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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE DEAD OF ROBERVAL.

Where the icy north winds come Singing through the forest pines, Stood Our Lady's convent home Of the far-famed Ursulines. Now the black, forbidding ruin, Of its flame dismantled wall, Marks the spot where noble women Went to death at duty's call. Never yet with such disaster Came the gray Canadian dawn, As that young year's awful morning Ushered in on Lake St. John. Hark! that bell with wild alarm, Sounding over lake and wood, Swiftly breaks the peaceful charm Of that happy Sisterhood. O'er the convent hie' loud calling Settles down a mighty pall, And a rubied light is falling On the roofs of Roberval. They who care and teach the young For their lives must answer make, Swift they search the halls among Through the smoke and flaming break. All are saved! "Alas! not all;" Comes the stricken Sisters' moan, "All the children's lives are saved They who saved have lost their own." He that for a brother dies, Earns a great reward above, For the Gospel of St. John Tells us this is perfect love. At the sacred call of duty Seven souls that mourn went forth, At the Convent of Our Lady, By St. John's Lake, in the North. RANDAL. Montreal, January 10th, 1897.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH

IN ACCORD WITH HIS EPISCOPAL BROTHERS ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

HIS GRACE IS NOT AN ADHERENT OF THE LIBERAL POLICY.

The following letter has been published by the Irish Catholic, of Dublin, Ireland:

To the Editor of the Irish Catholic

DEAR SIR—A friend has called my attention to an article in your paper of Dec. 5th, entitled "Liberalism in Canada," in which you say, apropos of the Manitoba School Question:—"The supporter of Mr. Laurier amongst the bishops is his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto, who is himself an adherent of the Liberal party, and who declined to join his brother prelates in signing the joint Pastoral letter which they issued to their flocks on the eve of the general elections. Even Dr. Walsh, however, has not broken silence in favor of the Government scheme, which, on the other hand, has been condemned in the strongest manner by the other members of the Hierarchy."

As the above remarks contain several misstatements respecting my venerated Archbishop, I trust you will allow me to correct them in your columns.

Firstly, then, The Archbishop of Toronto never was a supporter of Mr. Laurier's school policy.

Secondly, He is not an adherent of the Liberal Party in the Dominion Parliament.

Thirdly, His Grace did not decline to join with his brother Prelates in signing the joint Pastoral Letter which they issued to their flocks on the eve of the General Elections, for the reason that neither he nor any other Archbishop or Bishop of Ontario was asked to join in the matter, as it was only the Bishops of Lower or French Canada who issued the Pastoral Letter in question.

Fourthly, The Archbishop of Toronto is in perfect accord with all the other Bishops of Canada on the Manitoba School Question.

Respectfully yours, FRANK RYAN, Rector. St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, Canada. Dec. 14th, 1896.

ST. GABRIEL PARISH.

That progress—and great progress too—is being made at the Point, was evidenced on Wednesday last, the Feast of the Epiphany. Masses were said at five, seven, eight and nine a.m., and solemn High Mass was chanted at the usual hour, 10 a.m. The celebrant was the Rev. J. P. Cullen, of Watertown, Boston, Mass., assisted by the Rev. G. Garoin, of Pawtucket, as deacon, and Rev. T. F. Heffernan as sub-deacon. The musical portion of the Mass was all that the most exacting critic could desire. The psalm from the organ clearly showed that the esteemed organist, Miss Maggie O'Byrne, was more than ever on the qui vive to uphold her already enviable reputation as a clever organist.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. J. Salmon, who, in his well-known style, stirred the hearts of all his hearers. He dwelt on those words of the Gospel, "that whosoever returned not the same way he carried back his hearers to the glory of the Father of the parish, and recalled many of the trials of the year."

OUR RAMBLER

IN ST. ANN'S DISTRICT.

MR. P. J. O'BRIEN TO FILL THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR OF ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY—DISMISSAL OF CANAL OFFICE EMPLOYEES—TROUBLE BREWING IN POLITICAL CIRCLES—A GRAND MISSION AT ST. ANN'S.

At the nomination of officers of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, Mr. P. J. O'Brien was the only candidate chosen for the presidency, and is therefore elected to the office. The election of candidates to the other offices will take place this evening, and afterwards the installation of the newly elected officers will be proceeded with. In the past St. Ann's Young Men's Society has been fortunate in having energetic and clever young men in the president's chair, but it is doubtful if the position has ever been held by as brilliant an official as Mr. O'Brien will prove. Mr. O'Brien is well known throughout the city, and his election is favorably commented upon by all.

Much excitement prevails amongst the leaders in political matters in St. Ann's in consequence of the announcement that a well-to-do retired merchant of Notre Dame street west, and a staunch Liberal for more than a generation, will be a candidate at the approaching local elections against all comers. The fight in St. Ann's Division will be a three-cornered one of the most interesting character.

It is rumored that several employes in the Lachine Canal office have received notices to the effect that their services will be dispensed with during the close of navigation. Amongst the number is Mr. William McNally, the deputy collector of canal tolls, an old and valued servant of the government. The reason given for the dismissals or suspensions is one of economy, and on the grounds that there is no work to be done during the winter season. All these employes, we understand, were regularly engaged by the year. The head-chopping era has evidently begun.

St. Ann's Church has been the scene of a most edifying spectacle during the past week. The occasion being the opening of a grand mission for the parishioners. The opening sermon, which was preached to the married women, took place last week and was attended by an immense gathering.

This week the married men will occupy the sacred edifice, and judging by the attendance last evening, they will maintain their past reputation for loyalty to their religious duties.

The mission, which is preached by the priests of the parish, will continue for the next two weeks, when the unmarried women and unmarried men will each have a special week allotted to them.

R. D.

IRELAND'S REPRESENTATIVES

THEIR PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

PREMIER SALISBURY'S ANXIETY—ANOTHER WAIFARE OF OBSTRUCTION CONFRONTING HIM.

The London correspondent of the Sun, N. Y., says:—Before Parliament opens three Cabinet councils will be held. The first meeting will be devoted to settling the details of the work of the session. At the second meeting, which it is expected will be summoned for January 14, the Queen's speech opening the session will be prepared, and at the third meeting the general line to be taken by the Ministers on the debate in reply to the Queen's speech will be decided upon.

The most important of a series of amendments to the address will directly challenge the Government on the Irish financial reform question. Mr. John Dillon and Mr. John Redmond will each offer an amendment, but the Government will have to face much more formidable opponents than the leaders of the two sections of the Irish Parliamentary party. The Irish Unionist, led by Col. Sanderson, member for North Armagh, purpose to attack the Government on the taxation question, and if the pending arrangements are carried out, Col. Sanderson will move an amendment, which will be seconded by either Mr. Dillon or Mr. Timothy Healy, showing the strange political bedfellows that have been made by the taxation agitation.

The debate on the address is expected to last over two weeks, and there is uneasiness among the Ministerialists. No defeat of the Government is anticipated, but it is feared there will be such a depletion of the Unionist majority as will force the Cabinet to deal with Irish matters with inconvenient promptitude. The Nationalist-Unionist coalition grows in strength rapidly. Ireland will not await a deliverance from the new commission, through which the Government designs to delay dealing with the Irish demands for financial redress. If the Irish members of all political faiths fail to obtain some better satisfaction of their demands than the appointment of

A CATHOLIC PARENT.

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY

MAINTAINS ITS RECORD AS ONE OF THE LEADING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF MONTREAL.

St. Patrick's Academy, under the able direction of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, has always occupied a leading rank in this city among educational establishments.

A splendid feature of the valuable work which it is doing in our midst is the preparation of young ladies for the position of teachers. In this connection, we are pleased to announce that Miss Flossie Flanagan and Miss Lillie Neville have received diplomas after having passed brilliant examinations before the Board of School Examiners of this Province.

SACERDOTAL JUBILEE.

AN INTERESTING EVENT CELEBRATED IN WATERTOWN, BOSTON.

REV. FATHER CULLEN, PASTOR OF ST. PATRICK'S, TWENTY YEARS A PRIEST.

The parishioners of St. Patrick's parish, Watertown, Boston, waited upon their esteemed pastor, the Rev. J. S. Cullen, a few days ago, and presented him with a purse and an address, on the occasion of the silver jubilee of his priestly life.

Dr. Kelley in opening the proceedings said: "We meet this evening to express with kind and tender hearts the love and esteem we have for our pastor—Father Cullen. To-day he is celebrating his silver jubilee, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, one of the holiest and loftiest callings that can be bestowed on man."

We extend to him the congratulations of a parish that can point and look with pride and admiration on their priest who has arrived at this important epoch, honored, respected, revered by all: Protestant and Catholic, the rich, the poor, the young, the old, each have their individual regard and admiration for a priest that has labored faithfully in the vineyard of the Lord for a quarter of a century.

Our presence here this evening must assure him that his work is not in vain; also giving him courage fresh and new for a bright and still more prosperous future.

To-night our parish stands on the threshold of her golden jubilee. Well may the pause and look on the pages of history. Yet in her whole career of fifty years she has not been blessed with any occasion like the present.

Now, dear Father Cullen, in behalf of the members of St. Patrick's parish and of those present I may say in behalf of this community, I extend to you the sincere greetings that you so richly deserve. It is our wish that when the time comes for you to celebrate your golden jubilee that you will be here among us strong and vigorous. May prosperity, happiness and peace be always yours.

Mr. George F. Butler, in presenting Rev. Father Cullen with a well-filled purse, said in part: "As the years glide on, we are wont at times to go back to the earlier years at the shrine of youth, and there gather inspiration from its simplicity and its courage."

How much those first days mean in the spring time of life! What days are sweeter? What glories are grander? What victories greater? There is a halo of light that bursts in upon this hour of our beloved pastor's silver jubilee, and back into the past we delve to catch the first glimmer of that career, which illuminates the horizon of this occasion. Twenty-five years ago to-day our beloved pastor made a covenant with God. What was that covenant? A life consecrated to God and humanity. Yes, a loftier and holier mission was never espoused by mortal man. We rightly honor the hero because he possesses the courage to act. We admire the warrior for bravery in battle; but the priest we love because he is a hero and a warrior. The summit of human greatness is borne on by the tide of success; but the standard of an ideal is Christ-like and in the bosom of God alone can recompense be found. Hardly in the bloom of manhood Father Cullen enrolled himself in the cause of God and religion.

Out of the treasures of all those past years, Father Cullen comes to us and gives to us the glorious harvest of his life. Here where so much is to be done. Here in the noontime of his life, with the stroke and vigor of youth. Here with a character ripened with the experience of years. So to-night, as faithful, loving children, gathered almost within the sanctuary of God, we bring to you the best we have.

In response Father Cullen said: "Mr. Chairman and dear friends—I need not tell you that my heart is full of gratitude for the kind words spoken here this evening, and the many kindnesses shown to me since I had the good fortune to live among you. This kindness is not confined alone to people of my own belief. I was not here two months when the citizens did me the honor to elect me to a place of public trust. I would not be human if I did not

TAXATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. John Morley Discusses Many of its Historical Features.

The Right Hon. John Morley has addressed the following important letter to the London Times, regarding the subject of the Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

I should be sorry to think that a Unionist is a man who dares not study the Act of Union, but I must say that it is beginning to look rather like it.

The Irish, you say, cannot appeal to the provisions of the Act of Union treating Ireland as a separate taxable entity unless they are prepared to be bound by the terms of the compact that broke down in 1817—in other words, to pay a quota of two-sevenths. You speak, further, of this quota as Ireland's "promised payment." As for the promise, everybody knows that even parliamentarians of the Treaty of Union in the Irish Parliament protested against the quota as excessive, unfair, and impossible. Events pretty speedily justified the protest.

But the framers of the Act, by their own wording of its articles, know that this hostile contention might very conceivably turn out to be true. For they expressly limited the duration of the quota of two-sevenths to a period of twenty years, and they provided that it should be revised on a certain defined basis at intervals of not more than twenty years less than seven years, unless Parliament should previously have declared that the expenditure of the United Kingdom should be defrayed indiscriminately by equal taxes imposed on the like articles in both countries. It is clear, therefore, that you appeal to the Act of Union as containing any compact, promise or agreement that the Irish quota was definitely fixed at a certain figure in *scella scoldorum* cannot be sustained. Mr. Pitt and Lord Castlereagh were quite aware of possible error in their calculations, and they provided for revision from time to time accordingly.

Then came the amalgamation of the Exchequers 16 years later. A correspondent of yours this morning recites the resolutions of 1816 on which this proceeding was founded, and tells us that it will take a good deal of demonstration to convince dispassionate persons that the policy of 1816 was wrong. Perhaps; but what was the policy of 1816? It was a repeal of the principal of quota and the substitution for it of the principle of indiscriminate and equal taxation in the two countries. This second principle was undoubtedly in the minds of the framers of the Union as an ultimate object of their policy, and as such it appears in the Seventh Article. But what your correspondent overlooks is the all-important fact (for the purposes of this discussion) that the policy of 1816, like the policy of 1890, marches tentatively and provisionally. The Act of Union (Article vii. clause 7), in laying down beforehand the conditions under which taxation should become equal and indiscriminate, specifies that this process of assimilation shall be subject to such particular exemptions or abatements in Ireland "as circumstances may appear from time to time to demand." The policy of 1816, therefore, carries over and extends to the method of indiscriminate taxation the very same principle of revision from time to time which had accompanied the original method of fixed quota. The Committee of 1815 incorporated this qualification in their resolution for financial union. Both the first and second resolution of 1816, as set out by your correspondent to-day, incorporate the same principle in the same words. Parliament had tried the method of quota, subject to revision, and quota broke down. In 1816 it tried the other method, but still subject to revision. The Act of 1816 as clearly as the Act of Union, recognises the right of Ireland to claim exemption or abatement as circumstances may from time to time demand. Since every day Parliament then deemed it, as Mr. Pitt had deemed it necessary 16 years before, to guard Ireland against a stereotyped and inflexible standard of contribution, which her varying circumstances or resources might in time make impracticable or unjust.

To say that the Commission, or anybody else who goes with them, claims that Ireland should be treated "in the way in which Parliament for 80 years has refused to treat her," is to imply the exact reverse of plain historic fact. Separate financial treatment of Ireland is a principle of the Act of Union. It is a principle of the Act of 1816. It existed as a fact for half a century after the first of these events, and for nearly 40 years after the second. What can be the sense of talking about Parliament and 80 years? Take the famous committee of 1864, and see the order of reference:—"To consider the taxation of Ireland, how far it is in accordance with the Treaty of Union, or just in reference to the resources of the country." Parliament may have been wise or unwise; but it is surely childish to deny that from 1860 to 1890 it has again and again admitted that the resources of Ireland are to be treated as a separate matter.

