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Vol. XLIX. No. 26.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

an Irishman Should be Mayor Next Term.

mercly a contest between individuals. Ashit was ably explained a couple of weeks ago, by Sir William Hingston, the general concensus of all rightthinking citizens, is favorable to that tacit agreement, whereby the three leading elements of our population, should have, each in turn, a term of the Mayoralty. Mr. Prefontains himself, when elected by acclamation, two years ago, admitted this silent compact, and even went so far as to declare that he would neven seek a second term, because it would then be the turn of an Irish-Catholic. How has this understanding been adhered to by the different sections of the community? Not to load our article with lengthy statistics on data, we will take merely the past seven years. Here is the Mayoralty record :

1893 Desjardins, French Canadian. 1894-Villenouve, French Canadian, 1895-Villeneuve, French Canadian. 1896-R. Wilson-Smith, Eng.-spenking Protestant.

1897-R. Wilson-Smith, Eng.-speaking Protestant.

1898-R. Prefontaine, French Canadlan.

1899-R. Prefontaine, French Camadian.

Now if in 1900 and 1901, we are to have a French Canadian, we simply ask this plain question: "Where This is not the year for any such or when do the Irish Catholics come change or innovation.

On our first page will be found a translation of an article from "La Patric." We agree almost entirely with the editorial. On the question of the absolute necessity of Mr. Prefontaine's presence, as Mayor, on the Harbor Board, while the improvements are going on. "La Patrie," Plainly and curtly says "No." and

This is a struggle for principle; not their proceeds to justify that nega- affairs in this city. We must learn Patrie," As to the right of French term should be taken from us, Canadians, or account of their numother elements, we also agree with "La Patrie," We would not exactly divide the terms of national representation as does Mr. Prefontaine; but we are perfectly satisfied that our French - Candian fellow-citizens should have representation in accord with their numbers. It is not a question of race with us; we have no prejudices, nor are we antagonistic to any section of our citizens-least of all the French Caradians.

> Give the French-Canadians a term alternately with English-speaking Catholics and English-speaking Protestants, so that a French term will; come sandwiched, as it it were with either, so that every second term will be occupied by a gentleman chosen from amongst the French, To this arrangement there could not, there should be no objection. But that is different to one person no matter who he may be-occupying two terms in succession. Fix it any way, that it may be theroughly satisfactory to all parties. This is not an opportune moment to create any departure from the present tacit compact which has worked so well.

We are fully aware that our. French Canadian follow-citizens would be sorry to make use of their numbers to inflict political, or civic ostracism on the Irish-Catholic race in this Province. We have too many interests in common, too many mutual sentiments, too many principles. repeat, this is a crisis in municipal

tive. We say "No" and we say so this year whether or not we have on the same grounds as does "La any civic rights in Montreal. If our this special occasion, we could have bers having more terms than the no future prespect of again taking a principal part immunicipal matters. Our French Canadian friends fully appreciate the circumstances and we have confidence in them, even to the extent of believing that they would do us full justice despite the ambitions or aspirations of Mr. Prefontaine. The Irish race of Montreal are interested in this matter and they look with confidence to the fairnless and even the generosity of the chivalric French Canadian citizons.

"La Patrie" on the Mayoralty.

The following article which appeared in "La Patrie," of last Wednesday, is about the plainest statement of the Mayoralty issue, from the French-Canadian standpoint, that has yet appeared. "La Patrie" is certainly one of the leading newspapers in the French language, and while it is a pronouncedly political organ, it laid down some weeks ago, the broad principle that municipal and political matters should not be mixed, or confounded, and it declared that during the present civic contest it would deal with men and a lack of liberality, towards our issues in an entirely non-political English-speaking fellow-citizens. manner. It would be well for the Irish-Catholics of Montreal, in view of the important Mayoralty election campaign now commencing, were they to read and ponder over this clear statement of their attitude. While it is certainly non-political, it is decidedly national. "La Patrie's" article runs thus :

"Mr. Doran an Irish-Catholic has accepted the candidatore against Mr.

"Mr. Doran's programme is that it is the turn of the Irish-Catholics to to permit of such a thing. But, we have one of their people in the civic in the future than he has been so in

the French Canadians, constituting great majority of this country." three-fourths of the population of ! that our English and Irish fellowcitizens should have two terms the one for French-Canadians.

Mr. Prefontaine claims that the English has a right to one term, and that the French-Canadians have a right to the two other terms.

"We believe that, in such matters, a too strict rule should not be es tablished. But, all the same, it is certain, it is incontestable, that in the distribution of political and municipal honors, the French Canadians, have not, heretofore, had that share to which their numbers entitle them. In the Senate, in the House of Commons, in the English Provinces, we are not represented as our English friends would insist upon being, were they numerically sitvated as we are.

"Take a census of our fellow-countrymen in Ontario, in New Brunswick, in Nova Scotia, in Prince Edward Island, in Manitoba, and tell us if the same broad courtesy, the same liberality is practised in our regard, that we; in the Province of Quebec, have evidenced towards our English fellow-citizens.

"We, therefore, think that Mr. Prefontaine takes a reasonable stand when he says that his candidature does not constitute an injustice, nor

"We beg of the latter to not ferget that we cannot consent to effice ourselves under all circumstances.

"Mr. Prefontaine offers a less serious agreement when he says that his presence on the Harbor Board, in his quality of Mayor of Montreal, is recegary for the continuation of the Harbor improvements.

"The Mayor of Montreal, no matter who he may be, is not an escential factor in that business- no more the past. The importance of the port

opposition to Mr. Prefontaine, the have such a programme, to oblige whosoever seeks thor suffrages to accept the same.

Mr. Clarke a great leader in civic affairs, in Toronto, was defeated in the recent Mayoralty coatest. The Globe refers to the result as follows:

donald has been swept into the Maygeneral feeling that he had already ing with them honor and prestige, and in some cases considerable emoluments. None of these were since ires, and we have no sympathy with the feeling that grudges the public servant a fair remuneration for his work Still, we have in Canada, a good! Let our people stereotype on their that offices with emolument should 'go round," and the citizens seemed to have applied this sentiment to the Mayoralty."

"No saying has been more common among the supporters of Mr. Mardonald than "Give him a chance; letus see what he will do," and now the experiment is to be tried. But Mr. Doran to a triumphal issue, still mere curiosity or admiration for perseverance would not have availed if fight for the preservation of a strict it had not been for a strong feeling I right, and that the individuality of of discortent with the great private; the candidate is merely secondary to corporations which have dealings the national interests at stake. Let with the city. It is sometimes said that grumbling at the corporations is a mere public habit, like grumbling at the weather, and that some shall Mr. Doran be the next Mayor of the grumbling is unjust and

"Mr. Prefontaine's answer is that | of Montreal is now recognized by the surd. This may be, but the corporations have themselves largely to The article closes with advice to blame. They encourage the grumbling Montreal, cannot accept the principle the effect that instead of getting up habit of resisting attempts at reform until the pressure of competicitizens, of all origins, should com- tion or public opinion becomes too bine to draft a programme worthy strong. Then we find that the thing their interests and the future of that was declared to be utterly abpopulation of all origins, speaking Montreal- and when they shall surd and impossible is done; and the public naturally come to the conclusion that other things which the practical men of the corporation scoff at as the suggestions of ignorance and unreason may also be done TTe Mayoralty Election in Toronto if a sufficiently vigorous "kick" is

> "The election of Mr. Macdonald is the Nemosis of that policy. The street railway service is in many respects a good service, but there are matters which unquestionably cell "It now appears that Mr. Mac- for amendment, such as the evercrowding of cars about 6 o'clock in oralty by a genuine wave of public the evening, and the excessive speed opinion. There were several forces at at which the cars are run on certain work. As to Mr. Clarke, there was a lines. In these cases the remedy indicated is a large supply of cars and received from the hands of the civiz- of men, and it is short-sighted coens a large share of positions carry- onomy to refuse to apply the rem-

> > This year an Irish Catholic must cccupy the Mayor's chair- and that Irish Catholic will be W. E. Doran,

deal of the democratic sentiment | minds the fact that they are called upon to fight for an important principle, that the eyes of all their fellow-citizens are centred upon them. and that they will for all time, bo judged by their words and deeds under present circumstances. While it is our duty, and the duty of each particular Irish Catholic, to lend all the weight and influence possible to Leav we must not forget that this is a us but unite for this one experiment. and as sure as the sun of February shall rise in the East, so surely ab- of Montreal.

ECHOES FROM ROME

an address, which will be presented, on 20th March next, by the Nonagenerians of the Catholic world to the Holy Father. On that day Leo XIII., will be ninety years of age, and a priest of Tam. in Switzerland has conceived the idea of this singularly touching and appropriate methalsion of the recent Consistory, was od of celebrating the event. The ad-

dress runs thus:

"Having arrived at an age when the soul feels itself free from influences which, at other stages of life, often mislead or smother its nobler impulses the undersigned are able to understand better than ever before those great truths of which your Holiness has never wearied of reminding the world, and which the latter, to its own misfortune, obstinately ignores. The remembrance of the great part of your Holiness' life must fill your soul with gratitude to God, for all that he has accomplished through you. And to this consciousness rour Holiness must cortainly be indouted for the flourishing health, the even youthful strength which are the wonder of the world and the joy of the universal (hurch." Another important address, but one which has already been presented, is that coming from ten young maidens of Aquila, have decided to offer not less unique gift, that of a signed address on parchment in which they declare that they each offer a year of their lives for the prolongution of his. They first consulted a Jesuit Father who was preaching in Aquila ; traving heard his approval, they prepared their address and camo Rome. The Pope was very busy, but learning of their desire from the master of the chamber, he received them and their address.

His Dminenco Cardinal Jacobini

has been privately but officially noti-

The following is the translation of private chamberlain of cape and sword, who is the head of the family of the Blesed John Baptist de la Salle, is in Rome to thank the Pontiff for the title of Duke conferred upon him and his heirs.

> The Pope's Allocution on the occacertainly most touching and practi-

This important document begins with an allusion to the approaching jubiled year, the Pontiff offering thanks to Heaven for having allowed him to witness the opening of the Anno Santo, thus granting what was more a prayer than a hope on the aged Pontiff's part.

After alluding to his intended action in coremonies, which have since taken place and at which the Pope acted as if he were a free man, the Boly Father went on to deplore the change which had taken place in Rome since the last jubilee regretting that pilgrims will hardly recognize the Holy City, and bitterly lamenting the impossibility in which the Pontiff is placed of venturing abroad in his own city, encouraging the picty and devotion of the faithful. as his predecessors were wont to do. Another important passage in the allocution is the allusion to the Peace Conference of the Hague, the Pontiff complaining, in dignified und noble words, of the affront offered the Holy See by the Powers, who did not invite the Vicar of Christ on earth, the Prince of Peace, to raise his voice on that occasion in support of such an eminently Christian cause. This insult, in the Holy Fathor's opinion, was mainly due to the intrigues of the Italian Government. and the Pontiff very justly argues that, in the face of such persistent and malignant opposition to the interests and dignity of the living Sec. Christ's representative can hardly feel, said and independent even in Rome, the Eternal city. But contin-

secutions may be in store in

usurpers will never find fear or a disposition to bend in their viction. This important allocation chiefly interesting because of its firm and fearless affirmation of the independence and of the rights of the Holy See, is brought to a close by the aunouncement of Mgr. Paul Emmandelian's appointment to the Patriarchal See of Cilicia, of Armenian rite.

Amongst the Consistory nomina-! between divorce and mere separation tions there were a few that may from bed and board; but both are have some special interest for cor directed by the same spirit, which is readers. The Holy Father announced an evil one. It creeps gradually into the appoointment of thirty prelates the garden of domestic peace and to vacant Archiepiscopal and Episco- shatters every prospect of happiness. pal Sees and twenty-five nominations It haunts the hearts of men and by Brief to different churches. Am- women, even as an envoy of that ong the appointments and promo- one whom the Scripture describe as a tions of interest to English-speaking "roaring lion seebing whom he may Catholics may be mentioned Mgr. Dio- devour." mede Falconio, Apostolic Delegate in Of all the most precious and sacr-Canada, to be Titular Archbishop of ed gifts of God to man-in the form Larissa; Mgr. Tobias Mullen, form of sacramental aid-(if we except erly of Eric, to be Titular Bishop of the sublimity of Holy Orders), none Germanicopolis; Father Patrick Fee- surpass the nuptial contract. In the gus MacEvay, Vicar-General of Hant-language of a gifted Irish Protestilton, to the See of London, in ant orator, "it is the gift of heaven. Canada: Rev. T. Casey, Deputy-to- the charm of earth, the joy of the adjutor to the Bishop of St. John. present, the promise of the future, New Brunswick, to be Titular Bishon the innocence of enjoyment, the name of Utina; Rev. T. Berry, Vicar-Generatity of passion, the sacrament of al of Chatham, Canada, to be Titular love. The slender curtain that shades Bishop of Tugga; and Father V. its sanctuary has for its purity the Hopkins, S.J., Deputy Vicar-Apos- whiteness of the mountain snow, and tolic for Honduras, to be Titular for its protection the hardness of the Bishop of Atribi. The Holy Father mountain adamant. Whensoever that has assigned the following congregation acred bond is broken, religion detions to the newly-created Cardinals: filed, morals violated, and the can-Council, Studies, Index, Ceremonial, one of the living God fairly spurned, to Cardinal Nava, and Bishops and appeal to the higher sentiments of Regulars, Sacred Rites, Indulgences men to prevent or to rectify the and Sacred Rites, and Consistorial to wrong." We can well congratulate Cardinal Missia. Moreover, niter hav- Judge Pagnucio, not only on his leing formally bestowed the ring upon gal decision, but upon the motives the new Porporati, his Holiness gave which actuated him in preparing his them respectively the presbyterial judgment, for he has struck an effectitles of SS. John and Paul and of St. Stephen on Mount Caelius.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

I prendering judgment in a case as to separation from bed and board ues the Contiff; whatever vexations Mr. Justice Pagnuclo, said:

the Holy See from that quarter, the important one, and the courts could not pronounce upon it lightly." In view of the alarmingly increas-

> ing tendency to divorce and legal separation of husband and wife, ouring the past decade, we look upon this opinion of Judge Pagauelo as of paramount importance. Any check that can be placed upon that unhealthy anti-moral tide, which is rising on all sides, must be hailed as a boon, both socially and religiously. It is true that there is a wide chain

> tive blow at the moral monster that has; so long been ravaging the fields of domestic happiness.

CONSOLIDATION OF LIBRARIES A movement has been started in New York, by which all the libraries guarding the battlefield, which was which receive city aid will be consol- sprinkled with dead Boors. The bodidated. It is the opinion of Control- ies of the unfortunate sufferers were ler Coler that the city should have direct control over them all, because the subsidies grunted amount to

NOTES OF THE WAR.

missions in most of the towns and districts wherein hostilities are pro-Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Estcourt, Ladysmith, Newcastle, Oakford, Kokstad, and Umtata. Two of the Fathers at Pietermaritzburg and Ladysmith have charge of about a thousis, speaking from the point of view over the Free State but likewise over British possessions, so that his spirin the opposing camps. Whilst Fathers Murray, and O'Donnell are with the British forces in Natal, Fathers Hammer and Leon Marshal are with a portion of the Transvaal army. Father Oglo is shut up in Mafeking, Kimberley wi)h Mr. Cecil Rhodes. It missions especially those at Kimberley, Mafoking, and Ladysmith. will suffer severely.

WAR'S HAVOC .- It is easy to understand that war cannot be carried on without havor and fearful hardships, but few perhaps can realize all this until some vivid account of missives there is no lack in these days. In a letter to his sister, a Blackpool lady, Mr. H. Bradshow describes the sights he beheld after the battle of Dundee. He was mangled most horribly. A drummer boy sixteen years old was hit by a piece of shell and his head was tak-

THE OBLATE FATHERS are in en clean off. Mr. Brudshaw's own the thick of the fight says the Liv- trials may be inferred from the stateerpool Catholic Times, They have ment that he had had no sleep for six days and six nights, and nearly fell off his horse several times, and ceeding, as well as in adjoining ter- that he had seen an officer who had ritories. There are Oblate Fathers at been riding near him fall very often. War is assuredly a trying game.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS .- In the Transvaal Vicariate, which is under the charge of Father De Lacy, O.M. and Catholic soldiers. Bishop Gaugh- I., there are about fifteen Oblate ran, O.M.I., who has jurisdiction Fathers, with some Trappist and over the Orango Free State Vicariate. Marist Brothers, Sisters of Loretto. Sisters of the Holy Family, Dominiof episcopal duty, in a curious posi- can nuns, and Ursulines. The Cathotion. His Vicariate extends not only lic population numbers over six thousand. Just half of them live, or we should rather say used to live, at itual subjects are in one place loyal Johannesburg, which possesses a fine to Great Britain and in another loy- church, a Marist boys' school, and al to its enemies. Indeed, the Oblate a girls' school, taught by the Holy Fathers are to be found as chaplains | Family Nuns, both these institutions training eight hundred pupils. The Sisters of the Holy Family, who are affiliated to the Oblate Congregation have been placed in charge of the Government Hospital, where the average number of patients is 250. The and Bishop Goughran and others in Boers preserve a great deal of the Calvinistic spirit of their forefathers. is to be feared that many of the Still, thanks to the free and unrestricted immigration of representatives of other nationalities their exclusiveness in religious matters is rapidly diminishing. There often exists real sympathy for the Catholic priest, where a few years ago hatred and distrust were strongly felt. The change is, in a great measure due to the influence of the Catholic schools. The Boors, knowing the excellence of what actually takes place comes to these schools, send their children to them from the battlefield. Of such them, and the pupils, owing to contact with Catholic teachers, are alleg to remove many ridiculous not found respecting the Church from the minds of their parents.

> SAD RELICS. - Over every line fought battlefield are strewn relica of the torrible struggle. The corre pondent of the Morning Londer having obtained penmission to

Continued on Page Twelpe

REW MOTHER BRUYERE

FROM THE CANADIAN MESSENGER.

When Reverend Mother Bruyere, | for the glory of God, the nume First Superior of the Grey Nuns in cepted this invitation and on Feb-the Diocese of Ottawa, left this ruary 20th, 1845, Sisters Thibauworld nearly twenty-four years ago, she carried with her to the grave the regrets of the whole population of central Canada. Few Canadian women in this century have played a nobler part, or left a deeper mark on their age than Mother Bruyere ; the institutions of education and charity that she founded are monuments to her fame. And so many were her personal gifts, such the magnetism of her virtue, that her memory is held in veneration by those still living who know her. It is to briefly recall to a new generation the life and labors of this venerable religious, so well known in Ottawa valley a quarter of a cen-

Elizabeth Bruyere was born in the parish of Assumption, P. Q., on March 19th, 1818. Her father was the youngest son of Capt, Charles Bruyere, who belonged to one of the families of Southern France whom the rigors of the Revolution obliged to leave their native country at the close of the last century. Her mothor was Sophia Mercier, a native of the Province of Quebec.

is inserted in the pages of the "Mes-

The little child was baptized the day of her birth by the Abbe Caron, parish priest of St. Esprit. a relative and devoted friend of the family. She grew to be a precocious child though obedient and full of candor, and under the watchful guidance of her parents, her years were full of joy and contentment.

