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The Subscription price of **THE STALWARTS OF ST. ANN'S** for the city, Great Britain, Ireland and France, is \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00. Terms payable in advance.



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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE STALWARTS OF ST. ANN'S

Hold Their Annual Meeting and Tell the Story of a Successful Year.

A Page of Canadian History, Which Records the Work of Enthusiastic Young Irish Catholics in Montreal.

The Installation of Officers for the Coming Year.

A largely attended, interesting and enthusiastic annual meeting of St. Ann's Young Men's Society was held in their hall last week.

The year of 1896, according to the figures submitted by the Treasurer, was one of the most satisfactory since the foundation of the society—satisfactory from the knowledge that, notwithstanding the unusual and extraordinary expenditures which the society encountered during the year, among which were the facing and painting of the ball-alley, the renovation and wainscoting of the hall, the purchase of material and cost of painting new scenery, there remains a good balance in the treasury.

We take the following extract from the treasurer's report, which reflected very great credit upon Mr. Joseph Johnston, who occupies that office: Receipts, \$2173.32; expenditure, \$1936.24. Cash on hand, \$237.08.

The meeting listened to the report submitted by the committee appointed to ascertain the winner of the beautiful gold watch which had been placed six months ago in the hands of the treasurer as a prize for the qualified members who would at the end of the year have introduced the greatest number of members to the society, "the number of members introduced to exceed ten."

The reading of this report disclosed the fact that Mr. Andrew Thompson, the industrious and energetic collecting treasurer of the society, had won the much coveted prize. The competition was the means of stimulating a greater interest in the society, and of augmenting its ranks to the number of 40. There are at present 180 qualified members in the society.

Mr. J. J. Whitty, the recording secretary, then read his report. It was a very lengthy one and contained important details of the work done during the year.

Mr. Whitty enjoys the reputation of being a zealous and enthusiastic officer, who exercises scrupulous care in the preparation of his reports, as well as in generally promoting the prosperity of the organization.

The report of the president, Mr. Ed. Quinn, was then submitted. It referred to the principal events which had taken place during the term. Among these being, the celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the foundation of the society by receiving Holy Communion in a body, and in the evening by Mr. Chas. Fitzpatrick, M.P., delivering an address on the "Constitution of Our Country," followed by a three-act comedy entitled, "The Rogues of Scapin."

On March 17th, 1896, the dramatic section of the Society produced the "Pride of Killarney," a drama written by Mr. James Martin, a member of the society. This proved both an artistic and financial success.

Easter Monday evening the dramatic section reproduced the "Pride of Killarney" for the benefit of St. Vincent De Paul Society. On Aug. 13 the Society's annual excursion to Lake St. Peter was a decided financial success.

On Nov. 17 the Society produced the three-act drama, "Sir Thomas More," before a large and appreciative audience. On May 17 the Society received Holy Communion in a body in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and on Tuesday, Nov. 8, for the repose of the souls of deceased members.

Mr. Quinn, at the close of the reading of his report, delivered an eloquent and stirring address, during the course of which he dwelt upon the importance and necessity of young men associating themselves with the organization over which he had the honor to preside during the past twelve months. He paid a high tribute to the priests of St. Ann's, and particularly referred to Rev. Father Struble, whom he eulogized for the splendid zeal he had evinced in the work of their organization and in the welfare of the young men of St. Ann's parish. He was, said the speaker, the friend of the young men.

In closing, Mr. Quinn thanked the members for the kindly manner in which they supported him during the year, and said that it was in a great measure due to the co-operation accorded to him that he now could say that the year just closed was a fruitful one for the society. During 1896 death took from the ranks of St. Ann's Young Men's Society two of its most energetic workers in the persons of E. F. England and Mr. Thom. Keough;

the latter was an actor and talented member of the choral section and his death is keenly felt by its members.

The installation of officers was then proceeded with in the following order:—President, P. T. O'Brien; 1st vice-president, R. Byrne; 2nd vice-president, M. Mullarkey; treasurer, Joseph Johnston; collecting treasurer, Andrew Thompson; ass.-col. treasurer, James Walsh; recording secretary, J. Whitty; asst. recording secretary, T. McArthur; librarian, M. Farrell; marshal, M. Bain; asst. marshal, J. Hughes. Council:—T. Dillon, J. Savage, M. Casey, T. O'Connell, J. Morgan, J. Gettings, J. Shanahan, P. J. Shea.

CHILDREN PERISH.

SIXTEEN BURNED IN A TEXAN ORPHAN ASYLUM FIRE.

DALLAS, Texas, January 16.—Fire completely destroyed the Buckler Orphan Home near here early this morning. Sixteen children were cremated and nine injured, three of them fatally. The dead are:—

Bertie Britton, 10 years old; Martin and Milton Britton, 10 years old; Carlos Jones, 6 years old; Willie Richards, 9 years old; Grover Cleveland Yarborough, 12 years old; Wm. Miller, 7 years old; Virgie Nelson, 9 years old; Eugene Black, 9 years old; Richard Marks, 9 years old; Arthur W. Edward, 10 years old; Oscar Coward, 7 years old; Roy King, 6 years old; Chas. O. Arzbannon, 3 years old. Injured:—Dick Richards, 10 years old, fatally; Dannie Gray, 6 years old, fatally; Chas. Friend, 10 years old, fatally; Sadie Britton, 18 years old; Bennie Ware, 8 years old; Samuel Henderson, 11 years old; Early Doodle, 7 years old; James Scott, 8 years old; Frank Chaffin, 7 years old.

All the dead except one were buried last evening in the cemetery of the Home. The farmers of the vicinity turned out and assisted in making coffins, digging graves and burying the victims. There were 147 boys and more than 100 girls in the Home, but all are accounted for. The fire was discovered about midnight by Mrs. Britton, the boys' matron. The attacks were hastily aroused, and sent in all directions to rouse the children. Such were Mrs. Britton's anxiety for the safety of the inmates that she forgot her own children, and despite her frantic efforts to rescue they were burned to death.

The fire is believed to have originated in the room under that occupied by Mrs. Britton, and was caused by hot coals falling from a stove on the floor. The fire spread with incredible rapidity. The children were hastily aroused and hurried out of the building wrapped in their night clothes and bed quilts. All were badly frightened, and when the shrieks of those who were being cremated in the roaring mass of flames reached their ears, they became almost unmanageable, and were with difficulty prevented from rushing into the fire in an effort to rescue. The building was soon destroyed, and at daylight the work of searching the ruins was taken up. All the children were accounted for. The Home is ten miles from Dallas and it would have been impossible to get aid in time had it been requested.

C. O. F.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. LAWRENCE COURT.

At the annual meeting of St. Lawrence Court, 263, C. O. F., held in their hall, 662½ Craig street, last week, the installation of officers took place, and resulted as follows:—M. J. Flanagan, chief ranger; P. Howard, vice chief ranger; A. Pilon, financial secretary; Jas. O'Shaughnessy, treasurer; M. Scanlan, W. P. Meagher, and P. Quillen, trustees; Dr. Chas. O'Connor, medical examiner; J. Rice, sr. conductor; M. Burke, jr. conductor; J. Cooney, inside sentinel; P. McCarthy, outside sentinel; J. Scanlan, past chief ranger; M. Laroque, marshal; J. F. Quinn and M. Duggan, sick visiting committee.

John Davis, deputy High Chief Ranger, was the installing officer. There were 19 new members initiated and about 100 members present. Afterwards a pleasant evening was spent in songs and speeches, the meeting closed about midnight.

AFTER AMERICAN CONSUMERS.

TWO UNOFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF CANADA ASCERTAINING THE VIEWS OF AMERICAN LEGISLATORS REGARDING A COMMERCIAL TREATY.

A despatch from Washington says: "When the first Liberal party came to power at the recent elections in Canada it was a part of their declared purpose to secure more intimate trade relations with the United States. To accomplish this result a treaty with Great Britain must first be negotiated, and to learn the sentiment of the national lawmakers of this country respecting such an arrangement is the purpose of Messrs. Charlton and Farrar, two Liberal members of the Canadian Parliament, who reached Washington yesterday. Both gentlemen modestly announced that they come in an unofficial capacity, and simply to talk with public men to learn how far their co-operation may be secured in the negotiation of a

commercial treaty between Canada and the United States. Yesterday Mr. Farrar spoke with Mr. Dingley, of Maine, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and during the day he talked with several other members of the committee. Mr. Farrar and Mr. Charlton continued their missionary work, but so far as can be learned the results have not been satisfactory.

JOHN REDMOND, M.P.

Delivers His Lecture on "Fifteen Years in the British Parliament," at the Windsor Hall.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., arrived in this city on Tuesday, and yesterday evening delivered his lecture on "Fifteen Years in the British Parliament," before a fairly good sized audience at the Windsor Hall. Had the talented young Irish Nationalist come to Montreal as the representative of a united Irish party, there is no doubt whatever that at an early hour the sign, "standing room only," would have been hung up at the entrance. The attendance demonstrated most plainly that if the Irish party desire to achieve any measure of success in regard to retaining the confidence of Irish Canadians, it must settle the question of the differences existing between the several factions and fight the cause of the Old Land beneath the banner of a United Party.

Some time ago an effort was made to induce some of our national literary or temperance organizations to invite Mr. Redmond to deliver his lecture under their auspices, but the leaders in these organizations did not want to undertake the task in view of the divisions in the ranks of the Irish Party. Within the past few weeks a number of leading Irish Catholic merchants, and personal friends of Mr. Redmond, took the matter up and they were very careful to announce in the press, both in the advertising and news columns, that the subject of Mr. Redmond's deliverance would be "Strictly non-political, non-controversial."

Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty presided, and in opening the proceedings briefly referred to the visit of the distinguished young Irish Nationalist, whose name, he said, was in itself an ample introduction.

Mr. Redmond, in rising to address the assembly, was greeted with enthusiasm. He is the possessor of a splendid voice, which penetrated every part of the hall, and spoke with ease and fluency.

After having indulged in a few preliminaries, Mr. Redmond launched forth into an interesting and eloquent portrayal of the striking and stirring features of the entrance of Parnell upon the leadership of the party.

For nearly one hour Mr. Redmond dwelt upon the great achievements of Parnell, whom he characterized as one, if not the most striking figure of the century.

His eulogies on Gladstone, Bright and other English statesmen were very fine. A vote of thanks, moved by Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, and seconded by Dr. Guerin, was tendered to Mr. Redmond, and after a few eloquent remarks from the Chairman the proceedings closed.

MONTREAL FREE LIBRARY.

SECOND LITERARY LECTURE OF THE WINTER COURSE.

St. Mary's College Hall, Bleury St., was crowded on Friday night by a very appreciative audience who listened with both profit and pleasure to a lecture by Mr. J. F. Waters, M.A., of Ottawa, the distinguished poet and essayist, on that New England master of good fiction, the somewhat mystic author of the "Scarlet Letter," "The House with the Seven Gables," and other works which have now become classics—Nathaniel Hawthorne. Sir William Hingston presided.

Mr. Waters is an ideal lecturer. The singular character of this Puritan genius, his love of solitude and self communion, his strong spirituality, his keen appreciation of the beauties of nature and his reverent thankfulness to Him who had made all things so fair, the elevating and ennobling influence of his writings—all these were discoursed upon by one with the enthusiasm of a hero-worshipper.

C.M.B.A.

At the regular monthly meeting of Branch No. 9 of the C.M.B.A. Grand Council of Quebec, the following officers were installed for 1897 by Grand Deputy Bro. Jas. Meek and Chancellor Bro. P. Flannery:—President, Bro. Jno. Halpin; 1st Vice-President, R. F. Walsh; Recording Sec., Bro. M. F. Johnson; Assistant Rec. Sec., Bro. M. Shea; Treas., Bro. M. J. O'Shaherty; Marshal, Bro. Jas. Shaw; Guard, Bro. E. Fariot; Trustees, Bros. P. Flannery, A. Parcell and Geo. De-Rouch. Delegate Grand Council, Past Chancellor Bro. Henry Butler; Alternate, President Bro. Jno. Halpin.

CAMPANINI'S LAST WORDS.

"I hope I die a good Catholic" was the last sentence of the famous tenor to his wife and the attendants at his bedside, and repeating the "Ave Maria," he passed away as if to sleep. He was the best in his day, and his heart as tender as his song was sweet.

OUR IRISH LETTER

BRINGS CHEERING TIDINGS OF UNITY.

THE ENTHUSIASM AROUSED IN CONNECTION WITH THE QUESTION OF THE FINANCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND—THE PROGRESS OF THE DEMAND FOR AN IRISH UNIVERSITY AND OTHER MATTERS.

DUBLIN, January 8th, 1897.—It is difficult to convey an idea of the intensity of the feeling which exists at present in Ireland upon the financial relations of this country with England.

The question has been seriously taken up by the different Irish political parties, and they are as a unit in favor of agitation until the injustices under which Ireland labors are removed.

The Government will find it impossible to follow the easily given advice of the London Times "to put the question firmly aside."

A United Ireland has decided that the question is not to be cast into the shadow, but on the contrary, that it will be pushed forward into a place of prominence among the paramount questions of the day, and will monopolize no small portion of the time of the next session of Parliament.

That any measure for redress will meet with a hostile reception from the Ministerial benches is certain; and it is stated, that, realizing the fact that the question cannot be "put firmly aside" but must be met as a *discepol*, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is already "loading up" with figures and statistics which he hopes to manipulate and juggle in his own inimitable way to the confusion of the Irish members.

The latter, however, will not enter into the fray unprepared for a hot fight. Nationalists and Irish Unionists vie with one another in the study of the question in all its bearings, and by the time that Parliament convenes anything that the Irish representatives do not know on the question of Financial Relations will not be worth knowing.

This country to-day presents a political aspect unparalleled for a century, and the people, with their leaders, are unanimously determined that Ireland must be relieved of the unjust and inequitable burden of taxation which she has been compelled to carry.

Lord Ferrer has written a logical, matter-of-fact letter to the Times, bristling with arguments and statistics, which the "Thunderer" but faintly attempts to refute.

Sir Charles Clarke's speech at Plymouth, in which the admission is unequivocally made that Ireland is over-taxed, coming, as it does, from an uncompromising English Unionist, carries great weight with the Unionist party in this country.

All the Nationalist leaders are outspoken in their demands for immediate redress, and the astute remarks of Lord Castletown's at Cork, in reference to a "Bismarck party" as an alternative were constitutional means to fail, are generally canvassed and endorsed.

Doubtless, the next session of Parliament will mark an epoch in Ireland's history.

The installation of the Irish provincial mayors took place on New Year's Day, and generally passed off without any interesting incident.

Mr. Michael Cusack, who has been re-elected mayor of Limerick, calls attention to the fact that this year will mark the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the Limerick Corporation and suggests that the event should be suitably celebrated.

The Irish Industrial League have under consideration a project for the holding of an exhibition of Irish manufactures in this city during the current year. It is probable that the scheme will take definite shape during the next week or so.

Handsome subscriptions towards the National Fund are reported from different parts of the country. Amongst the latest is a subscription of £150 from the Nationalists of Belfast.

The business of the old Brill Company was wound up on the 4th instant, being purchased by the Hooley syndicate for the modest sum of £2,000,000 sterling! The directors of the old company get a free gift of £30,000 from Mr. Hooley, and a sum equal to five pence per acre is to be divided amongst the employees.

Amnesty meetings being held throughout the country are marked by great enthusiasm.

Reports of the scene of the Kerry disaster record stories of the heroism of the people on that dreadful occasion and of their present dire distress. A relief fund, which has been started for the benefit of the sufferers, is meeting with generous response.

ment of university education, honors, monuments, etc., and renews the demand made in 1870 for a change in the existing system. The declaration was endorsed by thirteen Protestant members of Parliament who sit for Irish constituencies.

The National Fund has reached the sum of £2,000,000 and is increasing daily.

One hundred and eighty acres of land in the centre of the best grazing and fattening section of Roscommon Co. were recently sold at an average of under £50 per acre.

The steamship State of California, which has been purchased by the Allans, will commence her sailing from Derry to New York about March 15.

It is not improbable that Mr. Edward Blake, M.P. (late of Canada), will be agreed upon by the Irish parties as the mover of an amendment to the Queen's speech dealing with the Financial Relations question.

Mr. Blake is gaining a strong hold on the affections of the Irish people by his great ability as a statesman and an orator, and by his undoubted sincerity.

The Redmondites held a meeting on Wednesday, 4th instant, in the National Club, Rutland Square, from which the press was excluded.

Civil Court Judge Curran was presented with a pair of white kid gloves recently at Birr, there being no criminal cases for trial.

The weather here is mild, and business is dull, the reaction after the holiday season having set in.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

A TEACHING INSTITUTE WHICH EMBRACES ALMOST EVERY NATION.

INSTRUCTING THE YOUTH IN THE WAY THEY SHOULD GO—THE ELECTION OF A NEW SUPERIOR-GENERAL.

The death of the Rev. Brother Joseph, Superior-General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, which we announced last week, directs attention, naturally, to the noble work in which this teaching institute is engaged.

The lasting value of the primary education they impart is well known and thoroughly appreciated in Montreal, where many of the citizens who occupy leading positions in all walks of life owe their solid early Catholic education and training to the Christian Brothers.

An idea of the great importance of their work may be gleaned from the fact that to-day the number of pupils under their instruction is 400,000—scattered all over the world—in Canada, the United States, Ireland, England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Egypt, Turkey, Algiers, and Madagascar.

A general chapter, or congress of the Christian Brothers throughout the world, will soon be called to Paris to elect a successor to the deceased General. Delegates from each of the countries named, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Italy, Belgium, England, Ireland, the United States, Canada, Turkey, Egypt, Algiers, India and Madagascar, will be elected by the possessed members of the order—one delegate being allowed to every one hundred professed members.

A secret ballot is taken and two-thirds majority decides the choice. Prominent among the candidates are Bro. Louis of Poissy, present Assistant-General, who has distinguished himself among the literati of France, Germany and Italy by his Summa of St. Thomas Aquinas; Bro. Reticus, another Assistant-General, formerly provincial of Canada, and for several years Visitor of the Baltimore District, stands second among the probable successors; Brother Clementine, the Assistant-General for America, while admitted by all to be one of the best equipped among the advisors of the Superior-General, may be the choice, though in the natural order of things it is quite improbable, the number of French delegates exceeding all others by a very large majority.

The Order of the Christian Brothers numbers nearly twenty thousand members, scattered throughout Christendom, more than one half of whom are professed religious, or religious bound by vow for life to the Christian education of young men and boys.