There are half a dozen ways of dealing with that most awkward finding, on which all the Commissioners, save one, are agreed. Not one of these ways is free from very considerable embarrassment and perplexity, both in argument and in substance. I am not one of those, if there be any, who think that much of the slippery stuff called party capital is likely to come out of this intricate question for either English party.

It is said that the Josephinum of Columbus, O., is one of the few Catholic colleges in the United States which can boast of substantial endowments. It has no less than thirty scholarships, each of which is worth \$5,000, and it aims at securing 100 such foundations.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

LETTER FROM CARDINAL LOUÏE OBJECTING TO THEM.

A HINT TO THE ORGANIZERS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The following appears in the Dublin Freeman:—

DEAR SIR, I observe with regret that the Archbishop of Armagh is being favored by much more than its due share of political meetings. Two such meetings have recently been held within its limits. I see by the papers that two more are announced to be held within the next week.

Were these meetings likely to promote an object of national utility, they should have every encouragement from me. As matters stand they certainly tend to sow discord, foster ill-will, destroy charity, accentuate and embitter a dispute which has already become the disgrace of Ireland. Things have, indeed, come to a pretty pass where any head-strong and irresponsible member of the community can call together a few boys or others as thoughtless and irresponsible as himself, announce a public meeting and command the service of a number of leading members of Parliament to speak at it.

I have hitherto used every precaution which prudence could suggest to keep out of a dispute which any thoughtful Irishman must regard with feelings of shame. I have counselled anyone who sought my advice to observe a similar attitude. But, if my Archdiocese is to be turned into a bear garden by continuing factions, it becomes quite clear that I can no longer regard the path of neutrality as the path of duty.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully, MICHAEL CARD. LOUÏE. Armagh, 29th December, 1896.

C. M. B. A.

BRANCH 1—INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

At a very large and happy meeting of Branch No. 1, held last evening, 12th inst., the following brothers were installed as office-bearers for 1897, by Grand Deputy James Meek, assisted by Chancellor W. J. Kerr and Bro. Arthur J. Bourke, with the usual imposing ceremonies: 1st vice-president, James Tierney; 2nd vice-president, James Kenahan; rec. sec., F. C. Lawlor; ass. rec. sec., Jas. Connolly; fin. sec., W. J. Scullion; treasurer, J. T. White; marshal, R. Lukeman; guard, S. McKenna. Board of Trustees—J. L. Jensen, P. Connolly, F. Flood, A. A. Martin, J. T. McKenna. Medical Examiner, Dr. E. J. Kennedy.

The following Committees we reappointed: Visiting, the 3 Presidents; Audit, J. Bourke, W. J. Kerr, P. F. McCaffrey; Business, Sup. Dep. Nugent, Grand Dep. Meek, Chancellor Jensen.

Delegates to Advisory Council—J. Lappin, James Meek, W. J. Innes. Representative to Grand Council—Chancellor J. L. Jensen; Alternate, Chancellor W. J. Kerr.

The retiring president, P. F. McCaffrey, resigned the chair to the president-elect, and was then escorted to his seat as a Chancellor.

At this meeting two new members were accepted and introduced, and one at the previous meeting, and new applications are read occasionally.

The quarterly reports of Fin. Secretary, Treasurer and Auditors showed this Branch to be in a flourishing condition, and numbering 130 good members. All Beneficiary claims are paid to widows and orphans, or other relatives of deceased brothers in 55 days.

F. C. LAWLOR, Sec. [For other C.M.B.A. news see Page 2.]

The Superiores of the Convent of Mercy Hill, Glasgow, has just died. Her name was Mother Mary of Mercy Strahan. She was a native of Dublin and had been thirty-three years a member of the Order of Mercy, and for the last twelve years she had governed the Mercy Convent at Garnet Hill with the greatest wisdom and success.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, has contributed £20 towards the bazaar being promoted in honor of Canon O'Hanlon's golden jubilee as a priest, to enable him to clear off the debt on St. Patrick's Church and presbytery, Ringsend, Dublin.

It is said that the Josephinum of Columbus, O., is one of the few Catholic colleges in the United States which can boast of substantial endowments. It has no less than thirty scholarships, each of which is worth \$5,000, and it aims at securing 100 such foundations.

THE CHILDREN OF THE ALLEYS.

I think if the suffering Saviour Were to come to earth again, And walk the streets of our cities, In the midst of toiling men, He would find His way to the alleys— The by-ways dark and dim, In search of the meek and wretched, And souls most dear to Him.

He would seek the little children, In their huddled state of woe— Ah me, how His eyes would soften! On earth He loved them so. Methinks they would troop and gather, As of yore about His knee, And He'd press them to His sacred heart, In the depths of their misery.

He would read such tales of sorrow, In eyes uplifted to His own— The stress of Life's tribulation Out of human weakness grown: But the sufferings of the helpless, Through no evil known or done, Would touch with divine pity The Father's only Son.

He would teach us the noblest lesson With one look from His loving eyes, As would fathom our foolish seekings, And our jarring phyllophias. We, too, would hurry and hasten To the alleys full and dim, Drawn by a resistless longing— In sooth, because of Him.

Perchance He is in the alleys ' This bleak December day, When the snow flakes fall like manna Upon each rugged way. Come, let us hasten to greet Him, And hear the celestial voice, In the accents of little children, When we make their hearts rejoice.

B. F. D. DRISX. Montreal, 25th December, 1890.

IRISH MUSICAL FESTIVAL

TO BE HELD IN DUBLIN THIS YEAR.

THE FEIS MOVEMENT—IT AIMS AT THE REVIVAL OF THE IRISH LOVE OF MUSIC.

In the large Irish cities enthusiastic meetings have been held in furtherance of the new movement for the revival of Celtic music through the holding of annual festivals similar to those held in Wales. At a gathering in Cork, a few days ago, in connection with this Irish Feis movement, a large number of prominent citizens were present.

The Mayor, in opening the meeting said he had called the meeting in response to a requisition presented to him for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the Executive Committee of the Irish Feis movement and hearing explained and considering the programme of the Irish Musical Festival to be held in Dublin this year. The Feis movement for the revival and cultivation of music, and for the holding annually of an Irish musical festival in various centres, including choir, instrumental and solo competitions, was one that eminently deserved their approval and support. He was sure a movement of this kind was calculated to revive the love which the Irish people naturally have for music.

Mr. Brendan Rogers then addressed the meeting, and expressed his gratification at the Mayor's opening statement. He interpreted the object in coming to Cork, and he rightly understood their wish in endeavoring to further the cultivation of musical art in Ireland. He need say very little, or nothing at all, in such a committee as to the necessity of music forming a portion of the education of the people. It would be difficult to advance arguments against that proposition and he would pass it by. They found on the Continent, and particularly in England, that the people were educated to the highest extent indeed in the art of singing. They sang in their homes they sang in their leisure they sang at their worship, they sang in large bodies and small bodies, they sang on every occasion. In the musical festivals in England they got together choruses numbering thousands of voices. In centres of large population, like London, it was quite a common thing at a musical festival to find four or five thousand voices. On the Continent they were also most musical. It permeated the whole system of life, it was stamped in their minds, and he would not stay to argue the question whether they were better or not for that, it was too obvious. In Ireland where they were to obtain any large body, and his brethren on the profession would bear him out in saying that the trained choruses in Ireland were rammed and crammed. In Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, and other large cities a great deal could be done, and his brethren there were laboring conscientiously well and constantly. Throughout the country the musical art was progressing in England, and Wales, and the Continent, though it may be said not to exist in Ireland. His experience went to prove it. The speaker then instanced how he had heard 1,600 voices in a singing competition last June at Llandudno, in Wales, and asked how long would it take to make up 1,600 trained voices in Ireland. It was impossible. They could not get them trained to such a pitch as he had heard. He could probably get 800, which was half of what he had listened to in that small town in Wales. Why were they so backward in Ireland? On the Continent they had enormous rich academies devoted to music, and each country had its own peculiar school of music representing the national characteristics of the people. In Ireland what had they? They had the efforts of a devoted band of musicians through the country, and nothing else. In Dublin there was a local academy, and in Cork an excellent school and that was all. Their funds were provided from local sources, and should be distributed locally. The national system of education largely neglected the question, and the Government which took such care of the financial resources, had refused to do anything to extend the art of music. The peculiar Irish character of music,

was not taught at all. It was nothing to the Commissioners of Education. That brought him to the Feis movement, which was established to do away with the inequalities under which they labored. The Feis movement was taken in hand and was being developed for two years by a committee of ladies and gentlemen in Dublin, representing all classes and sections. There was only one question before them—the question of the progress of the musical art. They hoped to enlist the sympathies of the educated classes in carrying out their project, and had formed a provisional committee. It was intended to form a central committee for the whole of Ireland, in which Cork and other cities and towns would be represented. Resolutions were passed approving of the objects of the Feis, and promising subscriptions.

IRELAND'S CLAIMS.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE ACCEPTS THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

LONDON, January 4.—Sir Edward Clarke, M.P., formerly Solicitor General, to-day delivered a speech at Plymouth, which place he represents in the House of Commons. In the course of his address he took occasion to refer to the claims of the Irish that they are overtaxed to the amount of about £2,000,000 yearly and to the demand that taxation be reduced and restitution made of the excess of taxes collected during the past forty years or so. After referring to the commission on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, which recently submitted a report favoring the Irish contention, Sir Edward said he could not hesitate to accept the decisions on matters of fact of such a strong commission. This declaration is noteworthy as being the first from an English Tory in support of the report of the commission. As a body, the English Tories are bitterly opposed to the acceptance of the report as final, and during the coming session of Parliament will seek to obtain the appointment of another commission to investigate the question.

C. M. B. A.

At the regular meeting of Branch 54 held on Thursday evening last, Grand Deputy Gostigan, assisted by Chancellors A. D. McGillis and P. Doyle, installed with becoming ceremony the following officers of the Branch for the ensuing year:—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. E. Donnelly; Medical Adviser, Dr. F. J. Hackett; Chancellor, Bro. Thos. J. O'Neill; President, Bro. M. J. Moran; First Vice President, Bro. Thos. Styles; Second Vice President, Bro. C. Farnhill; Recording Secretary, Bro. Wm. P. Doyle; Assistant Recording Secretary, Bro. John P. Gunning; Treasurer, Bro. M. Neher; Financial Secretary, Bro. F. McEneaney; Marshal, Bro. P. Sheeran; Guard, Bro. Patrick Kehoe; Trustees, Frank Langan, J. Polan, P. Doyle, P. Carroll and Thos. J. O'Neill. The following gentlemen have been installed as officers of Branch 140, C. M. B. A., of Canada, for 1891:—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Adam, pastor; Medical Adviser, Drs. Gadhoo and Charlebois; Chancellor, Dr. Gadhoo; President, Bro. A. H. Spelling; Vice President, Bro. C. Corbeille; Second Vice President, Bro. O. Parizeau; Secretary, Bro. C. Perrault; Financial Secretary, Bro. X. Faveau; Treasurer, Bro. J. O. Riard; Guard, Bro. Michael Monette; Marshal, Bro. E. Boisjoly; Trustees, Bros. Ernest Theriault, C. Corbeille, O. Parizeau, Charles Perrault, T. Desjardins.

GAVE BACK HER FORTUNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 6.—The Examiner says: Mrs. Emma Spreckels Watson, the only daughter of Claus Spreckels, the millionaire sugar king, whose secret marriage to Thomas Watson, the San Francisco grain broker, on Wednesday of last week, set society agog, has of her own volition returned to her father all property, bonds, etc., which he placed in her name. These gifts amounted to nearly \$2,000,000 and were, it is said, relinquished with a single stroke of the pen by Mrs. Watson after her marriage. It is reported that Mr. Spreckels was opposed to his daughter's union with Watson and that upon his chiding her for her seeming ingratitude in marrying against his wishes, she decided to give up her fortune, and did so, it is understood, upon the advice of her husband.

WHO WAS ABRAHAM LINCOLN?

People who sneer at Civil Service reform, and call it "snivel service," must sympathize with the candidate who recently applied for a place on the New York police force, and was rejected because he was not sufficiently familiar with American history. To the question, "Who was Abraham Lincoln?" he replied: "Kind Gentlemen, in reference to the life of Abraham Lincoln would say that I am not personally acquainted with him he was Clark in a grocery store and could lick any of the village boys. He at one time had a very bad friend who at the end killed him." Even this aspirant was outdone by another, whose effusion the Critic pronounces the perfection of "condensed ignorance." He said: "He was the President that freed the South and let the Dorky go free and he was shot by Garfield this is all that I remember of pre-tended Lincoln so I close hoping that I will pass."—The Pilot.

"Tell me, how do you keep your husband at home so well? What a n you had to say to him to entertain him?" "I don't talk to him at all."—Indianapolis Journal.

OUR PARAGRAPHER

DISCUSSES TIMELY TOPICS.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S SPIRITED LINES—THEir WAYS OF SUBSCRIBERS TO CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS]

Come to think of it, we are a wonderful people—we make sacrifices—we send delegates to conventions—we pass resolutions. In fact we give the world to understand that if we had Erin's cause in hand, victory would have perched on the banners of Home Rule long ago. Yes, I repeat it. We are a great people, on paper, but not on our own paper. Oh, no!

The other day I took up our local Catholic weekly and glanced over the advertisements in order to ascertain where to purchase the usual holiday gifts.

Judging from the list of advertisers, very few of our people are in business in Montreal (or, if they are, they do not advertise); two thirds are non-Catholic, the remaining third composed of enterprising French Canadian, with "here and there and over yonder" an Irish Catholic name looking decidedly lonely and out of place in such foreign company.

Ye gods and little fishes! Can it be possible that we owe the existence of the only Irish Catholic weekly paper in the Province of Quebec to the enterprise and generosity of people differing from us in race and creed? If so, to us, as well as to the quarrelling factions of Ireland, could William O'Brien's spirited lines apply:—

Shame, brothers, shame! Here's the day of battle breaking;

See a nation straining wildly for the music of your guns!

Think, soldiers, think! Freedom waits but for your waking—

And your camp but wakes to discord and your blows smite your own side.

Your country's cheek Your faction shriek Dyes scarlet with your shame!

Hark! the foemen laugh their loudest in their red ranks grim and steady,

While your jarring war of curses mad their thirsty ears imbibe;

But yesterday for panic flight our beaten hosts were ready—

Our mirth's to-day the tears who'd lose a country for a job!

A jibe, a jeer, some faction shout, While Ireland's red with shame!

Hark! the warning from the green grave where the dead lie watching:

"Not England's sword, but brother's feud, forever struck us down."