It was only in her tenth year that a cloud of sorrow over-shadowed her for the first time, when her father died after a short illness. This sad event was the death-blow to the home of the Bruyeres, and the widowed mother went with her three little children to live with a brother in Montreal, where she remained two years. During this period of residence in Montreal, Elizabeth had the happiness of receiving First Communion and Confirmation, two events that left such an indelible impression on her mind that, even at an advanced age, she took pleasure in recalling them both,

The future of her little daughter had long been a source of anxiety to the widowed mother, and she more than once opened her heart to her cousin and counsellor, the Abbe Caron. This worthy pastor of souls was moved to compassion, and confided the girl to his nieces, Angele and Emilie, who in turn showed the liveliest interest in ber. To such an extent was this interest manifested that the little Elizabeth was within a short time safely lodged in the presbytery of St. Esprit.

Emike and Angele Caron undertook the development of the young girl's hoart and mind. She was now 12 years old; and had begun to make some progress in her studies, profiting alike by the instructions of her venerated pastor and by the example of his nieces. Her life had been one of extraordinary innocence, and the atmosphere she was now placed in only helped to add further lustre to her maidenly virtues. Elizabeth possessed a judgment far beyond her years. It is recorded that the royal gift of gratitude was strongly developed in her, and on more than one occasion, she tried to show how much she appreciated the favors of her generous benefactors.

When old enough to teach, Elizaboth took charge of the parish school of St. Esprit, and there in the little world of the schoolroom. surrounded by budding minds, she laid the foundation of that training | which prepared her for the life-work that Providence had in store for her. Though her future career was school, which re nest was immediatestill among God's secrets, it turned out that this first effort at St. Esprit was but a step to higher things.

During the hours of her musings and her moments before the Tabernacle, there were bright visions haunting the mind of the young teacher, visions of the vanity of human wishes, of sacrifices undergone for Christ's sake, of the reward that would be hers when life's race was run. For many weeks she had heard the voice of God, in its softest whispers, speaking to her heart and bidding her embrace a more perfect life, the life of the cross. The heavenly vocation was dawning. Without trying to analyse her feelings, yet fearful lest she should disobey God's wishes, the girl yielded to the special attraction she felt for the Institute of the Grey Nuns in Montreal, and on June 4th, 1839, she knocked at the convent door in that city and asked to become a daughter of Madaine Youville. This favor was granted and her religious

career began. Even from her novitiate, the young nun gave proofs of the sound judgment, generous sympathics and extraordinary discretion which characterized her in after life. Her progress in virtue was not less romarkable, and the annals of her years of probation speak only of her love of poverty, mortification, obedience, and her favorite virtue, char-

On May 18th, 1840, she received the holy habit, and on May 31st, of the following year, she pronounced her final vows. The regular routine of roligious observance did not prevent superiors from remarking the abilities of the young religious. 11. was plain that her well developed judgment could be used to advantage in government, and the lime soon came to test it.

In the autumn of 1844, that is, three years after Mother Bruyere had made her profession. His Lordship Bishop Phelan, coadjutor to the Bishop of Kingston, invited the Grey Nuns of Montreal to extend their work to the Ottawa Valley, and start a convent in Bytown, as Ottawa was then called, Ever ard-

ent in their zeal and self-sacrifice 1869.

deau, Charlebois and Howard, with Mother Bruyere as their Superior, left the mother-house in Montreal to establish a foundation on the banks of the Ottawa.

The little band of pioneers met with a warm welcome from the people of Ottawa, and as soon as they could, they set about maturing plans for the building of their convent and hospital. This enterprise was a difficult one. Notwithstanding the good will of the citizens, the foundation-stones of the new mission were laid amid poverty, hardships, and contradictions. The work, however, had God's seal upon it from the first, and no one could have carried tury ago, that the following sketch out God's designs more zealcusty and with greater prudence than Mother Bruyere.

In those days Bytown was a humble place indeed. The Rideau Canai, with its locks, and the old Sappers' Bridge, relics of Colonel By's days, formed the line of demarcation between what was then the upper, and lower portions of the town. Though still restricted to five or six thousand inhabitants, the place was full of more than ordinary promise. With immerse forests standing on every side of it, with here and there a clearing on both sides of the Ottown River, the little town was, even then, the centre of great commercial interests. Mills had already need er-ected on the ledges of the cliffs overhanging the Chaudiere Fails, where the timber floating down from the North was sawn for exportation. Everywhere the town was giving out signs of activity. This activity coupled with the unusual beauty of the site, and its unique position on the boundary line of the (w) chief Provinces of Quebec and Untario, were an earnest of future greatness And when, in 1858, the Queen of England put her finger on the map of Canada, and designated the cliff towering over the seething Falls as the scat of the Government of Canada, everyone felt that an act of justice had been done.

Mother Bruyere and her companions were passive witnesses of these Successive transformations, and though not indifferent to the material prosperity of the town, they had other interests to engage their time and strength. Long before the convent and hospital were completed the four religious had begun their works of zeal with extraordinary fervor, and so successful were they that they gained in a short time the esteem and confidence of all classes. It was this very sucess that justif-

ied the Coadjutor Bishop of Kington i withe efforts he had made to add new obligations to those already undertaken by the Grey Nuns of Montreal. The Institute of Madame Youville was originally established exclusively for the care of the sick and abandoned. Instruction of youth had not entered into the programme of the foundress, owing undoubtedly to the presence in Montreal of teaching bodies fully equipped for this peculiar work. But Mother Bruyere and her companions were alone in the growing town of Ottawa, and Bishop Phalen stipulated that education of young girlshould also form part of their duties. This plan was heartily carried out by the young Superior. She had been in Ottawa but a few days when she entered on a new sphere of usefulnes. by opening up the parish school, taking the French class herself, and giving the English one to Sister Howard. Up to 1819, the Grey Nuns taught this school only, but saintly Bishop Guignes, first occuant of the See of Ottawa, asked for the establishment of a boarding ly complied with,

In this way new conditions were successfully met. It was not, however, till eleven years after her arrival in Ottawa, when she bad a full knowledge of the wants of the people she had to deal with, that Mother Bruyere sketched the first draft of a new constitution permitting her community to undertake the direction of convents and schools as well as hospitals and asylums. All her works were marked with the seal of prudence, and further experience suggested fresh changes in even this constitution before it was sent to Rome for final approval.

The founding of the boarding school (*) may be considered the starting point of the influence of the Grey Nune of the Cross in the Ottawa Valley. This school, which flourished from the outset, and which became in after years the fostoring mother of hundreds of pupils hailing from all parts of the continwas the first-born Of other institutions. similar Applications for houses ยมป teachers came almost too rapidly, and might have sapped the vigor of the community had Mother Bruvere tried to satisfy every demand. However, she opened convents in Temiscamingue in 1866, in Aylmer in 1867, in Pembroke and Montebello in 1868, in Buckingham in 1869, in Maniwaki in 1870, in Gatheau Point in 1872, in Eganville in 1873, in St. Franics du Lac in 1875. The influence of the community had spread beyond the limits of Canada, for we find a boarding-school established by Mother Bruyere in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1857, a convent in Plattsburg in 1860, an academy in Ogdens burg in 1863.

The care of the rick and ahandoned also engaged the sympathies of the charitable superior. She had a heart sensitive to excess and she was moved with the livekest compassion when face to face with sorrow or misfortune. Remamber, my dear daughters," she said once at the end of a retreat, "the moment we lose our love for the poor we lose the real spirit of our communi-

(*) Transferred t oWater Street in 1850, transferred to Rideau Street in

besides the General Hospitals on-Water Street, which dates from her arrival in the city, St. Joseph's Or-phan Home in 1865, St. Patrick's Orphanage in 1866, and in 1871, St. Charles Home for the Agel, and St. Ann's Hospital for Contagious Diseases, are all creations of this indefatigable nun.

Mother Bruyere had now been thirty years leading a life of extraordinary activity. All these cares of establishment, joined to the responsibility of government, taxed her physical strength. Towards the year 1875 her health began to be visibly affected, and her physicians obliged her to put aside her official work and seek rest. To one who had led a long and laborious life it would seem that the order to remain confined in a room would naturally be unwelcome; but she who had so long known how to command had not forgotten how to obey, and she cheerfully submitted to any order however repugnant. Notwithstanding this enforced repose, the saintly nun did not for a moment relax herinterest in her community or its works. She had her daughters daily at her bedside either to give the mecossury orders for the management of the various employments or to whisper into willing cars words of consolation and encouragement.

A remarkable trait in her character was her anxiety for the sanctification of the members of her Sisterhood, and this always without narrowness or undue haste, or exaggerated zeal. At times, she seemed severe in the means she took to carry out her plans of perfection, but when chiselling had to be done, the tools she used were ever wielded with a loving hand. This true affection for her own was one of her prominent traits. She had at heart the spiritual perfections of her daughters even more than the prosperity of her houses, and it is not exaggeration to say that the noble example of her own life, her integrity, simplicity, charity, her unfailing, wisely indulgent, motherly love were the inspiration and strength of those who lived under her.

Mother Bruyere was a woman of intense spirituality. She sought all things the blessing and approval of God; her confidence in His unerring providence was very great. The Grey Nuns have always had a special devotion to Divine Providence and to the Eternal Father. These devotions, now venerable in the community from a use of a century and a half -for they developed in the much-tried heart of the first foundress, Mother Youville, during the storm and stress period of her life,were also particularly dear to the foundress of the Ottawa community. The older members still recall the inspiring accents of confidence and hope and love which fell from her lips when she invoked Divine Providence or the Eternal Father. In keeping with this spirit was her extreme purity of intention. Provided she had the approval of God, she cared little how she was judged by men. In one of the troublous seasons, even so late as twenty-fours years ago, when small-pox was epidemic in Ottawa, and

ther Bruyere promptly offered a building on the convent grounds for the purpose and nurses for the patients, but owing to the proximity of the building to neighboring dwellings, the arrangement was kept secret. A newspaper culled the attention of the public to the lack of devotion to duty of the Grey Nuns. When the affair was brought to the knowledge of Mother Bruyore, and her advise asked upon the action to be taken in the matter, sho simply said : "Do not vindicate us; it is sufficient that God knows all.

During the first months of 1876. Mother Bruyere was seen to decline rapidly. Though everything that human skill could do was done to prolong her precious life, it was evident that death would soon deprive the community of its cherished head. At the end of March, she received the last rites of the Church with sentiments of great piety amd resignation, and on the morning of April 5th, she peacefully remitted her soul into the and of her Maker.

The funeral obsequies, presided over by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, had the character of a triumph. The Basilica of Notro Dume was crowded to overflowing with the clergy and the Catholic population of the city, who had come to show their esteem for the deceased nun, and their appreciation of her work in their midst.

Mother Bruyere had held the superiorship of her community during her whole career in Ottawa, After her firtt term had expired, in 1848, she was selected for a further term of five years, and subsequently had to bear the burden of the office till her death. Her remarkable gifts easily singled her out for this responsible position. She had at all times during her admirable career given proofs of a solid judgment and discernment, not merely in the choice of her subjects, but chiefly during her negotiations for now establishments. After her death, others formed by her carried out her plans and the success which attended all her own efforts during her life is still shown in the works which have been undertaken since.

Besides the foundations mentioned the Grey Nuns have the present time, hospitals in Ogdensburg, Sault St. Mattawa, Marie, Pembroke and Sudbury; convents and schools in Embrun, Pointe du Lac, Hawkesbury, Muttawa, Sudbury, Rockland, St. Joseph d'Orleans Ont., and Lowell and Haverhill, Mass. They added to their Ottawa establishments, in 1879, Bethlehem, a foundling asylum, and, In 1890, the convent of Our Lady of the Rosary; bosides teaching with the greatest success in seventeen parochial schools in Ottawa. In a word, the present condition of this community is one of unparalleled prosperity, and its influence for good is growing yearly. Four hundred and fifty religious direct thirty-four houses, of which number twenty-six are in Canada, and eight in the United States. May we not see the hand of Reverend Mother Bruyere still guiding her daughters from her throne in heaven?

SR. LOYOLA DEVINE.

MATERIALISM OF THE AGE.

>+++++++++++++++

for Catholic study, at this period in , it does not shock any sense of prothe world's history, than that of priety, and it is so entirely in accord modern materialism, with all its with the inclinations of the catural ravages and minfortunes. The Advent | man, But it is the pagan view of

pastoral letter of the Right Rev. Dr. Lacy, Bishop of Middlebrough, Egg., is a remarkable treatise on this very subject. Without attempting any comment we give our readers these few highly instructive extracts from that letter. Bishop Lacy says:

century of revolution and unrest. As object lesson, the monster known as the atheistic state. It has given us education without religion, and without God, and, as a natural consequence, anti-Christian socialism and anarchy, the scourge of the human race.'

"In France it has deprived the poor in the hospitals of the tender care of the Sister of Charity, and seeks to deprive the dying sinner of the consolations of religion. At home it persists in denying to Catholics what it cheerfully grants to the followers of the Prophet in the Soudan, unless, indeed, they show themselves sufficiently craven to barter their religious convictions for a mess of pottage. Its greatest achievement has been accomplished in the city of the Pope, where it has succeeded for a season in upsetting the temporal rule of the Pontiff, and in setting up a rival throne, the embodiment of all that is hostile alike to religion and to human freedom. Its philosophy, too, like its politics and othics is nothing, if not godless. The Creator is ignored and scouted in His own creation, and a gross matorialism, as absurd as it is gross, finds favor with the majority of scientists. They have turned from the light of life, and what wonder if they are found hopelessly groping their way amidst the bye-paths of darkness and error. Unfortunately, this degrading materialism is not confined to the leisured scientist. It has filtered down to the teeming masses, corrupting and poisoning their conception of life, its duties and responsibilities, its aspirations and its hores, and extinguishing in thom the light of God's countenance which herotofore had cheered them through the rugged ways. No longer is duty to God and the hope of reward when this mortal course is run the guiding motive of life. The one ambition is how to succeed in position and prospects, and then to

No subject can be more suitable. It fulls the conscience to sleep, for life all the same, whose condemnation has been already proporticed by the Great Judge of mankind.

"The greatest ally of the demon of

materialism, and the greatest toe of religion and morality, is the vice of "The expiring century has labored | intemperance. As a time of jubilee is hard to dethrone God. It has been a la time of penance, a time of fasting, abstinence, and prayer, a time above far as within it lay it has banished all when God mercifully calls su-God from the government of life ners to repentance, we earnestly exown world, and has set up, as an hort the pastors of souls to use every effort to combat this great enemy of the souls committed to their charge. The evil of materialism as we have said, is not confined to one class. It has infected every class of society, as may be seen from the sort of literature that pours out daily from the press, and is manifestly in great demand. The daily and weekly journals, the magazines and periodicals, are for the most part steeped in materialism, and without let or hindrance spread their poison broadcast. The public imbibe the noxious drug, and only too often assimilate it to their own great hurt. For Catholics we see a great danger in this indiscriminate reading-a danger impossible to exaggerate. They unsuspectingly become familiar with, and adopt views of a thousand different points which are not unfrequently at variance with the fulness of the Catholic faith. One obvious antidote to this evil will be found in the diffusion of Catholic literature among Catholics of every class of society; but it must be really sound Catholic literature, and above all suspicion. It is not onough that it should keep within the lines of faith and morals, but it should breathe a Catholic spirit. The example of non-Catholic writers, who place truth and error on the same level, and invest the latter with rights and privileges belonging, jure divino, to the former, is not one which can ever be telerated within the Catholic Church. It is not edifying for a Catholic people to find in their Catholic journal communications sowing discord and dissension. and breathing discontent and dissatisfaction with arrangements which have approved ecclesiastical sauction and can only be reformed, if reformation be needed, by authority. The Catholic Church is, by divine appointment, governed from above, not from below, and does not easily yield to the clamor of faction; nor ,s it editylife, and to succeed means to make a ling reading for Catholics of whatevfortune and to better one's worldly er class to find the pastoral office troated with a want of reverence in seek the comforts and enjoyments the columns of a professionly catholic which easy circumstances procure, paper. The Catholic press has a

great mission before it and wo have every confidence it will nighty fulfil its task. Under the guid inco of the Church it will do much, both Yto strengthen the faith of the reople. and to counteract the evil of the ma-terialist press. Let its Catholicy manifest itself not only in the letter but in the spirit, for it is the spirit that quickenoth. Thus, and thus only will all cause for anxiety on the part of the pastors of the flock Tre allayed. If the expiring century has signalized itself by inapiously striving to dothrone God, and to assail the royalty of the God-Man, maniferted through His Church, let it be ours to restore to God the things that are God's and to the utmost of our power to manifest and extend the kingdom of His Son."

REV. PATRICK WHELAN,

Drowned in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, in 1799.

Whenever His Lordship Bishop Bishop Howley, of St. John's, Newfoundland, gives expression to his views upon any subject- no matter how important or how trivial-there is always something to be learned, something edifying, instructive, useful to be drawn from his words. Some time ago we published a lengthy poem, in which the life, works and fate, of that celebrated Franciscan missionary-Rev. Patrick Wholan- were commemorated. Our correspondent stated that the eventful career of this pioneer priest has never been embodied in history. We loarn from a letter just received from Bishop Howley, that he has already published a volume in which all the details of this noble missionary's sad

death are given. We could not better

convey to our readers the informa-

tion thus imparted to us than by re-

producing His Lordship's communi-

cation in full. It is thus Bishop Howley writes . "I have read with much interest the beautiful poem, on the death of Father Whelan, which appeared the "True Witness" of December 9. In commenting upon this tragic inxident you correspondent remarks as follows: 'The poem is historically true, the printed page records the facts. Unfortunately the historian of the Church of Newfoundland is yet to come.' The matter is one of a personal nature to me. I may be permitted to say your correspondent is in error in saying that the sad facts of the venerable Father Whelan's death have not yet been recorded in the pages of printed history. In the year 1888, I published an occlesiastical History of Newfoundland, And the many interesting episodes 1cmain yet unrecorded, yet this one of the drowning of Father Whelan is fully set forth on page 183. As this book of mine is evidently not very well known to your correspondent (and perhaps also to many of your

readers). I may be excused for here

reproducing the prose account of this

"The exact year of Rev. Patrick Whelan's arrival in the Country is

not known; but he was here in 1794.

sad historic event :

as he signed the petition (to have Rev. James O'Done!, O.S.F., apponted Bishop of Newfoundland.) He was a Franciscan or Friar Minor, and was stationed in the mission of Harbor Grace. He was drowned in 1799. I am indebted to the Ilon. J. L. Predergast, of Harbor Grace, for the following graphic and interesting account of this melacucholy event. Father Whelan was a most exemplary and realous priest, whose name is embalmed on the memory of the people. Twice every year, spring and fall, he made a visitation of his parish. It was when returning in September 1799, that he lost his life in a storm. His boat reached Grates Cove, and in attempting to land the boat was swamped and all on board perished. The body of Father Whelan was the only one recovered from the waves. He was found erect in the water, his breviary under his arm, a cane in one hand and a small bag containing his vestments (probably the pyx), in the other. The body was taken to Harbor Grace. and his sorrowing people laid him to rest in the old Catholic grave-yard. A monument is erected over his remains on which is engraved a long and panegyrical eritaph of some twenty-five lines, extelling his many virtuesand noble deeds and testifying the affection and esteem of the flock for the memory of their faithful pastor. As this opitaph besides being of historical value is also a good specimen of this quaint and verbose style of lapidary inscription. I give a copy of it here, which you may possibly think worth publishing:

M. F. HOLEY, Bishop of St. John's.

Here lieth the body

of REVEREND PATRICK WHELAN. of the Order of St. Francis Missionary of Harbor Grace, who

Departed this life the 5th day of . September, 1799. His Pastoral zeal in perpetuating Truth,

towards the distressed and His vehement thirst after peace and

His generous effusions of Liberality

good order Register his friendship with God, And mark his memory dear to man, His panegyric borrows no heauty from the daubing of words. But from the impression of past

merit, Now terminating his Apostolic career,

He craves the prayers of his once faithful flock, In order to arise into life by resting in peace.