THE MOST VALUABLE KNOWLEDGE

What knowledge is of most worth? The uniform reply is—science. This is the verdict on all counts. For direct self-preservation, or the maintenance of life and health, the all-important knowledge is—science. For that indirect self-preservation, which we call gaining a livelihood, the knowledge of greatest value is—science. For the due discharge of parental functions, the proper guidance is to be found only in—science. For that interpretation of national life, past and present, without which the citizen cannot rightly regulate his conduct, the indisputable key is—science. Alike for the most perfect production and present enjoyment of art in all its forms, the needful preparation is still science;—intellectual, moral, religious—the most efficient study is, once more, science.—Herbert Spencer.

The announcement has been made that Sir W. L. Young, Bart., of North Dean, Bucks, has been received into the Church.

WORDS OF FAREWELL.

Rev. Dr. Conaty Addresses Them to the Parishioners of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Worcester, Mass.

The Progress of Nearly Two Decades Dwelt Upon in a Sympathetic and Eloquent Manner.

Last week Rev. Dr. Conaty, recently appointed to the rectorship of the Catholic University of America, delivered his farewell sermon to the parishioners of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Worcester, Mass., where he has been pastor for a period of nearly two decades. The sacred edifice was crowded to excess and over 2,000 people were unable to effect an entrance. Many non-Catholics were present. He said in part:—

"It was seventeen years ago that we met as pastor and people. Today that bond is severed. The relation is much like that of father and son. We have never tired of that companionship. Not by choice, but by the urgent call of duty we part, even now. Our days have not been wholly cloudless, but there have never been differences in our views and affections. We strove to realize our lofty ideals.

"Seventeen years ago you were a parish of 1,400 souls, and you worshipped on the earthen floor within bare walls and subjected yourselves to every inclemency of the weather. To-day you have a church to be proud of, and a property in keeping with the church, while your numbers have increased to 4,000. A generation has grown up about us since this parish was organized, and we see the boys and girls of those early years the men and women of to-day.

"Our first Sunday School in the unfinished basement numbered 250 scholars with fifty-seven teachers. Last Sunday there were 943 children registered with 120 teachers, and an organization that is doing splendid work. A firm believer in the necessity of organized societies to do the work contemplated in this parish, your pastor has aimed to bring to the aid of religion those splendid means which properly organized bodies of men and women will place within one's reach. Our sodalities, our charitable and temperance societies reach out to every want of the parish and bring their salutary influence to the people.

"Your church property has over \$30,000 invested in it, while your funded debt is but a trifle over \$40,000, with outstanding notes on the Moran property, which we purchased a few years ago and which is now the home of our young men's lyceum.

"You have a splendid organization in your Church Debt Society, which will in a few years wipe out your funded debt. The temperance thought has taken strong hold and wide root here and a community with an unswerving devotion to total abstinence is a protection by manifold.

"It is not an easy matter to leave so happy a family as this parish has been or to leave such a pleasant home as your generosity has provided, and not even higher honors can efface the affections which seventeen years have made. I go not of my choice or your choice, but by the call of the Vicar of Christ, and I must obey.

"Be good Catholics, staunch, every-day Catholics; Catholics everywhere, always showing to the world the blessings of the faith of Christ, which is the source of all true life. Be not satisfied with a little Catholicity, be not veneered Catholics, but Catholics to the core. Be Catholics of the altar, Catholics of the sacraments, Catholics because of the faith you have received. Stand by the principle of temperance and sobriety, which I have been proud to teach you by word and example. Be men and women worthy of the love of the Sacred Heart."

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

In these days when so much trash is offered to the unwary reader, it is of some consequence to be directed into a safe path whether for fiction or graver literature. The name of Benziger Brothers, 36 and 38 Barclay Street, New York, and also Cincinnati and Chicago, is well known as that of a firm of publishers and booksellers entirely to be relied upon. Their lists contain works of merit, bright with the sparkle of genius and free from moral drawback. Their Round Table of representative Catholic novelists includes tales by Eleanor C. Donnelly, Anna Hanson Dorsey, Walter Lecky, Anna T. Sadler, John Talbot Smith, Charles Warren Stoddard, Christian Reid, Frances J. Finn, Maurice F. Egan, and Ella L. Dorsey. Other authors in their recent catalogues are Anthony Yorke, Cardinal Wiseman, whose "Faniola" is always fresh, Lady Gertrude Douglas, Rosa Mulholland, Radul de Navery, and Mrs. M. W. Berthold. One of their greatest successes was obtained with "A Woman of Fortune" (Christain Reid), "The Vacation of Edward Conway" (Maurice Egan), "Fasting Shadows" (Anthony Yorke), and "Mr. Billy Buttons" (Walter Lecky), of which, as well as of "A Round Table" second editions were called for within three months.

THE IRISH FINANCIAL INQUIRY

An Interesting Statement on the Subject.

Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill Attributes the Successful Organization to the Masterly Efforts of Mr. Thomas Sexton.

In a recent issue of the Dublin Freeman, Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill gives the following interesting details in connection with the preliminary work of the Irish Financial Inquiry...

At length on August 13, 1890, the Select Committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Goschen, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. It consisted of twenty-one members, including Mr. Dillon and Mr. Sexton...

THE SEPARATE ENTITY QUESTION - How far the Financial Relations established by the sums so contributed, paid, advanced, or promised, or by any other existing conditions are equitable...

This committee held but one meeting on the last day of the session, August 16, 1890. Parliament was prorogued on the 18th, but so anxious was Mr. Sexton that some effective work should be done...

In the session of 1890-1891 the Select Committee was not appointed. The order for its appointment was read, but postponed on coming on after midnight...

"A SEPARATE FINED ENTITY." "The Government," he said, "are certainly earnest in their desire to proceed, but Wales has never been treated as a separate fixed entity..."

Mr. Sexton, whose insistence on the reappointment of the committee by the Tory Government during this session was unsuccessful, notwithstanding Mr. Goschen's declaration of his desire "to proceed," obtained on July 2, 1891, an undertaking from Mr. Goschen...

On July 9, 1891, Mr. Sexton emphasized his disappointment and surprise at the action of the Government in not reappointing the Committee by moving a resolution of the salary of Mr. Goschen as Chancellor of the Exchequer...

I am, he said, sorry the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) is not present, because I find it my duty to move a reduction of his salary in respect of the financial relations between England, Ireland and Scotland...

IRELAND IS PAYING DOUBLE HER SHARE to the Imperial revenue. It is a serious matter when a representative of the Irish people in this House in a specific argument lays before the House the fact that Ireland now pays £8,000,000 every year, or after re-adjustment will pay £6,500,000, to the Imperial Treasury...

was that the Committee was not appointed, and an important question like the finances of Ireland is

LEFT IN THE BACKGROUND.

It was only once that the Committee met last session, and that was only for half an hour, when the Committee directed that certain returns should be prepared. This is all that was done last year. One would have thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have put down the proposal for the appointment of a Committee at a time when there would have been a chance of discussing the proposal...

MAKES ANOTHER DEMAND

On the 22nd of March, 1892, Mr. Sexton thus commented on the delay in the appointment of a committee to consider the financial relations of the countries:

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) had not made the slightest reasonable effort to fulfil the promise to appoint a committee to consider the financial relations between England and Ireland. That promise was given two years ago in reply to a speech which I made on the Budget debate...

On May 12, 1892, a motion, proposed by Mr. Goschen for the appointment of the Committee, was talked out by the Welsh members.

It will not be denied by anyone having regard for his word that Mr. Sexton's insistence in season and out of season in pressing before the notice of the public the financial robbery of Ireland led directly to the appointment of the Financial Relations Commission...

PRETENSIONS RECENTLY ADVANCED

on behalf of Mr. John Redmond as the originator of the Financial Relations Commission, that in the Sessions of 1890, 1891 and 1892, with a Coercionist Government in power, Mr. Redmond never, by question in the House of Commons or contribution to debate, brought under the public notice the financial robbery of Ireland...

THE HOME RULE BILL, and pointed out at the same time, if the Home Rule Bill were not carried, the appointment of a Royal Commission would be a necessity...

A Wholesome Tonic Horsford's Acid Phosphate Strengthens the brain and nerves.

after the rejection of the Home Bill by the House of Lords. Whilst the Home Rule Bill was in progress Mr. Redmond's interrogations in the House of Commons had, and could have, no effect whatever upon either the appointment or the time of the appointment of the Commission...

With these facts in their possession the public will be able to appraise at its true value the following statement in Mr. Redmond's organ, calculated to deprive Mr. Sexton of the merit of an unparalleled achievement...

The fact is that Mr. Sexton openly opposed the suggestion of a Royal Commission when it was advanced by Mr. John Redmond. If Mr. Sexton and his colleagues and newspapers had their way there would never have been a Financial Commission at all.

I think it a mere act of justice to an eminent man, for whose retirement from public life, at a time when his talents would be of inestimable value to his country, the Irish race both at home and abroad will sooner or later demand an account, to place certain facts before the public which will incontrovertibly prove that to Mr. Sexton's resource and genius are due the

UNMASKING OF THE ATROVIOUS SYSTEM by which Ireland has been plundered since the Union. It is, perhaps, worthy of note that while to Mr. Sexton's statement with regard to the Irish Education Question in the House of Commons on August 28, 1889, was due the declaration of Mr. Arthur Balfour in favor of an Irish Catholic university, which subsequently led to his famous speech at Partick, in December, 1889, which may be regarded as a manifesto for the establishment of such an institution...

On that occasion, speaking in committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, amid frequent interruptions of an English Tory member, who questioned the "relevancy" of his observations, Mr. Sexton said:

"I claim as a matter of right that a Select Committee of this House be appointed to consider the incidence of Imperial taxation at the present moment in Great Britain and Ireland, and I ask the House to suspend the portion of the proposal with regard to increased taxation, so far as Ireland is concerned, until that committee has reported whether the present incidence of taxation in Great Britain and Ireland is tolerable or fair, and what steps should be taken if the burden is found to be undue in the case of Ireland to reduce her contribution to such an amount as will appear to be a more just contribution from the relative capacity of each country to contribute to the common purse of the United Kingdom."

Mr. Goschen, in reply, said: "The point of the whole speech of the honorable gentleman is that Ireland is overtaxed, that her contributions to the revenue are in excess of what Ireland ought to pay, and that Ireland does not receive back her fair share."

Again: "The honorable member asks that there should be a committee to review the taxation of Ireland. I will consult my right honorable friend (the late Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury), and I think we shall be prepared to grant an inquiry into the financial relations of the two countries (Ireland and Scotland)."

Mr. John Morley, speaking in debate that evening, said:

"Every one who listened to the extremely able and full speech of the honorable member for West Belfast (Mr. Sexton) must feel how much both Great Britain and Ireland would have lost if that speech had not been made, and this important undertaking had not been got through the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen)."

On June 12, 1890, Mr. Goschen said: "The intention of the (Tory) Government was to secure a practical investigation into the present incidence of taxation in Ireland and its relation to the taxation of the rest of the United Kingdom, and hoped, in reply to Mr. Sexton, to be able to place the terms of the reference on the table in a few days."

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RABIES PROOF DOGS.

A SIMPLE OPERATION PERFORMED WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

Mr. E. J. Lawyer, State Fire Marshal, who has been interested in the children who were sent to the Pasteur Institute to be treated for the bite of a mad dog, said yesterday:

"My father, William Lawyer, who is an old man, has always been fond of dogs and he has always performed an operation on all the animals he has owned to prevent them from having the rabies. He has had but one animal affected, and in this case he failed to take the precaution as he had done with the other dogs."

"When he was 17 years of age a German blacksmith, who lived at Hanover, Pa., owned two puppies. He called my father one day and said: 'William, I will show you something which will always be of use to you. Taking one of the dogs, the blacksmith placed it in a boot top, and pulling his mouth open, pulled the animal's tongue. Then he took a sharp knife and made a slit under

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the dog's tongue, then took an awl and forced out a small worm. When he had completed the operation the blacksmith asked father to try his hand on the other animal, which he did. The blacksmith then said: 'These dogs will never have the hydrophobia. If they are bitten by a mad dog their jaws will lock and they will not be able to open them.' The Fire Marshal said his father had taken the precaution to follow the blacksmith's advice. One of his dogs, which had been treated by this process, was bitten by a dog which was mad, and in a few days the mouth of Mr. Lawyer's dog became locked and the animal died without inflicting any injury to anyone. Mr. Lawyer says he would like to have some of the medical fraternity experiment with two dogs, taking the worm from the tongue of one and leaving it in the tongue of the other, then inoculating both with the virus from a dog known to have been affected with the rabies. - Baltimore Sun.

HARD SHELL PHILOSOPHERS.

THEIR CODE OF RULES AND HOW THEY OBSERVE THEM.

SOME INTERESTING POINTERS ON HOW TO GROW RICH AND OBEYENT.

There are quite a number of adherents of the new social creed described in the following sketch or interview which appeared in a recent issue of the Sun, N.Y.

Many of them are located in Montreal, in the very centre of the commercial district. Some of their number will doubtless experience a just degree of pride in the perusal of this article, as it will be received by them as a very acceptable and well deserved commendation of their selfish policy.

He was rather a kindly looking man than otherwise, and as he sat at his desk dandling a good cigar between his thumb and finger, and contemplatively conversing with a visitor, not one man in a hundred but would have said that an appeal to him would have met with the most generous response.

The visitor to whom he talked was a much younger man, who might have been any one of a hundred things men are as we find them in our daily walks.

"It used to be," he was saying, "that I took a special delight in helping people along. I don't mean beggars on the street and that kind, but those well-meaning people who appreciate a kindness and will pay up whenever they can. If they don't they don't, and they seem to think that if their consciences hurt them, as they do in nearly every instance, that somehow settles the bill. Just as it is with these church members who think if they are sorry for committing a sin, the sin is atoned for and they can go ahead and sin some more. I was comfortably off myself, with some money to spare, and when I found a person who needed the money more than I did, let him have it at a low rate of interest and on pretty much the same kind of security one accepts who lends to the Lord."

"I presume I have let thousands of dollars go out that way, and more of it is to come back than has ever yet come back, though I expect the greater part some day, for the borrowers are honest enough, if they don't die. But no more goes out, nor has any gone out in ten years past to amount to anything, and I have no dealings now with any kind of people except those who are as well off as I am."

"I was not a millionaire, but I had an idea that I could do a lot of good with what money I had so I went after those people who didn't have any and might use mine to advantage. I soon found that the people I was willing to help grew more willing to be helped, and if at any time I wanted help from them I could not get it. Nor was it because they did not want to help me; it was simply because they hadn't the ability - in other words, the money. The fact was, I had discovered that in my self-appointed office of philanthropist and benevolent citizen, I had shaken loose from people of wealth who didn't need, and had surrounded myself with a lot of people who were no good, socially, financially, religiously; or otherwise, and I began to hedge."

"That is to say, I did as other men of my business and social position did. When one of these inefficient wanted help, after my resolution to reform, instead of devoting my time and money to him, I had some good excuse for declining, and as time went by I got rid of nearly all my barnacles. Then when I had anything on hand that I wanted to

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divide with some one else, or had a scheme that had money in it, I went after some one who had money, instead of some one who hadn't. In other words, I had equal partners, instead of being the big man for a lot of small fry.

"Possibly there were times when my conscience reproved me, but I was only doing my duty to myself and my best interests, and I shut my ears to the inward monitor racket. In a few years I found that, the people of means, who had come in on my schemes and made money, let me in on theirs, and the result was that this kind of reciprocity paid exceedingly well. So well, in fact, that I was fifty thousand more to the good within ten years than ever, and the poor people of other days seemed to me to be getting along about as well without me as with me. Perhaps they were not. I never stopped to inquire."

"I note also that my standing in the business and social community is greatly improved, and my friends are now among the most influential and the richest persons in the city, whereas under the old plan I didn't know anybody who had either money or influence. I was merely a helper to the helpless, and got nothing out of it but flattery when I let the money go, and reproaches when I tried to get it back again."

The visitor made a passing remark. "Oh," said the reformed philanthropist, "You can say what you please about the moral effect of the argument, but what an old darkey said to my grandfather on one occasion expresses it exactly, and I wonder why it never occurred to me earlier in life. The old gentleman, finding town living beyond his means, bought a cheap farm and moved into the country, which the old darkey didn't like a little bit. 'Whaffur, Ma's Jim, d'you ebber come ter dish yer miz'ble po' place?' he asked angrily. 'Because I had to, Henry,' replied my father in the tone of the old-time South Southerner to the ascendant 'Uncle' who bossed him. 'You see, I'm poor, and I've got to live among poor people.' The old darkey threw up his hand hopelessly. 'Po', Gord, Ma's Jim!' he exclaimed, 'how's you ebber gwinter git rich if you don't use wid dem as has got de money?' It took me a long while to get onto the darkey's philosophy, but I got there at last, and I have discovered that it is the only kind that won't fade in the washing."

The date on the label tells the tale. Are you a delinquent?

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

DISCOURSES ON "THE CHURCH AND MODERN SOCIETY."

THE GREAT PRELATE OF ST. PAUL PUBLISHES A TIMELY BOOK.

Archbishop Ireland has published a book entitled "The Church and Modern Society." It is composed of lectures and addresses delivered by him at various times on a variety of subjects, all of which he discusses with characteristic force, originality and lucidity. The mission of Catholics in America, the Catholic Church and the Saloon, education, progress, patriotism, social purity, citizenship and education, are amongst the topics treated. The following is an extract from the first chapter:

"Authority is from God, and civil governments rule by right divine. But observe in what way, according to Catholic principles, civil governments are constituted. God does not appoint for a people a particular form of government, as He did, for instance, in the case of the Church; nor does He select the particular men who are to wield authority. All this is committed to the people. They select the ruler and make choice of the form of government; God invests the people's candidates with sovereignty, subject to the conditions and limitations with which the people circumscribe it. There are no kings or rulers by divine right in the sense that specified men or families are directly called by God to reign, or that specified governments are authorized by Him."

"Rulers govern by the will of the people, and derive their just power from the consent of the governed in the sense that the consent, the choice of the governed, is the condition upon which heaven conveys authority."