Hark! the exile's prayer the Heavens from a hundred lands are catching:

"Touch their hearts O angel's wing of peace, ere our golden hopes are gone!"

But no—ever no! Still the curse and blow, While Freedom's golden moments go.

Think, O comrades, of the camp-fires where we laughed and quaff'd together,

While our souls flashed fire divine at touch of Ireland's holy hand.

In days when, welcome thunderclap or triumph's blazing weather,

We sought the shock with England's hosts, our peerless soldier band!

I have all perished— Dreams so cherished— When we thrilled at touch of Ireland's holy hand!

Hark! a murmur from the martyr's graves and o'er the ocean swelling!

The air grows dark with menace of a race in wrath uprising;

"Petty breed of brawlers, cease your table—or your swords of foul stains telling,

Purer hands will use to scourge you to graves curs'd for your treason.

And legions ten Of true men Will spring to Ireland's sun bright flag new risen!"

Once upon a time, as the children say, a Micmac Indian wished to cross Halifax harbor. Being too lazy to paddle the canoe, he placed in the end of the little birch vessel a large spruce bush in lieu of a sail and settled him self back in his seat to enjoy his voyage.

To his discomfort a sudden gust of wind caught the bush and overturned the canoe. The Indian swam ashore, and, as he shook the sea water from his dripping person, a sympathetic friend questioned him as to the cause of the catastrophe. Turning on his enquirer a look of disgust, the aborigine grunted, "Too much bush!"

What we require is a little more "do" and a little less talk. If we wish to influence others, we had better begin by giving good example, and one way would be to unite in support of a paper pledged to defend our faith and nationality. Charity should begin at home in this as in other cases.

We of all people should not give our enemies the chance to fling at us the reproach, "Physician, heal thyself!" Why do not our societies advertise their meetings in our Catholic paper. They do not meet so often (as a general rule) that a weekly advertisement would answer the purpose.

If each member subscribed for the paper and took an interest in it, the benefit to themselves and their work would, I venture to say, more than repay a little expenditure.

A paper is often injured financially by the careless good nature of some of its best friends.

Not long ago, I had occasion to ask a subscriber and well wisher who resides in the country how the "TRUE WITNESS" was appreciated in her neighborhood. Her face lit up with genuine enthusiasm as she answered, "appreciated! Well, I should say it was. Why I lend my copy all round and sometimes before I could get it back it is worn to pieces"

Now if the good lady in question had advised her friends to subscribe for it

themselves she would, while helping a good cause, have had her own copy intact.

A little bird told me, which will be good news for her many admirers, that K. Dolores will soon resume "Our Philosopher's Column" in the TRUE WITNESS.

BABETTE.

A NUN'S RETALIATION.

RISKED HER LIFE AT THE BEDSIDE OF A FRIEND OF MARGARET SHEPHERD.

(Catholic Standard and Times.)

Here is a pretty story from Elkhart, Indiana. It is vouched for by a priest and is certainly true. As told here it consists of bare facts, but they are eloquent:

Margaret Shepherd, the notorious lecturer and villifier of Catholic Sisterhoods, recently visited Elkhart. She became especially intimate with one lady of the town, who attended her lectures and advanced her interests in every manner possible. The lady believed all of Mrs. Shepherd's statements. Mrs. Shepherd had scarcely taken her departure when this friend was attacked by diphtheria. Before the notice had been placed upon the door by the Board of Health the husband of the stricken woman had telegraphed to the hospital in South-Bend for a Sister of the Holy Cross to nurse his sick wife. There being no Sister there to spare, he was referred to Mishawaka, Ind. There a Sister was secured who started on the evening train and entered immediately upon her dangerous duties.

The feelings of the patient as she was being nursed back to life and health by a gentle nun, the beamishing of whose character she had recently countenanced, are not described.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH.

WHAT SANITATION HAS DONE FOR HUMAN LIFE.

(Mining and Scientific Press.)

In a recent lecture on what sanitation has done for human life, Prof. Brewer, of Yale University, said that no one doubts that human life has been prolonged by the application of science in the last fifty years. How much, mathematically, this amounts to, in years, in per cents, is an unanswerable question. We can never have the data in figures. Even if we had our vital statistics completed for that period, men would differ as to the relative value of the several factors in this problem. Our great cities would not exist—they could not exist—without the aid of science. We have had an ancient Egyptian and Greek and Roman civilizations, which were Pagan, and later Christian civilization, and all were powerless to convert practices. Between the epidemics that raged from time to time and the high death rate in the best years, the population of Europe, as a whole, probably scarcely increased at all for 1,000 or 1,200 years. This century came in without a single city in Christendom with a million of inhabitants. Paris had in 1800 but 548,000; London and its suburbs in 1801, 864,845. The other great English cities had less than 100,000. Great cities could not endure then. First, the people could not be fed. Then, most of the population had to be fed and food produced within twenty miles of the place of consumption. Science has now made it possible to transport food half way around the globe, and has discovered new methods of preservation as well. City population was not self-perpetuating. Man did die; the death rate was continually high, and from time to time there was death by pestilence. Even where there were sewers, they were to drain the ground of water rather than to carry away sewage. Now cities are made nearly as healthy as the country.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.

The January Donahoe's covers a wide range of subjects that must meet with general appreciation. Among the most striking features of this issue are:

"Presidential Administrations," by Theodore F. Benton, who in a concise graphic treatment of his subject contrives to give much valuable information. Readers will look forward eagerly for the conclusion of this paper in the February number. Fine illustrations of the Presidents add much to the interest of the article.

"The Transition of an Historic Order," is described by M. R. Taylor in a resumé of the foundation and development of the famous teaching Order, the Benedictines.

"The Ballad Poetry of Ireland" receives eloquent tribute from the pen of the Rev. William Dollard, who cannot fail to enthrall his readers, so lovingly does he dwell on the beauty and pathos of his theme.

"Arbitration and Conciliation" by Edward O'Donnell, is a subject of much importance and of vital interest to the masses who make up the working world.

"Newfoundland in Her Four Hundredth Year" is written by Rev. J. O'Reilly, D.D., who informs his readers of the great natural advantages possessed by this rugged country, and traces its history and struggles back to the foundation of the first colony.

"The Rights of Children" have found a vigorous champion in the Rev. Mortimer E. Twomey, who pleads the cause of the helpless with an earnestness and kindliness that are more convincing than paragraphs of denunciation.

"The Young Salvini," by Mary F. Nixon, is a sympathetic study of the young actor whose bright life closed all too soon.

The fiction of this number is excellent; "The Land Leaguer's Christmas," by P. J. Lynch; "John the Beloved," by Margaret Kenna; "Barbara Burchard's New Year," by Sarah Flint; and "Two Under Dogs," by Blanche McCarthy, furnish a variety that cannot fail to be pleasing.

The illustrating is beautifully done, the Departments replete with topics of interest, and the poetry of a very high order, particularly the contributions from D. J. Donahoe and Chas. Beede.

"We must get little Bobby a football mask." "What for?" "He is going down town with nurse. I don't want him to ruin the shape of his nose on the shop windows."—Chicago Record.

X-Rays

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MODERN ORATORS.

THEIR WAYS AND METHODS EXPLAINED BY MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P.

WRITTEN SPEECHES DELARED TO BE A FAILURE—SOME TYPES OF DEBATORS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

T. P. O'Connor, M.P., writes in his London paper, The Sun, about some methods of present day public speakers.

The remarks of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Paul on Parliamentary oratory agreed in the dictum that speeches should not be written out. This is an opinion in which every Parliamentary observer must agree. I have rarely, if ever heard a successful speech in the House of Commons which had been written out beforehand; and the Parliamentarians who have accustomed themselves to write out their speeches have almost invariably prejudiced their oratorical powers by doing so. I know that everybody will exclaim against me when I give Sir William Harcourt as an instance of the truth of the latter statement. What! this splendid gladiator—this unequalled and dauntless debater—wanting in any of the arts of the orators! Sir William Harcourt has no greater admirer of his truly wonderful gifts than myself; I have seen him do things which no man of his time could do as well. On the platform he is immense; with a prepared speech in the House of Commons he can produce greater effects than any man there; but as a debater without preparation I would put him, not high, but low on the list of the great speakers of that assembly. I would put him far below Mr. Chamberlain, below Mr. Balfour, below Mr. Goschen, below Mr. Asquith. And I believe this has arisen mainly from the fact that all his life he has persisted in writing out every word of his speeches.

Mr. John Morley used to be the victim of the same bad habit but he has given it up to a great extent, and is accordingly increasing in ease and readiness and effectiveness as a parliamentary debater. Sir George Trevelyan used to be an even worse offender than Sir Wm. Harcourt. I was at an election in Scotland when Sir George stood for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow—when a vacancy was created by the resignation of Sir Edward Russell, editor of the "Liverpool Daily Post," whose disappearance from Parliamentary life, I may say in parenthesis, I have always regarded as one of the most unfortunate losses the Liberal party has sustained in recent years. Judge of my astonishment when I found that at the end of a long day spent in the dockyards and mills and at street corners Sir George turned up at a great meeting in the evening with his manuscript written out as if he had spent the whole day in his study. He also has gradually weaned himself from this pestilent habit, and the improvement in his effectiveness is very marked as a consequence.

Do I mean that men should not prepare their speeches? Not at all—the more preparation the better, if it be of the right sort. Facts should be investigated, studied, weighed; arguments should be arranged in their order of logical sequence; the whole speech should be complete in its outlines and arrangement in the mind of the orator before he rises. But there should be no preparation of the mere phraseology of the speech. That should be left to the impulse of the moment and the free working of the mind. A peroration should always be prepared, for it is often difficult to know how and when a graceful exit can be made. On the stage, Shakespeare shows his realization of this difficulty by ending his scenes with a rhymed couplet. If an orator has not

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his few lines of peroration ready he fools about for minutes trying to find his proper exit, as a consequence, ends flustered, abruptly, or wears his audience and depresses himself, by uttering half a dozen perorations. A joke or two should also be prepared, come relief is as much a necessity of the platform as of the stage. And, finally, the golden rule in oratory is to speak on your legs, and to live thousand people, exactly as you speak when seated and to two persons.

PATENT REPORT.

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

54418—David A. Rôse, envelope.

54424—James Culley, Toronto, Ont., unrefillable bottles.

54535—Joseph McCallum, Montreal, P.Q., inking mechanism of printing presses.

54436—Benjamin Witmer, Plattsville, Ont., mouth-pieces for cornets and kindred musical instruments.

54439—Charles Sandford, Madoc, Ont., bar holders.

54442—William Maffey, Toronto, Ont., cooks' cabinets.

54417—Geddon E. Henderson, Toronto, Ont., apparatus for representing planetary movements and phenomena.

54450—John H. Stevens, Peterborough, Ont., games.

54454—R. Ovens, Forest, Ont., automatic syphon tank closet flusher.

54456—Alfred Ulford, Vancouver, B.C., display mechanism.

54458—W. C. & E. Ackerman, Picton, Ont., broom holder.

54459—Matthew Willis, Toronto, Ont., combination locks.

54460—George E. Baldwin, Granby, P.Q., lasts.

54463—William L. Mitchell, Peterborough, Ont., stoves.

Speculative Bonanza—And now that wonderless carriages are an assured fact, I wonder what will come next.

Philosophical Bonanza—Let us hope that we will have dogless sausages, hairless butter, soundless pianos, voiceless eulogiums and acheless backs.—Cairo, Egypt, Sphinx.

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# CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN OUR PROVINCE.

## An Important Measure for the Promotion of Elementary Instruction

## A SUBSTANTIAL GRANT IN AID OF PARISH SCHOOLS.

## Better Pay for Lay Teachers and Free School Books Where Necessary.

## Masterly Speeches by Premier Flynn and Hon. Mr. Hackett on the Past and Present Condition of the Schools.

## A JUST TRIBUTE TO OUR RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

**T**HE promise made by the Hon. Premier Flynn several months ago, that his Government would pass an important measure in regard to the promotion of Catholic elementary education in this province, has been fulfilled.

As will be seen from the able and thoughtful addresses delivered in the Legislative Assembly by himself and the Hon. Mr. Hackett, which we give below, the measure is an important one, and shows how fully alive the Government is to the requirements of the province in this respect.

Hon. Mr. Flynn began by saying it might appear late in the session to introduce such an important measure, but the resolutions had been on the order sheet since December 23rd, and had been announced in the Speech from the Throne and discussed to a certain extent in the debate on the Address. This was probably the last Government measure, but it was far from being the least; in fact he regarded it as one of the most important. He had placed education at the head of the programme, because he regarded it as the question which demanded most attention from the Government. The present resolutions might be incomplete, but he wished to emphasize the idea that it was necessary to encourage in a greater degree primary education in this Province. The Government asked authority from the House to set aside and appropriate for elementary school purposes one million five hundred thousand acres of lands, which shall be disposed of in such manner and under such conditions as may be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council. The product of these sales would be capitalized to form a fund of \$60,000 a year to aid the primary schools. The Government will have power to advance \$50,000 a year until the fund arising from the sale of these lands shall attain the sum of \$60,000 yearly. The House would surely not object to this grant of 1,500,000 acres when they consider that by the decision in favor of this province in the affair of the northern boundary the area of the Province of Quebec has been increased to over 200,000,000 acres. It seems reasonable to take 1,500,000 acres out of this immense territory to help elementary education.

Hon. Mr. Flynn went on to say that so soon as the finances will permit the Government will still further increase the grant for technical teaching. They have already increased the grant to the Monument National School of Arts and Manufactures and Agricultural schools. The Polytechnic School of Montreal had asked for assistance, and the attention of the Government has been called to this question. The only thing which keeps the Province from giving more is that

THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO KEEP WITHIN ITS MEANS, although they know that the population of this Province would endorse an additional expense incurred for this object. In the distribution of this new fund equal justice must be given to Catholics and Protestants. The Government has no intention of disturbing the present system. The principle and system of education in this Province are of the best; we must help to develop and perfect them. There are three opinions on this subject. One pretends that the system is all wrong, another that it is perfect, and the third that it needs help in pecuniary matters for its improvement. We accept this last theory.

The Premier declared that he did not wish to be quoted as reviving a burning question, but he must say that there was no room in this Province, either among Catholics or Protestants, for schools without God or religion. Education, to be conformable to nature, must be intellectual, moral and physical. If it has not these qualities it is not complete. Should any other opinion exist it has no reason for its being, some people attach blame to those who are at the head of education in this Province, but they only look at the defects and forget to examine the good points in our system. We must examine both sides of the question if we wish to act as patriots and good citizens of this Province. One great fault with those who quote statistics for comparison is that they fail to take into consideration circumstances of time, place and means.