This his grateful people devote to his memory repeating a Requescat in Pace.

The Washington correspondent of the Catholic Columbian writes "In Atlanta, a spasm of virtue less

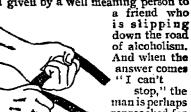
come over the local Bar Association,

and a commission is investigating

BUSINESS METHODS OR LAWYERS

barratry. One young lawyer says he was educated to observe the lefty ethics of the profession and, in the attempt, became penniless and bedridden. Hustlers got all the business and, in desperation, he abandoned ethics, much against his will at the promptings of his stomach, and hunted the business that he hoped would come to him in the old fashion. He has made a living since, but feels as if fallen from a high ideal. He trusts that the Bar Association inquisition will not fish for minnows but for whales. He says that hooking and landing some of the big fish will do more good, as an example, than seining the small fry. I showed his letter to an eminent lawyer of Baltimore and he said: "The young fellow has hit the bull's eye. He tells the truth: But I suppose the investigation will be a fizzle. I do not belong to the Bar Association of this city, and no inquiry on the line of reform will be be imagurated here. Nearly all of the lawyers, great and small, are in it for business. They hustle, and reform is out of the question." It seems, as another in wyer told me, that young attorneys must hustle for business or remain paupers. Of course they are lawyers, because of conspicuous ability, social standing, commercial connection, and corporate attachment, who magnetize business. Five-eighths of the attorneys, however, find it a case of "root hog or die." I understand that, in Baltimore the young Jews, as a class, capture the prizes at the law schools and are better educated than their Christian competitors. As Baltimore is rapidly becoming a Hewbrew metropolis this means that bright young Jowish attorneys will get the fattest pickings of the bone more and more, and that the Christian lawyer who has to make his way will need uncommon hustling as time progresses. At present, perhaps, the most progressive and profitable law firm of middle-aged men is headed by a Catholic, who was converted some twenty year ago. Now and then, oven in Baltimore, the Catholic does not fear Hebrew competition. Right at the head of the street, where Jewish tradesmen practically dominate affairs, is an Irish-American merchant, who not only holds his own against this tremendous competition but grows richer and richer. Moneymaking appears to be a special gift with some people, and if all the seekers after wealth were as spiritually good and practical as this Irish-American merchant, opulence would not be a menace and anarchy might as Mr. Stephens used to say "die abornin."

"Pull up!" That's the counsel very often given by a well meaning person to



man is perhaps reproached for the cowardice of that phrase, " I can't." But intem-

perance is only a form of disease, and there may come a time in the progress of any disease when it can't be stopped. That's what we mean when we talk of 'galloping consumption," It's like a horse running away with us. We can't

Strength will stop the wildest horse. Strength is the great necessity in the stopping of disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands who had obstinate cough, bronchitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood, emaciation, and similar ailments which if neglected or unskilfully treated lead to consumption. It cures by strengthening the lungs and giving them power to threw

lungs and giving them power to threw off disease.

"I had been troubled with bronchitis and cutarrh of the head for eight years; had severe cough and at times great difficulty in breathing," writes J. W. Howerton, Esq., of Rigfall, Hancock Co., Tenn. "A portion of the time Invasuable to do anything. I had been treated by our best country physicians for several years but with little benefit. I had been reading about your medicine for several years but hadn't much faith in it. Last spring I concluded that I would try it and before I had taken one-third of a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' I began to mend. I continued taking it until I had taken seven bottles. Now I feel like a new man and can do as hard a day's work as any man. I advise all of my friends who are diseased to take Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Free. The People's Common Sense

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser free. Send stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for paper covers, or 50 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, by the Trustees of the Parish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, of Montreal, for a continuati n of the powers to them conferred by Chap. 45-49-50 Victoria. Montreal, Dec. 2 th, 1899.

23-4

N. FAVREAU,

Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a demand will be made to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of a Private Bill to authorize the "Board of Commissioners of Roman Catholic Schools of the City of Montreal," among other things-

1 -To issue obligations or debentures for a sum additional of one hundred thousand dollars, of which tw nty-five thousand dollars are to consolidate the floating dobt and seventy-five thousand dollars to construct now school houses

2-To fix the rate of the monthly fee in the schools under the control of the Board-

Secretary Treasurer

U. ARCHAMBAULT:

Notes of Irish News.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

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A MANIFESTO.—A manifesto has it good to know nothing or nemember nothing of the racial or historic-Nationalists," signed by the members of the Provisional Directory of the United Irish League; that is to say by Michael Davitt. James J. O'Kelly, William O'Brien, P. A. Me-Hugh, E. Haviland Burke, and John education to events of the past 250 McInorney. It will be remembered that years. The Gaelic League had endeavtwo weeks ago we published an article in which we asked if the new movement suggested by Sir Thomas Esmondo meant the fornation of a new party or not. It would seem that this action on the part of Sir Thomas, in connection with the County councils, gave birth to the manifesto now before us. While fering no opinion as to the qualifications of Sir Thomas for a leadership, the United Irish League protests against the donationalizing of the councils and the settling of Irish questions by a body, as proposed whom it taught. That was the first that would not be responsible to the people; and against the proposers of such a movement attempting to take into their own hands the whole direction of the Parliamentary Party. As an evidence of the great hostili-

ty existing between sections of the Irish Party, we quote the concluding passages of the manifesto, which run

"It is not necessary to point out that the practical effect of the proposed scheme would be to disfrant chise the popular Councils of Munster and Connaught almost entirely, and to leave the fate of Parliamentary agitation at the mercy of the small number of members who could conveniently attend meetings in Dublin, whil) under the organization of the United Irish League, each of the constituencies upon which it is proposed to impose members from Dublin is supreme within its own bound. aries in the choice of its representative; and that, instead of imposing on the Bishops and clergy the delicate and invidious duty of selecting a small representation from their in his own county the fullest measure of influence in the popular councils. It would be easy to analyse in dotail the numerous absurdities and dangers to popular liberty involved in Sir Thomas Esmonde's proposal; but we are satisfied that a timely word of warning to the Nationalist Councils will be sufficient to put them on their guard against a scheme which, whatever may be the intentions of its promoters, could only result in precipitating the country into another and more desperate era finally, discrediting Parliamentary agitation as a means for the redress | You all know that the work of edu of Irish grievances.

reference to personal or sectional pretensions of any kind, and with the sole object of making Irish Nationality again an effective political force; and we appeal to our followcountrymen to make it clear that the only method of securing substantial National, and hereafter, Parlinary Unity, is by strengthening and extending the organization which | lin presided and in opening the prowil place it in the power of the people at the General Election to say with the fullest freedom whether they desire the abolition of English rule and of landlordism, and to elect a body of Nationalists, whoever they may be, to whom the destines of Irish Nationality can safely be confided."

IRISH LANGUAGE .- Before the members of the Gaelic League, Belfast, Mr. Douglas Hyde, LL.D., T. C. D., delivered a mostly highly instructive lecture upon the "Educational Influences of the Irish Lan-guage." As such a large number of our readers are interested in the revival of the Celtic literature and of the old language of Ireland, we feel that considerable space may be profitably accorded Dr. Hyde's splendid address. Passing over the introduction, which was materially of a local interest more than a general one, we find the talented advocate of the Irish tongue thus expressing

"A national movement in the noncontentious sense of the word the Gaelic League undoubtedly was, but it was also a great educational body and what the educational aspects of it were he would like to devote their attention that night. He would refer to three aspects of the case first, to their primary education and what the Gaelic League was doing to improve that education; secondly, to the education received in their class schools and colleges; and thir lly, he found it necessary to refute a recent attack made on them and their work by one of the largest of their scats of learning-Trinity College, Imblin, When the Gaelie League, four or five years ago, found the people of Ircland, the English-speaking people of Ireland—that was two-thirds of its population- plunged in the deepest, blackest and grossest ignorance of their own past, of their own history and of their own language, the Gaelic League instantly set to work to produce a revival. Not only were the people ignorant of the language that their fathers and grandfathers spoke before them for countless ages; they were ignorant of their own class history, in the history of their race, of their country, and their people. The Irish were not negroes or in-landers; they were people with a past, and had a great past behind them. They could boast of the proudest race heritage in Europe; they came from a stock to which almost every country in Europe owed, and admitted that they owed, a debt of gratitude. They were the descendants of a poople who during the barbarity and horror of the dark ages held alive single-handed and alone, know-ledge and learning. He would ask, then, was it good for the Irish to forgot their ancient honor, their own 82.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville.

would tell them it was not good for them. There was not a man within the four seas of Ireland who would say that they should comine their years. The Gaelic League had endenv-ored to bring to the English-speaking people of Ireland a self-respect by teaching them the history of their own past. They had endeavored to teach the Irish people that they were not a race of slaves, of nobodies of savages. They were endeavoring to teach them that they had behind them a great and noble past. Wherever the Gaelic League had a footing it had endeavored to teach these things. It not only developed a sense of history but also a sense of the moral character of the people educational influence of the Guelic League League — to teach Irisamen own great traditions and to live up to these traditions."

CATHOLIC EDUCATION. - The interesting ceremony performed by His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocess on Friday, when the memorial stone, of the new schools of St. Maiachy was laid, marks another distinet advance along the path of Catholic education in Belfast, says the "Irish News," of that city. Second only to the desire of providing worthy temples for the celebration of the mysteries of our holy religion has been the anxiety of the revered Bishops of the Diocese to secure commodious, healthy, and properly equipped schools for the education of the Catholic children of the city. How successful those efforts have been the many splendid Catholic schools in our midst fully testify. His Lordship in addressing the large congregation said in part :

"I am glad to see here present so many parents of the children for own body, the organization of the whose use and benefit these schools League socures to every clergyman are being erected. Your presence shows the deep interest you take in the great work of Catholic education. Your Christian instincts tell you that after the church, the Catholic school is the most important place in a parish or district. It is, as it were, the conservatory of faith and morals, the training ground for the future champions of religion. Without good schools - good Catholic schools and good Catholic tenchersvery little can be done for the spiritual welfare of the rising generationand hence the education of the peoof dissensions and jealousies, and, ! ple has been, from the earliest times the chief object of the Church's care. cation cannot be satisfactorily car-"The United Irish League will welcome every proposal to broaden, if possible, the democratic basis of its organization, without the smallest ment."

A NATIONAL HALL .- Last week a new National hall and club was opened in Berry Street, Belfast, under the most happy circumstances. That public spirit is not only appreciated but unselfishly practised is quite evident from the tone of the lowing speeches, Mr. Joseph Levceedings, he said :

"He took that, the first opportunity which presented itself, to congratulate all concerned -the active. fighting Nationalists of Beliast and the loyal men, who were not afraid to come forward and give their financial aid to raise that great institution in the city, which would be the centro of National thought and a place for the promulgation of intellectual culture. For two years in Belfast they had keenly felt the necessity for such a hall and building as the one they were in that night. It was a stain upon their national character that in a city with a great as that, which was an absolute corollary and necessity for real and gengreater effort for political endeavor. or saw danger in any crisis in the vals, and the topography not greatly history of politics in Ireland were differing from the road now under or saw danger in any crisis in the

not going to be left without a place of meeting and social centre, and by the efforts of the working men and their more wealthy supporters they were proud to meet in that hall that night. This was perhaps a fitting and proper occasion for him to refer to the purpose for which the hall and club had been established, In the first place he had the authority of the committee to announce that as soon as the hall was completed they would once more launch the Literary Society in Belfast under the old name of the Belfast Young Ireland Society. He thought that in view of that he could make no better announcement, or one that they would more sincerely welcome, than that Mr. M. McCartan, M.P., would once more be president of that society, as in the past. A Gaelic class would also be held one night each week, and one of the most distinguished of Gaelic scholars and a man who had done great service to the United Ireland Society-Mr. P. J. McGinley-had offered to conduct the class."

Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., who was received with prolonged applause, said: I have come here to-night with the possible pleasure, with greatest more pleasure than I could easily express to you, to meet once more the old and faithful, tried, and true Nationalists of Belfast, and take part in the invitation which the committee of this club were kind enough to send me, in this, which I consider to be a most auspicious and happy occasion—the opening of this club to-night. When I received the invitation from the secretary and the committee of this club to come here and formally declare these premises open I felt that it was a duty, as well as a pleasure, that I should come here and share in the satisfaction and the triumph which must necessarily exist in the minds of every Nationalist in Beliast at the opening of these heautiful premises, when we reflect on all the trials and difficulties through which Nationality has passed in this city during the last two or three years. And what I have seen here to-day, when I was conducted over these premises, and what I see aroun die here to-night around this platform is one more proof, if proof were needed, that no power on earth can crush the National spirit of the Nationalists of Belfast. You have got here a club which, as your chairman truly said. will, I hope, for many a long year to come serve as a centre and rallying point for National action in this city, and as a meeting place where the young generations of Nationalists may assemble together to exchange views, and cultivate their intellect. and listen to true National doctrine from this platform. And you have got here a club and hall from which nobody can ever turn you out. And I venture to prophesy that in the fature in all true National movements in this city, that this club will be the centre and rallying point. Now the chairman has alluded to the fact that this club. the opening of this club and the magnificent success which attended the efforts of the committee who undertook what I must say would appear to me a most formidable task to open such large and commodious and handsome premises as these within so short a time as they have succeeded in doing.

The emphatic statement that the D. and L. Menthol Plaster is doing a great deal to alleviate neuralgia and rheumatism is based upon facts. The D. and L. Menthol Plaster never fails to soothe and quickly cure. Manufactured by the Davis and Lawrence Co., Ltd.

'Th Engineering Magazine reports a growing interest in the construction of a railway to cross the desert of Sahara and unite the region of Algeria and Tunia with the Lake Tchad country. There is already a railway about one hundred and fifty miles! long, from the port of Sfax, on the and growing Nationalist population Mediteranean to Gafsa, in the intersuch as Belfast had they were devoid, for of Tunis, where a valuable deof a building and an institution such posit of phosphate rock exists, from which over three hundred thousand tons are annually obtained. It is beuine political effort, and he was glad lieved that the proposed railroad to say that when the United Irish across the desert could be made at League came into existence, with about the same satisfactory cost per mile as that portion already built, here, as elsewhere, the men who here water being found at regular inter-

How to be

In Winter.

Winter is a trying time for most

people—especially so for delicate ones.

Colds, la grippe and pneumonia find

Do you catch cold easily? It shows

that your system is not in a condition

to resist disease. You will be fortunate

Healthy

them easy victims.

Nature is always fighting against disease. The right kind of

medicine is the kind that helps Nature by toning up the system and

enabling it to resist disease. Such a tonic is only found in Dr.

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Mrs. R. Doxsee, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes :- "I believe that Dr. Williams'

"Pink Pills saved my life. When I began their use I was so weak that I was searcely able to be out of my bed, and showed every symptom of going into

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way. It is estimated that the entire to possess no little practical merit. 1,240 miles could be completed at a total cost, including rolling stock, inserted in connection with the guage of \$24,000,000. The construction of glass while it is in its unbroken consuch a line it is thought by compet dition; in the event, therefore, of the ent judges, would have the effect of guage glass being broken by internal developing materially the natural 1e pressure or concustion externally the sources of the country through which arms are immediately brought toit would pass.

As if by magic, after a few applications, every gray hair in my head was changed to its natural color by using LUBY'S Parisian Hair Reit when I require to oil my hair. 1ry it and see for yourself. 50c a bottle.

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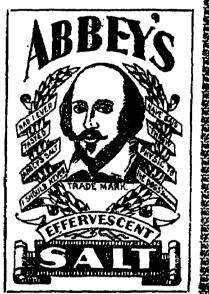
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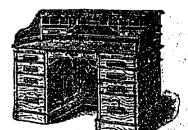
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† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 6, 1900.

News of the Week.

'Apart from the devotional spirit

which animated the whole Catholic tworld at the dawn of this last year of the present century, not a small degree of curiosity drew numbers of non-Catholics to the unique and excoptional midnight masses celebrated in our various churches on the night of December 31st, and 15t January. Coming one week after Christmas there was something very striking in this novel feature of a repetition of the scenes witnessed on Christmas eve, In all our parish churches the services were of a most unposing character. At the Cathedral His Grace Archbishop Bruchest officiated and delivered a very able and cicquent sermon. He spoke from the text, "Peace be with you," and prayed Heaven to shed happiness amongst all the people of his archdiocese. Referring in a special mun-1899 set forever. His Grace said .— "It seems to me, in fact, that fear and unrest are in all hearts to-day. The future alarms us, and we ask what it has for us in reserve, The year , opens with the sound of cannon and the effusion of blood. The powerful nation, whose flag protects and ensures our liberties has entered upon a war the consequences of which cannot but affect us. Already our sons have departed for the field of battle, and very soon others will foin them. Will they return to us ? What a terrible thing is war. Lord, you are the God of combats, and elso the God of peace. Your power ts infinite, and you direct the events of this world, according to your boly will. Have them to return, we tained. pray you, to your glory, to the honor of religion and for the welfare of pur dear country."

As a sample of the extremes to avhich certain religious observances are carried, we find a Boston Church suspending from its membership two trolley car motormen for running their cars on Sunday. Would the same church authorities undertake to support the families of these men when out of their job?

Rev. Fathers Hudson, editor of the "Ave Maria," Baart, of Marshal. Mich., and Walter Elliot, of the Paulists will read papers at the Australian Catholic Congress, under the presidency of Cardinal Moran, next spring.

It was decided at the recent meeting of the Begian Catholic dournalists' Association to oven early next year a subscription list in the Catholic press in aid of His Holiness, the Pope. The appeal is to be distinct from the annual diocesan collections for the Peter's Pence.

Three lines in the corner of a daily paper are devoted to the starving state of India. Two and a quarter million persons are receiving relief. . Other millions are hungry, thousands nire dying for want of food, Yeu whole columns and even pages are devoted to some sensational report

ed manner. The "True Wilnes" mpnths ago, published an article showing what great strength our own Catholic societies could wield, in case of necessity, were they to federate throughout the country.

Ninateenth century inventions -the telegraph, telephone, and the like are proving useful in facilitating the capture of criminals. Here is an example: "Tired of being a fugitive from justice, after twenty days in hiding and satisfied that he could not escape the Government agents. Lewis E. Goldsmith, assistant cashier of the Port Jervis National Bank, surrednered himself yesterday to United States Marshal William Henkel. Goldsmith was at once arraigned Lefore United States Commissioner Alexander."