In another portion of his work the Archbishop writes: "The Church cannot ignore the problems, nor disregard the danger which profoundly affects the millions with whose destinies her own are so closely identified. In the course of a lecture on 'The Mission of Catholics in America,' on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the hierarchy in the United States, the learned prelate said: 'These are days of action, days of warfare. It is not the age of the timid and fugitive virtue of the Thebaid. Into the arena, priest and layman, seek out social evils, and lead in movements that tend to rectify them. Speak of vested rights, for this is necessary; but speak, too, of vested wrongs, and strive by word and example, by the enactment and enforcement of good laws, to correct them. Glance mercifully into factories at elated youth and infancy. Pour fresh air into the crowded tenements of the poor. Follow upon the streets the crowds of vagrant children. Visit prisons and secure for the inmates moral and religious instruction. Lessen on railways and in public service the Sunday work, which renders the practice of religion impossible for the thousands. Cry out against the fearful evil of intemperance which is hourly damning the bodies and souls of countless victims; and which, at the present time, is more than any other

social sin, bringing disgrace upon the Church and misery upon her children. Into the arena, I repeat, to the work which lies before you in this age and in this country, caring not for custom of the dead, nor for sharp criticisms from the living, fighting at every point for justice with bravery and perseverance. This is religion pure and undefiled. This is the religion that will win the age to God's Church."

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," said a poet, and few there are who will feel disposed to disagree with him, and still fewer to doubt that of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The safest method of obtaining this is by the use of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer.

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OUR PARAGRAPHER

DISCUSSES MANY INTERESTING MATTERS. THE NEW REGIME IN POLICE CIRCLES—THE APPOINTMENT OF W. O. FARMER TO THE COURT HOUSE—ELECTION PROTESTS—SPORTING EVENTS AND OTHER IMPORTANT LOCAL QUESTIONS.

(Written for the TRUE WITNESS.) The Road Committee in meeting assembled have decided that the charges of hoodluming made in connection with the appointment of a secretary to that department are unfounded. In the meantime the appointment will not be made before March. The mills of the gods grind slowly.

The Shamrock hockey team have played their first championship match and lost it. The forward line of the S.A.A.A. men is their weak point. There is lots of room for improvement on Nick Wall's scientific hockeyist, and Bob Wall would prove more effective on the defense.

The Shamrocks, both in hockey and lacrosse, have a surplus of players capable of ably defending the fort, and a scarcity of men who know how to best carry the war into the enemy's quarters. Their power of resistance is great, but their attacks are weak and generally futile.

Chief Detective Carpenter meditates sweeping changes in his department. It is the proverbial story of a new broom. There is, no doubt, room for radical improvement in the detective branch of the police service, and Chief Carpenter, with his unquestionable sagacity and experience, should be as capable a man as any available to put the desired innovations into force if—he is let do it.

Our municipal institutions are run by politicians for political purposes, and the detective department is no exception. In his campaign of progress, in the introduction of up-to-date ideas, Mr. Carpenter will have a hard road to hoe, and will inevitably encounter large and stubborn aldermanic boulders. If ex-Chief Cullen had not been tied down by the Police Committee, what might he not have done?

It is a favorite amusement of municipal bodies to bind the hands of an old head of a department and render him powerless to put into execution the acts which his intimate knowledge of affairs shows him to be essential to a good service; and then, when things have become effete through the forced inactivity of the head, to dispense with his services, introduce a new man, and give the new comer full swing—all the untrammelled liberty which was denied to his predecessor! And the story generally repeats itself.

If everybody got what everybody wants there would be more bridges between Montreal and the south shore than anybody wants. Montreal has had several big fires within a recent period. This seems to be the fashionable season for small conflagrations.

In the last hockey match between the M.A.A.A. and the champion Victoriens, the former should have won, but did not. Luck was with the Vics, who came out ahead with a score of five games to four.

The Daily Witness states the probability of a bill being introduced at the next session of the Dominion Parliament to "nullify the effects of ecclesiastical threats" on electors. The idea is to deprive any person of his vote who admits that he has been influenced by his priest or bishop.

In the meantime, of course, the voter may be influenced and guided by the opinion of anti-Catholic journals, and exercise his heaven-given (?) liberty of voting against candidates who show an inclination towards those who are guilty of the heinous crime of Catholicism! It is stated that the bill will be a "private" one. It will, doubtless, never be made public.

Of all the contemptible imposters, the most to be despised and the one who should be most severely punished is the type of individual who goes about soliciting alms under the guise of a representative of a Charitable Society. A couple such persons have been arrested in St. Henri.

There have been numerous cases of measles reported in the city of Montreal recently. The measles, in itself, is a familiar and not very formidable disease as a rule, but its after effects are often very serious. It has an unhappy knack of finding out the weakest spot in one's constitution and leaving a lasting impression thereon.

There is likely to be another contest in Winnipeg between Hugh John Macdonald and Joseph Martin, as it is stated the former will void his seat, admitting illegal practices on the part of agents in the last election. Outside of any question of politics, I hope Hugh John will give "fighting Joe" another good, sound thrashing.

Wonders will never cease. It is seriously stated that Montreal's City Council ran last year's business without improving upon this year's appropriations. I wonder if they owe anything.

Why does the Gazette show such persistent anti-home rule propensities on Irish questions? Is it because as a recognized Canadian Conservative journal it feels called upon to support the Imperial Tory party as a matter of consistency? There is no anomaly, other than imagination, between the Conservative

parties in England and Canada, and the Gazette need not be afraid of being accused of faithlessness or treachery to party if it endorses principles of liberty which are dear to the heart of every true Canadian. The virtue of Home Rule and British connection was never more happily illustrated than in Canada. What sayeth the Gazette?

The young lady, an ambulalist of Denver Colorado, who has been rescued upwards of 150 times from serious injury or death while walking in her sleep, must be getting used to the experiment. In one of her latest wanderings she climbed a telegraph pole and had to be noisily rescued by means of a fire-ladder. There are other accomplishments preferable in a young lady.

A number of deluded Canadians who sailed from Montreal last summer for Brazil are on their way back via Liverpool, England. They took advantage of a free trip south and were compelled to ask assistance to return. I was at the wharf when the Moravia sailed, and, from what I could judge, Canada could well spare the majority of those who were on board of the vessel.

I see by the papers that Mr. W. O. Farmer has been re-appointed to his old position in the Court House. Mr. Farmer is an able and true-hearted Irishman, who under all circumstances has been fearless and eloquent in the defense of the principles which are dearest to our people. I congratulate him on his long delayed vindication.

Col. Kitson has found it necessary to abolish alcoholic liquors for the mess of the Royal Military College at Kingston. While the use of intoxicants is never to be commended, the circumstances of their abolition at Kingston are hardly complimentary to the soldiery of the Limestone City.

The protest against Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., will be anxiously watched by his constituents of St. Ann's division.

The outcome of election protests are generally problematic, but I sincerely hope that Mr. Quinn, who so creditably represented our people during the last session of Parliament, will not be disturbed in his seat.

The Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been signed, and now requires but the consent of the U. S. Senate to put it into force. This treaty must certainly be considered as the greatest stride towards true civilization taken during a century of wonderful progress.

Arrangements are being made by the Irish Political Prisoners' Fund Association for a large amnesty meeting at Grand Central Palace, on February 2, at which the speakers will be John E. Redmond, M.P., and Hon. W. Bourke Cochrane.

The Star must be given credit for its enterprise in daily turning out a twelve page paper. It is just possible that the idea in view is to crowd out its rival in the field of afternoon journalism, to smother the Evening Herald in its incipency. However, the publishers of the Star in their colossal efforts at crushing an opponent, should remember that, as a visitor to the family hearth, eight pages of good news are preferable to a paper inflated with news on the American plan.

The party of Americans who came to Montreal during the holidays to enjoy the truly Canadian luxury of sleigh-riding went home disgusted with the abominable mildness of our climate. We are not revengeful, but if they would drop around this way any of these days they would be given a frigid reception, if not altogether snowed under.

In previous years we were in the throes of a municipal election about this date. Times are hard, but everything is tempered with mercy.

I hope the TRUE WITNESS will not let the Unity question drop. Keep hammering at it. The people sleep soundly, but they are not dead.

In real estate transactions in the City of Montreal the year just ended makes the poorest showing of any year in the last decade. The property is still here, however, and of increased value according to the assessors.

There is said to be a combine in snow-shovels. We may expect to hear of some patriot in Louisiana hollering on the subject.

Attention is called in London, England, to the fact that not a single Canadian name appears on the list of subscribers towards the relief of India, although Canada has derived great benefit from India's crop failure and resultant famine. Those who made money through the rise in the price of wheat might consistently give assistance to the people whose misfortune brought good luck.

Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, has gone South for the balance of the winter. His Grace is still, as ever, a sturdy defender of the rights of his people, but he suffers acutely from rheumatism.

Skaters on the bay near Hamilton, Ont., have found gas emitting from air-holes in the ice. Hamilton is known as the Ambitious City, and the people up that way talk big, but I never thought things were as bad as this.

Senator Mills, of Texas, has referred to Italy as a nation whose symbol is a monkey and an organ grinder. Mills, of Texas, may not grind hand-organs.—Mills do not as a rule. Were

the Senator for the Lone Star State to pose as the symbol of Italy he would have to hire an organ-grinder to complete the picture.

"General" Coxe, of Commonwealth Army fame, is again on deck. He has severed his connection with the People's Party and decided to form a "grand reform party" of his own. The General is evidently one of those people who believe that the country owes them a living, and he is going to get his somehow or another.

The plea for a cessation of agitation, which is generally made at the present juncture by the opponents of separate schools in Manitoba, reminds us forcibly of the boy, who, having cowardly beaten a smaller ad, turned his eyes skywards upon the approach of the lad's bigger brother, and solemnly asserted that he did not want to fight, that he never wanted to fight, in fact, that the very suggestion of fight was repugnant to his nature!

The enemies of Catholicity have trodden upon a powerless minority in the Prairie Province, and when the Catholics of the country would come to the rescue of their bruised and beaten brethren, when the majority of the Province of Quebec show an inclination to rush to the assistance of the suffering minority of Manitoba, the guilty assailants throw up their hands in deprecation and, with hypocritical rant, cry for peace and plead for harmony.

If we remember the story rightly, the bigger brother thrashed the fellow on principle, and there was peace and harmony in that locality ever afterwards.

THE TRUE WITNESS should be in every Catholic household. Wake your friends up, readers. WALTER R.

Note and Comment.

The course of true love never did run smooth, but it is an exceptional case where difficulties are not at last smoothed over. From Burlington, Ia., comes the information that two parties who had been engaged to be married forty years ago, and had been parted by some slight quarrel and separated, had again met, forgave each other and were married. The bride was 58 and the groom 60.

St. Peter Claver, the Spanish Jesuit missionary who died in 1854, has been declared by Pope Leo XIII. to be the special patron of all missions to the negroes in both hemispheres.

The Boston Journal calls Justin McCarthy the "brilliant English Novelist." If a man born in Cork is an Englishman I suppose a man born in New York is a Dutchman.

There are some things that our Montreal Council might with credit copy. Wheeling, W. Va., is a small city which claims to have solved the cheaper-gas problem through municipal ownership. It is a city of 45,000 inhabitants, not large enough, it may be said, to have invited corruption in the conduct of its public business. Up to 1871 the people of Wheeling paid a private concern \$3.50 per thousand for inferior gas. Then the city bought the gas plant for \$70,000, and reduced the price to \$3. A few years later the price was successfully lowered to \$2 and to \$1.50 and in 1886 it was made \$1, with 25 per cent. discount for prompt payment, practically 75 cts. There is hope of even a further reduction. The gas is reported to be of the best quality, and the plant has been rebuilt and modernized with the profits. In addition, \$40,000 has been paid out of the surplus on an expenditure of \$120,000 for an electric light plant for street illumination, and this plant is being run on the profits of municipal gas. There are said to be no restrictions to prevent private gas or electric companies from entering the field, but of course none has attempted to compete with the municipality.

Who says Canadians are not enterprising? From an English Insurance Journal comes the news that the Canadian representative of a Canadian Insurance Company in Asia has secured a large policy on Li Hung Chang's life. The man of the "yellow jacket" was so pleased with the insurance man's scheme that he made him a Knight of the Double Dragon.

Amongst the things not generally known is the fact that Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, has been a prisoner in his time. The circumstances are narrated in a little history of St. Joseph's Missionary College, Mill Hill, written by Lady Herbert of Lea, and recently published. The Cardinal was practically the founder of that now extensive institution, and as an ardent young priest he tramped over the greater part of North America and collected enough money to give the College a start. When he arrived at Panama he made two startling discoveries—that all priests had been banished by the civil authorities and that an epidemic was raging in the place. He promptly devoted himself to the spiritual succour of the dying, and while engaged in this work was arrested and incarcerated by the authorities. His release was eventually difficult. St. Joseph's is now a flourishing college, and regularly supplies priests to a number of foreign mission fields, including the blacks of the Southern States of America and the Maoris of New Zealand.

Writing of the religion of the various Presidents of the United States, a correspondent in the New York Sun has this to say:— "All the Presidents in office from 1861 to 1881 were Methodists, during what was perhaps the most eventful period of the nation's history. Gen. Garfield was a member of the Church of the Disciples. Gen. Harrison and Cleveland are both Presbyterians. Gen. Arthur, like the early Presidents, with very few exceptions, was the son of a Baptist minister, but himself was classed as an Episcopalian. The Adamses were Congregation-

alists. Jackson, Polk and Buchanan were Presbyterians. Martin Van Buren was a member of the Reformed Dutch Church. There has never been, so far as I know, a Baptist President of the United States, though the Baptists of this country are a numerous and public-spirited body of citizens. There has never been a Lutheran President, and there never has been and probably will never be, a Catholic or Jewish President.

Why is it that, in the "land of the free," there never has and probably never will be a Catholic President? Surely there are no more loyal citizens than the Catholics, and as a rule they are far better educated than men of other religions, and yet one has never been a president, and the fact that a candidate was friendly to his fellow citizens of the Catholic religion has killed more than one a-piring presidential hope, and yet the constitution of the United States says "all men are free and equal." It would appear that the citizens of the neighboring Republic forget what they owe to Catholicity.

A Catholic discovered America. The Catholics first Christianized and civilized the savage citizens of this hemisphere, the pioneers of the new world were Catholics. In the declaration of independence but one man—James Carroll, of Carrolltown, a Catholic, dared identify himself so that he might be known even in case of failure. Verily this is an ungrateful age.

A Michigan man has invented a new trade-out of which he is said to be making a comfortable living, with very little exertion. His scheme is based on the system by which the railroaders of that State try to prevent the transfer of mileage tickets from the purchaser of one of them to occasional travelers. This system consists in making the buyer sign his name inside the cover of his mileage book, and then, in the presence of the conductor, sign each ticket that is collected, the theory being that if the signatures are alike the book is in the proper hands. The man in question buys his book and signs it in the regular way. Then, when the conductor comes around he signs a ticket in ciphers, and altogether different. A squabble follows, which ends in the confiscation of the mileage book and the ejection of the traveler from the train. Thereupon a suit for damages is brought, and naturally the man has so clear a case that the company's lawyer settles without bringing the matter into court. The game has been worked successfully by this ingenious person half a dozen times, and in one instance he managed to get himself wronged to the extent of \$750.

On to Westminster, cry the Irishmen of all creeds and politics. The excessive and unjust taxation has at last aroused the men of the Emerald Isle and for the time being squabbles are ceased, and all are united for the country's good and the whole united party is rallying around Hon. Edward Blake, the Irish-Canadian who will lead the re-organized Irish party. From the bottom of our hearts we wish success to Mr. Blake's efforts.

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CONVICT LABOR. An American paper says: The North Carolina penitentiary was self-supporting last year for the first time in its history of a quarter century. From 1833 to 1889 the appropriations for its maintenance averaged \$100,000 a year. Then, under a change of policy, the annual expense dropped to \$37,500, which was the figure until 1893, when a further reduction was made to \$23,000 a year. The achievement in 1893 was under the management of Augustus Leaz-r. He thinks it could be done again, "not probably every year, but certainly, if the present policy is maintained, self-support should be attained or approximated every year." This result was accomplished by keeping the convicts profitably employed in farming. They not only grow their own subsistence, but cultivate sufficient cotton to pay the expenses of management, their crop of cotton last year being 2,659 bales, valued at over \$77,000. There would have been 400 more bales of cotton, were it not for a disastrous flood on one of the convict farms, which also destroyed 100,000 bushels of corn. As might be expected, this outdoor employment of the convicts has a good effect on their physical condition. The present rate of mortality exceeds that of some of the best-regulated towns in the state, while the mortality rate among the colored convicts is much less than the rate among the negroes in the large towns.

Renew your subscription, and begin the new year well. Bishop Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, has been nominated bishop assistant at the Pontifical Throne.

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We wish we could make everybody believe that promptness is prevention; that there should be no delay when you are losing flesh and when you are pale, especially if a cough be present. The continued use of Scott's Emulsion in the early stages of lung affections does prevent the development of Consumption. Your doctor will tell you this is true and we state it without wishing to make any false claims or false promises. Free book tells more on the subject. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

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Ladies' Whitewear AT JANUARY SALE PRICES. 100 dozen Corset Covers, cut to fit, and well finished, 8c each. 120 dozen Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, pointed shape, and trimmed embroidery, January Sale price, 15c each. 25 dozen Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, prettily trimmed with embroidery, January Sale price, 25c each. 32 dozen Ladies' Fine Cambric Corset Covers, square cut, back and front, richly trimmed with embroidery, January Cheap Sale price, 5c each. THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Ladies' Whitewear AT JANUARY SALE PRICES. 50 dozen Ladies' White Cotton Drawers, well finished, January Sale price, 12c pair. 55 dozen Ladies' Cambric Drawers, tucked and trimmed with lace edging, January Sale price, 15c pair. 48 dozen Ladies' Fine Cambric Drawers, tucked and embroidered, trimmed, all sizes, January Sale price, 25c pair. Ladies' Night Dresses. 35 dozen Ladies' White Night Dresses, tucked fronts and trimmed embroidery edging, January Sale price, 25c. 20 dozen Ladies' White Cambric Night Dresses, tucked yoke and beautifully trimmed with fine lace, our January Sale price, 52c. THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Ladies' Wool Hose AT JANUARY SALE PRICES. 85 dozen Ladies' Wool Hose, good winter weight, all sizes, regular value, 20c pair; January Sale price, 14c pair. 70 dozen Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, full sizes, winter weight, soft and warm, regular value, 25c pair; our January Sale price, 18c pair. 60 dozen Extra Heavy Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, spliced, grand value at 28c pair; our January Sale price, 27c pair.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897

A CATHOLIC CLUB.

The articles which have appeared in the TRUE WITNESS on the subject of the adoption of means to promote unity of aim and method of effort, in secular matters, amongst the Irish Catholics of Montreal, have, as was to be expected, created considerable discussion amongst our readers.

Having stated that he takes great interest in the subject, and cordially approves of the ground which we have taken, he goes on to say that he is prepared to assist, to the utmost of his ability, any possible project that may be started with the desired end in view.