**MORE ENCOURAGEMENT REQUIRED.**

So far the encouragement given to these schools has been within the means of the Province, but it has not been large enough. The amount spent on public schools this year, as shown by the Superintendent's report, was \$392,760, including evening schools. The provision made for next year is \$394,760, and \$25,000 has been voted for agricultural schools. Adding to this the present sum of \$50,000 the total voted by the Government for education in the Province will be \$469,760. The Prime Minister expressed his regret that the state of the finances did not allow them to make the grant \$100,000 instead of \$60,000, but he expressed the hope that in a few years they would be able to make up the deficiency and add \$100,000 more.

The Premier quoted resolution No. 3, "That the income of the said funds shall be applied under the direction of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in promoting elementary education in poor municipalities, aiding schools for the benefit of the working classes in cities and towns, improving the conditions of elementary and model school teaching, supplying school books gratuitously and generally providing for the more efficient diffusion of elementary education throughout the Province, the whole to such an extent as the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council may be pleased to order and under such regulations as he may be pleased to make." He went on to explain the manner in which the Government intended to distribute the amount voted.

**THE ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOLS**

is materially affected by the distance. Some pupils have to travel long distances to reach school in the immense regions of the North Shore, Gaspesia, north of Montreal, Temiscaniquic and Lake St. John. In Ontario there are 24 towns with a population of over 5,000, whereas in Quebec there were only 11. The 24 towns in Ontario have a population of 493,163 inhabitants, while the eleven in Quebec have a population of 308,344. The children in the towns have only a few yards to go to reach a school, whereas in country places they have sometimes to travel many miles. Then our rural population, as a rule, are poor. Notwithstanding all this, the average attendance is higher in Quebec than it is in Ontario. In Quebec the number of children from 5 to 16 years of age is 328,420; enrolled in schools there are 308,619, and the average attendance is 230,419, or 76 per cent. In Ontario the children between 5 and 21 years of age number 593,840, of whom 483,203 are enrolled in public schools. The average attendance

is 268,384, or a percentage of 56. On this head we have a decided advantage notwithstanding the difficulties.

### NO RIVALRY BETWEEN SECTS.

There is no rivalry between our Protestant and Catholic schools, but there exists a praiseworthy emulation. In elementary schools the Catholics have an average attendance of 71 per cent, and the Protestants 79 per cent. This shows that our population takes advantage of every occasion to educate themselves. When we consider the amounts given by the Government and municipalities we find that Ontario pays much more than we do for education. The difference is made up by the religious houses of education, which educate children at a very low figure, and in many cases gratuitously. The Government and the people should be grateful for this.

Mr. Flynn added that he was not discussing systems but establishing facts. Some papers attempted to prove that education made no progress whatever, but the statistics they published, if rightly considered, show that in the last fifty years the progress has been marked. Manual work has been introduced in all our schools and further developed. We must recognize the services of those who have given their time to the mental improvement of the young in our Province. He mentioned Dr. Meilleur, Hon. Mr. Chauveau and Hon. Mr. Oimet, and said that there were a host of others.

### THIS PROVINCE STANDS FOREMOST IN THE DOMINION

for classical and professional education, but the critics of our school system forget to mention this fact. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to the teachers who, for a mere pittance, have given their time for the formation of youth. Clerks and messengers are better paid than teachers. We owe still deeper gratitude to those humble members of religious orders who devoted themselves to the education of the young without other remuneration than the knowledge of the accomplishment of their duty.

He mentioned several religious orders, notably the Ursulines, who founded the first educational establishment in this Province, and who were so deeply afflicted at the present moment. The Government will consider their case and act as circumstances will allow. He concluded by making an elaborate comparison of the educational system, likening it to a tree which the Government does not wish to uproot, but to fortify and improve. The subject was a most important one for the boys of to-day, who will be men of to-morrow. We should make it our duty to render them good men, loving God and their country.

### THE PREMIER RESUMED HIS SEAT AMIDST APPLAUSE, WHICH LASTED FOR SOME MINUTES.

Hon. Mr. Hackett spoke as follows: I feel that there is no excuse whatever requisite for me to take up the time of the hon. members of this House in urging what they must all so freely and so readily admit, namely, the importance of a proper system of public instruction, not to the individual alone, but also to the community in which he lives and moves and has his being also to the State and to the nation itself. But since the duties and responsibilities of providing education for the masses are no longer confined either to the parents or teachers, but are shared in and to a certain extent supervised by the State, it became a part of the duty of the Government, and especially of that particular member of it to whose department belongs the great cause of public instruction, it becomes the duty of myself and colleagues to day to see that no stone is left unturned in the important work of providing for the rising generation of the masses of the people the very best and most approved system of education that is compatible with our resources and our income. This is why the present administration, having solved the great question of an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, has turned its attention to that next important one of public instruction. The announcement contained in the programme speech of the hon. leader of the Government almost immediately after the formation of his Government, touching its educational policy, has, perhaps, attracted more attention than any of the other important declarations of the Premier. It has been followed by weighty expressions of opinion from all parts of the Province

### IN FAVOR OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

These opinions have been by no means confined to those who are political supporters of the present administration. Liberal as well as Conservative newspapers have joined in the movement. This is as it should be, and I am convinced the Government nor the public would not have it otherwise. The question of education is one that should be entirely divorced from politics. It is the duty of both sides of the House to unite in the improvement, and in so far as it may be possible in the perfecting of our educational system. Though the responsibility of action lies with the Government, the privilege of making suggestions for improvements in this great work belongs equally to both sides of this House, and to every member in it. I have already referred to the fact that the newspaper press upon both sides of politics have freely admitted the need for the Government's action fore shadowed by the Prime Minister in educational matters. We have looked in vain for the suggestion of any remedy on the part of the press for the supposed defects in the existing system which has been signalled by them to the public. The Government, on the other hand, has made a careful study of the situation, and of the needs of our schools and our teachers, so far as has been permitted by the time at their disposal since their acceptance of office.

Before proceeding to speak of the changes the Government would like to make in our present system of public instruction, I must state that we have

### AN EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

in the Province of Quebec of which none of us have any reason to be ashamed. That history is largely identified with the history of the nation. Prior to the year 1760 there was no public system of schools in Canada, and no regular grants were made by the Government for the purpose of education. Yet very important educational work was done under the French Regime, and work of a most interesting character. It was chiefly carried on by members of religious orders who had come to New France to carry in missionary work among the native tribes of Indians. The Recollets, the Jesuits, the Ursuline Nuns, made Quebec their headquarters, the Ladies of the Congregation and the Sulpicians selected Montreal as the scene of their labors; the Ursuline Nuns and the Ladies of the Congregation devoted themselves to the education of girls and the other orders provided institutions for boys. Thus was established the system of separate education of the sexes which forms so prominent a feature of the Roman Catholic schools of this Province at the present time.

In aid of their work these orders received from time to time grants of land from the French King and also benefactions from private individuals. I am not going to weary the House by following with it the interesting developments.

**UNDER THE FRENCH REGIME**

of these primal educational movements in the Province of Quebec. It is true they were undertaken largely in the first instance, for the teaching of the Indian youth, but they also made themselves responsible for the education of the children of settlers. The history of some of these institutions, such as that of the Ursuline Convent at Three Rivers, and of its mother house and the old Jesuit College at Quebec, is closely interwoven with that of New France. I must not linger long, however, upon these points nor upon the heroic deeds, the Western discoveries and the final martyrdom of some of these self-denying men who were for a time amongst the professors of the Jesuit College. The result of their labors still endures, and Canada will ever revere their names and keep their memory green. In connection with the old Jesuit College may be mentioned the Petit Seminary of Quebec, founded by Bishop Laval, in 1668, and which, for many years, served as a preparatory school for the College. Before taking leave entirely of this period there is one other reference that should be made to the Congregation de Notre Dame in Montreal, founded in 1658, by Marguerite Bourgeoise for the education of girls. The work of the ladies of this convent extended so rapidly that they were unable to meet it themselves, and we are obliged, in 1668, to organize a class in the art of teaching in order to prepare teachers, whom they sent out to carry on the work of teaching that they were unable to do themselves. The fact is important because it marks what may be called

**THE FIRST NORMAL SCHOOL WORK**

done in this Province. It is somewhat of an object lesson, in the many young people who now-a-days consider themselves fully qualified to become teachers without undergoing the best training as soon as they leave school themselves. It may not have occurred to all the members of this House that they ordered things so differently in what we are accustomed to consider the backward days of 200 years ago. In 1836 when the first effort was made to provide regular normal schools for this Province, the Ursuline institutions at Quebec and Three Rivers were requested to arrange for the training of teachers in connection with their institution, and in 1857, when the three existing normal schools were first established, the girls' department of the Laval Normal School was placed under the direction of the Ladies of the Ursuline Convent at Quebec, and this arrangement was still in force. In the latter part of the last century and early in the present one, a large number of other schools were established in various parts of the Province. Roman Catholic schools were conducted in the large villages under the direction of the curé. The Quebec Education Society under the able presidency of Joseph F. Perrault, and the British and Canadian School Society, also did much for education by supporting schools in and about Quebec and Montreal.

### THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

generally started a school in each of the settlements established by them in Canada, and immigrants from the British Isles often erected log school houses in their townships by voluntary efforts where they sent their children to be taught, defraying themselves the cost of the school. In order to reach the period of 1829, when the first system of public schools was established in this Province, I shall pass over the period of the Royal Institution, a kind of State Committee on Education, and also over the establishment of the Royal grammar schools of Montreal and Quebec and the classical colleges of Nicolet, St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Therese, Chambly, Ste. Anne and L'Assomption. In the year 1829 the first public elementary school act for the Province of Quebec was passed. It provided that five trustees, elected in each parish or township, should have management of the schools therein. If they erected a school they received a grant not exceeding \$50. They also reported to the Legislature. An annual grant of \$20 was made to each teacher, and also a grant of 10s for each pupil up to fifty. The system was a voluntary and temporary one, and there were no taxes imposed upon the property of the inhabitants for school purposes. If they wished for a school they were required to provide a suitable building, and to pay certain fees for the children in attendance. The teachers were paid

### THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

directly by the Government. There was no efficient supervision of the schools; no superintendent of education, and no paid inspectors. The clergy and the members for the county exercised chief control. All grants were paid upon a certificate of the local trustees and of the county member that these conditions had been fulfilled. Although this school system of 1829-32, and the amending acts left much to be desired, over 1500 elementary schools were established under its provisions in the rural sections of the Province of Quebec.

**THE ELABORATE REPORT OF THE STATE OF EDUCATION**

in this Province drawn up under the direction of Lord Durham in 1838, and the publication in 1841 of an important series of letters of Charles Monnet concerning a public school system for the province, prepared the way for the act of 1841, which established a common school fund, provided for a superintendent, and effective school commissioners, the dissentient schools for the minority, and introduced the system of compulsory taxation for the maintenance of the schools. This law, as modified in 1846 and amended in 1849, is substantially the same as the present school law of the province. Under this enactment very substantial progress has been made by the cause of education in Quebec. Since Confederation a number of important amendments have been made in the school laws, chiefly in the direction of dividing our educational work into two sections, Roman Catholic and Protestant, and of giving the Protestant section of the Council of Public Instruction complete control over Protestant schools, by placing the choice of all school officers for Protestant institutions in the hands of the Protestant Committee. An important guarantee has been given that these appointments will be made in a manner acceptable to the Protestant minority. It will not, I am sure, be a moment's surprise that I am seeking to drag in here the discussion of matters foreign to our subject and our province when I refer, as proof of the existence of the minority in Quebec with their present status in educational matters, to the somewhat recent utterances in favor of extending a similar system of separate schools to their own to the minority in another Province, which were made by such leading educational authorities as Sir Wilfrid Dawson, the ex Principal of McGill, and Dr. Heneker, the respected Chancellor of Bishop's College of Lennoxville.

I have no hesitation in declaring that but little fault can be found with an educational instructor. In fact they are on a par with the best that exist anywhere. The professional men that have been turned out by Laval and McGill Universities and by Bishop's College of Lennoxville are today found

### IN THE FOREMOST RANKS

of life all over the civilized world. Some of the best business men in Canada and the United States graduated from the high schools of Montreal and Quebec. All who are in any way interested in the cause of education have cause to be grateful for the noble benefactions made by wealthy and patriotic citizens to the institutions of learning that so admirably build their superstructure of classical, philosophical and scientific lore upon the foundation of a sound elementary education.

This latter is decidedly that to which the State should direct its efforts. It is that to which the Government specially desires to direct the attention and the sympathy of the House. The eloquent Mr. Chauncey Depey bid down the other day in New York that elementary education alone should receive the attention of the State. It is certainly that which in our own country demands our principal care. It is that which, notwithstanding its progress in the past, leaves the most to be desired, and has been the object of severest criticism. The defects which have been pointed out are not, generally speaking, defects of the system. They are rather due to circumstances, many of which are for the present beyond our control, such as the sparseness of the population in our country parts and the consequent poverty of some of the more thinly settled of the rural school municipalities. It is to these that the Government has believed it to be its duty

### TO COME TO THEIR ASSISTANCE,

and it is coming to their aid at the earliest possible moment after completing its work of restoring an equilibrium in the finances that the measure of that relief is to be, as has already been put before you.

He quoted statistics to show that the condition of education in this province is by no means as bad as thought in some quarters. The hon. gentleman, after referring to the details of the Ministerial measure, as already outlined by the Premier, pleaded eloquently the claims of poor municipalities in the province to increased aid and touched upon the vexed question of school books to which the Government had been paying considerable attention. Their object was to decrease their cost to parents, and this was largely to be effected, they believed, by a greater measure of uniformity which they hoped to bring about by their policy of free books to poor schools in different parts of the country. He also declared that it was the intention of the Government to extend the present system of training schools and dwell upon the necessity of employing none but properly trained teachers. This policy would lead up to and assist the Government in putting into execution another important plank of their educational platform, namely, increased salaries for school teachers. There were many other educational reforms in contemplation by the Government, which they were now engaged in studying with

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the co-operation of eminent experts in the cause of public instruction and by a comparative study of the existing systems of education in Ontario and the United States.

The hon. gentleman concluded with an eloquent peroration upon the necessity and advantages of a proper national system of public instruction.

THE "STAR" COMMENTS THE PROPOSAL.

Under the heading "Help for Poor Schools," the Montreal Star has the following editorial reference to Premier Flynn's proposal:

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1897.