In the course of a lecture on "Missions to non-Catholics delivered in New York, last wook, Rev. Father Elliott said: - "The Church is necessurily a missionary body, and nonber to the war, on which the sun of Catholics are our brethren. We should give them their spiritual heritage to our Church; we should make them Catholics. It has long been a reproach to the Church in America, that she has had no home missionaries for her separated children—a reproach not quite just, nor yet wholly unjust."

In view of the mission for non-tatholics to be commenced at 8 o'clock Sunday evening next, in St. Patrick's Church, here, it may be interesting to know that the Paulists, of New York, have carried on such missions for some years, with marked success and very happy results. If not exactly the conversion of non-Catholics. at least their friendliness towards, and appreciation of our faith are ob-

A two weeks' mission was given simultaneously in fifty-three Roman Catholic churches in Brooklyn recently, St. Anthony's Church, in Manhattan avenue, of which the Rev. P. F. O'Hare is rector, was one of these. St. Anthony's has no rich people in its parish. Its congregation of about 8,000 including men, women and children, is made up almost exclusively of workingmen and small shopkeepers and their families. The mission in this church showed some remarkable results. During the two weeks there were over 6,000 commun-

On Saturday last, in Chicago, fire completely gutted the buildings exteading from Nos. 216 to 222 Monroe street, badly damaged the building at Nos. 212-214 Monroe street, caused a loss of \$950,000, and resulted in the injury of nine firemen, two -Capt. Robert O'Connor and James Wooley—seriously.

Will R. Moody, son of the late Evangelist, writes to the "World," soliciting public subscriptions to the extent of \$3,000,000 which would give an annual income of \$125,000- for populated, provided, despite its large the purpose of carrying out his father's desires in regard to the Northfield schools.

Information from Washington has Army than the other three provinces. been received to the effect that :- The Ulster Orangemen who, as meniof a prize fight, or some other like "Designs for the greatest battleships bers of the rifle clubs sanctioned by subject. This is modern journalism! in the world have just been agreed the Government for their special hen-Reports from Cincinnati declare upon by the Naval Board of Con- ofit, include a considerable body of that the movement inaugurated there struction. The new ships will be brained shots, have conspicuously and, I deeply grieve to think, one for the federation of Catholic sorie- named the Georgia, the New Jersey, refrained from volunteering for ser- not altogether unfounded." ties has met with success in a merk- and the Feansylvania. There has been vice in South Africa.

Tho new shipe will it. armored as any battleship now in existence. With the addition of new American improvements; their fighting effectiveness will surplus anything now afloat. Their speed will be nineteen knots an hour possibly even greator than that

There is grave trouble brewing over Portugal. The Republicans of Portugal have solud on the allored Anglo-German-Portuguese treaty, advices to diplomats here report, as a weapon to attack the monarchy, asserting that it is evidence of the monarchy's weakness and willingness to sell the Portuguese colonies to fill the depleted coffers of the treasury. The king will either have to repudiate the action of his minister in London, or else lose his crown. A revolution is threatened. An American contemporary has this

to say :- "A Canadian commission recently has been studying the lustory of American trusts in all its phases: the laws governing them, the amount of taxes they pay, etc. The commission has found that a core of Canadian and British Columbian mining companies are paying tens of thousands of dollars annually as taxes and fees to the State of New Jersey. The Canadians are anxious to save their own revenues as well as to annex revenues from the United States. Leaders of both parties are said to favor the new trust law, and the Canadian people are reported to be enthusiastic over the plan to gather in more American dollars. Wo live in Canada; but we must go to the United States to get news about our own affairs and this is news to

Russia has her own way of colonizing hor barren districts. It is nothing more nor loss than transplanting people from the crowded districts of the Russian Empire to desirable places along the new rai'road. In other cases the railroad went to the pecple; in this case the people are being taken to the railroad. The new sertlors are not only being given free passes and free land, but free tools and the various necessities for heginning a new life in a new country. Russia grants all this with a generous and almost prodigal hand. Of course, when everything gets in operation the tax assessor will do the

Farm work to cure consumption is the theory of a syndicate of Denver capitalists who have been engaged for months in securing options on land near the city. The founders of the Denver farm for consumptives complain that persons afflicted with weak lungs have a false conception of what climate can do for them and what it can't, "They sit still and spect the climate to cure them."say the townspeople. Climate alone is of far less importance to consumptives than an open-air life, with enough exercise to compel the patient to keep his lungs filled with oxygen. Moreover, in the dry, thin air of Colorado it is even more necessary to breathe vigorcasly than in moister climate.

The different Catholic Schools, Academies, and Colleges, of our city. will re-open on Monday January S, ope, we are justified in saying that 1900. The pupils have all enjoyed their two weeks' vacation, and we wholesale." traut that one and all will return with renewed zeal and vigor to continue the good and necessary work, commenced under the most happy auspices of last September. We would advise parents to send their children on the first day, not to wait until another week has passed, as by this progularity a great deal of trouble is caused, thereby being a source of dissatisfaction to both teachers and pupils.

Three experts in France announce that they have discovered a serum for the cure of chronic alcoholism. It is said that the serum, which is known under the name of antierhyline, causes an insurmountable aversion to alcohol, but curiously enough, showed a sort of liking for wine.

Conscription is impossible in Ireland, says, a London correspondent of an American daily newspaper. That is the severest crux in the military problem Great Britain must face when this war is ended, or perhaps before. Military authorities, apart from the war, are most concerned now in framing schemes of conscription, and all are brought to a dead stop by the startling fact of Irish disaffection, the result of the denial of Home Rule. It is noteworthy too. that Ulster, though more thickly section of avowedly loyalist inhabitants, a far smaller relative proportion of the soldiers for the British

The American Humano Association has recently sissued a pamphlot cutitled "Human Vivisection." In the current number of the 'Catholic' World, Rev. G.M. Searle, C.S.P., comments at some length upon the contents of that pamphlet and upon what he styles Murder in the Name

of Science." While proper names for very good reason, are not given, still the evidence advanced is of a sufficiently powerful character to leave no doabt as to the facts stated; and we may say that the cold statement of such facts constitutes one of the most horrible descriptions. of "man's inhumanity to mun" that we have ever read. There is always we have ever road.

The object of this pamphlet is to inquire whether vivisection, either surgical or medical, can be allowed by the laws of morality. This means the administering of powerful drugs, or the performing of dangerous operations, with no intention of curing, or of alleviating pain, but "simply for the advancement of science." The victim, it appears, is generally an infant, or young child, or insone person. "He is either deceived or taken at a disadvantage."

We do not purpose commenting,

either upon the pamphlet, or upon Father Searle's article; in fact comment is entirely superfluous. If it be true-and we have the evidence that it is true that such crimes are committed, both in Europe and Amcrica .-- and committed on a grand scale-we agree fully with the reverend writer when he says: "Many of the proceedings described above are simply murder in the name of science and the usual penalties of murder should be visited upon them. The scaffold, or the electric chair, is the proper remedy and the preventive for these utterly abominable and disgraceful crimes." As Catholics we scarcely need explain the attitude which our religion obliges us to take in regard to this tampering with human life. The difficulty before us is to convoy, in a very brief space, to our readers, some idea of the horrors that take place in Foundling Homes, in certain experimental hospitals, and in other spheres—such as lunatic asylums, and prisons- through the physician's thirst for scientific experiments. The simplest way to attain our end is to quote a few examples, as set down both in the pamphlet and the article in question. An English physician of great prominence has recently published a work, in which he says: - 'In connection with Mr. ---, I have made some investigations concerning the action of salicino on the human body using healthy children for our experiments, to whom we gave doses sufous) symptoms." In another place we have a cold-blooded, murdering

ficient to produce toxic (i.e.) poison Gorman character, who has the hardihood to admit having inoculated children with the seeds of consumption; but he explains that he did so in the interest of science. He even details all the efforts he made to get children from their parents for the purposes of his treatment. We are told that "on the Continent of Eurthis horrible business is carried on

Here are a few extracts from an article in the "Medical Brief,"- the names of the criminal doctors are given in the original publication, but suppressed by Father Searle.

"At the Konigsberg Hospital of Midwifery, Professor --- experimenting with Koch's new tuberculen made injections of fifty times the maximum dose prescribed by Koch, in forty new-born children! . . .

"A German physician named --tells, without any apparent understanding of the heinousness of the offence, how he inoculated a young woman with a poisonous virus.

"Dr. ____, assistant physician in the University Hospital for Women at Leipsic, made similar inoculations

on a helpless woman. "A Dr. -- inoculated two boys with virus from a boil, and both died from a postular disease.

"Dr. ____, Professor of Children's Diseases at Prague, infected five children with round worm for the sake of experiment."

But these are innocent pastimes compared to other experiments that have been recorded, both in the old and the new worlds. A Swedish doctor tells how he experimented with small-pox pus on calves; but as calves were too expensive "he began experimenting upon the children of the Foundlings' Home, and obtained kind permission to do so from the head physician, Professor ----."

A leading physician in London distinctly says that it is charged that 'surgical operations are now constantly performed not for the advantage of the patients, but for the pecuniary benefit of the operators. This is really a very serious charge,

As an evidence of the terrible reling at 7.80 o'clock.

dogmac which has marked the three or four centuries we find one of the leading scientists of our day thus writing in the "Independent?" of December 12th, 1895 :- "A human life is nothing compared with a new fact in science. The aim of science is the advance. ment of human knowledge at any sacrifice of human kie. . . . If cats and guinea pigs can be put to any higher use than to advance

we can put a man to."

Here is the open and unblushing reduction of man to the lovel of the boasts that perish. The lessons that we might learn from the contemplation of these facts, and of scores of others, still more deplorable and abominable, that we do not care to reproduce, are of a nature to make us thank God, that we are Catholics, and that our Church still remains "to constitute the bulwark of human safety. We might however, before leaving this subject, point out how inconsistent and illegal are these extreme advocates of scientific research. The writer above quoted says: "The aim of science is advancement of human knowledge at any sacrifice of human life." is not true, and the man making such a statement, is absolutely ignorant of what science is, and what its aims are. The real aim of science is the advancement of hunan knowledge for the greater good of humanity. Therefore, the sacrifice of one human life at the shrine of science is. a violation of the very primary ob-

STRAWS THAT INDICATE.

ject of science itself.

An old adage is, that which says 'Straws show the way the wind blows." In every sphere the truth of this saying is found evident. In journalism, as in every other branch, there are "straws" which are sometimes more exact and more striking as indicators, than are all the more attractive, bulky, or sensational pages that leave not a single lasting impression nor teach a single lesson. One of the grandest works that the Catholic Church has carried on, from the very beginning, but more especially during the past hundred years is that of education. The training of the young, the moulding of a rising generation, the preparation of men and women fit to deal successfully with the greater problems of life-these have been the care of the Church for

long ages. But apart from the perfecting of pupils, the forming of teachers, and the carrying on of schools, there is, in the natural order, the less inspiring, but none-the-less necessary work of constructing homes of learning and seats of education, Contrasted with our non-Catholic brethern, this material co-operation is fearfully ladving amongst our co-religionists. Yet, we behold, here and there. "straws," that indicate the changing of the wind, that show us the probability of an awakening taking place. Of these we will quote two The "Western Watchman," in one of its brief, but always interesting paragraphs, tells us that:

"The Catholics of Chicago have decided to rebuild the Industrial School at Fechanville, recently burned down, and have agreed to assess themselves \$370,000 forthat purpose There is pluck for you."

Then comes the "Catholic Mirror" with this statement:

"Two prominent Catholic laymen of New Orleans, who refuse for the present to permit their names to be published, have made a munificent gift to the Jesuit Fathers of New Orleans, for the purpose of erecting

a new college annex." In the columns of general news these small paragraphs might possibly be overlooked, or at least, allowed to remain unnoticed in any special manner. Yet to us they indicate very much. We see in these items of news the stirring into practical and active Catholic life many whom we have been led by experience to consider as selfishly uninterested in the grand question of Catholic education. The spirit which dictated such generosity cannot but be a healthy and influential one. We do not anticipate in the near future, any striking example, amongst our own people, here, of this species of religious work. But, we may, without giving ground for any criticism, base a hope upon such a foundation, that the Catholic men of wealth will yet strive to emulate the example thus set for them. And, whether or not at least here are two practical illustrations of what great benefits the wealthy can confor upon the struggling, and what splendid and lasting monuments they can erect to their own memories and the honor of their children,

Fr Scanian to preach in the Cathedr Rev. Father Scanlan, C.SS.R., of St. Ann's Church, will preach English sermon at the Cathedral, Dorchester Street, on Sunday oven-

this statement It is worthy of note that at the recont elections the following cities clected Catholics to the Mayorulty : Lowell, Hon. Jeremiah Crowley; New Haven, Hon, Mr. Driscoll, the first Catholic over elected; San Francisco. Hon. Mr. Phelan, Syracuse, Hon. James K. McGuire; Proy, Hon. Mr. Milloy; and Springfield, Mass., Hon. science, we do not know what it is. Mr. Hays, the youngest and first Catholic ever elected in that cityl. We do not know of any higher use

> The state of the state of the story." This, from our point of view would appear quite encouraging Knowing how limited are the Catholic's opportunities of reaching high political positions in the United States, we feel pleased to loarn of so many of our co-religionists attaining mayoralties. But this paragraph of news is followed by this striking comment from the pen of Mr. Patrick Hannahan, in the St. Louis "Review":

There are several other cities of

equal importance that tell the same

"We sincerely hope these men are good Catholics. A doubt on this point is justifiable, for all the world knows how rare a bird the real, practical Catholic in politics is in our blessed country. Somehow or other politics seems to stifle the religious spirit in its votaries."

We are glad that Mr. Hannahan has made use of the words "in our blessed country." It may be possible that politics, as they exist in the United States, are calculated to undermine a Catholic's zeal for his religion; but we certainly would protest if the writer, or anybody else, were to insinuate that in Ounada the fact of a man being in public life created a doubt as to his practical Catholicity. We have had and we still have, some of the most exemplary, Catholics occupying places of high political prominence—be it as members of different governments, of the Commons, of the Schate, or of the Legislativo bodies. For obvious reasons we refrain from mentioning the names of the living; but there certainly can be no harm in recalling the splendid political career and equally magnificent religious life, of such a man as the late Premier, Sir John Thompson. We would bo long sorry to think that our political system was so degenerate that a Catholic's faith would be thereby endangered the moment he entered the public arena.

THE LATE SISTER KAYANAGH.

With deep regret we record the

death of Rev. Sister Kavanagh, of the Grey Sisters, long and favorably known to all classes of the communlity. On Thursday she breathed her last at the Mother House, on Guy Street, after a painful illness, brought on by her incessant labors amongst the poor and the afflicted. Sister Kavanagh was in her 64th year, and had been for 39 years a member of the order of Grey Nuns. She was, a varive of Montreal, her father and mother having emigrated from Ireland, in the early part of the century. During her active life she filled many posts of importance. At St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, she spent many years in charge of the little ones by whom she was dearly beloved. Subsequently, she had charge of the sacristy, at St. Patrick's Church, and then, for several years, she was mother of the poor and the sick in the Parish of St. Patrick's and St. Joseph. Her next charge was one of importance, and enabled her to display her great exccutive ability. She was sent to Boston, Mass., where she opened the home for working girls. Under her care and supervision, the institution flourished and is now one of the most successful homes in that city. Sister Kavanagh having secured the permanency of the Boston home, was named for the Toledo mission. There she labored, for several years past, as bursar of the Grey Sisters' Convent. She had charge of the poor and again won the hearts of all, by her assiduity at the bedside of the sick and dying. Only a few weeks ago she neturned to the Mother House in this city. All that modical skill could do for her was attempted, but bor constitution had been worn out in her many arduous and self-sacrificing labors. The solenin service of the good sister was held in the chapel of the community, on Saturday morning last, Rev. Father James Callaghan, S.S., officiated and in the chapel were representatives of the various religious Orders. large concourse of citizens also attended to pay their respects and offer up a prayer for the soulofthe departed sister. Amongst those prosent were Hon. Justice Curran, Mesers. Michael Burke, President of the "True Witness" Publishing Co., R. Warren, B. Tansoy, W. McCormick, of New York, brother-in-law of the deceased and many others. Sister Kavanagh will long be remembered as an exemplary and devoted sister of charity. The good Sistors of the Grey Nunnery, with their manifold works for the relief of suffering humanity, can ill afford to lose services, of such invaluable subjects, as Sistor Kavanagh and many others who in the recent past have been called to their eternal reward.

PERSONAL.

Miss Maude Crombie, of New York is visiting Mrs. E. H. Lemay, of 33 Belmont Street.

A Section of the Assessment

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S CORNER.

The annual meeting of the Hinerry of the Society and lovers of the dan Knights on Thursday evening grand old language, are requested to was largely attended, almost every be present. member of the corps being present. The yearly reports were presented Mr. John Devoy will deliver an adand approved, as was also a report dress in the Windson Hall, on the of the hall committees The Concert 15th inst., Do not fail to hear the Committee reported that surrange great Tribune on Irish unity. He ments had been completed for the annual entertainment on the 15th is a grand platform orator. inst., and that the sale of ticket; had exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the members Com-mencing this week the hall will be open for the members and their friends on every Tuesday and Saturday evening, and the True Witness O'Br and other leading Irish Canadian and Irish-American papers will be kept on file. The election of officers for the apprison was received. for the onsuing year resulted as fol-

lows : President, Mr. P. Kenne, re-clected unanimously; Vice-President, Mr. 17. Rec. and Cor. Secretary, Mr. M. Bermingham; Fin. Sec., Mr. P. Borney, re-elected unanimously; Treasurer, Mr. P. Loyle re-elected during the winter evenings. Mr. Jas. unanimously; Sentinel, Mr. W. Mitch- McAleer was elected treasurer. Counel; Conductor, Mr. P. McAleer. Standing Committee, Messrs. Pierce

Murphy, J. P. O'Brien, and M. J. M. Ward and P. Ichia.

Hall Committee, Messrs. P. Keane, M. Bermingham, and James Keane. Literary Committee: Messrs. U. Barry, James Jordan, Wm. Baker, James Foley, and Charles Mechan. The election of the different committees, was keenly contested and the greatest interest manifested during the proceedings.

The officers of Branch No. 2, C. M. B. A. Grand Council of Quebec, were installed on Tuesday evening in St. Ann's Hall, by Supreme Deputy Flannery, before a large attendance of members.

The monthly meeting of St. Gabriel's T. A. B. Society will be held on next Sunday afternoon, when a large attendance of members will it are the officers elect for the ensuing

Rev. Spiritual Director, O'Meara, P.P.; President, Mr. P. O'Brien; Vice-President, Mr. Charles McSweeney; Rec. Secretary, Mr. J. Boyle, Collecting Treasurer, Mr. Charles O'Rourke; Treas., Mr. T. Polan; Marshal, Mr. M. McCarthy; agement, Messrs. John Lynch, Jas. with a large membership, will be Burns, Jas. McCarthy, John McCar- organized during the present month thy, E. J. Colfer, T. Sullivan, Jas. in the centre of the city. Mr. Flan-Keane, Wm. Mulcahy, J. P. Dwyer, nery and his subordinates are hust-E. P. J. O'Neill, Jas. Burns, jr., and lers for the C.M.B.A. E. Miles.