The establishment of a Catholic Club in Montreal, on lines similar to those on which the Catholic Club of New York is based, would be an admirable beginning, and, if properly and successfully carried out, would soon bring about the desired result.

The Catholic Club of New York exercises a commanding influence upon the public affairs of the Empire City. It is as thoroughly Irish in its spirit and organization as it is thoroughly Catholic.

It now remains for some of our Irish Catholic citizens to take the initiative in founding an Irish Catholic Club in Montreal. A short circular letter addressed to the leading Irish Catholics of the city, requesting their attendance at a given place, to discuss the proposed organization, would, we feel certain, secure a large and influential attendance, and result in the adoption of the measures necessary to the prompt establishment of the club.

A SUGGESTION TO OUR SOCIETIES.

It has occurred to us that in apportioning rewards and prizes in our Irish Catholic schools, something might be done to interest our young people and their families and friends, not only in the cause of education but in some of our representative institutions.

All honor to those generous and enlightened friends of intellectual culture who have endowed medals or other prizes in connection with some of our important educational establishments. Some of these have reflected credit on art as well as on science or literature, which they were meant to encourage.

It is natural that those who endow a medal or other form of prize should wish to associate their own names therewith. Nor is there anything in what we are going to suggest to rob the founders of

such prizes of the honor that is their due. But why should they not, at the same time, be identified with some of our Irish societies or other institutions?

If, during their schoolboy or schoolgirl years our young people were led, for instance, to compete for a medal or other prize named after some of our religious, national, temperance, literary or athletic societies, would they not come in time to associate certain sentiments, aims and public services with those institutions, which would be likely to in and retain their sympathies when they became men and women?

There is no reason, indeed, why, within some of these societies themselves, there might not be endowments of prizes for one or other of the departments of intellectual effort. There are many ways, indeed, in which even small sums of money, opportunely offered, might be effectively expended for the deepening of interest in our Irish institutions and enterprises of every kind.

What we would now suggest is the advisability of creating in the minds of our young people that sympathy with the aims and work of our Irish national, religious, literary, charitable, social and beneficent enterprises which comes from the constant identification of their names with some desirable object of ambition.

The experiment is, it seems to us, at least worthy of being tried, as the outlay involved would be small compared with the beautiful results which would ultimately follow. Such an undertaking would also do much to bring about that unity of aim for which we are all so earnestly striving.

GREATER MANITOBA.

The press which has lauded Mr. Greenway for his settlement of the school difficulty so liberally and yet without sacrifice of principle, is now exalting his policy of expansion and colonization. So far as the Premier of Manitoba is bent on turning the most valuable portion of Western Canada to the uses that Providence intended it for, we can join heartily in that commendation.

What does this policy of "Greater Manitoba" portend for the Catholic minority in the Prairie Province?

It is the just boast of the French-Canadian population of older Canada, or perhaps it would be wiser to say that it is to them a cause of gratitude to the all-wise Disposer of Events, that the efforts of the Franco-phobe and anti-Catholic clique which for so long had influence in this province proved ineffectual to cause their destruction, either racially or religiously, and that to-day, after well nigh a century and a half, they form a strong French-speaking and Catholic element well able to cope with all its foes.

Now, if ever there was a community that seemed destined to preserve these distinctive rights of which French Canada has ever been guardful, it was the little colony of Red River before Manitoba began its organized life as a province. So sure, indeed, was the French and Catholic population of Manitoba of maintaining its position, if not of superiority, at least of equality, that it neglected to take precautions against possibilities which unhappily have become realities.

Older French Canada proved to be but little inclined to seek new homes for its more restless or enterprising sons in the North West, and consequently by the influx of an English-speaking and Protestant element from Ontario, strengthened by immigrants from Great Britain, the French and Catholic majority soon became a minority, which, as the years went by, became less and less.

For twenty years, the Protestants kept the pledges, originally made for their own advantage, but in 1890, by the evil counsel of outsiders, they deprived the minority of their rights.

The highest tribunal in the Empire has declared that the grievance thus created should be redressed. But the authorities who represent the majority defy the law and refuse to reserve the right to the minority. The latter have been betrayed by those in whom they trusted—men of their own blood and speech. And now the Premier of Manitoba is about to institute a policy which, if successful, is certain ultimately to reduce the Catholic minority only to the merest fraction of the population.

This is what "Greater Manitoba" means for the Catholics of the province. The Cultivator may well bewail their condition, for surely they have fallen into merciless hands, and there seems but poor prospect of relief.

Catholics who have aided in bringing their brethren in the faith to such a deplorable position deserve the scorn of all true members of the Church. Their conduct is without excuse.

MISS BELLA MCCURRACH has been appointed an agent of THE TRUE WITNESS, and is authorized to collect all monies due for subscriptions, and to solicit new subscribers.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

It is a fitting tribute to the statesmanlike ability and oratorical talents of the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., that he should have been selected by all parties in Ireland—the Nationalists, the Healyites, the Redmondites, the Unionists, and the landlords, and the Orangemen—to act as their spokesman in the House of Commons on the subject of the over taxation of the country. He will move the amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech, and will set forth, as he knows so well how, the great grievances from which Ireland suffers in this important matter.

MRS. MURPHY'S BODY.

Some time ago the TRUE WITNESS deplored, in rather strong terms, the lack of Christian charity in this city, of which the failure to remove the debris that covers the bones of poor old Mrs. Murphy within the walls of the recently burned Barron block was a striking illustration.

A few days ago the Star, with its characteristic business enterprise, ever on the lookout for something that promises to increase its already large circulation, took up the subject, and started a public subscription for the purpose of defraying the expenses necessary to the recovery and the interment of the body of the unfortunate victim of the conflagration, heading it with \$100 itself.

We have always disapproved, and we still disapprove, of this trafficking, for business purposes, in tragic subjects of this kind. Besides, the recovery of the body of Mrs. Murphy should not be the occasion of an appeal to public benevolence. It was the duty of somebody, of some department, to remove the debris that covers the body and hand the human remains over to the family of the victim. That this plain duty has not been performed is a grave matter, and one into which a thorough and searching investigation should be made.

It is not, therefore, a public subscription that is needed. What should be done is to convene a meeting of the Irish Catholics of the city with the object of insisting that this investigation shall be held, that the blame shall be located, and that the person or persons guilty of this neglect to discharge an obvious duty shall be duly punished.

Could there be a more forcible and, at the same time, a more pathetic, object-lesson illustrative of the paramount urgency and importance of unity amongst the Irish Catholics of Montreal in public affairs than this incident?

GERALD GRIFFIN.

The City Council of Limerick, Ireland, has just placed in its chamber a fine portrait of Gerald Griffin. It was a graceful, although a somewhat tardy, tribute to the genius of a writer who has shed lustre not merely upon the City of the Violated Treaty, but upon the whole Irish nation. Gerald Griffin's works, while they possess a due measure of dramatic strength of characterization, are without full of a tender, gentle, chaste and ennobling Catholic spirit, which communicates itself to his readers and makes them much the better for having read them.

WITHDRAW!

A correspondence that appeared recently in the Catholic Columbian (Columbus, Ohio), has caused us considerable surprise, and as much pain as surprise. An inquirer, who signs himself "Colebs," is, it seems, in a quandary into which, we are supposed to believe, a good Catholic seldom falls.

"You may," he writes, "say what you will about marrying out of the Church, but I tell you that I don't know a Catholic young woman to whom I should care to pay attentions. I am acquainted with several young Catholic wives who come up to my very reasonable ideal and who make their husbands happy. But the supply in this neighborhood seems to be exhausted. The marriageable girls here are ill-bred, or uneducated, or homely, or sickly, or come from families with whom an alliance is not to be thought of."

It is a pity that "Colebs" did not send his portrait for publication. Surely a young man, calling himself a Catholic, who would write in such terms of the Catholic ladies of the community of which he is a member ought to be known, so as to be avoided by the fair sex of the same faith everywhere.

When it is considered that in the matter of personal charms there is a practically endless diversity of tastes, that there are very few, on whose features vice or passion or lack of proper care has not left a discernible mark, who are not endowed with some attraction—and the attractions of so-called plain

persons, men as well as women, sometimes develop signally an acquaintance—and that, even in the extremely rare cases where no personal grace is present, there is almost sure to be some counter-vailing mental charm, it is certainly strange that any Catholic young man could bring himself to write such words of the ladies with whom he is, by his implied avowal, in daily intercourse.

That there exists any community on this continent in which the Catholic element offers no "marriageable girls," but such as are "ill-bred, or uneducated, or homely, or sickly, or come from families with whom an alliance is not to be thought of," is absolutely incredible.

Nevertheless, the editor of the Columbian inquirer, actually puts a priest on the witness stand in order to confirm his correspondent's outrageous statement. This reverend gentleman had heard "almost those very words of 'Colebs' from a dear young friend of his, 'a very nice young man,'" whom he had asked why he did not choose a partner. He is unable, therefore, to reproach "Colebs" with having reached a grave conclusion from insufficient premises. He accepts the outrageous slander without a word of rebuke, and adds a suggestion which, under the circumstances, seems inconsistent, if it is not cynical. He advises Catholic fathers to invite eligible young men to their homes so that their daughters may have opportunities of marrying well.

The "eligible young men" are, we suppose, nice young men like "Colebs" and the "dear friend" of the too confiding priest. The latter will hardly thank the editor for publishing his injudicious statement as to the paucity of worthy women of nubile age in Catholic communities.

To us, indeed, the whole episode deserves the gravest condemnation. The editor of the Catholic Columbian owes a strongly-worded apology to the whole Catholic public of the American continent.

THE "DAILY WITNESS" AGAIN.

The Daily Witness continues its anti-Catholic vapors. "The letter of the curé of St. Malo, in Manitoba," it says, "to Mr. Tarte is an admirable expression of the surprise and indignation with which one who has been taught from infancy to regard a priest's word as not in anything to be disputed by a layman receives a challenge," &c., &c. How it chuckles over the acts of any Catholic who shows himself to be lacking in loyalty to the pastors of his church! But, after all, what is there for it to rejoice over? Nothing was more natural than that a priest should express surprise at the declarations of a Catholic layman who refuses to acknowledge the authority of the Church on a subject over which it is part of the mission entrusted to the Church by her Divine Founder to watch with earnest solicitude. It would have been surprising if the good curé of St. Malo had not expressed surprise at the incident in a false light, in order to have a fling at the Catholic Church.

A STARTLING INDICTMENT.

What is "Ontario's Weakness?" Some time ago most patriotic Ontario people would probably have hesitated, not a little surprised, before attempting to answer such a conundrum. The readers of the Canadian Magazine for January will learn more on the subject than perhaps they ever expected to be told.

Mr. Ernest Heaton not only supplies the answer to the question, but he furnishes facts and figures to show that it is correct. "It is, indeed, hard," he writes, "to have to admit that the Educational system of which we hoped so much must be ranked among the disappointments of life; that it has not decreased crime, and that, instead of an angel of light, it has proved an octopus with an angel's face, reaching out its tentacles into the houses and the pockets of the people, degrading our professions and depopulating the country. The language is strong but so are the facts."

Mr. Heaton then proceeds to give the facts in question. Two of the twelve departments in the Ontario school system have, he says, on the authority of Mr. Galt in the Week, cost the country seventy-nine million dollars in twenty years. In the year 1894-95 the cost was fourteen and a half million dollars. This enormous expenditure can only be justified on condition that it yields advantages proportionate to the outlay. How, then, asks Mr. Heaton, does the Ontario Educational System serve the public good? He does not find that it makes the people more moral.

In 1869 the commitments in the Province numbered 5,655; in 1889 they had increased to 12,531—an increase of 6,876, as against an estimated increase in population of 611,600. Juvenile crime has increased enormously. Can this increase be accounted for by pauper immigration? Certainly not altogether.

Mr. Justice Street, of Hamilton, pointed out at the last Spring Assizes that of the young men convicted for various crimes all but one had been educated at the public schools of the city.

The desire to get money to satisfy the desires of the extravagant and profligate has, Mr. Heaton urges, been fostered by free education, which has increased, far beyond the need, the number of professional men.

There are said to be 200 lawyers in Toronto unable to pay office rent, and the profession is alike overstocked all over the Province. Pushed to the wall, most men will swerve from the line of rectitude, and a profession thus degraded must work mischief. It is the same with the medical faculty. It is the same with the class of public school teachers. Advertise for one and you will have 150 applications! This overcrowding tends to send the best men from the country. American cities reap the benefits of that higher training for which Ontario is so heavily taxed.

Has the general intelligence of the people gained in the meantime? Mr. Heaton admits that it has to the extent that there are more who visit the reading rooms. But what do they read? On this point the statistics of Mechanics' Institutes and Public Libraries are disappointing, for the reading devoured is not that which nourishes the mind. Worse still, the young men turned out by the High Schools abandon the farm and workshop. Manual labor is distasteful to them. The boy who can conjugate a Latin verb has his head filled with rail-splitting presidents and printer's devils who became Prime Ministers. Admirable though such men may be, Mr. Heaton thinks it a misfortune that their biographies were ever written.

For fifteen years (1877-1892) the increase of teachers in actual service averaged 125 yearly. Yet the annual out-put from the Model Schools was 1,200. What became of the surplus? Are the pupils subjected to the ordeal of a succession of novices in order that the system may be kept up?

We have merely touched on some of the heads of Mr. Heaton's articles? Is he merely an exceptional pessimist? It seems not, for the editor of the Canadian Magazine, in his "Current Thoughts," uses still stronger language. "Ontario's Cancer" is the term with which he characterizes the school system of that Province. The cry for relief has, he says, begun to be heard everywhere already, although those who could speak with authority hesitate to speak out. He blames the High School masters, but only collectively. It is, in fact, the system that is at fault. Ontario needs more farmers, merchants, mechanics, and why should not provision be made for the due supply of those ranks of industry rather than give the professional class, and especially the teaching class, a monopoly of the advantage of the High Schools?

The complaint, backed, as it is, by statistics that startle and impress the serious reader, is clearly not without foundation, and a better distribution of the results of the Province's educational energies is evidently a desideratum that should be promptly filled. Nor is it in Ontario alone that the professional market is over-stocked.

THE GLOBE'S CREED.

The chief mouth-piece of anti-Catholic bigotry of Ontario, The Globe, of Toronto, has, in an editorial article, informed its readers of the kind of religious creed to which it subscribes.

It will be news to many people who know the principles which The Globe has for years been the exponent to learn that it has a creed at all. But not only has The Globe a creed of its own, it actually scolds everybody who has no creed. It says:

"The cry 'no creed' is a cry of thoughtless sentimentality. The man who calls for a religion without doctrines might as well ask for science without laws, navigation without charts, buildings without plan and framework, government without constitution or programme. There are two sides to all religious life, the intellectual and emotional. 'With the heart man believeth unto righteousness,' and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." Both of these elements are necessary to any true religious experience. When hymns become creedless they degenerate into the merest jigs and jingles, like some of our most modern 'sacred songs,' which raise vulgarities and gush almost to the level of blasphemy. The chants and hymns of the creed periods of the church can never lose their power."

What is The Globe's creed? It admits, by implication, that it did not know what its creed was until it had read a certain passage written by Dr. John Watson, the parson-novelist of Liverpool, England, who has achieved some fame by his story "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." Here is The Globe's creed, which it finds that this writer has happily phrased for it:

"I believe in the fatherhood of God; I believe in the words of Jesus; I believe in the clean heart; I believe in the service of love; I believe in the unworldly life; I believe in the beatitudes; I promise to trust God and follow Christ, to forgive my enemies and seek after the righteousness of God."

Surely The Globe does not expect anybody to believe that it is sincere when

it states that this is its creed. Its daily conduct betrays such a creed. Its campaign of bitterness and hatred against the Catholic bishops of the province of Quebec, its feigned efforts to stir up religious rancor in the land, are totally at variance with the Beatitudes, and are entirely opposed to the teaching of the Prince of Peace who uttered them. How can The Globe "believe in the work of Jesus" when it hardly allows a day to pass without insulting and attacking the representatives of that Church with which He distinctly declared that He would always abide, even till the end of the world?

It is as ridiculous and illogical for The Globe to state that it has a "creed" as it is for it to talk about the "creed periods of the Church."

OUR PHILOSOPHER'S MUSINGS.

"Let us consider one another to provoke unto love and good works." Heb. 10 c. 24 v.

From the shadow of my sequestered hermitage I again creep forth along the highway of publicity, represented in this case by a column of the TRUE WITNESS, to sun myself in the radiant literary atmosphere created by the brilliant scribes that indite your weekly paragraphs. I have long enjoyed the pleasures of a good listener, imbibing delectable mental nutriment gleaned from the broad fields of thought and the high peaks of imagination traversed by your more faithful correspondents. Lulled into peaceful quiet and dreamy repose by the rounded periods and bright phrases that formed the setting for the thought-jewels that weekly flashed in your columns, I laid down my well worn stub, content to leave the ground to better-equipped warriors while I in silence basked my rusty outfit with the practical up-to-date comments of Walter R., the high sentiments and instructive reflections of our well-beloved Babette, and the vigorous and concise studies of the mysterious Silas Wegg, whose kind Christmas greeting I now acknowledge by wishing a bright year of continued influence in the journalistic arena.

The rustling of the New Year leaves that everybody was turning aroused me from my delightful reverie, and the wail of the "Lonely Man" winging its weary way athwart the weird winter wind-moons of the wan and waning year, banished my peaceful reflections, and roused me rudely to the stern realities of this vale of tears.

Alas! the leap year days are o'er; No wonder his poor heart is sore, His bright hopes floor for evermore. "Ah! Nevermore!"

He is one of the mortals, thought I, who neglect, as the years pass by, to mark their light by the turning of the customary new leaf; so hasty-ned away to find among the neglected contents of my private repository the documents that contained the records of past years, that I might be no laggard in my courtesy to the new.

