

#### Discounts Extraordinary:

TOYS, 50 percent. DOLLS, 25 to 50 percent. CHRISTMAS CARDS, 50 percent. ART CALENDARS, 33; percent. FANCY STATIONERY, 20 to 50 p c. FANCY VASES, 25 to 75 percent. BRIC-A-BRAC and CURIOS, 25 to 50

nerceut. TRIMMED MILLINERY, 50 percent MANTLES, 25 to 50 percent. BOYS' CLOTHING, 10 to 50 percent

LINES of SILKS, 25 percent. LINES OF DRESS GOODS, 25 to 50

percent. FANCY FLANNELETTES, 50 percent. BASKETS, 20 percent. SLEIGHS, GAMES and DOLLS' CAR-

RIAGES, 25 percent. SILVERWARE, 20 to 50 percent. FANCY GOODS, 25 to 50 percent. SPECIAL Line of LAMPS, 50 percent.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Eight Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House. in this city, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd

day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December next, both days in-

By order of the Board. HY. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, 30th November, 1898.

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EXQUISITE MARSEILLES QUILTS, at \$2:0, \$2:25.\$2:50, \$2.75, \$3:46 each. HEMSTITCHED LINEN TRAY CLOTHS, 14x19, 16x21 1-2, 18x27, 20x30 inches.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Is young Mr Man to have a new outfit for the New Year? The kind of Clothes to stand the wear and tear of boyish pranks are here. Children's and Boys' 2-riece, all wool English Serge Suits, nicely lined with Farmer Saim and beautifully finished. Pleated and Norfolk Jackets, sizes 22 to 30. Price \$4.7 to \$5.50. Children and Boys' all wool Tweed Suits in Brown Mixtures, Plain Brown, Dark Gray Mixtures and nice Tweed effects, neely sined and finished. Pleated and double breasted Jackets, from \$3.00 to \$8.75.

#### HINTS FROM THE GLOVE STOCK

There never was a woman who had too many Gloves. Proste tive gift bayers will find tood for thought in this. No glove stock in this better fitted for you or yours in gloves, and we are better prepared than ever be re. Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves, wool ining at 75c and 81 00 per pair. Gent's I-clasp unlined Mocha, very fine quality Gloves \$1.40 mir. Gloves, 31.40 pair. L. dtes' White Woolen Gloves, shoulder length, to wear over evening Gloves 95c pair.

#### HOSIERY.

Large assortment of Infants' Mittens and Booties in fancy Pink, Light Blue, Red and White, from luc pair up. Ladies' and Gent's Black Silk Mittens, with plain and fancy backs and Cubs, from \$1.25 to

SPECIAL SALE Of Toys and Fancy Goods, Excepting Silver Plated Go. ds-on 3rd Floor during this week.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada. COBNER ST. CATHEBINE

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LADIES' SKATING BOOTS, in black and choco-\$1.25 to \$2.50 late, from

LADIES' EVENING SLIPPERS, in the newest 75c. to \$3.00 lasts and styles, from

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MEN'S PATENT LEATHERS, with kid or silk \$2.50 to \$5.00

MEN'S PLUSH or KID SLIPPERS from - -MEN'S SKATING BOOTS, in black or chocolate, the strongest and lightest

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Phone, Main 849.

Large Assortment,

Great Variety, Latest Styles.

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1584 Notre Dame Street, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

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REPAIRS done with care, AT LOW PRICES.

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THOUSANDS OF MATS AND RUGS. Various Sizes.

THOUSANDS OF CURTAINS, Lace, Brocatelle and Silk And is prepared with a large staff of experi-

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Our Carpet Work Rooms are keeping apace with holiday orders

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1884 Notre Dame St. | Montreal. 175 Sparks St., Ottawa.

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35 St. Lambert Hill Importer and Dealer in all kinds of

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Agent for F. Besson & Co., London, England. celebrated band instruments. Also Pelisson, Guinot & Co., of Lyon, France.

A complete stock of orchestral and band instruments at reduced prices. Repairs of all kinds done at short notice Ladies' and Artists' Violins made to order. American Mandolines guaranteed from \$4.00 up. Special reductions during the Holidays.

# 

Let your presents be such as please the eye. Cive comfort and pleasure to the body, And that are not hard on the purse.

WE HAVE THEM\_\_\_

See our SKATING BOOTS, all kinds and prices.

WARM LINED GOODS-Slippers, Gent's, Ladies', Boys', Girl's, and Children's Gaiters, Leggings, Moccasins, Overshoes and Rubbers.

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The Best Reliable Goods. LOWEST PRICES.

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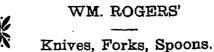
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Noire Dame Street.

Montreal's Greatest Store

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The good health and rapid progress of

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CLOTHING.

One Universal Pocket Knife will be

Is a hoy's pride, and a knife that will do anything is the knife a box

The Universal Pocket Knife, heside having two blades to cut with, has also

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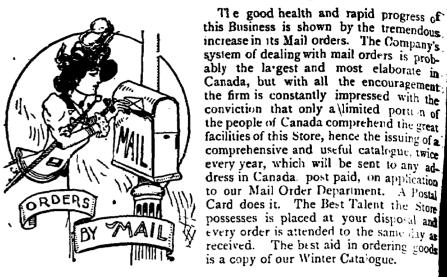
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wonderfully cheap, good and need

a cork screw, glass cutter, nipper and

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Boys' Suits. A splend ' lot of Maunish Suits for boy a' New Year's wants BOYS' SWELL NORFOLK Saits.

strongly made of good twiced \$1 65 given away free with every Suit of Brys' or Men's Clothing at \$200 or BOYS' SMART KNICKERBOCKER over sold in this department.

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Sitts smart mannish cut and \$4 35 test dutsh. Special, from \$4 Initial Handkerchiefs.

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Handkerchiets, splendid quality, hand some initial letter, imported direct for the Big Store and then specially

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St

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Write for the new Winter Catalogue; 176 large Quarto Pages, beautifully Illustrated,

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Special prices

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### The Finest West of England Suitings FOR GENTLEMEN.

These goods are sold regularly at from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per suit. Perfect in cut, style, and finish. The best Workmanship and Trimmings, and the Fit Guaranteed.

The entire collection will be offered on

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NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of new Patents recently granted by the Canadian Government, the Patents being secured through Messrs. Marion & Marion, So, icitors of Patents, New York Life bldg., Montreal, and report ed by them for the benefit of our readers:-

Nos. 61957, C. B. Jutras, La Baie du Febvre, P. Q., fertilizer distribut-

61958, Callix Vinette, Montreal, P. 61965, Norman McLeod, Merrickville, Ont., adjustable shoe caltern.

62057, Louis Gervais, Fernetville,

tising system. 62097, Joseph Grace, Montreal, G., step ladder. 62115, Alex. Lefebyre & 7 Bioyle, Montreal, P. Q., medical 61444, J. W. Bret our & G. Walt pound.

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the world in tea drinking, allowing per year 85 ounces for each person. We use 110,000,000 pounds a year (24 ounces apiece.)

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