The Gaelic classes will re-open on next Tuesday evening, in the Hall Knights and John Devoy.

of the Hibernian Knights. Members CONNAUGHT RANGER.

of Aladdin find Trikiman sleeping and carry away the Camp. Aladdin

is now in possession of the Ring and

break caste and join the family of

the Grand Lama of Yu-bet. Princess

Nisce assists him in his second year-

praises of the hero of Tin-can.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.

Wonderful Gamp." The here of this fine stage fixtures in this scene were

Tin-can. He was poor but ambitions, entertainment. But the "piece de re-

or. Aladdin Parned that the door of entrancing. The same may be said of the cave, that contained the Gamp.

could be opened by a Magic Ring "Had!! Aladdin bold," both being

which was owned by a wandering given with a vim and enthusiasm Jew named Trikiman, by strategy that roused the feelings of the large

Aladdin gets possession of the Ring, and select audience present. In ad-

secures the Gamp, and gives it to dition to the operatta solos were

his Mother Mainan for side-kening, rendered by Messrs, Slattery, Latim-

Maimah, in a moment of forgettal- or and McCrory, all of whom render-

ness, barters it with an old chales ed them in a worthy manner, while

dealer who turns out to be Triki- Fred J. Hogan sustained his reputa-

man the Jew in disguise. The Slaves | tion as an elecutionist of some worth

the Gamp and has all sorts of riches Strubbe, C. SS.R., who presided at his command. He determines to on the occasion, by Magter J. Mee-

ture, and all join in singing the the work of the school during the

The programme opened with a the magnificent showing attained by chorus entitled "Pleasant is the boys at the recent examinations City." Grouped on the stage were held at McGill College. They not only

nearly fifty-four boys dressed in a did credit to themselves, but kept up

variety of magnificent costumes, re- the high standard to which St.

presenting the different stages of Ann's School has already attained in

Japanese etiquette. It was a very the educational line. The Rev. Fath-

pretty scene to behold, as the young er paid a high compliment to the

choristers moved around and at the Christian Brothers, and spoke of the

same time singing, the effect being new impetus the Order would re-beautiful in the extreme. Aladdin, coive after the canonization of its

whose part was taken by J. Nohm, Holy Founder, De La Salle. He con-was the principal character of the cluded by wishing all a bright and

evening, while Trikiman taken by J. happy New Year. Great credit is due

Mochan was remarkable for his great the able and energetic Sergeant J. aumor and witty sayings, and show- O'Donnell, who so successfully train-

ed great versatility in his different od the boys for the Operetta. The

parts. M. J. O'Donnell representing "True Witness" congratulates the Miteeman, E. McCarthy, Shouter. J. clover boys on the success of their

Shields, Abracad; J. Curran, Cada- Xmas entertainment, and trusts that

bara; H. Murphy, Maimah; J. Shields the motto "Excelsior" will always Nisce all looked charming in their be theirs.

operetta entitled "Aladdin or the of the highest admiration.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, President of St. Gabriel's T. A. and B. Society, has been indisposed for the past few weeks. He expects to be around rext week and assist in putting W. E. Doran in the Mayor's chair. Bravo O'Brien. That is the spirit which should actuate all Irishmen in Mont-

Division No. 8, A. O. H., held a rousing meeting on Wednesday evening, President Lavelle presided. The Division will request the County W. P. Malloy, re-elected unanimous- Board at its next monthly meeting to organize a debating club. The members think there is many an interesting subject could be discussed McAleer was elected treasurer. County Vice-President Fitzpatrick on installing the financial secretary and treasurer, delivered a few well chosen and appropriate words per-Finance Committee, W. J. Clarke, taining to the duties of their respective offices. Mr. C. C. Conway of St. Ann's Young Men's Society cited "Hold the Harvest," the late Fanny Parnell, it was ceived with great applause.

This young elocutionist of Ann's, will by a special request recite the same piece on the 15th instant, the occasion of the Hibernian Knights Concert.

The first meeting of Branch No. 10, C.M.B.A., of the new year, held on Wednesday was well attended and the elected officers for the ensuing term installed by Supreme Deputy Flannery.

Division No. 3, A. O. H., opened the new year with a rattling meeting. Alderman Gallery presided. Two new members were initiated, and six applications received. The members is expected be present. The following do not intend being behind in doing honor to the memory of Ireland's dead chief, and consequently voted twenty-five dollars to the Parnell Monument Committee, Several visiting members were present, and assisted at the social function which followed the meeting.

Supreme Deputy Flannery of Assist. Marshals, Messrs. John Wheel- C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Quebec. er and Hugh Dumphey. Librarian, informs me that a new Branch of Mr. W. Orton. Committee of Man- this popular Insurance organization,

Hurrah for the 15th of January,

The chorus of the Slaves and the

in a recitation entitled "Time." At

the end of the performance an ad-

dress was read to the Rev. Father

han. The Rev. Pastor replied compli-

menting the pupils on the success of

their closing exercises, and reviewing

past four months. He was proud at

the magnificent showing attained by

condition. Short addresses on good of the Association were made by the Grand Deputics and others.

Grand Deputy Carpenter assisted by

Grand Deputy Costigan and Brother McDonagh, installed the officers of Branch 50, at St. Anthony's Young Men's Hall, St. Antoing street. The visiting officers were warmly received and the following officers ware installed for the ensuing year : Chuncellor Bro. N. Frereault; President, Bro. W. P. Doyle; 1st President, Bro. J. P. Gunning; 2nd Vice-President, Bro. P. Sheehan; Rec. Secretary, Bro. T. P. Tansey; Fin. Secretary, Bro. H. H. Sait; Truss. Bro. M. Neher; Marshal, Bro. Wm. H. Thompson; Guard, Bro. Jno. Polan. Trustees, Brothers F. Langan, J. Polan, M. Polan. Rev. J. E. Donnel-

ly, Spiritual Advisor. After the installation a vote thanks, on motion of Chancellor Doyle, seconded by Brother J. P. Gunning, was adopted. Deputies Carponter and Costigan made short addresses and congratulated the Branch on the manner in which its affairs were conducted.

Grand Deputy John H. Feeley, presided over the installation at Branch 74, at St. Gabriel's Hall. The following were the officers installed for the year 1900:

Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father O'Meara, pastor. Medica! Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, Shancellor Browm. Cullen; President, Bro. Wut. Decgar; 1st Vice-President, Bro. J. S. Shea; 2nd Vice-President, Bro. J. Noonan; Rec. Secretary, Bro. Deegan; Asst. Secretary, Bro. R. L. Laprairie; Fin. Secretary, Bro. Wm Murphy; Treasurer, Bro. Wm. Cullen; Marshal, Bro. J. Hanna; Guard, Bro. J. Kenny; Trustees, Brothers J. Hagerty, Jeremiah Coffey, Thos. Mc-Donald, Jas. Taylor, R. Laprairie. After the installation ceremonies

addresses were made and many matters of interest discussed. Votes of thanks to the retiring officers were adopted.

The officers of Branch 26, will be installed by Grand Deputy Carponter, at the hall of the Branch, St. Alexander street on next Monday evening The Deputy will be assisted by several officers from the sister Branches.

Grand Deputy Foeley will install the officers of Branch 232, on next Tuesday evening.

Grand Deputy Costigan will install the officers of Branch 41 on next Wednesday evening.

A progressive Euchre party will be held by Branch 26, on the 17th of the present month.

Arrangements are being made for the holding of a grand open meeting sometime in February, by Branch 26, at which it is expected that the Hon. F. R. Latchford, will be one of the speakers of the occasion.

NEW BANK PREMISES. ,

. For some time past the City and District Savings Bank has found the promises occupied by the Branch at Point St. Charles far too small for the increasing volume of business in this theiring district. A few days ago On last Friday, the pupils of St. costly apparel, and performed their a representative of the "True Wit-Ann's School Choir, gave a beautiful different parts in a manner worthy ness" was informed that the management had purchased the block of land which forms the junction of Conde, Centre and Grand Trunk Sis; story was born in the basy city of a very noteworthy feature of the and that it is their intention to erect a handsome modern building on and at an early age determined to sistance" was the fine March and go in search of a Wonderous Gamp. Chorus entitled, "Bow, bow, bow." the site for the accommodation of the go un search of a Wonderous Gamp, said to be hilden in a cavern in the neighboring country. This Gamp brought untold riches to its possess— carrying a large flag the scene was patrons of the bank in Point St. Charles, and vicinity.

THE LATE MRS. SARAH SMITH

On Christmas morning there passed away at the Hotel Dieu one of the oldest and most respected parishioners of St. Gabriel's Parish, in the person of Mrs. Sarah Smith, widow of the late Michael Smith, and mother of Mrs. Sarah Allon the energetic and devoted Provincial President of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the A.O.H. About a month ago, she was ordered by her attending physician to remove to the above institution as an operation was deemed the only way of prolonging her life, but alas. it proved fruitloss, and as the bells chimed the hour of our Saviour's birth, God summoned her to Himself. Although a convert, she was a staunch, practical Catholic, and was a source of edification to all those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. At her own request her funeral was strictly private, and took place from the Hotel Dieu. Two sous survive her, Mr. Michael Smith, of Chicago, and Mr. James Smith of Calgary. To Mrs. Sarah Allen, and the remaining members of her family we extend our heartfelt sympathy and unite in the prayer of our Hely Mother, the Church. Requiescat in

LORD STRATHCONA ILL .- The Toronto Telegram's special cable from London says; Lord Strathesna and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, is somewhat indisposed, and the doctors forbid him even dictating letters.

MADE HIS FORTUNE .- Patrick McGinnis, was a truck driver in Oswego for years and in 1853 went to

Nothing was heard from him and everybody thought he was dead, but a few days ago, after an absence of forty-six years, he returned and distributed \$15,000 among his relatives as Christmas presents.

He has been very successful in business and is worth half a million. Grand Deputy Costigan, assisted by Grand Deputy G. A. Carpenter and Secretary P. J. McGovern; Fin. Scretary, Bro. J. Business and a worth half a million. Secretary P. J. McDonagh, of Branch Coogan; Treasurer, Bro. Thos. McDonagh, of Branch Coogan; Treasurer, Bro. Thos. McDonagh, of Branch S4 of the C. M. B. Guard, Bro. Ed. Brennan.

A., at St. Mary's Hall. There war a large attendance of members. The following were the officers installed tingale, J. Gorman.

Spiritual: Adviser, Rev. Father O'Donaoll, P.P. Chancellor, Bro. J. Branch to be in a most flourishing suit of clothes.

According to the Catholic Columbian, the great Western cities of the United States cannot compete in a matter of churches, colleges, academies and hospitals, with the older cities of the East. But Omaha scems to be an exception to that rule. 'I'ne Creighton institutions of that place stand out conspicuous amongst all others, and especially the "Creight-on University," under the care of the Jesuits. As an evidence of what a great and good, as well as wealthy Catholic can do, we select a few paragraphs from the account in our contemporary. The writer who signs "Aloyse F. Thiele," says:
"The history of Creighton Univer-

sity may be briefly outlined as follows: Mr. Edward Creighton, after whom the college is named, had proposed in life to found a free institution of learning, but died intestate on November 5th, 1874, before mak-ing provisions for the fulfillment of his project. His wife Mrs. Mary I.ucretia Creighton, inheriting both his fortune and his noble purpose, deter-mined to carry out her husband's wish, but did not live to behold its realization. Her death occurred on January 23rd, 1876. In her last will and testament she made a lequest of \$100,00 for the purpose. The University was incorporated under the laws of the State, and when Greighton University accepted the trust the funds which had been invested ainounted to about \$147,500. The interest alone of this was to be used for the support of the faculty and the maintenance of the college.

"The John A. Creighton Medical College was founded in May, 1892, and clusses were begun in September of the same year. At once the college took a high standing; at first established a three years course; but soon raised its standard and was the first institution in this sectionof the country to demand a four years course, which it now requires of all its graduates. The College was particularly fortunate in its clinical advantages, the facilities of the St. Joseph Creighton Memorial Hospital being, through the influence of Count Creighton, reserved exclusively for the students of this College. material of the large Douglas County Hospital is likewise at the disposal of this school. Two interneships in the Creighton Memorial are yearly given to graduates of the John A. Creighton Medical College. The students at present number 130.

"Standing on an ominence overlooking the Missouri Valley through which the river flows in graceful curves and windings is the Creighton Memorial of Omaha, known viso as the St. Joseph's Hospital. This institution is the direct result of 'a bequest of \$50,000 left by Mrs. John A. Creighton, who died on September 30th, 1888. The happy and holy inspiration which prompted Mrs. Creighton to devote a portion of her fortune as the nucleus of a fund to build a hospital, was munificently seconded by her husband, the Hon. Count John A. Creighton, who added three-fold to the fund, and planned and built on a far more magnificent scale than originally intended. The building and ground represent an outlay of over \$200,000, an enduring and beneficent monunent to the memory of his wife and his own liberality. The institution is located at the corner of Tenth and Castellar Streets, on ground which for beauty of appearance and healthfulness of situation are unequalled. "The hospital building occupies

three sides of a square. It has a frontage of 202 feet on Teuth street, the wings running back 150 feet. 1. Coleman have been warm friends. is four stories in height, the basement story being almost entirely over ground. The materials are presented ed brick with brown stone trimolings and the design is very artistic and in the most handsome style of archi- Liberty Island. tecture.

"Omaha is one of the few cities where those lowly daughters of Ste. Francis, the Poor Clares, may be found. Here, also, by the generosity of Hon. John A. Creighton they have a comfortable convent home, situat- and healthy. He has every tooth save ed picturesquely on a high bluff. The one. superior of the convent, venerable Mother Constantine, comes of a notable family in Italy, being a daughter of Count de Bentiviglio, and she was born in the castle of St. Angela at Rome.

"My pen cannot be laid aside the man whose noble generosity and ences in Gaelic. thoroughly Catholic spirit has done so much practical good and whose work won for him the distinction of being made a Count of the Holy Ro- fusing to betray the White boys," man Empire by His Holiness Jope said the ancient watchman. "You Leo XIII.

"In many ways is John A. Creighone of the five who composed the vigilance committee in Montana and Clay Smith, the Governor of Montana, Grady was not there because his receiving the rank of Colonel. In wife forgot to wake him when the June, of '68 he was married by the horses galloped by his house. Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Gorman to Miss "The English took my father to Emily Warcham and settled in Oma-Limerick. They gave him 100 bished. ha. Since then he has lived a busy life, taking care of his business interests and in doing good to his fellow man. Blessed with great wealth, Lowly Nazarene to the Rich Kuler and divided this blessing with the poor and the suffering, and it may

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Important Announcement

THE JANUARY DISCOUNT SALE

At this Great Establishment is now in active operation Piscounts ranging from 10 to percent. are now being offered off the entire stock and Five percent off for Cash. Lists of the discounts in the various departments will appear in the Daily and Weekly papers.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. BOOKS

Pansy and Elsie Books 520 p.c. | Mayne Reid's Books20 p.c. Picture Books 20 p.c. Every Boy's Books 25 p.c. Irving Library Books 25 p.c. Recent Publications 21 p.c. Crown Library Books ... 25 p.c. Recent Publications 25 p.c.

STATIONERY. Children's Invitation and Ac-Momo Books was the to20 p.c. LEATHER GOODS,

Pocket Books, Letter Cases, Special Lines of Pocket Books, Card Cases 10 p.c. Letter Cases, Card Cases 20 p.c. Ladies' Hand Bugs 20 p.c. FANCY GOODS. Celluloid Fancy Mirrors 50 p.c. Toilet Casos and work sets 20 p.c. Music Cases and Desks 20 p.c.

DOMESTIC HARDWARE and HOUSE FURVISHING DEPT.—Is to 20 p.c Discount off all lines including GRANIFE WARE, TIN WARE, STEEL WARE, INON WARE and BRASN WARE. Also Special Tables of various articles at 5c, 1 °e, 25e and 50c in Basement.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A Daily Bulletin, containing the latest despatches, will be displayed near the Union Avenue Entrance of the Colonial House, for the benefit of the public.

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tions will rise up and call him bless- the new Parliament House in Loueď,′

"Through their practical charity watchman in Taylor's factory, in the Creightons have erected for Hague street. I was the one man themselves monuments more lasting saved alive from the great explosion than stone, and generations yet to in Taylor's factory. It was myself come will be benefitted by their and no one else that guarded the key goodness and generosity. Certainly of the room in Taylor's where Mr. count Creighton in his goodness to the poor and afflicted must realize the full meaning of the old and true the full meaning the full saying that 'He is the richest mun only kind of tobacco I will smoke is who enriches mankind most.' "

What a magnificent example! But, alas! how few imitutors!

AN IRISH-AMERICAN CENTENARIAN

Coincident with the nineteeath contury is the life of Jeremiah For-han, of Ninety-sixth street and Marine avenue, Fort Hamilton.

Things have changed since Jerry Forhan emigrated in the American clipper ship Columbus, to the Fourth Ward, Manhattan, fifty-six years ago, The Korryman settled in Pearl Street, near Hague, became an American citizen in five years and has voted the Tammany Hall and the national and State Democratic tickets for fifty-one years straight. No pronounced wrinkle furrows

the screne face of Jerry Forhan, oracle and veteran citizen, as ho sits this day in his chair before his grate reading the newspaper without glasses. For nearly two generations he and Commissioner James S Forhan was watchman for the

Black Ball packet ships after came to America. He was also foreman of the gang of laborers that built the old fort on Bedloe's, now

Mr. Forhan, who is to celebrate his 101st birthday soon, says a reporter of the New York World, told the story of his life in a strong resonant voice. He is a vigorous centenarian. Ilis features me not white and colorless, but brown

"I wish you a happy New Year and many of them," said the Kerry-mun. "I was born at Castle Island, County Korry, Ireland, 101 years ago come Monday.

In the conversation that followed the young-old gentleman intersperswithout a few lines touching upon ed his talk with words and sent-"My father lived to be 103 years

old, and he was after receiving 159 lashes from the English for see, the White Boys of Kerry, in the year '98, were the rowdies-like that ton's name associated, with the fought the British soldiers. There early history of the West. He was was a raid of Buck Grady's White Boys on the barracks one night and the British soldiers were staughterlater was appointed commissioner of ed. My father's cousin Hogan was the army in the Indian war by Green one of the White Boys, but Buck

and after he refused to tell about his cousin Hogan they have him fifty lashes more. All bound in linea my father came back to Castle Islanc, he has followed, the advice of the and his neighbors drew him about on a cart.

"I remember how hard the times was when the battle of Waterloo was fought. Cows that my father bought for eighneen or twenty bounds were sold for nothing. There were nuctions all over the country. and the soldiers got but 15 cents a

When I was a young men, having a wife and children in Iteland. a wife and children in Iteland. I went to London. Without Conking of what I was doing I called in the Scotch Greys. You we I couldn't resist the beautiful uniform that it P. MCCORMACK & Co. was. My cousin, after a bir was al-Cor McGill and Notre Dame Str. tor bringing me a suit of citizens Andicor Prince Arthur it and Park Av. 28.2 ctothes, and I describe the British

truly be said of him that 'genera- never found me. I also worked on don

cut plug." Mr. Forhan has lived to look upon

his great-great-grandchild.