Ah, me! I found the leaves were there in plenty. Some crawled with childish marks, some blurred and blotted by a careless hand, others were writ in merry mood and bore rude sketches of bright laughing faces, long forgotten, and pleasant scenes; others were marred with unsightly stains with here and there a few delicate lines, carefully and slowly traced, then a long blank followed by lines blattered with tears. I wonder if the records of the Angel in the Book of Life bear any resemblance to the limping efforts marked by me. Duty sets the copy for us, and the first few lines of the new leaf are bravely, carefully followed, but a blot falls from the pen; we strive to erase it; the page is spoiled. What matters the rest? So we reason, and away we go with reckless haste—blot, blur, blot—scratch, scribble, scratch, until the page is filled and the year of life is closed and the dawn of a new year offers us again a spotless leaf to chronicle our newer, truer characters. The year of '97 is still new and young. Let us guard against the first blot that would mar for us the beauty of the white scroll of good deeds that we should strive to preserve unblemished until the new year comes again.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven was ushered in for the Church in Montreal, not by hymns of gladness but by the solemn chant of mourning over the bier of the dead Archbishop. The kindly countenance that so often lighted with benevolent expressions and genial smiles was still and cold, and marked with the ashen pallor of death. A few short months ago it beamed with kind benevolence and gentle amiability upon you, our humble representative at the Catholic Summer School, and his priestly hand was raised in benediction over the brow that once received the holy chrism of Confirmation from the same anointed hand.

He spoke approvingly of THE TRUE WITNESS, and made a kind reference to Mr. Michael Burke, its presiding officer. How short a time it seems, and yet sufficient for the dark shadow of death to enshroud the beloved shepherd and leave the flock wailing alone on the plain. His soul but waited to hear the closing strains of the "Gloria in Excelsis Deo," reverberating through his cathedral shrine on earth before winging its flight through the shadows of the valley of Death to seek the Infant Saviour, not in the poor stable of Bethlehem, like the shepherds of old, led on by a star, but in the glory of His Eternal Kingdom.

K. DOLORES.

Bishop Tierney has just purchased a valuable property in Hartford, which he intends to use as a college for the preparatory studies of clerical students. It was formerly known as the Collins Street Classical School, and the building was erected some twenty years ago as a Chinese educational institution. The faculty of this new college is to be chosen from the priests of the diocese, and the course will probably be five years.

STRIKING EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS

Everywhere Visible in Montreal During the Past Decade.

The Rise of the Departmental Store and Its Success.

A Description of the Workings of the Mammoth Establishment of the S. Carsley Co. Ltd.—A Tribute to Its Founder—The Dawn of a New Era of Commercial Expansion Predicted.

A striking testimony of the steady march of progress and prosperity in our Canadian land is the marvellous growth of our own fair city, Montreal. Each day that passes broadens and lengthens its limits, and adds to the residential piles of costly brick and stone that are ever further encroaching upon the neighboring fields, and gathering them in to swell the city's importance and pride. The farms that a few years ago yielded their crops of grain and vegetables, have since taken upon themselves once turned furrows in the rich brown mold, the city speculator marks the new street, and the vegetable growth is replaced by bristling rows of brick and wooden structures, the vanguard of the city's marching hosts. Not so long ago the mountain stood on guard over the creeping child that quietly grew at her feet, but the vigor within the bone and sinew of the offspring has proclaimed itself, and now on sturdy limbs it climbs the mountain's side and plants its homes among its leafy shades; it circles the monarch round and round, with lusty shout from its electric lungs, destroying as it goes the rural scene and erecting its towering edifices among the bird and squirrel-haunted coverts of earlier days.

The development of Montreal bears no resemblance to the mushroom growth of many cities on this American continent; nor is it born of the feverish rush of speculating booms. It is simply the natural result of the steady and gradual developments of our country's resources: the reward of well-directed effort and substantial enterprise, embodied in equally solid and substantial shape as evidenced by the massive and magnificent retail emporiums and wholesale warehouses that line our business streets.

The little, dingy, crowded shops, huddled together in narrow streets with myriad dust-begrimed panes in their narrow windows, have all disappeared and given place to the stone and plate glass palaces that house the beautiful manufactures produced by home and foreign labor. All the lands of the earth are ransacked for the choicest and rarest wares and fabrics and the ocean greyhounds come to our harbors laden with the spoils collected by keen-sighted buyers from our great trade establishments.

One feature of our city's growth is the appearance of the "department store." In one respect this looks like a retrograde movement, for the little village "away back" can always boast this feature of business life. Its solitary shop contains all the requirements of its straggling group of settlers. Sugar, nails, candles, tea, soap, harness, tin, spices, peppermint lozenges and Her Majesty's Mail are all to be found within its narrow limits. As the village gradually grows and becomes a town, the grocer, the hardware merchant, the confectioner, the druggist, the postmaster, the shoemaker, the baker, the jeweller, and a host of other important tradespeople, quickly come to minister to the increasing wants of the residents. When the town becomes a city, these shops are multiplied and enlarged and are generally called stores; but, when the city becomes a great city, then has come the day of glory and renown for the little general store of the backwoods village, for that obscure little wayside weed then lifts its cultured head proudly on the city and unfolds its matured beauty for the astonishment of city eyes, and we stand and marvel at the magnitude and wonders of the "department store," where anything can be bought from a needle to a well, they don't sell anchors, but everything else that ever grew or was fashioned by the skill and ingenuity of man.

It is only within the past few years that this mammoth of trade took up its abode in our midst, and with admirable foresight and courtesy, for which we gave them little credit, our City Fathers unshackled their forces and proceeded to clear the way for the coming of the wondrous giant. Streets were then widened and sunshine and fresh air flooded the long-benighted alleys that served our so-called progenitors for thoroughfares over which they might conveniently shake hands every morning. Sky-scraper buildings were next erected, and when all was in readiness for its reception the "department store" after a sojourn in Europe, and a visit to the United States, quietly entered our Canadian land and threw its varied splendors over the changed scene. Well done, little backwoods store! Your cosmopolitan education has transformed you, and we hardly know you again.

but a hazy idea of the extent, completeness, and variety of the stock stored within the huge building. The rapid growth of this establishment alone is ample proof not only of the business qualifications and capacity of its founder and chief director, Mr. S. Carsley, but of the city's progress and of Canada's healthy and sturdy development.

In 1861 Mr. S. Carsley, the head of the present establishment, opened a retail drygoods store in the city of Kingston. This modest beginning was the foundation of the imposing array of merchandise which was to accumulate with the years and make the name and business of S. Carsley in Canada as renowned as the great establishment of A. T. Stewart in New York.

With shrewd business foresight Mr. Carsley perceived that Montreal, in future years, would sway the sceptre of commerce in Canada, and in 1871, after ten years of success in the Limestone City, he transferred his business to Notre Dame St., Montreal, where, by close application, keen discernment, and adherence to strict business principles, he has rapidly increased its dimensions until to-day it ranks amongst the foremost of Canada's large department stores. Occupying as it does almost the entire space between St. Peter and St. John Streets, it is in the very heart of the city, convenient alike to the classes and the masses. Its extensive cream-tinted front marked with its line of dark blue awnings gives it a conspicuous and imposing appearance. Last year the firm was organized into a limited company, known as S. Carsley Co., Ltd.

To the uninitiated it is difficult to understand how such an undertaking can be adequately controlled and directed, but the results of the perfect system that prevails are evident in even the minutest details. An army of clerks and salesladies are employed in the building, and as in a busy hive the work goes smoothly on, each occupied in his or her special department. A number of bright little boys are provided with suitable and welcome employment also, for despite the newer systems of cash delivery, Mr. Carsley still adheres, perhaps from his well-known philanthropic principles, to the efficient little cash boy.

It would be impossible in a brief sketch to attempt a description or even a list of the separate divisions of the interior. Each department is a large and complete store in itself. From roof to basement you travel in comfortable elevators, finding as you go the fulfilment of all possible needs. In the furniture department, on the fifth floor, you find the latest designs at the cheapest rates. Carpets, rugs, oil-cloths and house furnishings in endless variety occupy the next floor. But let me say a word about the rugs. They are of every possible design and color, from the pretty, bright, inexpensive Japanese, to the exquisite soft-hued Eastern handiwork that the heart of a connoisseur covets and the purse of a millionaire purchases. One of these magnificent rugs attracted our attention and we inquired the price: "\$250 we were told. But it would indeed prove a thing of beauty and a joy forever," for its thick, close texture and beautiful dyed pile claimed the careful, tedious and artistic workmanship of that far Eastern land.

Ready-made clothing, heavy tweeds and suitings, ladies' fine underwear, children's wear, gent's furnishings, dress goods, cottons, flannels, periphery, stationery, laces and ribbons, and many, many other things, have all their separate homes in this vast collection of manufactures. The millinery parlors are very attractive and worthy of a special visit, and if you feel a little weary after your tour of purchase and inspection you may refresh yourself with a cup of fresh tea or coffee, a sandwich, roll, pie or cake, in the cosy lunch room provided for customers.

Among the more curious and interesting things to be found in S. Carsley & Co.'s establishment is a unique collection of genuine Indian silver articles, ornamented and wrought in odd designs which add very much to the attractiveness and value of the precious pieces.

Down in the basement you find a first class grocery in full swing, and further on a tin store, a toy store, a boot and shoe store, a basket store and a glass and crystal department, where we lingered awhile admiring the odd and beautiful vases which can be purchased at a trifling cost, and the quaint Dutch delft with its rich blue coloring and pretty scenes peculiar to that interesting country. Anything in glass or china from a common glazed tea-cup to a curious German beer jug can be found in this department. And there are many others that will well repay a visit, but we cannot describe.

The uphill tide of emigration did not draw this monster institution in its flood. It still stands in its old accustomed place, catering to the wants of an ever-increasing line of buyers who daily flock to its numerous counters, attracted by the straightforward, honest advertisements published by the company, for extensive advertising has long been one of its acknowledged factors of success.

Among the builders of Canada's financial bulwarks should be chronicled the name of S. Carsley, for it is just such success and labor as he has accomplished that augments the wealth and growth and prosperity of nations. Individual effort, when well directed, commands success, and the example of men who have made their honored mark in the commercial records of their generation acts as a spur for the enterprise and ambition of those who follow.

But not alone in the mercantile field is the name of S. Carsley familiar. It has long been connected with organized works of benevolence and charity for the benefit of all classes and creeds in our city. He has long been the newsboys' friend, clothing them each year with warm garments before the frosts of our Canadian winter fairly set in. Such men and such establishments are the honor and pride of our country, and we wish the S. Carsley Co., Ltd., an unlimited measure of success for this year of grace, 1897.

PREMIER LAURIER'S SPEECH

BEFORE THE CLUB NATIONAL AT MONTREAL.

REV. FATHER MARION, OF DOUGLAS, ONT., REFUTES SEVERAL OF ITS STATEMENTS—THE SIGNIFICANCE OF WHAT CONSTITUTES AN AVERAGE IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—My open letter to Solicitor General Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, on the school settlement, and which appeared in your issue of January 6th, received no answer. I therefore presume that the reason why it was not answered is the one you gave at the conclusion of your comments on my letter: "The settlement is indefensible."

I will now consider briefly the crucial, or the essential, part of the Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech, recently delivered before the Club National, in the Windsor Hotel.

With due courtesy to the hon. gentleman and even to the opinions of others, I have always considered his speeches ambiguous, misleading and frequently illogical; they are often interspersed with naked statements, having double constructions, and which are left unexplained or unsupported by argumentation. The argument "ad hominem tu quoque" and "Voltefaces," coupled with smart retorts, generally prevail. The Windsor Hotel speech resembles its predecessors. I read his speech at the close of the remedial bill session, and you will find the truth of my assertions verified.

When the Hon. Premier resorts to method in defence of his political opinions it is his business; but, when I use the same method to force the Catholic and liberal minded Protestants of the Dominion to subscribe to a "settlement" which cannot be accepted as equitable, without nullifying their conscience, it becomes my duty, though painful, to expose his tactics.

People who will not seek the redress of their rights, guaranteed to them by the laws and the Parliamentary legislation of their country, are not worthy to enjoy liberty, for they are already bondsmen and slaves.

Truth is always eloquent; sophistry, never.

Take Gladstone, or any other great man at home or abroad, speaking for the first time on a "School Settlement" which has agitated the country for six years, a question of transcendent importance, would not the burden of their discourse be on the nature of the settlement itself. They would analyze its clause by clause, dwell on the value of each provision, the importance of the concessions, the rights conferred, the principles on which the "settlement" was based, and the restrictions and safeguards it contained for the minority.

Why did the Hon. Premier devote only a few lines to the nature of the "settlement," and speak upon other subjects all around it? It is not for want of ability. It was because the "settlement" is simply indefensible.

He only devotes 19 short lines of a newspaper to the nature of a "settlement." I will quote them for the record: these 19 lines contain four statements, three of which I will prove to be incorrect as in courtesy I do not want to use a stronger term; the fourth is at least inaccurate.

My charge is very definite. Now for the proof.

The Premier says: "Here is the proposition made by the Commissioners of the Dominion Government."

"In towns and villages, where there are 25 Catholic children in a school, and in cities where there are fifty, the School Commissioners will be obliged to furnish a separate school or a separate apartment and a Catholic teacher."

"Now, here is the proposition offered by Mr. Greenway—Wherever there are 10 Catholic children it will be permitted to a priest to enter the school at half past three o'clock in the afternoon and give religious teaching."

This is the first incorrect statement.

He continues to say:—"In every municipality where there are twenty-five children belonging to the Catholic Church."

Second incorrect statement:—"And in every town or municipality where there are 50 Catholic children (such number is not mentioned in the settlement) belonging to the Church the Commissioners will be obliged (third incorrect statement), on the petition of the parents, to provide a Catholic teacher."

He continues:—"Now, that is not all. Wherever there are 10 children of French origin, these children will be educated in French."

This last statement is inaccurate. I contend they will be educated in English as contrasted with his French, in all schools where the French are unable to elect at least two trustees of their faith.

The reader will naturally want direct proofs for the strong assertions.

I can furnish them. The settlement is before me. Here they are: "Wherever there are ten Catholic children it will be permitted to priests to enter the school and give religious teaching." The Premier makes a positive and general statement.

Sub-section 2 of clause 2 enacts that a priest can only enter a school for the purpose of religious instruction by the petition of twenty-five parents or guardians of twenty-five children in villages, towns and cities.

I am not analyzing the settlement, for if I were I could show by sub-sections 1 and 2 of clause 2, as modified by 4 and 6, that the priest, even in spite of twenty-five children, could only give instructions during a fragmentary part of a month. Thus the first incorrect statement is disposed of.

He said (as quoted above from his speeches) that in every municipality where there are twenty-five children belonging to the Catholic Church the Commissioners will be obliged to provide a Catholic teacher.

This refers to Clause 5, and observe what it says. Read it carefully and compare it with what the Premier said: "In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of the

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Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages or rural districts, where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such number of Roman Catholic children respectively, employ at least one duly certificated Roman Catholic teacher in such school.

The remaining portion of clause 5 reads almost the same for non-Catholics.

The Premier says 25 children. The Act says 25 children of average attendance. In the County of Renfrew, as I will show, 25 of average attendance means 67 children on the roll or register. If clause 5 referred to the county of Renfrew, the Premier should have said: "Wherever there are 67 children instead of 25, you shall have a teacher."

Thus the second incorrect statement is disposed of.

As cited from his speech, he says: "In every town or municipality where there are fifty children, etc. Let the reader refer back to citation from clause 5 and they will find no mention of the number 50,—but 40 of an average attendance with the corresponding number of petitioners. He omits cities, which also require forty of average attendance."

Thus the third incorrect statement is disposed of.

It is very important to distinguish between average number and roll or register number of attendance.

This I will show by the following excerpt given from the Inspector's report to the Minister of Education, in Toronto, for the year 1895. The report of 1896 is not yet published.

Clause 5 (the most important one) is inserted in the memorandum of settlement for the purpose of securing Catholic teachers.

I have taken the 42 schools in the county of Renfrew, where we have Catholic teachers engaged, where Catholics are in the majority—or in other words, where they are able to elect 2 trustees.

Now, let these 42 schools speak. Their average attendance is 769; their roll attendance 2,009. The average attendance for each of the 42 schools is 18 and a fraction; the average for roll attendance is 47 and a fraction.

It can be easily seen that the proportion between the average and roll attendance is two and two-thirds.

Now, look at clause 5 and note that it takes 25 children of average attendance, and not simply 25 children as the Hon. Premier said. Then since it takes two and two-thirds of the average to make the roll attendance, twenty-five of an average as required by clause 5 would mean almost 67 children.

Again, if the Premier had said: "Wherever, in a school district, you have 67 Catholic children, you can, by my settlement, secure a Catholic teacher," the whole assembly would have burst out in laughter at such an absurd proposition. Yet this is the truth for the 42 schools in which there are Catholic teachers in the county of Renfrew. Twenty-five Catholics of an average attendance is an absurdity any where, where the lots are square, for it would take 26 of non-Catholic average attendance in the same school section to secure a Protestant teacher. This would make 51 of an average attendance and over a hundred on the roll. This would make the school section too extended and would have to be divided and in many cases could be so arranged that the Catholics in the new sections would be without a teacher.

The memorandum of settlement leaves it to the majority, that is, to the municipalities, which are subject to government legislation, to determine the boundaries of school districts. The Separate School Act allows as far as three direct miles go from the school house, to fix our own boundaries. Reason out the two sentences just written and what a gulf of difference the settlement and the Separate School Act of Ontario. Our school districts cannot, to use a newly coined word, be gerrymandered, in Ontario, but the settlement allows every facility for it in Manitoba.

I am not referring to the long or square lots as found in Manitoba, but to Manitoba as it will likely be in the future.

The "settlement," bear in mind, is not only for the present, but for the future.

In the 42 schools only 9 of an average was required to engage a Catholic teacher. Twenty-five of an average is

ridiculous. And thus the clause Clause 5 can be compared to an elector, like the minority of Manitoba, who is ruthlessly deprived of all his rights except one—that of voting on a hundred dollar franchise, and his eye ever approached him, saying, "Well, my friend, to show you how generous I am, I will enact a law allowing you to vote on a three hundred dollar franchise."

The elector would naturally say, "Why, sir, you are adding insult to injury, for I have already the right of voting on a hundred dollar franchise."

The French electorate are told over and over again: "The 'Settlement' allows the priest to give one-half hour religious instruction; your children are to be taught French; and where ever there are 25 Catholic children you can have a Catholic teacher."

French Canadians, this is not true. Read the "settlement" for yourselves, study it, and you will find that the above is false and, moreover, that the settlement is worthless.

Clause 2 with its sub-sections 1 and 2 as modified by 4 and 6 referring to religious instruction is no better than Clause 5.

Clause by the bilingual, for the purpose of teaching French, has no practical significance in the schools where English-speaking people are in the majority. This clause would be superfluous in French majority districts.

Let the reader remember that it is not my intention in this letter to analyze the Memorandum of "settlement," to refer to its sins of omission or its inherent impotency. Neither have I considered it in the light of rights acquired and tyrannically abolished or even in the light of the future. Nor have I dwelt on the most salient aspect of the question—the harmful and most deplorable effects it will engender in the minds of the legislators of other countries who have given or who contemplate giving Catholics their substantial rights in respect to education.