**THE ROBERVAL FIRE.**

To say that we deplore the fatal disaster by which seven Sisters of the Ursuline Convent of Notre Dame du Lac St. Jean, lost their lives, is but a feeble expression of the horror and sorrow with which the sad news affected us. To Catholics everywhere, indeed, but especially to those of Canada, and more particularly of this province, it was a message of woe, and the first thought that occurred to every feeling heart was to offer help, if it were only the help of prayer.

The Roberval Convent was a branch of the oldest of the religious communities in the Dominion. The mother house was founded at Quebec in 1639, by Madame de la Peltrie, and the Venerable Mère Marie de l'Incarnation, of whose life and work Abbé Casgrain, in his *Histoire*, has given such a striking presentation, was the first superior. The first stone of the monastery of the Ursulines at Quebec was laid in the spring of 1641. On the 24th of December, 1650, the building was burned, and it was on that occasion that Mère Marie ascended to the apartment where the vestures of the *recluses* were kept, so as if possible to save some of them. Then she thought her of the papers of the monastery and returned amid the flames, her calm courage and resignation never forsaking her through all that fiery trial. Her heroism inspired her companions in misfortune. At last nothing remained but the blackened walls. On the 19th of May, 1851, the first stone was laid of the second monastery.

More than two centuries and a quarter had passed away when in 1882, in the diocese of Chicoutimi, another monastery of Ursulines was founded—that which has just been visited by the same dread ordeal of fire, which left the Mother House desolate so early in its career.

The particulars of the disaster may be read elsewhere in this issue. Most of our readers have already been made aware of them.

It is hard, but we can only bow our heads in submission. The deepest sympathy is felt for the survivors and for the associates, friends and relatives of the victims.

Criticism in such circumstances ought to be guarded. It is always easy, after the event, to say that this should have been done and that left undone. It is right that the disaster should be added to the warnings that urge the taking of needful precautions. But it is possible to say too much as well as too little. To speak, for instance, of the necessity of having dormitories in the lower storeys of such establishments is to advise a revolution not in conventual and scholastic institutions, but in ordinary households. It is difficult to realize the extent and character which such advice implies. It is usual to have bedrooms and dormitories on the upper storeys in private as well as public and semi-public buildings, and it is, it seems to us, calculated to spread needless alarm to let the impression get abroad that the convent schools are especially peril-fraught by the situation of their dormitories. By all means let us have the fullest protection to life and property that the law can reasonably insist on; but let the legislation or the application of the law be impartial and just.

Not long ago we dealt somewhat fully with this very question. The Premier has promised to give the matter all the attention.

**VENERABLE MOTHER BOURGEOYS.**

The communication which appears in this issue relating to the Venerable Mother Marguerite Bourgeoy and the Church of the Rosary will touch the hearts of many readers.

It is, indeed, impossible for any breast in which the springs of devotion have not become stagnant and torpid from disuse to contemplate the blessed work which that holy and zealous servant of Mary, so full of faith and courage, was, through the divine guidance and help, enabled to accomplish, without being stirred by emotions of deep gratitude for so large a fulfillment of her heaven-inspired hopes. The article to which we call attention is not unworthy of the spirit that should actuate the daughters of that heroine of the Cross. The aspirations to which it gives expression are humbly in keeping with the sublime confidence that led the Venerable Mother Bourgeoy to leave her native land, to dare the perils of the deep and to endure the toils and privations of the wilderness for the sake of the lambs of Christ's flock.

Her missionary life is closely linked with the later sojourn of M. de Maisonneuve in Ville-Marie. It was through a sister of that brave and pious administrator that Marguerite was introduced to the founder of our city. She was at that time no mere beginner in good works. She had already many years experience in that chosen path of obedience to her Lord's command which she followed so beneficently all the days of her life.

Belonging to a family of Champagne, which, though humble, was not without merit or consideration, being of known virtue and integrity, she was accustomed from her earliest years to the assiduous discharge of her religious duties. She had become affiliated to a house of the Congregation of Notre Dame, founded by Père Fournier, and having been made *professe* soon after her admission, she gave such satisfaction by her judgment and firmness, that she retained the position for twelve years.

By what spiritual processes she was given to understand that God had a great task for her to perform in New France, and that her success in the land of her birth was but preliminary to the work by which her name should become a word of power and inspiration over a continent then hardly realized, M. Faillon has made plain.

She was fortunate in finding a friend in a lady who put her in the way of attaining her object. M. de Maisonneuve withheld neither sympathy nor substantial help, and she crossed the Atlantic in the same vessel with him and his recruits for pioneer life. It was still too soon in the annals of the colony to expect many pupils. For some years after its foundation, the young men of Montreal were slow in entering the wedded state, and of the children born during the first ten years few had survived the stage of infancy.

The Ursulines of Quebec had offered her hospitality, with their usual generous thoughtfulness, but Marguerite Bourgeoy preferred not to abandon the companions of her voyage and she found a lodging in the Company's store in this city. After a few years she obtained the use of a wretched shed, not far from the Hospital, and here she began her work as a teacher—a work that, under God's providence, was destined to spread and multiply until her name and the name of her community were associated with the successful instruction of youth not only in the diocese of Canada but in New York, New England and the Western States.

Next November it will be 250 years since the congregation of Notre Dame was founded. Before her death, in 1700, the Venerable Mother Bourgeoy saw with thankful heart the three first branches of the far extending institutional tree that had been promised to her faith. Before the 18th century closed the number of establishments had grown to ten. But the great increase was reserved for the century that is now closing. The ten has been more than decupled, and before the quarter millennium comes to be commemorated, who can say what a harvest of accomplished good will do honor to the heroism and faith of the Venerable Mother?

Well may her daughters bless her name as they contemplate in retrospect that humble cradle of so great an educational mission—that disused stable which was all the accommodation that good M. de Maisonneuve could offer her in that day of small things.

But to the eye of faith all that has been accomplished makes but a starting point for fresh progress in prayer, in self-denial and increasing effort, for fresh triumphs, more spiritual, more far-reaching than those already attained. It is a sublime and beautiful thought—that of continual prayer in her own Sanctuary for Mary's intercession on behalf of the city that bears her name. Doubly royal is the mountain from which such prayers ascend to Heaven, doubly royal the city that has Heaven's Queen for protectress.

**CONSISTENCY.**

Irish Catholics ought to be careful not to cast suspicion on their own loyalty to the cause of race and faith.

Some of them are, we fear, too apt to go half way towards those who are glad of an opportunity to attack one or other. The popularity that is gained by this kind of recresancy is not lasting, and, even if it were, would it be worth the sacrifice of patriotic and conscientious convictions? Surely, no.

It is easy to place such assaults to the account of love of partiality. That would be fair enough if there were the slightest fear lest the enemy should miss his chance of finding the weak points, or what he so considered, to which he might direct his batteries.

The Irish Catholic has his place and his duty assigned him, and it is not by giving points to the foe that he will best maintain the one or discharge the other. When there is some crying wrong which the foe's eyes fail to discern, then perhaps, the Irish Catholic may have a painful task to perform, but he must perform it with friends, not with foes, and for the very reason that he is a friend. For at such time there is all the more need that he should be loyal as well as just. There is no excuse for treason. Nor in the long run does the petty treason that is ready to side, on one pretence or another, with the avowed opponents of Irishmen and their faith gain the respect of a single Protestant.

On the contrary, the man who is respected by those who know him is the man who is invariably true to his professions and who never pretends to be anything but what he is. This some Irishmen have yet to learn.

**CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.**

In a few weeks more the British Parliament will be in session again. The principal measure which will be discussed by its members will be the Education Bill, which provides largely increased grants to denominational schools, so as to place them on a most equal footing in regard to their rivals, the public, or "board" schools, as they are called.

The bill will be much more satisfactory to the religious authorities in the shape in which the Government will present it to the House this time than it was last year. And the credit for this very important concession from the British Government is due wholly to the Catholic hierarchy of England. When the Education Bill was introduced a year ago the Catholic bishops met and drew up a collective protest against the inadequacy of the grant proposed to be given by the Government to the denominational schools, and a claim to perfect equality with the public or board schools. They asked for equal payment for equal work: and pointed to the local school tax as the source from which the insufficiency of the "grant in aid" could be supplied.

The Catholic bishops of England appointed Mr. Joan Dillon, M.P., leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, as their spokesman in the House of Commons, well knowing that in this matter of education they could rely with confidence upon the active assistance of the Irish Catholic members of Parliament.

From an unexpected quarter the plan suggested by the English Catholic bishops received warm support. The Protestant bishops of the North of England, who find it difficult, owing to a lack of funds, to provide religious education for their co-religionists in the large and populous industrial centers in which their dioceses are situated, heartily endorsed the Catholic plan. The Anglican bishops of the South of England, who are much better off financially than their brethren in the North, held aloof from the agitation at first. Now, however, having given the subject careful study, these bishops have resolved also to support the principle laid down by the Catholic hierarchy.

There is every prospect, therefore, that religious education in England will, in a short time, be placed upon a satisfactory footing. This great victory, won through the action of the English Catholic bishops, backed up by the efforts of the Irish Catholic members of Parliament, is an object-lesson that ought to be taken very seriously to heart by the Catholic members of the Canadian Parliament.

**ONE OF IRELAND'S DISTINGUISHED SONS.**

Lord Dufferin has many friends in Canada who have not forgotten his courtesy, his ready wit, so racy of the Old Sod, his equally Irish eloquence, his generosity, and his unflinching love of Canada. We have just had another mark of this enduring remembrance of the year he spent with us and of his interest in the sports most characteristic of Canadian life.

His Lordship bears his years gaily, and has kept a good portion of the joyous spirit that made him feel at home in Iceland and India, in St. Petersburg and Rome, in old France and in new France. We wish to his Lordship and the Marchioness many happy returns of the season.

**THE ATTITUDE OF THE IRISH LANDLORDS**

Much apprehension exists amongst our contemporaries as to the part which several prominent Irish landlords are at present taking in the agitation that has been organized by the Nationalists for the redress of the intolerable grievance from which Ireland is suffering through over-taxation. Lord Castletown, Lord Inchiquin, Lord Bandon and Lord Dunraven are being hailed as important and influential converts to the Nationalist cause, and are being warmly praised for the patriotic stand they have taken on the question. One of them goes so far as to declare that Lord Castletown is going to be the successor of the late Mr. Parnell.

But those who are intimately acquainted with the situation in Ireland take quite another view of the action of these representative landlords. They know that patriotism has nothing whatever to do with their present attitude. They know that these landlords strenuously opposed the Irish Land bill passed by the Salisbury Government during the year which recently closed, because it was designed by its framer, Mr. Gerald Balfour, to give a large measure of justice to the tenant farmers at the expense of the greedy and rapacious landlords who have so long been thriving on the nation's life-blood; and that under its operation the tenant farmers are now receiving this measure of justice. And they know that the course which is now being pursued by these prominent Irish landlords is dictated, not by a spirit of nationalism, but by a bitter sense of resentment against the Salisbury Government.

The assistance which they are lending the nationalist leaders is none the less valuable and welcome; and so long as it continues to be forthcoming it will be very acceptable and useful. But these Irish landlords should not receive credit for motives which do not actuate them and desires which they do not entertain.

**NO CATHOLIC NEED APPLY.**

It is difficult to realize that at the present day, in this great city, the vast majority of the population of which is Catholic, the principle that "no Catholic need apply" is insolently and openly practised by the heads of many Protestant households. Yet that such is the fact is proved by an occasional glance at the advertisements published in the *Montreal Star*. On Monday in last week, under the heading "Situations Vacant," three advertisements for domestic servants stated that the applicants must be Protestants: on Tuesday there were three similar advertisements, and on Wednesday there were two. In addition to these there appeared, on Wednesday, an advertisement offering a farm "for sale or rent," in which it was also stated that the applicant "must be Protestant."

This exhibition of insulting bigotry is an ill requital by our Protestant fellow-citizens of the perfect civil, educational and religious liberty which they enjoy at the hands of the Catholic majority in this city and province. It is needless to say that Catholics never evince such petty, peevish and narrow-minded prejudice.

**CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN MANITOBA**

In the important and timely letter which was recently published, the Hon. Senator Bernier does for the history of Catholic education in Manitoba what the Hon. Gédéon Ouimet recently did for the history of Catholic education in this province. He sets forth clearly and succinctly the truth about a question as to which a good deal of misapprehension has recently existed, owing to ignorance of the facts, on one hand, and to persistently uttered mis-statements, on the other.

The facts and figures are especially valuable at the present moment, when the enemies of Catholic education all over Canada are straining every nerve to throw discredit upon that system of separate schools which has done so much to foster sound citizenship wherever it has been in existence—a citizenship which, being based upon religion, offers the highest guarantee for public morality.

The friends of Catholic education owe much to the Hon. Gédéon Ouimet and the Hon. Senator Bernier for their valuable work in promoting the cause of truth.

**IRELAND'S EXCESSIVE TAXATION.**

The agitation which has arisen in Ireland over the excessive taxation that has for forty-five years been levied by the English Government upon the people of that unfortunate country, has already borne some tangible fruit. The Government has announced its decision to reduce the ranks of the constabulary by two thousand, thus lessening the taxation by \$100,000 a year. This, however, is but a trifle when it is borne in mind that the over-taxation amounts to \$12,500,000 annually. But it is a beginning; and is doubtless the precursor of the more considerable reductions in the flagrantly unjust fiscal burden. The agitation should be continued until complete justice should be rendered to the Irish people.

**AN INADEQUATE SENTENCE.**

The sentence passed by Judge Deane on a few days ago upon a ruffianly carter who had pleaded guilty to a dastardly crime was altogether inadequate. A young servant girl, who had passed the holidays with her parents in the country, was accosted, on her arrival at Dalhousie Square Station in the evening, by a number of carters who offered to drive her to her residence at a reduced fare. She stated that she did not need a hack; she would take the street car. Finally, one of the carters induced her to enter his rig by offering to drive her for fifteen cents. But instead of driving her to her destination, the carter drove her out near the back of the Mountain and there made several attempts to assault her.

For this brutal conduct the judge sent him to jail for only six months, adding that if anybody else came up before him on a similar charge he would be sent to the penitentiary. The punishment did not at all fit the crime. The ruffian should have been accorded the maximum penalty for such a crime, which is by no means uncommon in this city. Only a severe sentence can have a deterrent effect. In no other place but Montreal would such an offence be dealt with so leniently.

The practice of "soliciting fares" by carters should be stopped. A by-law expressly forbids the solicitation of fares under penalty of a fine. But like other by-laws it is very seldom enforced. This non-enforcement of the law is becoming a grave evil in Montreal, which is fast rivalling some of the worst American cities in this respect.