GREAT

Annual Discount Sale **JANUARY 1900** A Record-Breaker

January is always the great Clearing Month of the year, and our intention is to make the first month of 1900 a Record-breaker in this respect.

DISCOUNTS.

The discounts offered in the various departments on lines to clear will range from 10 and 25 to 50 and 75 per cent. Shoppers who want to save money should keep a sharp eye on our advertising columns for January.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine Street,

Corner of MetcalfeStreet.

TERMS Cash. TELEPHONE Up 983.

A Solid Brick House No. 16 Fort street, size of lot 25 x 100; situation excellent and attractive. Also a block of Solid Brick Tenement Houses, Nos 18, 20, 22 and 24 Hermine street; size of lot 62 x 56. Houses Nos. 99. and 101, St., Maurice. st., large yard, good s abling lot 50 x 100.

M. SHARKEY, 1340 or 1723 Notre Dame St. 1

,++++++++++++++ The installation of officers in | D. Coogan; President, Bro. Cornelius

C. M. B. A. OF CANADA.

Branches 50, 54 and 74 were held on O'Brien; 1st Vice President, Bro. G. last Wednesday evening as follows: Pattingale; 2nd Vice-President, Bro. Grand Deputy Costigan, assisted by L. B. Glennon; Secretary, Bro. F.

A Legend of the Middle Ages.

... TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

CHAPTER IV -Continued.

Suddenly Master Hans advanced girls, and, taking a ley from the huge purse which hung ut his belt, he unlocked a casket of cedar wood, and unrolled a carpet of emeralds on a field of glittering gold, before the eyes of the spectat-

"How beautiful! how dazzling!"

cried the maidens. 'Whonce came such splendid jewels, such magnificent stores?" asked Master Sopald. One would think the treasures of the Eastern magnians, of whom crusaders' legends tell

were spread before him."
"This" replied Master Hans, plunging his hand into the casket and drawing forth a chain set with emeralds, "is the treasure of the house of Horsheim, to which I have added, by the order of the present lord, some of my rarest stones. The count is about to relebrate the marriage of his daughter, and lesides her dowry of beauty and of eastles, he wishes to give her a splendid one of jewels.

"Ah! then beauteous Ludy Gertrude is to be married at last. 'said Mina, with a sigh of relief, for she had not yet forgotten how on the day of the tournament Johann had told her that Otho had received the crown from the hands of the young Count-

"Yes, Demoiselle Mina; and the wedding, they say, takes place in a fortnight, and will be one of the most brilliant ever coleprated in the margravate of Baden."

"But whom doth the counters marry?" asked Johann, who, without knowing why, felt his heart beau

"If rumor speaks sooth, a knight of but moderate fortune, but of of renown. They say 'tis the Baron of Arnock; but of this I am not sure, for I have never seen the count and lady together when they come to the city.

"What! Otho, my pupil?" interrupted Master Sepuld.

'And why not, old friend? If, as I think, it be he, thou wilt henceforth see him but rarely, for hereafter he will have much else to do besides moulding clay or chiselling sta-

tues." "Ah ! I fear me much the brave knight is lost to sculpture," 10plied Sebald, smiling.

But Johann smiled not. He drew near Mina and followed her movements with looks of anguish. He saw her check blanch and a cloud come over her eyes, and, fearing lest she should faint, pushed a seat to her. But Mina refused it with a resclute gesture, and without trembling approached the casket.

'Are you sure that it is Otho of Hans Barthing. "In any event, the bride will be brave in this glistening chain. Ah! if it were I- if I were rich and possessed castles, and were a countess—think you that I would not be beautiful with these green flashings and diamonds in my

hair and about my neck?"
Mina, speaking thus with a bitter laugh, and vacant stare, twined the chain around her neck and through her wavy tresses, and, in doing so, her little fingers moved so fast that none could see how they trembled.

But suddenly her words ceased, her eyes closed, her hands fell by her side, and with a feeble cry she fell upon the chair.

"My daughter! O my daughter! What alloth thee?" cried old Sebald, running to her.

'Tis naught; a weakness; nothing more," said the goldsmith. "The heat of to-day was indeed, enough to make a young girl faint. Quick, Bertha! Jeanne! bring hither the Queen of Hungary's water and open the windows.'

"It is doubtless the influence of the stones that hath made poor Mina ill, murmured one of the jeweller's daughters, who seemed to stand terror-stricken. "Thou knowest, father, that the sapphire brings happy dreams, the opal misfortune on its possessor, and the beryl can cause faintings. It is then perhaps, the emcralds which cause Mina's illness. She is not accustomed to gaze upon them and they glitter so -the shining stones!"

"Yes, it is certainly the jewels—and their light—and the heat," stammered Johann, who, on his knees, was holding the fainting girl's hands within his own, and trying to restore their warmth, But Demoiselle Mina recovers not. Think you not, Master Sebald, that it would be well to take a litter and

return to your dwelling?"
"Assuredly," replied Muster Koerner, surprised and anxious at his daughter's swoon.

CHAPTER V.

On the way home Mina opened her eyes, but she remained mute and mournful. But when, after she had been placed on a lounge in the lower hall of her dwelling, she saw that her father was about to direct Jobann to hasten the arrival of a Reach, she bent over to the sculptor and retained him with a hand cold as ice.

"I would speak a word with Johann alone," she murmured. "Wilt thou permit me my father?" "Surely," replied the old man, fix-

ing upon her a look of wonder, but hastening to leave the chumber. Then Mine feebly called Johann, and made him a sign to sit at her

feet.

"Thou saidst one day, my good brother Johann," said she, "that thou wouldst spare no effort, recoil from no risk to procure me joy or happiness."

"So said I: so will I do," answered the poor youth, bending on her a look full of emotion.

"Then, Johann, thou canst pres erve my greatest happiness, cause my greatest joy. I know that I cannot deceive thee; I noted thy gaze when Hans Barthing spoke of the marriage of Otho and Gertrude. Know then, Johann, that the knight of Arneck is my true-my only love; and now I would know if he bath betrayed me. It is peace of heart I need for my cure, Johann, and not the skill of the leech. Depart then, goood Johann, and go to Horsheim. There thou wilt easily learn who is the countess's betrothed. thou mayest even, without being percoived, see them pass by together, speaking low, walking hand in hand, believing thomselves alone. Thou wilt return and tell me all, Johann, and I will gain strength to live until thy return; for it would be too bitter to die if Otho remaineth faithful. Thou wilt go-wilt thou

not, my brother—my only friend?"

Johann's only reply was a kiss imprinted on Mina's hand and a silent pressure of her taper fingers, while two great tears rolled from his eyes. Then he departed from the House of the Angel, and, after having called the physician, saddled his horse and left the town that very evening, foilowing the line of the high hills which stretched away toward the Rauhe Alps, at the foot of which was the castle of Horsheim.

CHAPTER VI.

Eight days passed since Johann's departure before the young man again stood at the sculptor's door. Alas! in that silent and gloomy house, the click of the hammer striking the stone, the cutting of the goodly form, large heart, and name chisel on the marble, the cheerful voices of the pupils, and the pure voice of Mina, singing her love lay in the morning or canticle at eve, were no longer heard. The great window of the atelier, was opaque and black, and no spark of light appeared in the house save where the weak and pale light of a little famp shone through the window of the young girl's room, at the top of the house, and seemingly shadowed by the angel's wings.

Johann sprang from his horse, tapped lightly at the door, and, throwing aside his travelling cloak, hastened to question the old servant.

'Where is your young lady?" "Above in her room. Her malaly hath much increased since last

"And Master Sebald ?" "Is at her side. She speaks and weeps in her delirium, and the master desires that we should not approach her."

"But I may enter," said Johann. Arneck she marries?" asked she in a "Fear nothing, Martha, I will not strange tone, gazing fixedly upon disturb her—you well know that, when I departed, it was to bear a

message for Demoiselle Mina." Martha allowed the young travellet to pass, and ascended the stairs rapidly yet soitly, and glided noiselessly into Mina's room, of which

the door stood half open. Beneath the thick curtains of the bed, under a canopy of blue damask the white form of the sculpton's daughter was dimly outlined, indistinct and floating like a shadow, and scarcely perceptible, save where the yellow ray of the silver lamp lit up two sparkling, ardent, agitated flames from beneath her dark lashes. How dry and desolate, and even fearful, were those late sweet glances, now glittering with the fires of fever! Tears would bring more gladness to her father's heart than that wild splendor. So thought Johann as he softly entered and hid behind large arm-chair in his eagerness to

escape these burning glances.

By the side of the bed Master Sebald sat gloomy and silent in a high-backed obony chair. His grief-worn countenance and gray head rested upon a hand which seemed to Johann to have grown, even in the few days of his absence, more yellow and thin. The other hand was stretched toward the bed, and beld clasped that of Mina. The old man watched every movement, every look, every sigh of his daughter. A moan from time to time broke from her lips; then she pushed back with her thin fingers the waves of golden hair which fell over her pale forehead, and began to speak in short. gasping tones:

"Wilt thou pardon me, my father?" said she. "Once thou hadst confidence in me and wert happy. Nothing was wanting to thee; neither the grace of God nor the respect of

leaves the lungs weak and opens the door for the germs of Consumption. Don't wait until they get in, and you begin to cough. Close the door at once by healing the inflammation.

Scotts Emulsion makes the lungs germproof; it heals the inflammation and closes the doors. It builds up and strengthens the entire system with wonderful rapidity. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

men neither success nor genius. Ah! my father, when I rollect that thou mightest always have been so, hadst thou no daughter ! Why came I ever into this world, or why died I not in my cradio. Then thou wouldst have nourned me, but with different tears with sweet and tonder tears tears of bopo and benediction; thou wouldst have placed me in my coffin, and, when afterwards thou wouldst think of me, thou woulst cease to weep, saying: I am a happy father, whose family is in heaven-there have my pious wife and angel habe flown.'

Here sobs interrupted her voice. A hoart-broken sigh from the father reolied.

The sick girl for a moment was silent, breathing painfully, and wiping away, with her hand the drops of sweat which stood upon her brow. Then with a still more mournful voice she continued:

"Instead of that I grew, I lived, and I loved in vain, Father! my tombstone must bear the thorns of grief-the black cross of penitonce. It will be a sad sight-my last dwelling. Mockery will sound around it; the passor-by will point, it out scornfully, but, if thy malediction floats not over it, my father— if thou wilt shed a toar on the green turf—"

"O my Mina! my only child, talk not of maledictions or tombs- I love thee, I tremble for thee, I pardon thee and thou wilt live and yet be happy. Who can say that Otho has proved false? Who knows that old Hans is not mistaken? Who knows that we may not see him once more, generous, true, and lov-ing thee, my Mina?"

We will never see him more. He loves me no more, my father. If old Hans were mistaken-if the old lady of Horshoim were not to wed Otho, Johann would long ere this have returned. Thinkest thou the good youth would delay to bring me glad tidings? No—he is generous, de-voted, and tender. Why could I not love him? I have been very weak, alas! but father, rememberest thou not how tall and gracious was the count! How handsome he seemed with his red plume overhanging his black hair, and his fine form encased in his steel cuirass! And his voice that went so straight to the heart! his simple grace! his gentle nobleness! Who would not have level such a gentleman? And thou, my father, didst thou not first love

"Yes, I loved him, Mina; and would yet esteem him.'

"Condemn him not, father; and, above all, seek not to be avenged on him!" cried the girl, in a fit of sudden terror. "Should a proud cavalier like him espouse a poor maiden like me - one who is not even a lady? Thou hast genius ond glory, my father; but thou hast no escutcheon. I should have loved Johann; he had such respect for thee-such devotion for me; he would have given thee a happy old age, and me a peaceful life; he loved me and would have sacrificed himself for me- be. who could find heart to see me happy in aother's arms. Oh! when Johann returns, tell him that I was not ungrateful, and that, if heaven is opened to me, I will there pray for him.'

Again her words were interrupted by a stilled sob; she turned, and her eyes feel upon the great arm chair. She cried out with fixed gaze and trembling lips:

"Johann is here—and weeping! Why speaks he not?" Then old Sebald turned and saw

the young man.
"Come hither!" he cried. "Thou hast been at Horsheim; what bast thou seen ? See how pale-how burning-how pitifully sik she Speak my son; say that old Hans erred when he named the husband of the Countess Gertrude! "

Johann, crect and pule, for a moment did not reply; he made a few timid steps toward the old sculptor, and whispered as softly as could:

"O master! why ask me now? Why force me to tell my tidings in her presence ?" And seeing a gesture of Mina's, he ceased. As low as he had spoken, she had heard. She lifted her eyes, clasp-

ed her hands, and made an effort to

speak.
"Thou seest father, that I was right," she murmured. "Thouss, age and thy goodness of leart, the I rejoice that I am yet able to bid thee farewell. But one last questionanswer, if thou lovest me. When will Otho's marriage take place?"

"In ten days," sobbed Johann. "Tis very soon," replied Mina, shuddering, "My heart will be searcely cold, and a single green but will not have appeared over my grave. But may the earth be green, and the sky blue, and life sweet to him."

Saying these words she crossed her hands upon her breast, and, speaking no more, remained thus for long hours, without even casting a look upon her weeping Johann

upon her heart-broken father. The physician soon came, and after him the priest. The first had marvellous secrets to cure the body; the latter had pious consolation and words of peace for the soul. But they sought in vain to strengthen the soul of Mina. Each day, each hour, each moment stole a spark of the waning fire of life; her grief was too great for so frail a form to bear, and one evening at the end of July, ten days after Johann's return, she closed her eyes forever, holding her father's hand in hers and the crucifix to her lips. Johann was at her feet and received her last look. She had near her in dying the Supreme Consoler of heaven and her only two friends on earth, and there was in her last moments a tenderness which the heart of the youth never forgot.

CHAPTER VIII.

Two days after, when the body of Mina had been deposited at sunset in the cemetery at Baden, Sebald and Johann, the master and pupil, found themselves alone in the atelier. Strange! It was Johann, the younger, that seemed the most afflicted,

most crushed. His eyes were swollen his cheeks pale, his stop tottering, and his face covered with toars. Old Schoold seemed much loss changed; a few furrows the more on his brow, a few more white hairs on his head, were the only visible tokens of his grief. His step was as firm, his bearing as proud as before; but a strange, steady glare, glowing and piercing, showing little trace of weariness or tears, shone from his eyes, and it was this look that the master fixed upon his pupil as they entered the atclier that made Johann shudder before its clear and

threatening light.
'Johann,' said the master, "it is now my turn to ask thee a question. Sawest thou Otho of Arneck when thou wert at the castle of the Countess Gortrude?"

"Ay, master," replied the young man, with flushed face.

"Spokest thou with him?"
"Ay, truly," "Didst say to him that I prayed his presence, or, at least, that he should explain himself? That I was in deepest sorrow, and Mina sick unto death?"

Yea, truly, my master." "And what response made he?" "That he, too, was grieved; but that his word was pledged, and that until his marriage he might not leave the castle of the countess. The soft remembrances of youth, he add-

projects of a riper age."
"Tis well, Johann, and I thank thee," replied the sculptor. "I now know what I wished to know, and

ed, mar not, among wise men, the

my resolution is taken.' Then he rose from his armichair and threw a gloomy glance around

the walls of the studio. "I return hither no more," he murmured. "Here have I toiled thirty years with upright heart and pure hands. Nothing that I have here completed has been sullied or profaned, I fear and served God. a right to give purity to my virgms, now all is lost-faith, renown, and child. Holy images! I cannot touch ye with bruised heart and violem hands; hating and cursing men, 1 may not mould the august form of will I appear in this retreat; its windows shall remain darkened, its doors closed. I will carry with me chisel with a short, polished, and

keen blade, upon which he gazed

with his strange look, as he gripped

it with a feverish strength in his

"Speak not so, O my master! clasp true doctione of Christianity. because beneath the Twas cross tho shadow of is the only refuge, and there will I ciety.-New York Sunday Democrat. find shelter. The world hath had but little of joy for me, and I but little love for the world. The prior of the Augustines hather promised me a cell, and I will be happy, there to pass my life, praying or working beneath the poor robe of a monk, and

preserving the memory and crucifix of Mina. "It is well, my son," replied Koerner. "To each one his own succor and light, his own strength and safety. If thanks to the priest's puror cross, thou findest calm and resignation, may I not seek the encouragement and strength of my sculpt-or's chisel? Who may say, that, without these walls, I am not destined to achieve some work that will immortalize my name and consolo my heart? Then, why not leave to a father's grief the hope and glory, of triumph, and—this little sculptor's tool?" demanded the old man, with flushed face and sparkl-

ing eyes.
"I wish thee triumph and glory, my master. But yet, if thou caust do so, remember, when thou art active, diligent, and famous, that thy old pupil Johann, who would not be an artist and became a monk, will never cease to bless thee in his pray-

ers.' So saying, the youth, weeping, kissed old Sebuld's hand and left the ner, too, left the studio, after eastbalcony, the mouldings, and the stabent over the tranquil waters and dropped the key therein.

more clear and peaceful than be- fair specimen, but for a mehart, or

glance and strange smile, yet gricep ing the chisel in his hand, and then concealing it in his bosom as if it. were a dagger.

(To be Continued.)

INCREASE OF CRIME AND ITS CAUSES.

As the century draws to a close every friend of humanity is sick at heart at the terrible increase of crime. The horrible increase in horrors is the effect of well-defined causes, and as long as they continue to grow, crime will not cease to increase. These causes are infidelity and a pagan system of morals. Infidelity in some shape or other has become fashionable, and the preacher who most minimizes dogma and enunciates the boldest anti-Christian theories, is certain to draw the largest hudiences. Ministers of the gospel boldly walk on the brink of atheism and, Judas-like, betray their Master. While their hearers admire their audacity they gradually come to look on religion as a shain, and fall into the abyse of unbelief. Hell has no terrors for them, for they do not believe in it. Many become criminals. They have nothing to restrain them but the fear of the laws of man. But if infidelity leads to crime, the

system of morals taught in works of fiction and encouraged by courts of divorce and bankruptcy is the fruitful parent of much of the evil which afflicts society. Our public schools do not pretend to teach morals. They supply a thin veneer of propriety and call it virtue. If parents were willing and able to instruct their sons and daughters in Christian doctrine, they might counteract the evils of defective moral training. Home influences and home training are most powerful for good or evil. When boys and girls leave school the duties of the parent multiply. Long before the Christian era it was said that a father who neglected to give honored and loved man I then had his son a trade or a profession was no better than one who would teach the light of faith to my martyrs, the his son to steal, and the truth of halo of love to my cherubims. But that old saying is verified daily in the newspaper reports of the youths and young men who wage an endless war on society.