I consider the bill in no way to be a settlement, nor a substantial compromise, nor a *modus vivendi*, yet the first clause or preamble of the memorandum indicates that it is to be a final settlement.

The Protestant minority of Quebec were subjected to the same degradation as the Catholic minority of Manitoba, or if their legal and parliamentary rights were threatened, I would stand up with even greater earnestness than the upright Dr. Shaw in their defence. Not only justice and equity, but the plain teachings of my church, would constrain me to adopt the principle indicated. I am informed not only by Archbishop Walsh's deliverance, but by one among the highest dignitaries of the Church, that the Archbishop and Bishops of the Dominion are a unit in condemning the "settlement."

The question that is now frequently asked is: Will the French Catholics of the old Catholic Province of Quebec endorse a settlement repudiated by the Hierarchy of the Dominion?

I may deal with the religion clauses and the French clause in my next letter.

H. S. MARION, P.P.
Douglas, Jan 18, 1896.

Philip Sheridan, B.C.L.

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MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS BOOKS.

Mr. Gladstone's letter on secondhand book buyers is most charming. He tells us that he has bought 3,000 volumes in our time; that he has not made any serious collection, but that he has some curious books. Among his books, however, are some which he did not buy—Hannah More's "Sacred Dramas," which the author gave him in the year 1845—it seems a long time back. Mr. Gladstone complains of bookbinding which, he says, is now clearer and more than it was. He also speaks of the recent increase in the number of secondhand booksellers, and also refers to the "public spirit" of publishers in helping the buyer. Finally, Mr. Gladstone says that "book collecting . . . is a vitalizing element in a society honeycombed by several sources of corruption."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The burial of the dead with religious ceremony is universal and Christian. Those who have been dear to us, and to whom we are indebted in many ways, deserve our respect and our remembrance, and when the moment of final separation comes, and all that is mortal is to be carried to its last resting place, we consider it our duty to have it done in as becoming a manner as possible.

In our days the most humble, the most modest, have within their power the means to surround the last ceremony with pomp and splendor, without incurring debt, without asking favors, and permitting any spare money on hand to be used for Church services, which latter is infinitely more important and necessary than grand funeral corteges—still, when people will have all the grand outward display and content themselves with the plainest Church ceremony, it is time to say halt. You are not acting consistently with your religious belief. You spend lavishly, and, perhaps, what you can ill afford on outside display, and what have you done for the spiritual part of the ceremony and that which concerns the soul of your dear departed?

Now comes in the assistance we want and have been looking for, and the Co-operative Funeral Expense Society furnish that in the most splendid manner, and for such a small yearly payment that no one is too poor to take advantage of it; and bear in mind there is no distinction, for poor and rich have the same treatment. At the head of this large and important Company, its general manager, is, we are proud to say, an Irishman and a Catholic, Mr. M. J. Harney; and when we consider the wealthy and influential names on the Company's stock sheet—for it is an incorporated company with a capital of \$30,000—we feel that this is another instance of an Irishman coming to the top, when a fair chance is given.

The Central office of the Company is at 1725 St. Catherine Street, where Mr. Harney is always to be found. There is a branch office at 2159 St. Catherine Street, managed by Mr. A. Riendeau, formerly with Mr. M. Feron & Son. At either place you are sure of a cordial reception, and all information will be given.

DIED.

CONNOLLY—Suddenly, at Montreal, on the 15th inst., Jane Middleton, widow of the late Thomas Connolly, native of Fern, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 59 years. The funeral took place from her late residence, 185 Nazareth street, on Sunday, January 17, at 2:30 p.m., in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. [English, Scotch and American and L'Indo-irlandais (Irish) papers please copy.]

"Look here," said a physician to a patient whom he found at the theatre. "I supposed you were far away by this time. Didn't I order you a change of scene?"

"That's just why I came here tonight, doctor. There are six acts to the play, and a change of scene every time. Isn't that enough?"—Harper's Bazar.

AUNT NORA'S CORNER.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

Aunt Nora has received several letters during the past week asking when the particulars of the prize essays, to which she referred sometime ago, will be announced.

To these letters she hereby replies. The subject of the essay is "St. Patrick's Church, Montreal," with especial reference to its golden jubilee, which will be celebrated on March 17th next.

There will be three prizes awarded. The first will consist of two handsomely bound volumes of Irish stories written by the gifted pen of our famous Irish-Canadian authoress, Mrs. Sadlier. The second will be one volume by the same talented writer. The third will be a book written by some other Irish Catholic author.

The conditions of the competition will be as follows:—

The competitors must not be older than fifteen years, and a certificate to this effect, from either the Parish Priest, the Superior or the Superiores of their schools, must accompany each manuscript.

The essays are to be written legibly, on one side of the paper only, and must not exceed 500 words in length, and must bear the proper name and address of the writers.

The competition is open to both boys and girls.

Aunt Nora reserves to herself the right to publish whatever of non-successful essays she may select.

The competition will close on the 15th of February next.

I CAN TAKE CARE OF MYSELF.

How very often we listen to the answer "I can take care of myself," given in response to an appeal addressed to the wayward and silly young man, or young woman, to change his or her mode of life, is well illustrated by the following extract taken from an exchange:—

"I can take care of myself." This is a favorite answer of the heady, ignorant and reckless, who propose to disregard good counsel and follow the devices of their own hearts. A young man, when warned against strong drink, says, "I am able to take care of myself." But it is frequently the case that before the end of his career he needs two or three policemen, a number of sheriffs, constables, lawyers, judges, jailers, turnkeys, and sometimes a hangman to take care of him.

A girl says, "I can take care of myself." She goes from her quiet home, plunges into the whirl of some great city, spends everything she can earn for vanity and folly, perhaps starves in a garret or dies of consumption, or goes to the bad, when she might, in her quiet country home, have lived a happy and useful woman, a blessing in the world and honored by all around her.

"I can take care of myself," says a business man. When riding on the tide of prosperity he oppresses the poor and treads down the needy, but by and by financial troubles come, and he finds himself straitened and borne down; into the whirlpool of bankruptcy and disaster; all his bravado is gone, and no one cares to help him.

"No man liveth to himself." Neither men nor women are able to defy their fellows, or to reject their friendship, or disregard the sympathies of their kind. We, all of us, need something with which we cannot supply ourselves. We are dependent on others for a thousand friendly offices, and it is well for us to acknowledge our dependency and also to listen to the counsels of those who advise us for our good. "Pride goeth before destruction, and the spirit is lifted up before a fall." He who claims that he can take care of himself is very likely to be poorly cared for, and to require much more assistance than others do who are less self-confident, and more willing to accept the counsels of their friends.

SUCCESS.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do, without a single thought of success.

Many a time have the correct definitions for the word "success" been looked for, but not found, for none know the true secret of success but those who have achieved it. It needs perseverance, and sometimes we have to undergo many severe trials before we can really be counted successful. The word so easily spoken is not so easily gained, and often when a person is asked, "Will you succeed?" they do not know what to answer, for success is what we commonly call accomplishing well what we have worked for.

There are many who are successful in business and they call it luck, but in a true sense of the word it is success for which they have worked so hard, for who can be more successful than he who has just put his heart to that which he wishes to attain, and spares no pain to make his work a success. But when we are thus working we should not set our minds upon succeeding, for then if we do not succeed we are sorely disappointed and sometimes give up all hope of ever trying again, and by so doing make our life a blank space with nothing to live for or nothing to gain.

But we must also work for a higher aim than the pleasures of this world; we must work and try to succeed in

gaining Heaven, and when we fall back a few steps from grace, we must not draw back nor despair of ever trying again, for by thus persevering we are sure by the help of Our Holy Father in Heaven to succeed in this holy undertaking and be pronounced successful in this high aim, never to suffer disappointments, and for ever more to understand in a true sense the meaning of the word "success."

ANNIE O'BRIEN.

ST. ANN'S BOYS' CHORAL UNION

Last week the members of St. Ann's Choral Union passed a very pleasant evening. At 7.30 they assembled at the school, where lunch was served in a large room prepared for the occasion. Rev. Fathers Schelfaut, P. P., and Billiau honored the boys by their presence. After the repeat a varied programme of vocal and instrumental music was enjoyed by the audience. Messrs. St. John and McGregor delighted the boys with an excellent performance on the mandolin and guitar (both instruments made by the players.) The songs and choruses were well rendered by the Choral Union.

The president of the Union, on behalf of all present, thanked the Rev. Fathers for their kind presence at their little fête, and especially for the lively interest they had always taken in the boys of the school. The Rev. pastor congratulated the boys on the success of their entertainment, and expressed the great pleasure it afforded him to be present. He thanked the members of the Choral Union for the splendid service they rendered the church by singing at the 9 o'clock Mass every Sunday, and said they deserved the greatest encouragement and hoped he would often have the pleasure of presiding at such a treat as they all enjoyed that evening.

Officers.—President, F. McCrory; secretary, A. O'Leary; assistant secretary, R. Latimer; treasurer, J. Slattery; librarian, F. Hogan.

Members.—T. Corcoran, J. Murray, J. Brown, R. Brown, G. Gummarsell, H. Jubin, W. Healy, B. Healy, O. Kelly, R. J. Latimer, J. Nolan, J. Murphy, E. Kennedy, J. Shields, J. Slattery, G. Roberts, J. Kennedy, J. McCarron, F. McCrory, A. O'Leary, J. Lynch, F. Hogan, O. O'Neill, J. Phelan, M. Black, W. Guerin, V. Armstrong, J. McElroy, A. Morris, A. Crowe, J. King, J. McGuire, C. McGuire, J. Stafford, H. Barry, E. O'Brien, F. Paquette, A. Doyle, J. Moss, F. Forriester, W. Gannon, J. Noonan, F. Brown, A. Brabant, C. Ryan, J. Doran, W. O'Brien, J. Hubert, E. Gannon, J. McGuire, E. Smith, A. Burns, J. Burns, J. Kenahan, H. Thompson, W. Madigan, J. J. Meehan, W. Regan, T. Duffy, W. Cloran, J. Mullens, W. Tourangeau, A. Rousseau, Art. Pujos.

MY DEAR AUNT NORA.—I take the pleasure of writing to you these few lines. My father started taking THE TRUE WITNESS a year ago, and every time I get a chance I read it, and I tell you it is interesting. I was eleven years old on October 2nd. I can play baseball, and belong to Muldoon's baseball club. I also belong to the skating rink of Lachine and play hockey. I go to school and like to keep first; the Brother makes us write compositions, and we enjoy it very much. Last year I took first prize and I would like to have the same this year. The Brother makes us pick sides and stand up and see who can beat in spelling. My father works in a big place, and when I get big, about 18 years old, I will help him. I would like to be a motorman or a conductor so as I could have plenty of money, but my mother told me that we have to give all the money up to the head man. I don't think that is fair. The cars are running at Lachine, and it makes the place look straight. Lachine is getting a big place now like Montreal. They have not got big stores in Lachine like in Montreal, as Carley's, Hamilton's, Morgans, and other places. I like to go to Montreal on errands for my mother, and I like to visit all the stores here and there. So I think I will have to make my letter short now. It is my first letter, and so you must excuse all blunders and mistakes. My dear Aunt Nora, I will soon write again. Good bye.

PATRICK CORCORAN.

Lachine, January 16, 1897.

DEAR AUNT NORA.—The Christmas holidays are over and I am back at school. I had a good time during the vacation, but was glad to meet my school-fellows again in class and play with them during the recess. I am going to work hard to get the first prize in my division this year and a lot of other boys are working hard for it too, so it is hard to say now who will be at the head of the class in June. I like mathematics the best of my studies and feel certain of being first in that branch.

The TRUE WITNESS has been coming to our house as long as I remember, but I like it now better than I ever did. Perhaps it is that I am getting older and more serviceable and understand it better. My father says there is a big improvement in the paper lately. I hope Aunt Nora's corner will continue, and I am sorry that I cannot write a more interesting letter to you than this is. I will try and get some of the boys in the class who are better at composition than I am to write to you.

Yours sincerely,

HENRY REGAN.

Montreal, January 18th, 1897.

DEAR AUNT NORA.—I would ask you to welcome a Toronto boy into your corner. I am no longer a school-boy, for though only fourteen years of age, I have started out in life and am employed in a large dry goods house, at a salary of \$100 per year. This is not a very large salary, but it is only a commencement, and I believe that with honesty and perseverance I will work myself up to a position of honor and trust before many years.

My mother is a widow, and to some extent dependent upon my earnings. This accounts for my leaving school so young. I think I have read in some book or paper that people never truly appreciate the value of things until they are out of their reach. I should have liked to have gone out into the world with a good knowledge of the higher branches of education which are received at a college or university, but as I could not I am determined to make the best of my spare time in improving my mind by the study of history and by reading the writings of good authors.

I have trust in God, confidence in myself, and I am not afraid of the future. My mother sends you her love.

CHARLES FITZGERALD.

Toronto, Jan. 14, 1897.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] THE NEW YEAR.

Another year has rolled its length Within the confines of the Past, Freight with deeds of good and ill, Beyond our reach 'tis cast. And now on time's untiring wing, A newer year appears, What is its burden?—Who shall say? Bright smiles or bitter tears?

'Tis as a sealed book, unknown The mysteries of each page; Until the days unfold the leaves Its work we cannot gauge. It may be that its latest page Mine eyes shall never see; I know not—duty waits At every step for you and me. Each moment bears a precious prize, Be Joy or Pain the giver, Then let the record of each day Be duly done, forever.

—K. DOLOFFS.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

A Graphic Pen Picture of Their Results.

When a Catholic girl marries a Protestant she knows that the union is in its nature indissoluble, and that, therefore, she is bound for life, whether she discovers after marriage that she has made a mistake or not. Her religion tells her that marriage is a sacrament, and can not be dissolved except by death. In case of brutal treatment on the part of her husband, or other serious cause, she is at liberty to separate from him, and even to invoke the aid of the civil courts to allow her alimony and a decree of separation from bed and board. This is the extent of her rights in the matter of an unfortunate union with a non-Catholic. In case of a separation, whether voluntary or judicial, she can in no event and under no circumstances remarry. The marriage tie subsists in the fullest vigor and can not be sundered by mortal hand.

On the other hand, the non-Catholic who marries a Catholic girl does so in the full consciousness and knowledge that his union, so far as he is concerned, is to subsist only as long as he chooses and as suits his convenience. If his love for his Catholic wife should grow cold, or he should see some one who pleased his fancy better he can have recourse to the courts of the land, and, under some convenient pretext, he can have the marriage dissolved and be free to enter into some other matrimonial venture. It may happen that the Catholic wife has lived with her husband

MANY LONG YEARS

and that the dissolution of their marriage may result in turning her out of her house and home on the cold charity of the world, and leaving her without means to earn her livelihood. She may live to see a younger and a fairer person usurp the sacred relation she bore to her husband, and flaunt the name of wife. She is powerless to obtain redress for her untoward and unbearable situation, for the infamous law of divorce has decreed the annulment of her marriage and opened the way for her husband to enter into a new relation as soon as the ink on the decree of divorce shall become dry on the paper. The Church said to the Catholic wife, when she entered into the marriage relation with her non-Catholic husband, that she was bound to him until death, but the law said to the non-Catholic that he was only binding himself to a civil contract, which, like other contracts, could be dissolved for certain causes enumerated by the law maker.

The Catholic girl who marries a non-Catholic, therefore, enters into a one-sided arrangement, by which she is irrevocably bound, and he is only conditionally bound.

THE TREMENDOUS DISADVANTAGE

in which the Catholic girl is placed in a mixed marriage should suffice, it seems to us, even if there were no other reasons, to dissuade a Catholic from contracting a matrimonial alliance with a non-Catholic.

There are many graces attached to the practice of our holy religion, such as the frequent reception of the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion, which enable the Catholic wife to perform her duty and to discharge all the obligations resting upon her as wife, and flowing from the marriage state, and it is for that reason that she can be trusted to be true to her marriage vows.

On the other hand, what is there to keep the non-Catholic husband faithful to his obligations? None of the means of grace available to his wife by reason of her faith are within his reach. He has but a natural sense of honor to keep him in the straight path. Is it any wonder, then, and should the Catholic wife be surprised to know, that her husband may often forget his duty to her?

WHEN CHILDREN ARE BORN

of a mixed marriage then, indeed, is the lot of the Catholic wife to be pitied. Even if there should be no open antagonism, which is but too often the case, to her bringing up her children in her own religion, the chances are that the boys, especially, will feel inclined to follow in the footsteps of their father, either to adopt his religion on account of its being free from restraints or else to become indifferent to all religion. In either case, the heart of the truly Catholic wife must bleed at the thought of seeing her children drifting away from her own religious belief. When she dies, if she has the misfortune of leaving minor children, she has no assurance

LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL. PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIERNE, ROUEN, FRANCE.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Agreement Between the Canadian and United States Authorities.

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 16.—The agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Canadian Minister of Agriculture relating to quarantine of animals between the United States and Canada provides: 1. That each country shall accept the veterinary certificates of the other. 2. The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industries and the Chief Inspector of Stock for Canada will mutually inform on another of contagious animal disease in either country, or of disease in animals imported from either country. 3. A 90 day quarantine shall be enforced by both countries upon all cattle imported from Europe or any country in which contagious pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist; a 15 day quarantine shall be enforced upon all ruminants and swine imported from countries in which foot and mouth disease has existed within six months and upon all swine imported from all other countries.

Breeding cattle admitted into this country must be accompanied by a certificate that they have been subjected to the tuberculin test and found free from tuberculosis, otherwise they shall be detained in quarantine one week and subjected to the tuberculin test. All cattle found with tuberculosis must be returned to the country whence shipped or slaughtered without compensation. Cattle for feeding or stocking must be accompanied by a certificate, showing that they are free from any contagious disease and that (excepting tuberculosis) no such disease exists in the district whence they came.

PASSED THE CENTURY PERIOD.

A Sturdy Old Irishman and Some of His Experiences During a Life Covering 108 Years.

The New York Freeman's Journal, in a recent issue, gives the following interesting sketch of an Irishman who has crossed the threshold of a century:— James J. Cavanaugh of Nashua, N.H., celebrated his 106th birthday last week, and notwithstanding his extreme age he still retains his mental faculties. Save for a slight stoop and a deafness that makes it very hard to converse with him, he carries his years lightly, and a stranger would place his age at 80 rather than 106. His friends believe he is the oldest man in New England.