**MR. MOODY'S GOSPEL.**

Nobody doubts the sincerity of Mr. Moody, Mr. Sam Jones, and the other "Evangelists" who make a living out of "preaching the Gospel" in their own way. Sincerity, however, is not the test of truth, any more than conviction is, and the spectacle of these self appointed missionaries dogmatizing on matters of spiritual import has something very comical in it to Catholics. Each of them is a law unto himself. Each of them is an individual church, so to speak. "Let every man and woman," said Mr. Moody at Boston a few days ago, "work in his and her way," at the great business of salvation.

But every non-Catholic man and woman who undertakes to work out his and her salvation in his and her own way must necessarily run the risk of encompassing the loss of his and her own soul. One man takes, like Mr. Moody, his own view of the truth; another man takes his own view too. Often they take views which are contradictory, and as truth cannot contradict itself, it follows that one of them must be in the wrong.

The presumption of these amateur evangelists is no less amusing. "If the church," continued Mr. Moody, "could give twelve months to the study of the fundamental doctrines of the Bible, the church would be anchored, and would know what it was anchored to." He does not state what he means by "the church." Whatever this "church" may be, it is clear that he thinks it does not study the "fundamental doctrines of the Bible," and that it is in need of Mr. Moody's advice as to what it should do. Then, again, it may be that what Mr. Moody considers to be the "fundamental doctrines of the Bible" may not be considered by "the church" to be "fundamental doctrines at all. Which is right, Mr. Moody or "the church"? Mr. Moody, of course, has a very settled opinion on this point.

The evangelistic vagaries of these people illustrate how totally lacking in logic is every system of religion outside the one true Fold.

**THE HERALD'S SENSATION AGAIN.**

An Ottawa journal which poses as an organ of Catholic opinion, and which has "Pro Deo" at the top of its front page, has again gone out of its way to meddle with the affairs of the Catholics of Quebec. It repeats the false statement made by the *Montreal Herald* as to Premier Laurier having been slighted at the Cathedral on the occasion of the funeral of our late Archbishop, and comments upon the supposed Toryism amongst the Catholic clergy in this Province.

We were not surprised that the statement should have been published in the *Herald*, for that paper did not know what it was saying. But we think it too bad that a supposedly Catholic paper should accept the *Herald's* statements, without further inquiry, on so important a matter.

The *London Times* says: "Mr. Clifford Sifton, the new Minister of the Interior, proposes to devote special attention to the immigration question. One of his first official acts is the appointment of two agents, one to work in Ireland and the other in Wales."

It would be interesting to know if it is the intention of Mr. Sifton to introduce into Manitoba a colony of the now famous and much sought after Scotch-Irish.

**AN EXCELLENT MEASURE.**

Not long ago we had the pleasure of commending to our readers the admirable survey of the operation of the educational system of this province by the Hon. Gédéon Ouimet, a gentleman than whom none is better fitted by accomplishments and experience to treat of such a topic.

By way of supplement to that address, we would call attention to the scheme of aid to our more needy country schools adopted by the Government and fully explained by the Hon. Messrs. Flynn and Hackett.

Our satisfaction at the fact that the Government of the Province has undertaken so useful and so necessary a reform is not diminished by the reflection that the measure has been initiated and supported by compatriots of our race and faith. On this point, however, it would be fitting to dwell, for, as we need scarcely point out, the question is one of universal concern, and the action that Mr. Flynn has taken has long been eagerly awaited by anxious friends of education.

The honorable Premier took pains to insist on its urgent importance in his timely remarks on the subject in introducing his resolutions on the 7th inst. Those resolutions had been on the order book since the 23rd of December, and, besides, the matter had been comprised in the programme outlined in the speech from the Throne. It had also undergone some discussion in the House during the debate on the address in reply.

As our readers are already aware, the resolution introduced by Mr. Flynn, and passed by the House, asked authority to set aside and appropriate for elementary school purposes 1,500,000 acres of land to be disposed in such manner and under such conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council should decide upon. The product of the sales of the land was to be capitalized so as to form a fund of \$60,000 to aid the primary schools. That the Province was in a position to make this provision for education was evident from the fact that by the favorable decision of the northern boundary question the Province had been enlarged to the extent of 200,000,000 acres.

The Hon. Mr. Flynn then went fully into the finances of the Educational Department and expressed regret that their condition did not justify the immediate grant of \$100,000 instead of \$60,000 for the assistance of the more necessitous school districts. But in a few years, when the Province was in a position to make such an outlay without injurious consequences, he hoped to see the \$40,000 added.

As to the contribution of the aid, it was felt by all who had studied the subject, that the lay teachers of elementary and model schools, employed by commissioners or trustees, were insufficiently paid. Compared with the stipends of such teachers in Ontario, the salaries allowed to them were meagre and below their desert.

The average salary paid to teachers in this province during the present year was only \$149.70; and although this was a slight advance on that of last year, it was still greatly below the Ontario average, which was \$421 for male and \$300 for female teachers.

Mr. Flynn also pointed out that the Catholic teachers of Quebec were paid much less than Protestant teachers of like rank. Whereas male teachers in the Protestant elementary schools received \$600, and in the model, \$835, while females received \$182 and \$302 respectively, in the Catholic schools the male teachers were paid only \$211 in the elementary and \$491 in the model, and to female teachers \$104 and \$130 were the average salaries for the two classes. There are in all 6190 lay teachers in the province, of whom 5504 have diplomas. Clearly it was full time that the Government should come to the help of so many underpaid public servants, and, although the Hon. Mr. Flynn and his colleagues cannot be so generous as their sympathies and sense of justice prompt them to be, it is to their honor that they have come to the help of a most deserving class of the community, whose daily task it is to build up the society of the years to come. According to the foundation that they are able to lay, that society will be better or worse than that of the present.

The speeches of the Hon. Messrs. Flynn and Hackett, which our readers will find in this issue, are worthy of careful study. Every word in them has been thoughtfully weighed with a view to its effect on the public mind. It is especially noteworthy that the legislation which they advocate is a legislation for relief and encouragement of all, not for discrimination in favor of a class; for increasing the advantages of those who labor under the strain of deficient means, not to rob others of the rights that they have acquired. To improve not to destroy; to alleviate, not to augment existing burdens; to elevate, not to depress those who are struggling with difficulties—these are the objects in view. No fault is found with the actual system. There is no attempt, no desire, to interfere with such privileges as it confers on the minority. The system established in this province and which has been in operation for half a century is, as the

Premier pointed out, a tree whose roots are in a distant past, the planting of which took place under the auspices of the religious orders in the remote pioneer times to which we look back as to our heroic age. Not to uproot, but to fortify it and to make it more fruitful by adapting it to the new conditions of the present day, was the aim of the proposed legislation. Both Ministers, in their able and elaborate expositions, dwelt on the fact that all the great reforms of recent generations—such, for instance, as normal schools for the training of teachers—had existed in germ in these early years of the colony when the members of religious orders gave their lives to the task of training the young for this world and the world beyond the grave.

The introduction of the measure to which these speeches relate marks a new stage in our educational development from which the best results may be reasonably hoped for.

The Laurier Government has appointed the eminent legal firm of Day & Russell, London, England, to be solicitors for the Dominion in the United Kingdom. This firm is composed of a son of Lord Russell of Killowen, who visited Canada last summer, and a son of the Hon. Justice Day, a convert to the Catholic Church. The appointment is, therefore, satisfactory in more respects than one.

We desire to remind our correspondents that unless their communications reach us at the latest on Monday morning of each week, it will be impossible for us to publish them.

DURING the past year, Rev. Martin Callaghan, of St. Patrick's parish, of this city, has been most successful in his endeavors to spread the light of the Faith amongst non-Catholics. That his zeal and enthusiasm for the noble work has been blessed by God in a marked manner, is evidenced by the fact, that no less a number than 71 persons, members of the different Protestant sects, have become members of the Church. Father Callaghan expects to augment that number very materially, as he is at present delivering instructions to at least twenty neophytes.

**BROTHER JOSEPH DEAD.**  
FOR TWELVE YEARS SUPERIOR-GENERAL OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

A SEVEN-HUNDRED-FIFTY-FIVE YEAR OLD MAN—AN OUTLINE OF HIS GREAT CAREER.

This week, in Paris, died one of the greatest educators of the age—Rev. Bro. Joseph, Superior General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

He entered as a boy of 13, and passed successfully through the juniorate or preparatory novitiate, the senior novitiate, and subsequently through the normal school, distinguishing himself in each period of probation by his winning manners, his rare intellectual gifts

THE LATE REV. BROTHER JOSEPH, Superior-General of the Christian Schools.

and his extraordinary desire to be of service to those about him. As he advanced in years, the institute of which he was a member was not slow to notice his administrative ability and his unusual tact in dealing with and in gaining the confidence of young men who had finished their academic or collegiate courses, and who sought for direction in the great city of Paris to which they were obliged to come to pursue their professional studies.

To succeed more fully in his efforts, Rev. Brother Joseph established a well-equipped, thoroughly equipped young men's home, where some 400 young gentlemen have every comfort that the modern clubhouse offers—spacious rooms, billiards, restaurant, private theatre, beautiful chapel, three chaplains to attend the spiritual wants of the boarders—the only requirement being that they shall assist at Holy Mass on Sunday and approach the Sacraments as required by the Church. It is impossible to tell the good this establishment has realized. Its success may be imagined from the fact that it is almost impossible to secure room without giving notice months ahead. Those who are unable to secure sleeping apartments may avail themselves of all the other advantages of the home, and proper accommodations are secured for them by the Brothers in the neighborhood. All this is done at a very moderate figure, thus proving a real boon to young men studying law, medicine, engineering, etc., in the capital.

So great was the general esteem in which Rev. Brother Joseph was held by all parties that the National Assembly elected him a member of the Council of Superior Education for all France.

**Note and Comment.**

More than 31,000 persons were arrested in Boston last year for drunkenness. This record warrants the hope that Boston has adopted a somewhat stronger set of resolutions for 1897.

It is proposed to build an Irish high school in this city. Well, every Irish Catholic should get to work at once. Stop talking and writing letters; do something. The idea is a good one and should be encouraged. It is to be hoped that the project will amount to a reality.

A number of leading Irish Americans will hold a meeting during the course of next week at Boston, for the purpose of organizing an American Historical Society, whose special line of research shall be the history of the Irish element in the composition of the American people.

Slowly, but none the less surely, the people of England are returning to the faith of their fathers. A recent cable from one of the most reliable press associations states that during the past year there have been no less than 15,000 conversions to the Catholic Church in England.

A most peculiar suit has been taken against an Atlanta, Ga., murderer. A tragedy was committed in a cottage and afterwards the proprietress was unable to rent the house, she has now taken action against the murderer, who is in gaol, for some \$1,600, which she claims is the loss sustained by reason of inability to let the house.

Capt. Slocum, the American who is sailing around the world alone in a yawl, hearing at Valparaiso the reports that the island of Juan Fernandez, known as Robinson Crusoe's Island, had disappeared, sailed to it and found it all right. He said that the reports of the disappearance of the island originated with a drunken Chilean skipper.

Lille, France, has a hundred-year-old woman who has not only abstained all her life from wine, beer, and liquor, but has also never tasted coffee. She drinks bouillon and occasionally tea. She is descended from a merchant who is still celebrated in Lille as "Père Quarante Deux," having been the father of forty-two children in Louis XV's time.

The ghost of the Canadian P.P.A. has once more started forth. A recent issue of the Globe contained the new society's manifesto. We poor Catholic conspirators have been discovered and are to be expelled bag and baggage. However, as barking dogs don't bite, I presume that we will remain a while longer. Here's to your sudden demise, dear P.P.A.

It is reported that Heath Charnock, Lancashire, England, with 1,100 inhabitants, possesses neither church, chapel nor school, the only public erection being a pillar letter box. Millions of pounds are spent every year by the people of England to evangelize and educate heathens in all parts of the globe, and yet in the heart of the "tight little island" is a town where schools and churches are unknown.

Mr. Bertram Woodhouse Currie, a well-known British banker, died last week. He was recently converted to the Catholic belief. Mr. Currie was an intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone, who frequently consulted him on questions of finance. He was a Home Ruler, and were he so disposed could have had a prominent place under Mr. Gladstone when the latter held office. Mr. Currie keenly supported the Irish financial claims.

At last the mild winter has been accounted for. Rev. (?) Sam Jones has discovered that Boston is but half a mile from hell. This he told at a "revival" meeting recently opened at the "Hub."

Amongst other things Jones also said that it was no slander to say that the churches of Boston were at peace with the devil. Boston wants broad minded, liberal ministers who will read the commandments in this way: "Thou shalt not steal—if likely to be caught at it."

Eugene Y. Debs, who organized the recent railroad strike in Chicago, which caused an awful loss of life and an immense amount of damage to property, has left the People's party and become an out-and-out Socialist. In a letter in The Railway Times, he states that he supported Bryan and free silver, not because he regarded the free coinage of silver as a panacea for National ills, but because it furnished a rallying cry and common ground against the trusts, syndicates and corporations.

The Catholic Institute, or University of Paris, has opened female classes for theology, philosophy, history, political economy, literature (ancient, French and foreign), physics and aesthetics. This measure was decided upon during the rectorship of the late Mgr. d'Hautel, and will be carried out by his successor. The reason assigned for this new departure is that the state university teaching is tinged with scepticism, or that students at any rate learn to form judgments in a non-Christian spirit.

Some interesting information may be gathered from the volume of the (Roman) Catholic Directory for 1897, issued under the auspices and authority of Cardinal Vaughan and his colleagues, says an English exchange. Including two cardinals created November 29, there are now 61 cardinals of the three grades, bishops, priests, and deacons, leaving nine vacant seats to complete the college. Five of the Sacred College were created by Pope Pius IX., the rest being the creations of the present Pope Leo XIII.; and of these no fewer than 34 are of Italian birth, and four are British subjects. In England and Wales there are 15 episcopal and archiepiscopal sees and one vicariate apostolic, six such sees in Scotland, and 27 such in Ireland, and in our colonies and other dependencies 180 sees and 40 vicariates apostolic and "prefectures apostolic." The number of the Roman Catholic peers is

25, of baronets 32, of Privy Councillors 8 English and 11 Irish; and there are three Roman Catholics representing English constituencies. The total of priests serving churches, chapels and missionary stations is 2,638 in England and Wales and 401 in Scotland, the number of their churches, etc., being 1,463 in the former and 319 in the latter.

Madame Mahoney, of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, formerly Mother Vicar of the Order in the Canadian Provinces, and now Vicar of the Order in the United States and Superior of the Mount-Carmel Convent, is at present on a visit to the Convent at Sault au Recollet.