The manner in which some parents may not mould the august form of bring up their sons as positively un-the God of love. Therefore, no more just and cruel. They give them an education which unfits them for the ranks of honest industry, and they are obliged to live by their wits. only my grief, my memories, and This living by one's wits is but anthes," he cried, seizing a sculptor's other name for dishonesty, and it helps to increase the number of criminals. The only way to stop the increase of crime is to remove the causes, and that can be done only by a return to the old-fashioned and not that steel so tightly," cried Jo- Psalmist says: "Remember thy last "That will bring thee little of end and thou wilt never sin." coasolation or hope. Look for solace if the rising generation are taught for thy sorrows to this," he said, that "the fear of the Lord is the beholding an ivory crucifix before his ginning," they will not be ashamed master's eyes. "It was pressed to to profess their faith in another and Mina's dying lips; she hath bequeath- better world, and they will neglect ed it to us. Recallest thou not, my all the rights of their fellow-men. master, her smile as she gazed on it? Legislation cannot stem the torrest of crime which madly rushes on. The religion of Christ can calm the tureven death seems sweet, There bulent waters and thereby save so-

> What a splenaid type of tireless activity is the sum as the psalmist describes it issuing like "a bridegroom from his chamber and rejoicing like a strong manto run a race " Every man ought to rise in the morning refreshed by slumber and renewed by rest, eager for the struggle of the day. But how rarely this is so. Most people rise still unre-freshed, and dreading the strain of the day's labors. The cause of this is deficient vitality and behind this lies a deficient supply of pure, rich, blood, and an inadequate nourishment of the body. There is nothing that will give a man strength and energy, as will Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, It does this by increasing the quantity of the blood supply. This nourishes the nerves, feeds the brain, builds up enfeebled organs, and gives that sense of strength and power which makes the struggle of life a joy. The "good feeling" which follows the use of "Golden Medical Discovery," is not due to stimulation as it contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant, It does not brace up the body, but builds it up into a condition of sound health.

Camel races are held regularly in dwelling, carrying with him the the gouth of Algeria, where valuable crucifix, his last and only treasure. prizes are offered for the encourage-When he had departed, Schald Koer- ment of the breed of racors, and as much interest is taken in their preing a last look on the bas-relief site paration and performances as in that of race horses at Latonia. The tues. He double-locked the door and racing camels are the result of careaway the key, and, issuing ful breeding through many generafrom his house, he walked for a tions, and in size, temper, and aplong time through the fields. Arriv- pearance are so different from the oring at length at the side of a deep dinary beast of burden that they pool near the foot of the hills, he might almost be considered a different race of animals. Perhans the most conspicuous characteristic of the or-The water splashed and the waves dinary camel is its extreme slowness. hastened in increasing rings from Nothing on earth will ever induce it the spot, and then became even to hurry. A £5 note will buy a very fore-stilling themselves ere the key racing camel, five or ten times that had touched the hottom. Sebald then sum is required to effect a purchase. again stood erect, with his icy The race, however, can be depended

ept sup for sixteen or seventeen hours almost without a stop. The pace in a camel race is generally last and furious at the beginning, when all the animals are together, and seem to realize that a contest is in progress.

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Elephants in the Indian army are fed twice a day. At meal time they are drawn up in line before a row of piles of food. Each animal's broukfast includes ten pounds of raw rice. done up in two-pound packages. The rice is wrapped in leaves and tied with grass. At the command "Attention!" each elephant raises its trunk, and a package is thrown into its capacious mouth. By this method of feeding not a single grain of rice is wasted.

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

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



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Random Notes For Busy Households.

ABOUT CATCHING COLD.-How to keep from catching cold for a year sim't any sunshine, get out anyway. is a topic which an American physic | There is always good, pure air and cian, Dr. A. T. Wilson, discusses in lots of it. Get out and take it.

the following practical and interest"No matter what precautions you the following practical and interesting manner:

It is given only to a few to avas a matter of course that they will harm. Only exercise care to guard year. They do not realize that by exercising the proper precaution they can avoid a cold just as they would any other disease. "The frequent changes in tempera-

ture are one of the main causes. People wear the same weight of clothing, often the same wraps, on hot and cold days. Then they wonder how they possibly could have caught cold.

"Women put on furs the first cold snap. They wear them every time they go out of doors from that time on. The question of temperature deca not enter into the case. Those who cisc. have sealskin jackets wear them on all occasions. I do not mean to be the weather. understood as saying that fore are unkealthful. It is the habit of wear- ly on entering a warm room." ing them when the weather does not demand them that is to be condemned. Clothing should be regulated by the weather.

more colds than any other one thing, I should unhesitatingly answer, "Wet feet." The importance of keeping well and warmly shod cannot be overestimated. Of all parts of the body the feet should be most carefully protected. It is not enough to avear rubbers when it rains. enough to guard against dampness.

ing more resistance than another. prudent thing one day with no unpleasant results is no proof that the next time we will not suffer.

"Bosides unremitting care, should recommend exercise both i.idoors and out of doors, *as a safeguard against colds, There is no better preventive. It renders one less susceptible to climatic changes, and supplies the force of resistance necessary to throw off the disease.

"Usually summer colds are attributable to getting overheated and then cooling off too quickly. If a man is out driving and his horse gets very warm, when he comes home he has the groom throw a blanket over the animal and walk him about until he cools off. A man but he does not know how to take care of himself. When he gets overheated he takes off his coat, and sits down where he can cool off as soon as possible. Very often he gets in a draught as the best way of expediting the matter. Throughout the awarm weather he pursues this plan | tem requires no alcohol whatsoever. of cooling off, and then complains In this case abstinence is better than that a summer cold is the meanest | temperance. variety of cold and hangs on forever. He does not realize that all the time he has not only caught cold, any other direction. On the other the presence of the ladies and chile- no longer exists, you have but to call "trying to get comfortable."

that through the winter houses are and graminivorous animal he has kept at a temperature of summer through so many centuries accustomheat. It makes the winter weather ed himself to the practice of west outside feel intensely penetrating, eating that he could not forsaver it The only way to obviate the diffi- suddenly without injury to himself. culty is by not wearing too heavy Therefore it is well to car a moderate apparel indoors and by adding amount of well-cooked meat care a plenty of warm, henvy wraps on go- | day. ing outdoors. But don't be afraid of In regard to the proportion of fresh dir. It is nature's tonic. Go fruits, vegetables, fats, sweets and out every day. It properly clad you so forth, which each person can af-

good, sensible precautions to make youself comfortable.

you so susceptible to cold as to sit rheumatic and the scrofulous, in the open air. Ventilate your house preserve the greater abstinence, and night and day. Don't keep it an oven, and get yourself so tender that you dulge itself in food. shiver whenver the wind blows on

"Above all, wrap up warm, and

take, as long as this climate is what it is, "it is impossible to keep from oid catching cold for even one sen-son, says Dr. Wilson. People take it summer. That will not do you asy have at least several colds each the body as much as possible against changes in temperature. You will not only, in that way, avoid taking cold, but you will be so infinitely much more comfortable that you will feel amply repaid for any trouble you have taken.

"There are five little rules that might be laid down as the means of keeping free from cold. They are so simple that a child could follow thom. They require nothing but little forethought:

"1. Keep the feet dry and warm. ··2. Keep out of draughts. "3. Take plenty of outdoor ever-

"4. Regulate the clothing to suit "5. Remove all wraps immediate-

OVER-EATING HABIT. - If it were not for the practice of overeating there would be-broadly "If I were asked what caused speaking nothing for doctors to do, or colds than any other one thing, says another medical authority. For disover-eating leads not only to ease, but to death. There is hardly a day in the year that I do not learn of a death traceable to this cause. Now what should be done to rece-

edy this condition? It is well of The course in the first place to avoid soles of the shoes should be thick banquets and too frequent dining out, a practice which so often pro-"Some people take cold when other duces fatal results. Yet it is, after ers, under the same conditions es-all, only about one per cent. of the cape. This is due to one person hav- population which suffers from banquets. To the great mass of people But the fact that we can do an im- that daily poisons itself through ignorance and greediness I would say

Study your own system. Experiment until you discover the mivimum of food upon which you can live and work. This will depend on the amount of exercise you take. Do not crowd up that misunderstood engine, your body with fuel which it cannot properly consume, and which you have no opportunity "o expend. It is of course, a truism that a man physically active requires more food the one who for instance, sits at his desk all day. When you have discovered the amount of nourishmont you literally need to supply you with working energy, with a little margin for reserve, do not ex-exceed it. Otherwise * the unisknows how to take care of a horse, similated food will fill your system with a poison which will ultimately result in the particular form of disease to which your individual constitution renders you most suscentible.

Avoid alcohol. This statement may be accepted literally. The human ivs-

Avoid too much meat. The average man sins more often here than in theory is in many respects. Though "It is, perhaps, a little unfortunate man was originally a fructivorous

need not fear any kind of weather, ford to take late his system, the "Don't make a hot-house plant of must be scientifically determined in lost." yourself. Don't coddle yourself. Take each instance. No general rule may be laid down. It may be added, however, that as mankind is coughly di-There is nothing that will tender visible into two temperaments, the all day in overheated rooms. Get out consumptive, the former class should the latter may the more safely m-

> In short, eat as little rather than as much as you can.

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daughters who are going to school. If they are weak, if they feel tired, if they have no ambition to study look out for them. It is only a matter to study look out for them. It is only a matter to study look out for them. It is only a matter to study look out for them. It is only a matter to study look out for them. It is only a matter to study look out for them. It is only a matter to study look out for them. It is only a matter to study look out for them. It is only a matter to study look out for them. It is only a matter to study look out for them. It is only a matter to study look out for them. It is only a matter to study look out for them. It is only a matter to study look out for them. of time until you have to take them out of school.

womanhood, healthy, strong and cheerful. Is it not your greatest ambition to have them so? At the first symptons make them take Dr Coderre's Red Pills, and then you need fear nothing, as they will come out of that period as fresh and healthy as you wish to have them This is true; before going any further, get the proof of what we tell you. We do not fear for, just as sure as there is a sun. Dr Coderre's Red Pills will do for your daughters what they have done for so many others. To prove the truth of our statements we

give you the names and addresses of the following ladies to whom you can write:

Mrs. Isabel West Main Street, Chickopee Falls, Mass., writes.

"I had to take my daughter Lilly from school, she used to faint with the least fatigue. She was not developed for her age. She is now it. My physician encouraged me to give her Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. She has not been sick since she took the first box. She is now strong and has a good appetite. She is regular and the symptoms have disappeared."

Miss Tay Jewel, Box 335. Sherbrooke, Que., writes:

"I have not been well since I was 14 years of age. Sometimes I thought I would die My periods sometimes would come twice a month I only used Dr. Coderre's Red Pills once when I found that they were helping me My heart ached terribly and I was very nervous. I could not dress without fainting. Everything I ate, gatnered like a ball in my stomach. I had to have my hair cut on account of my headaches. I was pale and thin, and so weak that my limbs would tremble under me. It is Dr. Coderre's Red Pills alone that nave cured me."

Miss Maude Slater, 167 Cedar Grove St., New Bedford, Mass.:

'I have been sick in bed and I was so weak that I could not even rest my hands. The doctor though that I was in consumption. I coughed and had pains everywhere. It is surprising what good Dr. Coderre's Red Pills have done me. My appetite is good, I sleep well and feel rested in the morning. I can do all my work without getting tired."

as it is to-day. Self-respecting men on "the nineteenth century, its pro-

shun the society of the immoderate gress and its superiority over the

that:

eighteenth century." It was given under the auspices of the Catholic.

Truth Society; and the press says

"Father Fallon has rarely been

heard to better advantage, and he

was time after time interrupted by

bursts of applause. He contrasted

the condition of the farmers and

the condition of the same class at

the present time. In the eighteenth

century they lived in hovels, the floor of which was of beaten earth.

Starvation stared them in the face.

present century was most market.

In social conditions the improvement

was more marked, and in ontain and

central figure of a century and the

as was evidenced by the numerous

conversions. He said that the non-

teenth century had had its draw-

backs, but yet the good for over-

TWO WARNINGS.

Losing flesh s one and a hacking

shadowed the evil.

M. J. Gorman."

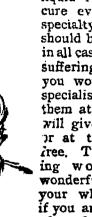
Mothers, we call your attention to your Miss Rose Greenwood, 165 Orange St., Fall River, Mass, writes:

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are not only good Your own experience should teach you what we for young ladies, they are good for old ladies refer to. You should not leave your daughters and married women as well. They are not to their own ignorance, for they will surely die intended for any bad purpose and married on your hands or be invalids for years and a women can take them under any conditions. burden to you. But if you take proper care of They cure all diseases peculiar to women. them, they will come forth from girlhood to They are not coure all. They are not to be

compared with oldfashioned liquid remedies advertised to cure everything. This great specialty for woman's diseases should be given the preference in all cases. If you have been suffering for years, we wish you would write our doctor specialists, or go and see them at their offices. They will give you advice by mail or at the office, absolutely ree. Their success in treating women's diseases is wonderful. It is well worth your while to consult them if you are sick. Send us your

name on a postal card and we will mail you free, our doctor's book for Pale and Weak Women Constipated women should not depend upon Dr. Coderre's Red Pills to cure that trouble, for the pills are not purgative. Women who suffer thus, should take Dr. Coderre's Purgative Tablets together with the Red Pilis. These two remedies have a wonderful effect upon the system. The Tablets sell at 25c. a box and the Red Pills at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50. You should read carefully the directions around each box of pills and follow them strictly. Cur pills are for sale by all first class druggists. Beware of imitations.

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Husu ess Eards.

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To the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall. 92 St. Alexander street, on the first bunday, at 4 pm. and third Thursday, at 8 pm. of each month President, Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Statia Mack; Funancial Secretary Mary Momehan; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Linsie Ilowlatt, 353 Wellington street -:- Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.M .- "IVINION No. 2. Moets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Churchs corner Centre and Laprairie streets, en the Zad and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 r.m. President, Michael Lynch: Recording Secretary, Thomas Donneum. 312 Hibernian attrect—to whom all communications should be addressed; Physic Dovin. Financial Secretary; E. J. Column, Trensurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League:—J. J. Cavanach, D. S. McCarthy, and J. Cavanach.

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

Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at No 1863 Noire Dame street, near Methil Officers: D. Gallery, President; P. T. McGoldrick, Vice-President; Wn Rawley, Res.—Scoretary, 78 Mansfield street; John Hughes, Fin Scoretary; L. Brophy, Trensurer; M. Fennell, Chairman of Stunding Committee, Marshai, Mr. John Kennedy.

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

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and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre
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C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall 928s. Aloxander Street, on every Monday of cach month, theregular meetings for the transaction of basiness are hold on the 2nd and 4th Mon-days of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or anyone desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

D. J. McGillis, President, 153 Manco street; John M. Kennedy, Trensurer, 32 St. Philip street; Robert Warren, Financial Socretury, 28 Brunswick street; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary, 32n Visitation street.

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Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18 Duprestreet, first Wednesday of every month at a o'clock, r.m. Commutates of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, E. HALLEY; Secretary. M. J. POWER; all communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegatest OSt. Patrick's Leagues W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallerv, Jas. McMahon

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

Meets in its hall, 167 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 p.m. Spiritual Advisor, REV. E STRUBBE. C.SS.R.: President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, J. J. CORCORAN. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty. D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

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ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1841.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every monthat 8 p.m. REV J. A. MCCALLEN, Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, lst Vice-President; W.P. DOYLE, Sceretary, 24 St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; Mesars. J. Walsh; M. Sharkey, J. H. Kelly.

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

Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN, Product, JOHN KILLFEATHER: Secretary, JAMES. BRADY, No. 97 Rosel Street, Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 P.M. Delegates to St. Patrick's Leegue: IMessrs. J Killfesther, T. Rogers and Andrew Gullen.

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177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK City." Telephone, Easte74. 11. G. 91 . | Hantlagtere Seperior Church Bells:

Nothing is better calculated open the mind, enlarge our conceptions of life, uproot prejudices, and cause a man to harmonize his views with those of the majority of men, than intercourse with foreign peo-ples, or travel through other lands. Not only is this true in the case of a private citizen, but equally is it so when some great leader, or ruler is concerned. No better example of this could be found than in the immense change coming over the present (var of Russia since he has commenced paying visits to other countries and coming in contact with rulers and distinguished citizens of more western nations. A despatch from Berlin dated the 23rd of December, says:

"The Czar has decided to moderate the consorship on the newspapers published in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The new Russian Minister of the interior has drawn up a scheme under which, in the first instance, greater liberty of criticism on micro nal affairs of the ompire is to be permitted. If this experiment works satisfactorily the liberty of the press will be extended throughout the em-

This step toward the light is believed to be due to the impression made on the Czar when last in England by the Prince of Wales, who defended the complete liberty given to the newspapers in England and the United States."

It would be well for the inhabitants of Russia if the Czar werd to take an extended trip (incognite, of

Government in Russia. Sconer or later such a great change must come in the land of the Bear; but the people may yet have to bend for long years under the yoke of oppression, ostracism and, in some cases, slavery, before that transformation takes place. However, the rapidly increasing facilities of communication, the world over, must inevitably bring both Russian rulers and Russian subjects in contact with more modern and more constitutional methods of administration. Graqually will the former begin to rerceive, and then to acknowledge, that they are not the sole lords of creation, while the latter, having a taste of real freedom, must come to understand that they are men, and

not mere automatons. We would welcome gladly the hour of such a regeneration in the country of the Czars; but, like all other changes that lapse of years only can vindicate and sanction, this improvement must be awaited with

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr Adams' Toothache Gum. 10 cents

natience.

SOME TEMPERANCE NOTES.

An American contemporary contains the following on the disraputable character of drinking in the world to-day. There is a great deal of truth and wisdom in the paragruph:

"In view of the large amount of course) over the United States and liquor consumed in the United States Canada. He would then learn learn it is difficult to believe that the temsons, which, were he inclined to put parance cause is making much prointo practice at home, would tend gress, but it is a fact that excessive to revolutionize the whole system of drinking was never so disreputable

TO THE ENGINEER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

don't like to be seen in his company. A young man who is known to drink even moderately is distrusted by his employers and his standing in socioty suffers a decline. Society frowns more and more upon the drinking habit, and tippling as a fushionable accomplishment is on the accime. Liquor is not as openly presented to guests at private houses as it was twenty-five years ago. An invitation from your entertainer to "take sutim" is apt to be communicated by a whisper and a wink, and he leads you to some secluded cupboard. He With no intention of claiming that in the ideal was reached; that poverty is ashamed to mention whiskey

drinker more than ever before. They

but is hanging on to it, by the very hand, I would not counsel absolute ren. There is much talk outside of look at the farmer of to-day and habit of what he would doubtless vegetarianism, admirable though it. ated. Excuses are frowned upon are dition of education, of the developong all reputable societies. When ment of arts and sciences a the drunkenness becomes thoroughly and eighteenth with their condition at popular it will be confined to the the nineteenth. The superiority of the dissolute alone."

> Diogenes, being presented at a hast with a large gobiet of wine. literature the 19th century for catthrew it on the ground. When bland show its rival the 18th. The becomer ed for wasting so much good liquer, then touched on spiritual marters he said: "Had I drunk it there and spoke of the triumphs of the Cawould have been a double waste. I tholic Church, Catholic quancipation as well as the wine would have been obtained by Daniel O'Connell. The

> One of the leading daily papers of ford tractarian movement, which France, Le Temps, calls for a reductioning not so intended, worked to tion in the number of saloons in the advantage of the Catholic Church,

that country. Health is the working man's carital, Indulgence in strong drink destroys this capital.

The man who "can drink or let it alone" is generally one who does not let it alone.