When George III. was King of England Cavanaugh was serving his apprenticeship to one firm of the many tailors to the King, Stutton & Housley by name. Not only has he seen George III. and put stitches into the breeches that covered the royal limbs, but he also cut a coat for George IV. He formed one of the crowd of men and boys who lighted the huge bonfires that were burned to celebrate the battle of Trafalgar.

Mr. Cavanaugh was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in December, 1790. He cannot tell the exact day of the month, except that it was a few days before Christmas. When he was 9 years old his parents removed to England, and he resided there with them until, in 1837, several years after their death, when he came to America.

Regarding the progress of the railroads Mr. Cavanaugh has often said: "The talk that all you people have about the opening of railroads makes me laugh. Why, I was at the opening of the first railroad in the world, the one between Manchester and Liverpool. Then we thought the road a wonderful thing, but it was regarded as too dangerous and complicated an affair to ever be used by the people to any extent."

Mr. Cavanaugh came to this country in 1837, and for twelve years worked in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. He remembers when Boston harbor was frozen over and wood was hauled across the harbor to East Boston. On May 1, 1841, he married Miss Hannah Barrett, the ceremony taking place at Boston, and being performed by Rev. Father Haskins at the Castle Street Church. He was at the same time several years older than his bride's father, and although the marriage was one of convenience, being arranged by his wife's grandparents, it proved a happy one. Nine children were born to Mr and Mrs. Cavanaugh, five of whom are now living. They are: Joseph J. Cavanaugh of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Bartley McSherry of Nashua, N.H.; Mrs. M. J. McDonald and Miss Lotie and Miss Nellie Cavanaugh of Taunton, Mass.

Mrs. Cavanaugh's early life is one of the most interesting of Mr. Cavanaugh's reminiscences. Her mother was an English woman of good family, and her father was a native and resident of Ireland. When she was an infant her parents died and the grandparents on both sides wanted the child. Each pushed their claim, and there was a lawsuit, which resulted in the custody of the child being given by the courts to her maternal, the English, parents. They were wealthy, and installed her in their comfortable home. The fact that the child was being educated as a Protestant instead of a Catholic troubled her paternal grandparents excessively, and finding that pleading and threats were of no avail, they kidnapped their grandchild when she was nine years old. Fearing prosecution, they immediately left England for America.

Mr. Cavanaugh has lived in Nashua since 1859 with his daughter, Mrs. Bartley McSherry, at 15 Fletcher street. He lived at Watertown, Mass., for some time previous to the death of his wife, sixteen years ago, and then moved to Boston, living for a time with his son Joseph.

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Cattle in transit will be admitted at any port of the United States or Canada in bond or in bond for exportation by sea from any Canadian port or from Portland, Boston and the United States. Animals not covered by this memorandum may be placed on cars until the litter from previous loads has been removed and the car thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Inspectors may cause such work to be done at the expense of the railroad company or prohibit the use of the cars until it is done.

Sheep may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry and accompanied by official certificate that sheep scab has not existed in the district where they have been fed within six months. If disease exists in any of them they may be returned or slaughtered. Sheep may be admitted for transit in bond from one port to another in another country, and if for slaughter they may be admitted without inspection. Subject to inspection at shipping port they may be admitted into either country for transit to any shipping port in Canada for export by sea or to the United States for export at Portland, Boston and New York.

They may be admitted, without inspection for slaughter, in bonded cars to bonded slaughter houses, or when forming part of settlers' effects and accompanied by a certificate that swine plague, or hog cholera, has not existed within six months in the district whence they came. Lacking such certificate, they must be inspected at port of entry, and, if diseased, will be slaughtered without compensation. Horses may be admitted in bond from one port to another in either country without inspection at the shipping port. Horses may be admitted for racing, show or breeding purposes on inspection at port of entry. Horses may be admitted for temporary stay, teaming or pleasure driving at points along the frontier for a period not exceeding one week, at the port of entry, upon permit of Customs officers. Should he observe any evidence of disease he will detain the animals and report to the District Inspector, who will decide whether the animals may be admitted, and horses used for driving or riding to or from points in Manitoba, Northwest Territories or British Columbia on these conditions with stock-raising or mining, and horses belonging to the Indian tribes, may be admitted without inspection, but must report to Customs officers both coming and going. Under the latter clause horses must be inspected at port of entry.

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NO CURE NO PAY.

Take Menthol Cough Syrup. Sure cure for coughs, colds, asthma, etc. Once tried always used. Read certificate: Montreal, March 22nd, 1893.—Messrs. R. J. & Co., Boire, Drug Co., Manchester, N. H., U.S. Since the 8th of last February we have used Menthol Cough Syrup in cases of asthma, chronic bronchitis, catarrh, etc. This medicine has given general satisfaction. A few doses were sufficient to cure ordinary colds. It is pleasant to the taste. It costs but little to try it, and the results may be most efficacious. GREY NURS, Sisters of Charity, General Hospital.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM One Way Weekly Excursions TO CALIFORNIA And other Pacific Coast Points. A Pullman Tourist sleeper leaves Bonaventure Station every Thursday at 10.25 p.m. for the Pacific Coast, all that is required is a second-class ticket and in addition a moderate charge is made for sleeping accommodation. This is a splendid opportunity for families moving West. For tickets and reservation of berths apply at 143 ST. JAMES STREET, Or at Bonaventure Station.

A PRIZE ESSAY.

Why Tennessee Needs a New Constitution.

The Defects of the Existing Regime Laid Bare in a Concise and Convincing Manner.

The following essay, on "The Needs of a New Constitution for Tennessee," was written by Mr. Raymond Manogue, a student of the Christian Brothers' School, for which he was awarded the prize of \$100, offered by Col. Wm. H. Carroll. The writer, who is only 18 years of age, is a member of class '97:—

Our Federal constitution opens, as it were, an avenue through which the gleamings of freedom and civilization. This heaven-born freedom of the Federal constitution is brought to our very doors by the State constitution.

When we behold Tennessee, a pioneer settlement, directly influenced by the revolutionary war, we cannot but expect to find many flaws in her constitution of 1796. It was, however, entirely conformable to the existing conditions, and, according to Jefferson, "It is the least imperfect and the most republican" of State constitutions.

But times changed, civilization advanced, and hence, its demands increased. Consequently, a new constitution was drafted and approved by the people in 1834.

Tennessee, at this period, was among the leaders of the Virginia group. She continued to advance, when a barrier loomed up that changed the foundation of her whole system. The industrial, social and commercial relations were completely overthrown and had to be reconstructed after the civil war. The convention of 1870 was, therefore, called.

The solons who were called upon to revise the constitution were seemingly inspired. They wisely abstained from wholesale changes, because, said they, we are not in a condition to meet the requirements of the times. They acted with greater wisdom than they knew. Men had not yet recovered from their terrible blow, and prejudices still prevailed. Hence they concluded to do as little revision as possible, leaving that work to be done by men of another generation, who should and would be in perfect accord with the demands of the age and conditions of things.

But never did they dream of the political corruption which to-day passes current as patriotism. Happily the true situation is dawning upon the people. Their duty is clear in the matter, and their patriotism will now exert itself to crush and wipe out forever what may tend to retard the "Old Volunteer State" in its line of advance.

Therefore, as the people must decide their own destiny, we will essay to show the necessity of changes in our present constitution.

No one disputes the right of a State to impose a just tax. It is even essential to its general progress. But we emphatically protest against this section of our constitution (section 28, article 2), because a double, and even a triple tax is implied.

This cripples all business enterprise and is a decided protest against capital investment. A constitutional limitation to the power of the legislature to impose privilege taxes is most urgent. Let this section be more explicitly worded, so as to preclude all ambiguity. Frame it to invite enterprise and to build up new industries. We must put a stop to the ever-ready refrain, "It is unconstitutional." To-day our constitution is a check, and even a menace, to material progress. The legislature is not above corruption; and, therefore, it may regulate the privilege tax, not according to the best interests of the public, but for personal aggrandizement. We all know from history how we indignantly rejected the unjust tax of England. Let us avoid the dangerous rock of tyrannical rulings.

Every efficient government guarantees its citizens peace. This depends upon our judicial system and methods of prosecuting delinquents. Should this limb of the law be weak, either through ineffectual enactments or by default of application consequent upon corruption, then the citizens live in constant fear, and happiness is impossible. Now, it is evident from the constitution that we cannot expect men of learning, executive ability and manly independence to abdicate their honorable and lucrative positions for the Supreme bench when their services are required with the beggarly stipend of \$3,500 per annum. No office is more onerous than that of the Supreme judgeship. Therefore, to enlist men of eminent abilities and qualities, we must amend the constitution to give them a salary that will render them independent, say from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per annum. Under our present constitution the clerks and petty justices are much better paid than the principals. A clerk may get from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. This is mocking justice. Look again at the enormous outlay of wasted moneys for witness fees and prosecutions. The State and county pay all costs. Georgia's constitution was wiser. In New York all that is over and above fixed salaries for clerks and other officers becomes a sinking fund. Just think, Hamilton county pays annually \$17,229 for witnesses and prosecutions. The State pays nearly \$1,800,000. Contrast Georgia's petty \$55,000. We unquestionably need a constitutional reform.

Honesty is not compatible with ignorance. However, under our present jury system learning goes for naught. The administration of the law is left to illiteracy and depravity. A man is incompetent as a juror if he reads the papers or forms an opinion of the point in litigation. Exact ignorance and corruption generally follow. Unscrupulous lawyers pack the jury with unworthy men and justice is defrauded. Again, hundreds are summoned from ten to twenty miles around, which is decidedly irksome to

those depending upon their daily wages. Several attempts have been made to remove this flaw from our constitution, but each time was heard the refrain, "Unconstitutional." With a more honest, explicit system much wrangling, time and expense would be saved.

We believe in a government by the people and for the people. The system of granting the legislature the appointment of subordinate officers and judges is not productive of good to the people, and it interferes materially with the carrying out of the law. The baneful influence of a political ring needs no demonstrative proof. Its effects are withering to healthy administration. In nearly all States the people elect their minor officers; why should Tennessee remain an exception? Let us be true Americans in every department of our State government. Let us so construct our organic law that the people may elect the judges, and that for a period, say, of ten years. In Pennsylvania, the judge's term is twenty-one years. The wisdom of this law is obvious.

Again, the salary of county judges situated in large cities like Memphis and Nashville should be such as to induce able and experienced lawyers to accept the honor when proffered. Our criminal and circuit judges should have a handsome salary. Thus we insure the honor of the bench.

Mor-over, the Supreme Court should have a permanent seat. Its dignity ought to be maintained. It is not a traveling comedy. The framers of the present constitution were undeniably rustic in their conception. Let us be modern, progressive. We believe its permanent home ought to be in the capital of the State. It would give satisfaction, convenience, comfort, and save useless expense.

Now we come to the officers who enjoy a princely salary for playing the gentleman. Every house, it is said, should be able to keep one gentleman. We say the State is in no such condition. Our present fee system is a disgrace. Words could not be too strong in its condemnation. Let us, by abolishing this system, save the thousands that now feed corruption, and follow the example of the federal government. If we must have coal oil inspectors, assessors, trustees, back tax collectors, then let us regulate their salaries. Heretofore much expense could be cut down with the ax of reform.

Here is a tip for all who delight in the unique, says the Boston Herald. The next time there is a big public celebration that includes among its features a parade, look out for the first and only Irish Jaunting Car Club of Brighton. Here is something quite new to Boston. If indeed the idea is not original in all the country.

No name could have been selected for the new club that would have given a better idea of its purpose and the reason for its being. It is its intention to perpetuate in the new country the national vehicle of Ireland in the old, and the members of the club intend to get all the fun possible out of the perpetuation.

Some there are so unmindful of sacred tradition and age-old customs as to abuse the jaunting car as a means of conveyance from one place to another, saying that compared with it the heretic is easy-running and steady upon its springs, and reviling it in terms of scorn and unmeasured disapprobation.

Still the Irish Jaunting Car Club is, and it expects for an indefinite term of years to be. As for the car itself, it is in process of building and will be finished in a little time. When ready for use it will be the only one in Boston—the only original, simon pure article to be seen on the streets of the city.

Now the jaunting car, as often up by fancy carriage builders, liberal in the use of fine woods, costly upholstery, paints and varnishes, is not altogether unfamiliar to Boston. There are at least one or two such in the city, and perhaps there are more, but they are not the real thing, except that the seats are made back to back so that the passengers ride sideways, and generally built after the genuine Irish model, but with modifications.

But the one that Michael Conway is making out in Brighton will be the "realist of the real," as typically Irish as it can be built. Michael Conway says so, and he ought to know for he used to make them in Ireland, where, once upon a time, he was a carriage builder. Now, with his own hands he is building another, just as he used to do before he came to America. And as his hands have not forgotten their cunning and as his tongue has not cleaved to the roof of his mouth so as to prevent his speaking truth, his word may be depended upon; and Michael Conway is one of the 26, so he is bound to do the proper kind of a job.

And when the car is done Daniel Quill will have the keeping of it. Daniel Quill has a stable somewhere on Chestnut Hill avenue, and there the model vehicle will be safely and tenderly cared for when it is not in use. The club has not yet voted whom it shall engage as watchman, nor has it been decided what make of combination lock shall be put upon the stable door, but the members are confident that satisfactory arrangements can be made when the proper time comes, so that there can be no chance of the car getting away from them.

Eugene Sullivan was the originator of the Irish Jaunting Car Club. He is a member of the local order of Hibernians, and when he spoke of his scheme to a few chosen spirits they were pleased. It was a good thing, they said; it would be good to keep alive one of the pleasures—anyway, one of the customs—of their fathers, and so, as they were successful and well-to-do young men, they formed the club and limited the membership to 26, the members holding equal shares.

As yet the officers have not been chosen, but soon there will be a meeting at which this and various details will be attended to. It is quite likely that the officers will be chosen from

much lightened by calling a hearing three times yearly, and with more satisfaction to the people in the way of speedy trials.

These are some of the most important changes demanded in our State Constitution. The State, like the Federal government should guarantee good administration in its three branches—the executive, judicial and legislative. When the organic laws are defective, whether actually or by implication good government is a mockery.

Let the judicial be so strong in honesty and integrity that corruption and intimidation will be impossible. In this consists our greatest security. Criminals will then both fear and respect the law, knowing that justice every where reigns supreme.

Let the legislative body be composed of men of honor and intelligence, and let them be independent of trusts and corporations.

Our organic laws will then have the true ring of that manly independence that marked our ancestors of revolutionary fame, and our State, receiving new life and vigor, will shake off its lethargy and inaugurate a glorious era of enterprise and material prosperity, and give a fresh impulse all along the line, whether physical, intellectual or moral. And when old Tennessee shall have donned her new and splendid constitutional robes, then, and then only, will she be entitled to hold high rank among her progressive and distinguished sister States.

Every dollar counts, every subscription helps to run the paper.

JOYS OF THE OLD COUNTRY.

THE IRISH JAUNTING CAR CLUB WILL PERPETUATE THEM.

UNIQUE ORGANIZATION FORMED IN BRIGHTON—ONE OF ITS MEMBERS BUILDING A GENUINE JAUNTING CAR—THE CLUB WILL USE IT IN PARADES AND ON OTHER OCCASIONS.

Here is a tip for all who delight in the unique, says the Boston Herald. The next time there is a big public celebration that includes among its features a parade, look out for the first and only Irish Jaunting Car Club of Brighton. Here is something quite new to Boston. If indeed the idea is not original in all the country.

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As yet the officers have not been chosen, but soon there will be a meeting at which this and various details will be attended to. It is quite likely that the officers will be chosen from

Best for Wash Day USE SURPRISE SOAP

Its remarkable lasting and cleansing properties make SURPRISE most economical and Best for Every Day

makes clothes sweet, clean, white, with the least labor.

among these members, not forgetting the three already mentioned: John Morden, John Brogie, Frank O'Connor, Michael O'Connor, Thomas Crosby, P. F. Egan, Thomas Casey, William Cunningham, James Kelly, M. J. Coyle, Michael Kiernan and James O'Brien.

This done the club will be ready and eager, when the car is finished, for the first opportunity of giving it an introduction to the public. It is not unlikely that the 17th of March will be the occasion selected. Then, beside using it for pleasure drives through the parks, the car will be pressed into service whenever the Brighton branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians makes visitations to other lodges, and upon all similar occasions.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES

FROM THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT OTTAWA

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:— During the past nine years samples of these varieties of grain which have succeeded best on the Experimental Farms have been distributed on application in 3-lb. bags to farmers in all parts of the Dominion, free through the mail. The object in view in this distribution has been to add to the productivity and improve the quality of these important agricultural products throughout the country by placing within reach of every farmer pure seed of the most vigorous and productive sorts. This work has met with much appreciation and a considerable degree of success.

Instructions have been given by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to make a similar distribution this season. Owing to the very large number of applications now received it is not practicable to send more than one sample to each applicant, but with this limitation it is hoped that the stock available will be sufficient to permit of every farmer who so desires sharing in the benefits of this useful branch of the work of the Experimental Farms.

The distribution now in progress consists of some of the most promising sorts of oats, barley, spring wheat, peas, field corn and potatoes. Requests for samples may be sent to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, at any time before the 1st of March, but after that date the lists will be closed so that the applications then on hand may be filled before seeding begins. All communications can be sent free of postage. It is desirable that each applicant should name the variety which he desires to test, also one or two alternative sorts in case the stock of the sort chosen should be exhausted; while no promise can be made that the variety asked for will be sent, the wishes of correspondents will be attended to as far as practicable. The samples of grain will be sent early, but potatoes cannot be distributed until the danger of injury in transit by frost is over.

WM. SAUNDERS, Director, Experimental Farms. OTTAWA, JANUARY 5th, 1897.

Be as conscientious in paying your subscription to "The True Witness" as in discharging your other liabilities

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete weekly up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors, which is prepared specially for this paper, by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, head office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained:—

- 54468—James G. Penycuik, Toronto, Ont., vault lights.
- 54469—James G. Penycuik, Toronto, Ont., ventilated window lights.
- 54472—Andrew Johnston, Peterboro, Ont., seeding machine.
- 54475—Walter S. McDonald, Montreal, water closet ventilator.
- 54489—Isaac M. House, Gravenhurst, Ont., automatic band saw filling machines.
- 54493—Robt. Etherington, Paris, Ont., apparatus for producing raised figures in carpets and similar woven fabrics.
- 54496—William R. Harrison, Toronto, gold vs. silver gas apparatus.
- 54501—Henry O. Wood, Billings Bridge, Ont., ballot ticket holder.
- 54502—Donald J. McLeod, Harry Scott and Wesley Simons, all of Tilsonburg, Ont., manner of printing on wrapping paper for grocers and others.
- 54503—William Marsden, Hamilton, Ont., remedy for piles.
- 54506—John Seymour, Brampton, Ont., gas meters.
- 54550—A. F. Stephens et al, individual tea service utensil.
- 54561—L. Barceoloux, Stanbridge, bale tie.
- 54563—F. W. Halm, New York, horse shoe.
- 54576—Louis Rousseau, Montreal, corset.
- 54577—O. L. Gadoury, St. Placide, stove.