Some time ago each of the Street Railway cars contained notices stating how many passengers the car carried, and in a number of instances the company was fined for overcrowding the cars. Now the notices have disappeared and the cars are continually overcrowded. Now, in the old country, every passenger must have a seat and the companies are fined forty shillings for every passenger who is found standing up. If this rule was in force here the civic treasury would benefit greatly. Still let us live in hope that we may some day obtain a seat.

In these days the youth, who generally has the street for a playground, finds the English language lacking words strong enough to express himself and has added to his vocabulary the talk of the Bowery gamin and the street runner, and his speech is interspersed with such beautiful expressions as "nit," "hully gee," and a great many others. If parents and teachers do not exercise a proper censorship over the children's talk it will only need a few years to turn the English language, at least among a great number of people, into a collection of mongrel sounds.

The arrest of one Tony Tomato in Philadelphia the other day led The Record of that city to make a "fruitful" examination of the directory in quest of other peculiar names. The following information has been developed: Henry Orange and Charles Melon are both waiters. Marion Peach is a dressmaker. Adam Apple is a street huckster. Mary Gooseberry lives on Lynd street, and Burton street rejoices in being the habitation of John Strawberry. George F. Parsley is a cutter. Minnie Soudkirk resides on North Twenty-first street; Harry Pear is a shoe dealer and Edward Figg is a maltster. Robert Quince is a laborer, and there are any quantity of Cherries, Lemons and Plums. Quite an enticing array, isn't it.

On December 22, 1815, the great warrior priest, Father Jose M. Morelos, the most considerable figure of the stage of Mexico's struggle for independence, was shot by the Spanish forces at the little village of San Cristobal Ecatepec. Recently the 81st anniversary of this event was celebrated at San Cristobal. A brigade commanded by General Carlos E. Murgain, and consisting of the 25th and 26th infantry battalions and the 1st artillery battalion, paid due military honors before the monument erected in honor of Father Morelos. The most remarkable military achievement of the priest was his masterly defence of Cuantla for sixty-two days, against the Spanish under Calleja in the spring of 1812. It is a matter of history that this defence excited the admiration of Wellington.

In spite of printed notices, the vile habit of spitting in the Street Railway cars still continues unabated. Drastring measures ought to be taken to stop this unsanitary and disgusting practice. Every offender should be ejected from the cars. Whenever a male passenger on a street car begins to expectorate let every woman aboard just look steadily at him. There need be no especial severity expressed by the look, nor an excess of indignation or rebuke, for too much feeling shown in a glance, if the guilty fellow were inclined to be coarse, might subject one to an insulting remark. But each female face should wear a well bred air of offended delicacy and surprise. There is not a woman out of ten in this city, I will venture to assert, who will not understand how to express all these emotions in a single look and not overdo it.

The remarks of THE TRUE WITNESS last week in reference to the reprehensible attempt of the Herald to get up a political sensation over an imaginary slight offered to Premier Laurier at the funeral of our late Archbishop have been corroborated by the following statement, published in the Herald, by the Hon. Mr. Geoffrion:—

"The facts are as follows: During the course of Monday Mr. Laurier wired me, telling me that he had the intention of assisting at the funeral, and asking me to notify the authorities at the Palace, I did so. They told me that Mr. Laurier would be welcome, and that they would see that he received a place of honor that would be worthy of him. On his arrival in the evening, I met Mr. Laurier at his hotel. Mr. Laurier then informed me that it was his desire that his two colleagues, Mr. Tarte and myself, should accompany him. I had, at that time, decided to assist at the ceremony, but only as a private citizen and in my own pew. I thought then that it was better for me to go to the Palace to inform them of Mr. Laurier's wish. There I met Rev. Canon Bruchesi, who, after some conversation with me, called Rev. Canon Yilliant, who was more especially charged with the reception. The gentlemen that I met told me that they had not issued any official invitations, except to delegates from the religious communities and for two delegates from each parish, but that, nevertheless, they had taken measures to place certain important personages, who had informed them of their intention to assist at the funeral. After some discussion, having seen that the question of precedence seemed to embarrass these gentlemen, we finally came to an agreement that it would be best to leave their arrangements as they were, and that I would invite Mr. Laurier to come and assist at the service in my pew. That is what I did, and Mr. Laurier assisted in my pew. I would have liked to invite my other colleague,

Mr. Tarte, to take a place in my pew, but, unfortunately, I had only one seat at my disposal."

The Montreal correspondent of a Toronto newspaper must have been disappointed when the thunder failed to thunder, as he evidently expected a whirlwind of the thundering material when he dispatched his usual evening budget on Friday last, from which we take the following extract:— "It is understood that the ecclesiastical thunder will fall from a thousand pulpits on Sunday next, and that the settlement of the Manitoba school question, as entered into between the Ottawa and Manitoba Governments, will be emphatically condemned, as being at variance with the judgment of the Queen's Privy Council and a cowardly sacrifice of Roman Catholic interests in the Prairie Province."

C. J. H.

**WINTER LECTURES**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MONTREAL FREE LIBRARY.

The second of the winter course of lectures, arranged for by the Montreal Free Library Association, will be delivered on Friday evening, in St. Mary's College Hall, Bleury street.

The lecturer will be Mr. John F. Waters, M.A., of Ottawa, and his subject will be "Nathaniel Hawthorne, the Novelist." The attendance at the opening lecture proved how thoroughly appreciated are the efforts of the Association to popularize high class literary lectures amongst the Catholics of this city; and it is to be hoped that Friday's lecture and those that are to follow will bring together similarly numerous audiences.

**CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS:**

EMERALD COURT NO. 378.

The first regular meeting of the above Court of the New Year was held in the St. Mary's C. Y. M. hall, 1113 Notre Dame street, on Friday last. The most important business of the meeting was the installing of the officers who were elected at a previous meeting. Bro. Jas. Mosley, D.H.C.B. of this Court, was present, and installed the following officers: Chief Ranger Bro. Thos. Cooke; Vice C. L. Bro. Ed. Brady; Rec. Sec., Bro. J. Kelly; Fin. Sec., Bro. M. Harle; Treas., Bro. W. J. Street; Medical Examiner, Dr. Guerin, M.D.; Rev. M. L. Shea, of St. Mary's, was elected Chaplain. Bros. Baker and Grace were appointed inside and outside Sentinels, and Bros. Boyle and O'Kane, Sr., and Jr. Conductors. Bro. John E. Brennan was unanimously elected to fill the office of Past Chief Ranger.

Emerald Court must be congratulated on the choice selection of the above officers.

**OBITUARY.**

ANNA HANSON DORSEY.

American Catholic literature has sustained an exceeding great loss by the death of Anna Hanson Dorsey. Her life, which closed on Christmas day of this year, had been spent for the most part, and it was a long one, of eighty years—in the production of books uniting the highest literary merit to the greatest refinement, and the most delicate morality. They breathe the spirit of faith in every page. Forever read with it rest, many of them are real gems of art. They are too well known, however, to require categorical mention here. In what Catholic household have they not had a familiar place? Who has not taken pleasure in their perusal? But when all has been said of these exquisite tales, can any one estimate what they represent to the author of labor sacrifice, insufficient compensation, with high aspirations and noble deeds? The Catholic pioneer novelists of America wrote not for fame, nor for money, and they all have the same story to tell. But their mission was an incalculably noble one. It was a direct apostolate, and they actually helped in the spread of Catholicity at a time when Catholicity was almost in its infancy.

Mrs. Dorsey's books have aided, no doubt, to keep alive Catholic truth and a love of Catholic practice in many a heart, has put hope and courage into others, and have in all cases had the effect of cultivating a pure literary taste.

Mrs. Dorsey was a convert to the Catholic faith, which she embraced at the age of twenty-two. She was the daughter of a chaplain in the United States navy, and married Lorenzo Dorsey, a member of one of the oldest Maryland families who died many years since. A daughter, Ella Lorraine Dorsey, is making a brilliant place for herself in literature.

Mrs. Dorsey's home in Washington is described as an ideal one. She herself was of a rare sweetness of nature, which enabled her to endure with a saintly endurance, not only many trials, but years of ill health and a painful and lingering illness at the last. She died, as it were, in harness, leaving an unfinished story, which was actually appearing in the pages of the Ave Marie, and which was a testimony to the freshness and vigor of her mind in her advanced age. Her loss will be keenly felt by a wide circle of friends and by a still wider circle of admirers. The world is the poorer, when such noble spirits leave it. But her example and the work she has done will remain, to be still an effectual help to Catholicity in America. May she rest in peace.

A. T. S.

**COOKE-ASSELIN.**

Mr. R. J. Cooke, President of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club and manager and confidential clerk for the firm of Caverhill & Kiscock of this city, was united in marriage, to Miss May Asselin, yesterday morning. The ceremony, which took place in the beautiful chapel of the Sacred Heart, adjoining Notre Dame Cathedral, was performed by the Rev. Abbé Treis, S.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooke were the recipients of many costly presents, among the number being a handsome oak cabinet of silverware from the members of the Shamrock A.A.A.

**JOHN E. REDMOND, M.P.,**  
**JURIST, SCHOLAR, ORATOR.**  
LECTURING TOUR IN AMERICA, 1896-97.  
**WINDSOR HALL, Tuesday Evening, January 19th.**  
"FIFTEEN YEARS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT."  
SUBJECT STRICTLY NON-POLITICAL, NON-CONTROVERSIAL.  
With sketches of Disraeli, Gladstone, Bright, Parnell, Lord Randolph Churchill, Balfour, and others, with descriptions of the many dramatic incidents and remarkable events which make these years so historical.  
MON. JUSTICE C. J. DOHERTY WILL PRESIDE.  
TICKETS, 75c, 50c and 25c, to be had at Nordheimer's, St. James street, and Shaw's Music Store, St. Catherine Street, where seats may be reserved.

**SWEEPING SALE!**  
GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL OUR FURS.  
It is time to buy Furs, as the cold season is not over.  
Sealskin Jackets, Persian Lamb Jackets, Capes of all kinds of Furs, Collars, Muffs, Boas, Caps, etc., etc.  
EVERYTHING : REDUCED.  
Take advantage of the largest discount given for our January Fur Sale.  
**CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO.**  
1537 & 1539 St. Catherine Street.

**DON'T RUN AWAY**  
With the idea we won't get any SNOW  
This winter, It is here now.  
And we would advise you to get ready by purchasing one of Latimer's Handsome, Durable, Up-to-date SLEIGHS  
"Highest Quality at Lowest Prices" is our motto.  
Bear it in mind and call on us.  
We will save you Cash. Fine Sleighs, \$20 to \$40.

**R. J. LATIMER, 592 St. Paul Street.**  
**Great January Sale**  
— OF —  
**Embroidery Loom Ends, Ladies' Muslin Underwear and White Goods.**  
25,000 Loom Ends of White Embroidery.....At Half Price  
5 Cases of Ladies' Fine American Whitewear, "Samples".....25 p.c. less than regular value.  
20 Pairs of White and Ecru Curtains at.....25 p.c. off  
1800 Yards of White Check Muslins, 10c, for.....4c yard  
**SPECIAL:**  
Several Thousands of yards of Arnold and Crosby's and Cash's Frillings and Tuckings. We now offer them at 1c yard.  
**HAMILTON'S,**  
St. Catharines and Peel Sts., and Dominion Sq.

**THE CO-OPERATIVE FUNERAL PLAN.**  
One of the latest and most useful ideas to which this progressive age of ours has given birth is the Co-operative Funeral plan in regard to which an advertisement appears in our columns. The scheme is a commendable one, enabling as it does people to provide themselves respectably for their death, by the payment of a small sum annually. Already the company has received very large patronage in the city.  
The societies of St. Vincent de Paul in France collected in 1895, 2,223,203 francs, and distributed among the poor 2,191,045 francs.  
E. E. DEVLIN, B.S.L. JOSEPH BRISSET, LL.L.  
**DEVLIN & BRISSET,**  
ADVOCATES,  
"New-York Life" Building,  
11 PLACE D'ARMES.  
ROOMS 606 & 607. TELEPHONE 2379. Room 706. Bell Telephone 1233

**A Chair That You Should Buy.**  
And why? Because it is the most comfortable and sensible chair made. With adjustable back, solid polished oak frame, reversible cushion of figured corduroy, and stuffed with hair.  
We sell them for \$10.00 net.  
**RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,**  
852 Craig Street.  
**Philip Sheridan, B.C.L.**  
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITOR  
MONTREAL, P.Q.  
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AUNT NORA'S CORNER.

Aunt Nora presents her young readers this week with a very interesting and suggestive sketch of a Catholic heroine—that privileged Child of Mary, the Venerable Mother Bourgeoys, whose saintly life is a fruitful sermon in itself.

It was written many years ago by a pupil of one of the academies of the Congregation de Notre Dame, who had entered that Order for the purpose of consecrating her life to the noble cause of teaching our Catholic youth.

VENERABLE MOTHER BOURGEOYS

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF A CATHOLIC HEROINE.

In the city of Troyes, in fair and sunny France, of the year 1640, on the first Sunday of October, the bells of the Church of Notre Dame rang out their joyous notes, in warning to the faithful lovers of Mary.

But not all in this large assembly interest me; one only I seek to mark among the crowd—the chosen of God, the privileged child of Mary, our Venerable Mother Bourgeoys.

As the procession moved slowly on the sweet strains of the Litany were heard, and all voices united in answering the simple yet powerful "Ora pro nobis," which works such wonders on Mary's heart.

Margaret, arriving at the statue, stops a moment to gaze on the features so dearly loved, but a strange feeling steals over her. Often has she seen the statue before, but never as to-day, for Mary smiles upon her, and from the luminous cloud that envelops her, sends forth the life-giving rays of burning love.

What a precious lesson is contained in this circumstance of our Venerable Mother's life—that of fidelity to grace. Grace often speaks to the soul, but not always do we hear its voice, and not always do we bow to its decision.

None of the thoughts seemed to occupy her mind, for she knelt calm and silent before the Tabernacle where Jesus dwells, listening to the inspirations of divine grace that were whispering to her soul.

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One of our most celebrated Catholic authors has well said: "No picture can be all drawn of the brightest colors nor a harmony consorted only of trebles, shadows are needful in expressing of proportions and bass is the principal part in perfect harmony."

Bravely did she begin the life of sacrifice she had chosen, and in order to sanctify her mission, and seal it with God's own seal, her first act on arriving at Montreal was one of homage to her crucified Redeemer.

A little girl out in Chicago who has a very rich father is the owner of the most beautiful doll house that ever was built. It stands on the lawn of her own home, and built of brick, with a tiny tower and cupola, it looks exactly like a small copy of any fashionable residence.