The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, will build you up, and make you fat and healthy. Especially beneto those who are "all run down." Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY'S PROGRESS

In the Locture Hall of Ottawa University, Rev. Father Fallon, O.M.I.. Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., free delivered a most instructive lecture McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baitimore, Mc

cough is another. If they come together the warning is a loud and hard one. Scott's Emulsion dees some of its best work in just these cases. It prevents consumption. CHURCH BELLS CHIMES PEALS

For pure blood, A bright eye and A clear complexion, A keen appelite, An easy digestion

And refreshing sleep. TAKE

> It arouses the Liver. Quickens the circulation. Brightens the spirits and Generally, makes life worth living.

Sixty seven years trial have proved it to be beyond question. the most reliable BLOOD purifier known.

All the leading Druggists sell BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Owens Blackburne, in his remarkable volume, "Illustrious frish-women," tells in graphic language the story of the "Old Countees of Desmond," who lived from the your 1464, to the year 1604; one hundred and forty years. Apart from this attractive narrative, we find in almost all the Irish historians some account of this remarkable lady. It is often a matter of surprise to find large numbers of Irishwomen Jying at various agas, from eighty to one hundred years; yet, it would seem as if the race was a long-lived one in almost every generation for conturies back. Of course the Countess of Desmond's case is an exceptional one; but it is not at all wonderful when we scan the statistics of Ireland for three hundred years or more. Not being impaled on the beast's horns, then on, anly did she see her own generation page away but the next, and the next again, and again another, did she see arise, play out their part in life and disappear, Yet she lived on, A wife for half a century, she became a widow at three score and ten; but even at this alloted period, only half of her earthly pilgrimage was accomplished.

For more than a century she beheld the members of her own race in regal magnificence and tower, awaying the councils of their sovereigns and acting as their representatives, at home and abroad; and she lived to see the chief of her house an outcast and a wanderer, with a price on his head, finally hunted down like a wild beart and his seignories gone forever.

Lady Katherine Fitzgerald was born in the Castle of Dromana, in the third year of Edward IV., 1464. She was a Geraldine both on her father's and mother's side, being the daughter of Sir John Fitzgerald, and of Ellen, his wife, daughter of the White Knight. In 1483 she married her kinsman, Thomas, third son of Thomas, the eighth Earl of Desmond, and brother of James, the ninth Earl. The Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., was at her wedding, and danced with the bride, who always described him as being straight and well formed, instead of having the mishapen body which historians give him. They had one daughter, and a son by the Earl's former wife. The Earl was a loyal adherent of the crown, and had it not been that he was surprised by death, he would have aided in the capture of "Silken Thomas," his cousin, who in Dublin Castle, had renounced his allegiance to king. When she became a widow she was

seventy years old. Her jointure was the manor of Inchiquin, about five miles from Youghal. In the oid Castle of Inchiquin she lived with her daughter. Sir Walter Raleigh several times makes mention of the "Ladie Cattelyn"—the name, Countless, by which she was known amongst the people. In his "Historie or the World," he says: "I myself knew the old Countess of Desmond of Inchiquin, of Munster, who lived in the year 1589; and many years since; who was married in Edward the Fourth's time, and held her jointure, from all the Earls of Desmond then; and that this is true all the noblemen and gentlemen of Munster can witness.

In her very advanced years her lands were seized, and she was reduced to great poverty. All her remonetrances were of no avail. Aged though she was, she crossed the Channol in a sailing boat, from Youghal to Bristol, and proceeded to plead her own case before the Queen. The following account of the journey is to be found in the Birch Callection in the Library of the British Museum. It is all extract from a "Table Book," of Robert Sydney, second Earl of Loicester, and it rung thus:

The olde countess of Desmond was a marryed woman in Edward IV.'s time, of England, and lived till 10wards the time of Queen Elizabeth. soe as she needs must be 110 years old; sho had a now sett of weeth not long before her death, and might have lived much longer had she not mot with a kind of violent death; for she must needs climb a nut-tree to gather nuts, see falling down she hurt her thigh, which brought a fever, and that fever brought death. Thie, my cosen Walter Fitzwilliam told me. This olde lady, Mr. Harnet told me, came to petition the Queen, and landing at Bristol, she came on foote to London; being then so olde that her daughter was descrepit, and not able to come with her, but was brought in a little cert, their poverty not-allowing them better provision of means. As I remember, Sir Walter Rawleigh, in some part of the history, speaks of her, and says he saw her anno, 1589. Her death was as strange and remarkable as her long life was, having seene the deathes of soe many descended from her husband's house ruined in the rebellion and wars."

There is a slight error in the above; it was King James that she petitioned to do her justice, and not

the Queen, Blackburne says: "When the Counters of Desmond came to London to petition King James her portrait was painted, and is now in the possession of Colonel Herbert of Muckross, It is done myon canvas, is oval and about three feet long. She is represented as wearing a kind of hood, a lace collar, and her person is enveloped in a fur montle. If she actually wore a face collar-and that it has not been introduced by the painter for the sake of effect—it is a very good guarantee that her worldly circumstances must have greatly improved-lace an that period being almost priceless. In one of the portraits of Mary Queen of Scots she is nainted as wearing a pair of lace ruffles which she had brought with her from France, and upon which Queen Elizabeth looked with envious eyes for the latter possessed no lace, save a narrow piece of edging which had bolonged to Catherine of Arragon, and which that Queen had brought from Spain.

THE COUNTESS OF DESMOND, of Edward V., Richard III., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, and she died in the second year of the reign of James

AN EXCITING MOMENT.- Miss Catherine Curtis, aged eighteen, and her sister Martha, aged fourteen, daughters of a Newtown farmer, were driving over the Brookfield road, Conn., from the railroad station last week, when a bull sprang into the road a short distance in front of them, and charged upon them head

down, and bellowing. It was too late to turn back, even if the road at this point had not been too narrow. Calling to her sister to jump if she saw a chance. Catherize took a firmer grip on the reins, and when the bull was a few feet away pulled the horse around sharply, thus saving the horse from

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Bargains in Men's and Boys' Underwear

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and Furnishings.

in full swing, and continues for 10 days.

25 to 50 percent.

Bargains in Men's and Boys' Kats,

Read over the list of prices, come early and get your choice, as

many of the lots are limited, and the best lines are

sure to be picked up first.

10 dozen BOW TIES, to clear at \$c, were 1fc. DERBY AND PARIS TIES, to clear at \$c. two for 1fc.
20 dozen BOW TIES, regular 25c each, to be sold at 15c, two for 25c.
15 dozen PARIS TIES, to make bows, regular 25c; sale price, two for 25c,
5 dozen PUFF TIES, were 25c; sale price, 15c.
WIDE PLOWING ENDS, were 5rc, to go at 25c.
FINE PUFF TIES, were 50c, to go at 25c.
FINE PUFF TIES, were 50c, to go at 25c.
FINE PUFF TIES, were 50c, to go at 25c.
FINE PUFF TIES, were 50c, to go at 25c.
FOUR-IN-HAND, were 25c, now two for 25c.
BEST FOUR-IN-HAND KNOTS and DERBYS, were £fc; choice for 33c.

Cur entire stock to be cleared but lexcept the W. G & R. Collers): all other lines regularly sold at 15c each, to be sold 50c per balt dozer. We have nearly all sizes in all shapes, but the big selling sizes, 14, 15 and 15, will be sold out There will be lots of the other sizes, 16, 17 and 17, and customers requiring these sizes will do well to secure them at this sais. They are FIRST-CLASS G. ODS; Regular Stock Lines.

It is just a good time now to buy WINTER GLOVES, and notwithstanding our very low prices, and the big, advance we will have to pay on these goods now, we will, during this sale, give 20 percent off all lines.

Our stock is the best we ever had, and many lines are worth 50 percent more to-day then what we are asking, but we will till make a reduction during the sale on all lines of 15 percent. You must remember that our prices on these lines are already very low.

During this sale we will give every Hat for 25c. less than regular price, and as most of our Hats are new lives, already received for Fpring Trade, this is quite a saving and all Hats that we have to buy ourselves will cost on an average 15c each more from the makers.

FOR MEN. YOUTHS AND BOYS, 25 percent of all lines. Some odd lines reduced 25 to 50 percent.

COHE IN AND LOOK AROUND ANDESEE THEE BARGAINS

YOU CAN PICK 'UP RERE.

Craig and Bleury Streets
2299 St. Catherine Street.

where you are sure to get them.

Bargains in Nien's and Boy's Clothing.

Neckwear.

Collars

Gloves.

Hats.

Clothing.

Ur derwear.

CAPS - WINTER CAPS, 20 percent off.

UMBRELLAS AND RUBBER COATS, 20 percent off.

The bull now doubly enraged, turned and charged again, and this time crushed the dashboard.

In the meantime the younger sister fainted. When the bull drew away to prepare for a third charge, Catherine tom of the waggon, and lushed lie Nicholson's Nok after the disuster at horse with the whip. She was not an that place on October 28, witnessed quickly drew her sister into the botinstant too soon, for the bull's horns tore one of the spokes from the rear wheel as the waggon shot by.

People along the usually quiet country road saw a frightened liorse dash madly along, guided by a girl, who was clinging tightly to the reins her face set with determination, the broken buggy jolting over the uneven places in the frozen roudway. and threatening to hun! her over the wheels. A few rods behind came the bull in angry pursuit. But the chase was too hot, and the bull exhausted abandoned it a quarter of a mile fur-

Continued Krom, Page One.

that place on October 28, witnessed a sickening spectacle of don't juid wounded, maimed and killed horses, and mules, remains of unfinished meals, and many other melancholy proofs of the dreadful conflict. The most touching object he met with was lying beside the dead body of an Irish Fusilier. It was a number of pages of a "Preparation for confession. So affected were the correspondent and his companions (a chaplain named Macpherson and a (atholic Boer) by the pious momento that they shared the leaves between them.-London Universe.

IRISHMEN IN THE WAR .-- The number of Irishmen prominent in the war is extraordinary. Lord Lansdowne, the Minister of War is a Kerry man; Mr. Wyndham, the Under-Secretary, is a great grandson of Lord Edward Fitzgorald, and his living image; Roberts is a Waterford man, and is proud of the fact. His title is Lord Roberts of Waterford and Kandahar. Kitchener was burn on the Kerry coast. White is an Autrim man; Clery, a Cork man; French a Roscommon man.

Dr. Barth, the German liberal leader, who is one of the most steadinst friends of Great Britain, and America, but who also condemns the present war of Great Britain in South Africa, has given his opinion in un interview. He said in part :

"At present it looks as if England would lose the whole of South Africa. I have private information from Africa by way of Holland, according to which the rebellious movement among the Cape Boers has assumed much more sorious proportions than the English newspapers admit.

"There never was a greater piece of political stupicity than that shown by Mr. Chamberlain in provoking war without having made the necessary military preparations. If England had only, waited a few years she could have had everything with-

The London correspondent of the New York "Herald" Says: "Another interesting item of news at hand this morning is that Hamburg steamer Bundesrath hus been seized by her Majesty's ship Magicienne in Delagoa Bay, baving, it is alleged, three German officers and a number of men on board, who

were on the way to fight with the

Boers against Great Britain. "The Bundesrath had also on board a cargo of what is described as contraband of war, and has been brought to Durban for adjudication by prize court.

An English correspondent of an American journal thus sums up some of the effects of the war on general business affairs in London. He says "The effects of the war in various unexpected directions are quite extraordinary.

"Most of the leading medical and surgical specialists here have private hospitals where they treat patients. "An eminent surgeon to-day informed the World correspondent that a majority of these huspitals are closed for want of patients, and the specialists are having a ruinously bad time.

"The patients all come from the moneyed class. Many of them are Under no urgent necessity fortreatment, as is evidenced by the fact that when something occurs to distract their minds the specialists sufer. "The large body of university tu-

tors who prepare candidates for the ariny also have lost their occupation because the War Office is giving commissions freely without examination. "The theatres, of course, are feel-

ing the war severely, while the publishers' business has come almost to a standstill. Jewellers and laneygoods merchants seem fare to face with absolute ruin.

"Private entertaining is almost suspended and the important branches of business dependent upon it are stagnant beyond all precedent.

On the other hand, ceal is 70 per cent. dearer than at the corresponding time last year, with a prospect of advancing to a still more exorbitant figure, both because of the large demands for the fleet and transports and the scarcity of labor due to the heavy withdrawal of miners for the army reserve.

"The managers of racetracks anticipate a disastrous season, and a proposal is being considered for reducing the number of fixtures to cut down the inevitable losses.

"Hunting has fallen off extensively and sure bankruptcy stares some of the most noted packs in the face. "Numerous orders for commissioning steam and sailing yachts for the Mediterranean season have been cancelled, leaving the large class yacht sailors on their beam coals. "Swell establishments are being curtailed or broken up, throwing

great numbers of servants and dependents out of work. "In fact, excepting the industries directly stimulated by the war, such

as shipping, provisioning, outfitting, and the manufacture of ammunition, commerce is depressed in all directions. These, moreover, are only the first ripples of a great tidal wave of depression, with all its resultant distress, discontent and social disorder, which every portent indicates is about to sweep over this country us a consequence of this war."

CAUTION. -- Beware of substitutes for Pain-Killer. There is nothing "just as good." Unequalled for cuts, sprains and bruises. Internally for all bowel diseases. Avoid substitutes: there is but one pain-killer, Perry-Davis'. 25 cents and 50 cents.

DOMESTIC SERVICE .- Australian are agitating the advisability of call- ago.

NOTES OF THE WAR. -- S. CARSLEY CO., Landing

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 6, 1900.

LANGARY CHEAP SALE

Unrivalled January Sale.

l'ositive instructions have been issued to the managers of the differ-

To reduce everything in stock for our January Cheap Sale. No mutter what you buy here during all next month the price is sure to be considerably lower than at any ordinary time.

Never before have the management made such an onslaught on prices. New, fashionable, seasonable and reliable merchandise will be sold in many cases at a mere fraction of their former value. This means a big. loss to the Company, but

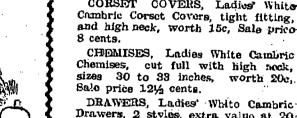
The Stocks Must be Sold

Sweeping reductions will take place throughout every department, so great that they will wash out EU YERS' MISTAKES and clear out thousands of remnants and forgotten things. The power of clearing lies ic. the prices. Read them.

Ladies' White Underwear.

This January cheap sale of ladios' White Underwear will certainly eclipse any of our former sales. Enormous quantities of beautiful Lingerie: will be brought forward at prices that would hardly represent the price of the material.

LADIES' WHITEWEAR.



CORSET COVERS, Ladies' White Cambrie Corset Covers, tight fitting, and high neck, worth 15c, Sale price

Sale price 121/2 cents. DRAWERS, Ladies' White Cambric.

Drawers, 2 styles, extra value at 20 cents. Sale price 121/2 conts. NIGHT DRESSES, Ladies Night Dresses of white cambric, yoke from

and back, trimmed with lace edging, worth 50 cents. Sale price 36 rents. WHITE SKIRTS, Ladies' White Skirts, good width, three tucks, and deep hem, yoke band, worth 40c, Sale price, 28 cents.

January Cheap Sale of

LINENS, FLANNELS, COTTONS.

A continual Series of bargains in this section will make it the busiest portion of The Big Store during the January Cheap Sale.

TOWELLING 50 pieces Roller pieces of Fancy Flannelettes, good Towelling, splendid value at 9 cts. a value at 6c or 7c a yard. Sale price

yard. Sale price Sc. HUCKABACK TOWELS .- 320 dozon Linen Huckaback Towels, red horder, fringed ends, worth 61/2c each. Sale price 31/2 cents.

FLANNELS.

GRAY FLANNEL.— Heavy Gray WHITE COFFON.—12 cases White-flaunce, plain or twill weave, worth fully 14c a yard. Sale price 9 cents. WHITE COFFON.—12 cases White-cotton, strong weave; 37 inches wide, usual 7c a yard. Sale price 4 FLANNELETTE — Hundreda of cents.

FLANNELS: Continued.

COTTONS.

GRAY COTTON --- 14 hales good useful Gray Cotton, the regular 5c a yard kind. Sale price, 21/2cents. WHITE COTTON .- 12 cases White

The S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.

1768 to 1788 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal. ing the class "household employees" JAMES A

it may be intersting to local socieother from 2 p.m., to 8 or 9 p. m., so that they, may have the afternoons and evenings of every alternate week. It is stated that the expenses of the household would not be increased by adopting this course, are domestic service under this new condition of affairs would be rendered so attractive that servants could be readily obtained at half the present

BLESSING THE BELLS.

A Solemn Ceremony Elizabethport Witnessed Last Sunday.

The Henry McShane Manufacturing Co., of Baltimore have delivered to St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Elizabethport. N.J., the chime recently cast by them for Rev. Father Martin Gessner, Pastor of St. Patrick's. Last Sunday the chime was blessed, and later will be placed in position in time for its inauguration on New-Year's eve. This is a wonderfully sweet set of bells, the largest or tenor bell weighs 3.750 pounds, and the smallest 250 pounds; total weight of the ten is 13,200 nounds. Reside the universal commendation of critical visitors present at the preliminary tone tests at the McShane foundry, the bells are highly praised by experts from the great plane house of Wm. Knabe & Co., who pronounced them perfect in musical and barmonious qualities. St. l'atrick's chime is destined to become as famous as the most noted of the Mc-Shane creations.

A LION TAMER'S FATE. - One of the animal keepers at the Vienna Zoological Gardens entered the cage of lions a few days ago, in a spirit of bravado, and six lions rushed upon him and toro him to pieces. The attendants sought in vain, with flaming torches and streams of water, to drive the wild beasts from their victim.

A CENTENARIAN. Mrs. Mary A. Harrington, 103 years old, died at Newport, R. I., on Saturday, of pneumonia. She had full use of all her senses to the very last, never having had to use oven eyeglasses. She was born in County Cork, Ireland. She had attended the funeral of six of her children who died of old age.

Up to her 101st birthday she was women are not spared perplexity vigorous and went to church regular-over the servant girl problem. They ly. Her husband died fifty-two yours

ties given to the solution of the question to learn. There are to be two "shifts" of employees, one to work from 6 a.m., to 2 p.m., and the other from 2 p.m. to 8 cm 2 m.

The Event of the Season **O**GILVY'S

Great Annual Clearing Sale! SPECIALS

in Every Department.

FANCY DRESS GOODS

that were 75c to \$1.25, now 49c. less 10 per cent off extra for cash.

FANCY DRESS GOODS

that were \$1.25 to \$2.25, now 69 yard, less 10 per cent off extra for cash.

LADIES' JACKETS.

Great reductions, 25 to 50 per cent, with an extra 10 per cent off for cash.

MAIL ORDERS FOR REDUCED GOODS CARE-FULLY ATTENDED TO.

Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts.



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

Every family should have one ready for an emergency.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL

Boware of Imitations

IANUARYDISCOUNTSAL

Everything in our large Carpet warehouses will be offered at discounts of TEN and upwards, with an extra discount of FIVE per cent for cash. Our stock is heavy and all recent openings are offered in this sale, which is an advantageous one to purchasers.

Curtains, Rugs, Drapes. had brought from Spain.

The Countess of Designed lixed during the reigne of Edward IV.

Thomas Ligget Montre Dame Street;

during whose reign she was married during the she