Remit your annual subscription and assist the management in maintaining an organ to safeguard your rights in the community.

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HEART FAILURE.

GREAT DANGER INVOLVED IN WEAK HEART ACTION.

THE TROUBLE CAN BE CURED, AND MR. D. A. BULLOCK, OF GEORGEVILLE, POINTS OUT THE ROAD TO RENEWED HEALTH.

From the Mague, Que., News. Mr. D. A. Bullock, boatbuilder, of Georgeville, is well and favorably known to all the residents of that village. He has passed through a very trying illness from which his friends feared he could not recover, but he is once more happily enjoying good health.

To a correspondent of the Mague News Mr. Bullock recently gave the particulars of his illness and cure, saying that he would be very glad if his experience would prove helpful in enabling someone else to regain health. He says:—"There is no doubt in my mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought me from the horrors of death to the glad cheerful world. Some years ago, owing to overwork and trouble I was reduced to a weak state of health, wherein the heart failed to do its work properly, and not naturally the stomach became inactive. I had visits from three doctors, but without beneficial results. The medicine given by one of them caused a nervous shock that prostrated me for several weeks. The last one who treated me gave me a preparation of strychnine which upon my kidneys to such an extent that I was confined to the house and daily growing weaker. I had to keep stimulants constantly at my side to keep the heart at work, and even with this artificial aid its action was very faint. Then I began to try advertised medicines, but still without any good results. I lost strength, flesh and hope. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and that reminded me that I had a box of them at my place of business, which had been lying there for more than a year. Without very much confidence in them I decided to give the pills a trial. The result I must confess seemed to be almost magical. I had not taken the Pink Pills long when I was able to rest in my chair and take good refreshing sleep, something that had not taken place for months before. From that day with the use of Pink Pills I continued to gain in strength, and am to-day a strong and healthy man. I believe that even Pink Pills should be assisted in their good work on the system, and that assistance is exercise, and this exercise I took from the time I began to regain my strength. I have now every faith in this medicine and believe that if those who are sick will use it, health will be the reward."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc, these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post-paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

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THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA.
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PERFECT and permanent are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes pure, rich, healthy, life and health-giving BLOOD.

A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

THE PROJECT OF SUCH AN ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND.

SOME OF THE OBSTACLES WHICH IMPEDE ITS ACCOMPLISHMENT—THE EFFORTS MADE IN THE PAST IN THE SAME DIRECTION AND THE DISABILITIES SUFFERED BY CATHOLICS.

A Catholic University, says the Hibernian Monthly Magazine, is once more under formation in Ireland. The prelates of that country are at present engaged in an anxious and momentous task of attempting again to lay the foundation of a great Catholic University.

In the first place, a University is not founded every day and seldom has it been founded under the peculiar circumstances which attended the first attempt or which will attend its establishment to-day. As a rule in Continental Europe, it has grown up out of schools and colleges and seminaries and monastic communities which already had lasted for centuries, and which had been little else than its natural development.

It was announced by a London newspaper some short while ago that the government will devote £100,000 to the endowment of the Catholic University in Ireland. This, it is believed, is possibly one of the things which the Chief Secretary of Ireland, Gerald Balfour, promised Timothy Healy for the latter's support of the government's land bill at the last session.

The support of a Catholic paper is a laudable work. Is your subscription paid?

THE SWAY OF ALCOHOL

THE OPERATION OF THE RAINES LAW AND ITS EFFECT DURING SIX MONTHS.

STARTLING FIGURES DISCLOSING METHODS OF EVADING THE TAX.

State Excise Commissioner Lyman has submitted his first annual report to the Legislature, showing the operation of the Raines Liquor Tax law. Referring to the existence of fake hotels the Commissioner says:

"Inasmuch as hotels are given certain privileges not enjoyed by other places that sell liquor, it is very desirable that the law should be so amended, if possible, as to more explicitly define, in connection with such privileges, for the purpose of this act, the term 'hotel,' as well as the terms 'guest' and 'meals.'"

In speaking of the incorporation of several thousand social clubs in order to avoid the tax under the Raines law, the Commissioner says:

"The extent of this evasion becomes apparent from the fact that there have been 3,360 such clubs chartered from May 1, 1896, to November 24, 1896, and 3,711 to January 13, 1897. The loss to the public revenue sustained from this source is fairly estimated at about \$1,000,000 for the present liquor tax year."

liquor dealers discouraged and driven by unfair competition to the same subterfuge and evasion.

"The summary of tax certificates issued and receipts therefrom during the first six months of the liquor tax year, beginning May 1 and ending October 31, 1896, shows:

"Total certificates issued, 28,211; total cancellations, 1,628; number of certificates in force November 1, 1896, 27,585; received for certificates, transfers and fines, \$11,038,322; refunds paid, \$255,748; refunds due and to be paid, \$85,681; county treasurers' fees, \$56,484; gross collections after payment of refunds and treasurers' fees, \$10,840,408; amount of localities' share, \$7,084,333; State's share, \$3,556,009.

"Licenses issued for twelve months prior to April 30, 1896, 33,437; liquor tax certificates in force November 1, 1896, 27,583; reduction in licensed places, 6,854. Total receipts the last year under old laws, \$3,172,376; expenses of collection for same period, \$252,782; net revenue for towns and cities, \$2,919,593; ratio of expense of collection of same, eight per cent.

UNDER THE NEW LAW.

"Total receipts under Raines Liquor Tax law from May 1 to October 31, 1896, \$11,038,322; deducting rebates paid and due, \$341,430; leaving net collections, \$10,696,892. Expenses of department for six months, ending September 30, 1896, \$64,315; county treasurers' fees, \$56,484; total, \$140,799; net revenue, \$10,556,192.

"It is estimated that collections during the balance of the liquor tax year, to May 1, 1897, will be sufficient to pay refunds due and to become due, and that the expenses of the department for the remaining six months will be \$100,000, which will make the ratio of total expenses in carrying out the law, including county treasurers' fees for thirteen months, ending April 30, 1897, about one quarter per cent.

"Those evading the State tax are mostly in localities subject to the largest tax, viz.: Erie county, 679; King's county, 1,468; New York county, 2,246; Queen's county, 218; Monroe county, 171, and in all other counties of the State 1,447, there being no county in the State but what has one or more cases of the kind.

"After a careful and exhaustive examination, the department is thoroughly convinced that the evasion of the Excise law is and has been for years alarmingly extensive, and that the State's revenue is being seriously impaired by the practices of many who dare not take the chances of punishment by the United States court, but are willing to take the risk of conviction and punishment in local tribunals.

"The number of verified complaints submitted to district attorneys for prosecution was 411, and the number of convictions was 78. The fines aggregated \$4,486."

Renew your subscription, and begin the new year well.

THE CATHOLIC MISSIONARY UNION

The Catholic Missionary Union, founded some time ago by the Paulists, has made splendid progress. The organization has just been incorporated. The following paragraph which we take from "The Missionary," the organ of the Society, gives an excellent idea of the aims of the corporation.

"The particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed are to procure the services of clergymen and laymen of the Roman Catholic Church, to teach and preach as missionaries of their faith in the United States and in furtherance of religious opinion; to provide for the support and maintenance of such persons while engaged in

such work; to lease, take hold, and purchase places, buildings, and lands for such teaching and preaching; to publish and distribute books, pamphlets, and reading matter in connection with such work; and to aid and assist the Archbishops, Bishops, and other authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States in establishing and carrying on home missions in their various jurisdictions.

COLLECTION WORTH \$2,000.00.

At the distribution of the 13th instant of the Society of Arts of Canada, (1666 and 1668 Notre Dame street), the capital prize, a collection worth \$2,000.00, was won by Mr. S. Cochenhalter, cigar store, 7 and 9 Place d'Armes Hill, this city.

Don't let your name appear on the list of arrears.

An Irishman, beholding Niagara Falls said: "What is there here to make such a bother about?" "Why," said a companion, "see that mighty river pouring over into the deep abyss." "And sure, what's to hinder it?" said Pat.

R. B. DEVLIN, B.C.L. JOSEPH BRISSET, LL.B.

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Card of Thanks

Montreal, 18th January, 1897.

John Brophy, Esq., President Shamrock Council No. 320, C.B.L.

DEAR SIR,—I desire to return my most sincere thanks to the Catholic Benevolent Legion for the prompt payment of five thousand dollars, due me as beneficiary of my late husband, Patrick O'Reilly.

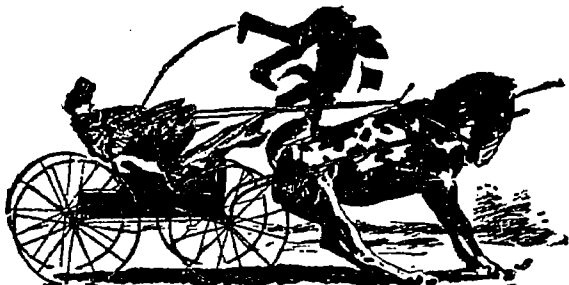
Yours sincerely, ESTHER HAGERTY O'REILLY.

Heintzman & Co. PIANOS.

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DON'T RUN AWAY



With the idea we won't get any

SNOW

This winter. It is here now.

And we would advise you to get ready by purchasing one of Latimer's

Handsome, Durable, Up-to-date SLEIGHS

"Highest Quality at Lowest Prices" is our motto. Bear it in mind and call on us.

We will save you Cash. Fine Sleighs, \$20 to \$40.

R. J. LATIMER, 592 St. Paul Street.

JANUARY DISCOUNT SALE.

50 pieces of our Fine American Lonsdale, the 15c value, is now being offered at 10c. Note—Don't pay more than 83c for the Canadian Lonsdale. We are selling it all along at that price. Of course it's less than other stores sell it at, but then people naturally expect to buy cheaper here at "THE ONLY CASH DEPARTMENTAL STORE" than elsewhere.

14 dozen of good Bleached Damask Table Napkins, to-day at 35c dozen. 100 pieces of Fine White Hair Cord and Jaconet Muslins, regular 25c, now selling at 10c yard.

5 pieces of good, serviceable Unbleached Table Damask, 22c value, for 15c yard. 50 dozen of good sized White Honeycomb Towels, while they last, 25c dozen.

SPECIAL:

72 pieces of Pin and Coin Spot and Sprig White Muslin, "bought job," worth at least 18c, while it lasts, 10c yard.

HAMILTON'S,

St. Catherine and Pael Sts., and Dominion Sq.

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Great Annual Sale.

Discounts on Everything during this Month.

Special Attention is directed to the following Lines:

SILKS Special Lines of Japanese Silks.

Checks in variety of colors, 45c, less 20 per cent. Japanese Silks, in stripes and checks, 25c, less 20 per cent. Striped Taffetas, reduced from 55c to 50c per yard, less 33 1/3 per cent. Large assortment of Black and White Silks, 55c, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.40, less 20 p.c. 32 in. Art Silks, full assortment, 65c, less 40 per cent.

DRESS GOODS.

A choice lot of spring and Summer Dress Goods, in tweeds, silk and wool mixtures, etc., ranging in prices from 55c to \$2.25 per yard. To clear at 20 and 33 1/3 per cent. off. Beautiful goods. Our tables are well assorted with Fine Goods, at discounts from 20 to 50 per cent. off. 33 1/3 per cent. off all remnants of Colored Dress Goods.

GINGHAMS, Etc.

A special line of Scotch Gingham, in assorted colors. Regular price 30c, for 20c, less 25 per cent. Also the balance of our French Lawns and Dimities, at 25c and 30c, less 20 per cent.

BASKETS, BASKETS.

All Fancy Bonbonniere Baskets and Market Baskets and Lunch Baskets, at 75 per cent. discount. Work Baskets, Waste Paper and Soiled Clothes Baskets, at 20 per cent. less.

MANTLES, Etc, at Half Price.

- Ladies' Boucle Cloth Jackets - 50 per cent
Ladies' Fur Trimmed Cloth Jackets - 50 per cent
Ladies' Sealette Jackets - 50 per cent
Ladies' Tweed and Cloth Ulsters - 50 per cent
Misses' Tweed and Cloth Ulsters - 50 per cent
Children's Mantles - 50 per cent
Ladies' Rigby Ulsters - 50 per cent
Ladies' Tweed and Lustre Costumes - 50 per cent
Ladies' Flannel Dressing Jackets - 50 per cent
Ladies' Emb. Silk and Cashmere Capes - 50 per cent
Silk Knitted Shawls - 50 per cent

CARPETS About 100 made-up Carpet Squares, in Brussels, Wilton and Tapestry, to clear at 25 per cent. Special designs (crossley's Best Tapestry, at 15 and 20 per cent.

FURNITURE, 10 to 50 per cent. BLACK CREPON, 20 per cent. Entire Stock FANCY BLACK GOODS, 20 per cent. BLACK GRENADE, 20 per cent.

UMBRELLAS, FEATHERS, FURS, ETC.

A table of Ladies' and Men's Umbrellas at Half Price.. A table of Ostrich Tips, in bunches of 3, at 50c a bunch. A table of Ladies' Felt Hats at Half Price. A table of C.P. and P.D. Corsets at Half Price. A table of Silk Waists and Flannel Blouses at 20 per cent. discount. Ladies' Black Persian Lamb Jackets, \$1.14, for \$91.20. Ladies' Raccoon Jackets, \$45.00, for \$36.00. Ladies' Electric Seal Jackets, \$51.00, for \$40.80. Ladies' Black Astrachan Jackets, \$45.00, for \$36.00. Ladies' Gray Lamb Jackets, \$63.00 for \$50.40. Winter and Summer Trimmed Millinery at nominal prices.

CLOTHING 20 to 50 p.c. discounts

We have revised the stock and made further reductions for the balance of the month.

Youths' and Men's Ulsters, 20 and 33 1/3 per cent. Children's and Boys' Ulsters, 33 1/3 and 50 per cent. Children's, Boys' and Youths' Tweed and Serge Suits, 33 1/3 and 50 per cent. An extra 5 per cent. for cash.

FASHION LINES, PLATED WARE and LAMPS in our Parlor Wednesday and Thursday.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

Live Stock Trade.

LONDON, January 18.—Owing to the sharp weather there was an improved demand for cattle and in consequence trade was firmer. The tone of the market on the whole was stronger and prices show an advance of 1/2 to 1c per lb. choice States cattle selling at 11 1/2 to 12; Argentines at 10 1/2. There was also a firmer feeling for sheep, and values improved 1/2 to 1c per lb. with sales of choice States at 12c to 12 1/2c.

A private cable received from Liverpool quoted choice States cattle at 11c, and sheep at 11 1/2 to 12c. Another private cable received from Liverpool quoted choice States cattle at 10 1/2 to 11c, and sheep at 11c.

Messrs John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen, of London, Eng., write W. H. Beaman, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade, under date of January 7th, as follows:—The supply of beasts at Deptford to-day numbered in all 1,803, of which 1,254 were from the United States and 549 from South America. Trade to-day was slower at a decline in prices, and in order to effect a clearance, sales had to be somewhat forced, the best States cattle on offer realizing 5 1/2; other qualities, 5d to 5 1/2d, and South American cattle, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Trade in the sheep market was slow, but the prices were steady, the supplies consisting of 2,110 sheep from the Argentine, which made from 4 1/2 to 5d, occasionally 5 1/2d.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.—The feature of the export live stock trade is the encouraging cable advices received from Liverpool and London noting an advance of 1/2 to 1c per lb. in prices for cattle, and 1/2 to 1c for sheep. Recent shipments of sheep to the former market have turned out very satisfactory to shippers, as account sales received show a fair profit. The local market was fairly active for export cattle to-day, there being a fair demand from shippers and quite a few were bought up at prices ranging from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per lb. The principal buyers of export stock at Chicago last week were as follows: Hathaway, 4 cars; Lehman, 40; Morris, 37; Schwartzschild, 45; Shamberger, 43; Swift, 29; Blacksher, 7; Sherman, 44; Coghlin, 65; Curran & K., 18; P. Duff, 8—making a total of 353 cars, or about 5,400 head, against 6,837 last week, and 6,386 a year ago. The steamship Hibernian sails from Portland to Glasgow with 320 cattle, shipped by Eskins & Snell, and 40 by A. McIntosh. The steamship Lake Superior sails from St. John, N.B., to Liverpool with 240 cattle and 1,200 sheep, shipped by Messrs. Gordon & Ironside, Gilchrist & Munro, and A. McIntosh. The steamship Corinthia sails from Breton with 1,000 Canadian sheep, shipped by Coughlin & Elliott, and 440 American cattle, shipped by J. W. & A. Elliott, of Kingston, Ont.

At the East End Abattoir market the offerings of live stock were 500 cattle, 75 sheep, 75 lambs and 10 calves. There was a better tone to the market on account of the lighter run of cattle last Thursday and the smaller receipts to-day, consequently values were a trifle firmer for choice stock and an advance of 1/2 to 1c per lb. was paid in some cases, but this was not general. The attendance of local buyers was large, and notwithstanding the decided change in the weather, the demand for cattle was good, and as the supply was not excessive, a clearance was made. On the whole an active trade was done, and the market maintained its firm tone up to the close. A few very choice cattle sold at 3 1/2 to 4c, choice at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4, good at 3c to 3 1/2, fair at 2 1/2 to 3c, common at 2c to 2 1/2c per lb. live weight. The receipts of sheep and lambs were light, for which the demand was good and prices ruled firm. Sheep sold at 3c to 3 1/2c, lambs 4c to 4 1/2c, and mixed lots at 3 1/2 to 4c per lb. live weight. Calves were scarce, and ranged from \$3 to \$10 each, as to size and quality.

At the Point St. Charles cattle market business was very quiet, and holders of cattle were obliged to send them to the above market in order to dispose of them. There were about 150 sheep and lambs offered, which sold in mixed lots at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per lb. live weight. The hog market for light weights was stronger, and prices advanced 1/2c per 100 lbs. since this day week, while heavy rule steady. The receipts were small, there being only about 125 offered, which sold at \$4 for heavy weights and at \$4.40 for light weights per 100 lbs. live weight.

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