Slowly, surely and mysteriously does God work out His designs. More than two hundred years have passed since the preceding event took place, and to-day in place of a modest little cross, stands the Mother House of the Community, founded by the Venerable Margaret Bourgeoys, and a gain, a stately building, a Sanctuary of Reparation, its name the Church of the Rosary.

From all ages, God had destined our Venerable Mother to found a community whose members would work for His

honor, under the special protection of the Queen of Heaven—yes, and from the mountain that overlooked the City of Mary, Margaret's children should raise their supplicant voices, and by prayer and reparation save it from the wide-spread evils of the present century.

Prophetical words, surely—for many and great may be the dangers averted by the pious and continual prayers offered in this Sanctuary of Mary. It is not only the voice of one religious order, but the voice of a people, that swells the grand chorus that ascends to Heaven, for it is the only church of reparation on the American continent the inhabitants of which have given their unanimous approval and willing assistance.

As two hundred years ago none could speak of the grand results obtained from the little grain of mustard seed planted in American soil, so at present we cannot tell the story which another generation may recount when the Venerable Margaret Bourgeoys's name is mentioned.

Thus we have called for the memories of the past, glanced into the mystic future, and now we face the realities of the present. For her who commenced the good work, the time of trial and sacrifice is finished, and she is now reaping in joy and brightness the seed she sowed in tears and darkness.

But the work must be accomplished before the reward can be given. We, who are but the one's of the family, but beginners in the religious life, have now to form our hearts or rather let them be formed by good and tender mothers, with the same docility with which our Venerable Mother followed the advice of her spiritual guides.

At a recent doll show in Boston a remarkable doll, authentically in existence for more than 171 years, was on view. It was brought from France to Salem in 1724 by a sea captain for his little daughter. The doll seemed so wonderful to its small owner that she scarcely dared to use it for a plaything, keeping it as a rare possession not to be lightly handled.

When the skies are cold and gray, When he trills his happiest lay, Through the clouds he seems to see Hidden things to you and me. Chickadee-dee! Chickadee-dee!

Very likely little birds Have their thoughts too deep for words. But we know and all agree, That the world would dry-ry be Without birds, dear chickadee! —Elizabeth A. Davis.

A fair little girl sat under a tree, Sewing as long as her eyes could see; Then smoothed her work, and folded it right, And said: "Dear work! good night! good night!"

Such a number of rooks came over her head, Crying "Caw! caw!" on their way to bed; She said as she watched their curious flight, "Little black things! Good night! good night!"

The horses neighed, the oxen lowed: The sheep's "Bleat! bleat!" came over the road; All seeming to say with quiet delight, "Good little girl! Good night! good night!"

She did not say to the sun "Good night!" Though she saw him there like a ball of light; For she knew he had God's own time to keep All over the world, and never could sleep.

The tail pink foxglove bowed his head— The violets curtsied, and went to bed; And good little Lucy tied up her hair, And said, on her knees, her favorite prayer.

And while on her pillow she softly lay, She knew nothing more till again it was day; And all things said to the beautiful sun, "Good morning! good morning! our work is begun!" —LORD HOUGHTON.

She feared to make the avowal. "Edwin," she faltered when she could no longer postpone the inevitable, "my father has failed in business." He shivered. "Alas!" he sighed, "now that you are become rich, I suppose that our fond dream of love is at an end." —Detroit Tribune.

the furniture is all of white enameled wood, covered with white brocaded silk. It has a beautiful mantel covered with handsome ornaments, a real gas chandelier, besides lovely little lamps on tables. The dining-room has sideboards and china closets, the kitchen is exactly like any kitchen, only tiny, and the bedrooms are fitted up in the most complete manner.

AN APPLE PROBLEM.

Once upon a time there were two old men who sat in the market early every morning and sold apples. Each one had thirty apples, and one of the old men sold two for a cent, and the other old man sold three for a cent.

In Montmagny, in the Province of Quebec, about the year 1834, lived a young man who, on the occasion of his marriage, obtained, as an inheritance, sixty acres of ground, with the understanding that he should provide for the declining years of his aged parents.

THE DISAPPOINTED POSTMAN.

"Are you the regular postman?" "Yes, mum." (With a lovely vision of a good Christmas-box.) "Do you come in the morning?" "Yes, mum."

LITTLE EDDIE.

We think of the dead on Christmas eve, Wherever the dead are sleeping; And they from a land where they may not grieve, Look tenderly down on our weeping. —Fr. Ryan.

THE CHICKADEE-DEE.

Little darling of the snow, Careless how the winds may blow, Happy as a bird can be, Singing, oh, so cheerily, Chickadee-dee! Chickadee-dee!

A CHILD'S SONG. A fair little girl sat under a tree, Sewing as long as her eyes could see; Then smoothed her work, and folded it right, And said: "Dear work! good night! good night!"

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

AN IDEAL FATHER.

HIS AIMS AND AMBITIONS FOR THE EDUCATIONAL TRAINING OF HIS OFFSPRING.

AN INTERESTING PAGE OF HISTORY IN A CATHOLIC HOME IN THE PIONEER PROVINCE OF CANADA.

at the seminary, and I hope, by following the same rule, to be able to put the third through also.

Nevertheless Mr. J. persisted in his resolution, and heaven so blessed his work that he was also enabled to send his three daughters to the academy.

Understanding well the duty of parents to provide for the education of their children, this Christian woman spared no pains to form their character by instilling in their young minds the principles of piety, honesty, charity and integrity, as well as respect for others.

Her eldest child had now finished his primary course, and it was time to think of making provisions for the further development of his mind.

Our Holy Mother, the Church, knowing well the importance of sound education for her youth, in all ages, has cherished and maintained able institutions of learning in which are encouraged the formation of religious orders of men and women, who, without expecting any reward here below, devote their lives to teaching and instructing the youth, as well as to other works of charity requiring abnegation and self-sacrifice.

The town of Montmagny, now so well furnished with a college and convents, had at the time of this story only primary schools, the nearest classical institution being the Seminary of Quebec. The idea of a poor farmer placing his oldest boy in a seminary seemed to the neighbors to savor of extravagance, and they did not miss the occasion to make remarks to that effect.

Their astonishment was increased when, two years later, the second son was placed in the seminary. They could not divine how the poor farmer could afford to pay for his two sons at school and yet maintain those at home, that he could support the rest of his family without any apparent sign of sickness.

Those good friends could not help giving way to incredulity, however, when at length it was announced that the third son also was going to the seminary. "He will ruin himself," they said to each other, and then, with the intention of dissuading their imprudent neighbor from what they considered an act of madness, they called upon him.

"What do you mean?" answered James. "Well, it is reported around that you are going to send your third son to the seminary."

"Yes; and if God spares me I shall send my three daughters to the academy, too," said James. "You are acting foolishly! You will ruin yourself, it is sure!"

"How is that?" he asked. "Well, you know, as well as we do, that it costs enormously to keep three boys at the seminary. How can you stand such an expense?"

"I know it costs very much," said James, "but we cannot expect anything good without making a sacrifice. To me the education of my children is far more precious than money or anything else in this world. So far, thanks to God, by working hard and carefully economizing, I have been able to pay for my two boys

at the seminary, and I hope, by following the same rule, to be able to put the third through also.

"It is foolish in you," said the neighbors; "you had better put your savings by, and in time purchase more land that your boys, when they are old enough to get married, may have farms."

"I do not intend to divert them from the calling which so many of their family for generations have followed, but if God has destined them to be tillers of the soil, the education which they are now receiving will be no burden to them. It is not forbidden for a farmer to be educated; on the contrary, a learned farmer may do much good in his locality by making new improvements in agriculture, which, to my mind, is very necessary. Do you not think, if we were educated, we could manage our farms better and more advantageously?"

They thought that with more instruction they could better keep their accounts, and perhaps be of more service to their neighbors; but still they held that it was folly for their friend to send his three sons to the seminary.

Nevertheless Mr. J. persisted in his resolution, and heaven so blessed his work that he was also enabled to send his three daughters to the academy.

Now, he and his worthy wife are enjoying the reward of their labors in a better life. Before their death, they had the happiness of seeing one of their sons a priest, now a canon; another, a Brother of Charity, and their three daughters, nuns of the renowned Congregation of Notre Dame.

Four sons who remained in the world have become wealthy farmers and have filled the highest positions in their respective parishes, and so it was that their prediction, "He will ruin himself," was never verified.

Dear readers, if your children show any inclination towards the higher education that leads to the sacred calling of the religious life be courageous enough to give them an opportunity to study. God, who has given them to you, will provide for the accomplishments of His designs, if you do your part. Do it intelligently, do it intelligently, economize, that so, in their training, you can prove that you have done your duty. Bro. EUGENE.

A NICE POINT.

A GERMAN COURT'S DECISION ON TAPPING AN ELECTRIC CURRENT.

Electricity cannot be stolen in Germany, according to a decision of the superior court. A man who had tapped the current of an electric company to run his own motors was acquitted on the ground that only a material movable object can be stolen, and the judgment has been affirmed on appeal.

A BEAUTIFUL GEMIC PRAYER.

A correspondent of the Cork Examiner calls attention to the following beautiful morning prayer much used in Connaught. It is a translation from the Gaelic by the Rev. E. D. Cleaver. In the original all the lines rhyme. It is one of many eloquent prayers handed down from remote ages:—

The will of God may we do, The law of God may we keep, Our own perverse will may we restrain, On our tongue put a bridle, Timely repentance may we make, On the Passion of Christ may we think, Every effort of sin may we avoid, On our last end may we meditate, A blessed death may we attain, The music of the angels may we hear, The face of God may we see, Praising and loving Him may we be, Through all eternity. Amen.

AN ITALIAN SCANDAL.

LONDON, Jan 9.—There is pr mise of further scandal in Italy in connection with the national monument being erected to the memory of King Victor Emmanuel. A million eight hundred thousand dollars was voted some years ago by parliament for the purpose of building the memorial, which was to be a magnificent work of art. It was thought that this sum would be sufficient to complete the work, but the monument is not half finished, and it is said the further sum of \$3,200,000 will be needed.

The pretty schoolmarm had been relating to her flock some of the incidents in the life of Washington and endeavoring to instill in their young minds an appreciation of the virtues of the father of his country, including his truthfulness as a boy. Then she said: "Will some pupil give an instance of Washington's courage?" Several hands went up. "Sammy Snags, you may answer." "Please, ma'am, he married a widow."

"I see," said the wild-eyed clairvoyant, "an aged lady, attired in a camel's hair shawl. She answers to the name of Bessley. Does anybody recognize her?" There was a silence for a moment, and then a gaunt female arose in the middle

aisle. "If it's Jane Bessley's mother you mean," said she, "you're a-layin' it on a little too thick. That shawl of hern wasn't nothin' but a two-dollar imitation!" Then the seance went on. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Sir!" exclaimed the near-sighted man as the individual in the baggy garments jabbed him in the eye with an umbrella, "you're no gentleman." Yet the other did not get angry. It was only Miss Newgart out in her rainy day costume. —Cincinnati Tribune.

The Finest Creamery Butter

IN 1-LB. BLOCKS AND SMALL TUBS. NEW LID E.P.G.

Stewart's English Breakfast Tea at 35c

OUR SPECIAL BLEND OF COFFEE IS THE FINEST.

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The Greatest of all Liver, Stomach and Blood Medicines

A SPECIFIC FOR Rheumatism, Gout and Chronic Complaints.

They Cleanse and Purify the Blood.

All Druggists and General Dealers.

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WE SELL Rutland Stove Lining IT FITS ANY STOVE. GEO. W. REED, AGENT. 783 & 785 CRAIG STREET.

THE SPENDTHRIFT'S BANKER

SOME OF THE PECULIAR CUSTOMERS OF PAWNBROKERS.

THE MAN WHO WANTED TO OBTAIN AN ADVANCE ON AN ARTIFICIAL EYE.

The pawnbroker, the banker of the spendthrift and the unfortunate, the custodian of family skeletons and the receiver of hard luck stories, runs across a deal of the pathos of life mixed up with not a little that is strikingly ludicrous.

Stories of former opulence and present need of reckless speculation, of dissipation, of oppression, are given over to his safe keeping, along with valued keepsakes and family heirlooms. Some of these heirlooms have strange histories.

In the vaults of a Clark street pawnbroker is a bit of soiled ribbon that was once pinned on the breast of a gallant general by no less a person than Napoleon. The ribbon is soiled and crumpled, but from the bottom of it bright as the day it was first worn, hangs the insignia of the Legion of Honor. Along with it are papers giving the name of its first holder and the fields of battle on which he achieved the right to wear it.

How it made its way to Chicago is unknown history, but time and again has it found its way into the vaults of the broker, only to be redeemed again and brought back. A few doors away is deposited a belt of fine gold and silver interwoven the last relic of a once distinguished Russian family.

Not long ago a woman, past the prime of life, tall and stately, and with the dark, imperious eyes and haughty bearing of a Castilian, called on a Clark street broker. She said she was of a Spanish family which had been compelled to leave its country for political causes. She would not give her name.

"If I did," she said, "you would be in credit." Then she handed the clerk a casket of jewels—diamonds, bracelets, pendants, all set with gems of the first water. She wanted \$30,000—for only a short while, she explained. Not a cent less would be of use to her. The jewels had doubtless cost a great deal more than this sum, but the broker feared he could not realize that amount on them, and the woman left and never returned.

A few days ago a well dressed, dignified man walked into this same establishment and said he would like to secure a loan of a few dollars. On being asked what security he had to offer he gave the dapper broker a bit of nervous restoration by calmly removing a glass eye.

"This is remarkably fine eye," he exclaimed, leisurely wiping the dislodged optic on his handkerchief. "I have been told it becomes me better than my own, but if you would let me have a few dollars on it I think I could get along with the other for a day or two.

The broker admitted that he had once assisted in putting pennies on the eyes of a deceased relative, but couldn't see his way clear to place dollars on the glass eye of a live man, and the visitor secured the address of a second hand clothes dealer, replaced his eye, bowed stiffly and walked away.

In the higher class of pawnshops—those that restrict themselves to jewelry, diamonds, watches and jewellery—the place loans are negotiated and goods received are separated from the front show-room by a partition. To give greater privacy to customers there is a little row of stalls along a counter. These are fitted with spring doors, giving them the appearance of a line of telephone boxes.

Into one of these a person can step and transact his or her business unseen by any save the clerk behind the counter. Last summer, about holiday time, a fashionably dressed woman was in one of these stalls in a downtown broker's office. She wanted to borrow \$30 on a ring. "It's my engagement ring," she explained, "and I wouldn't have my husband know for the world."

While this was going on a man in the compartment next to her was dicker with another clerk over a loan of \$50 on a watch. The owner's initials were on the back of the watch, and as this lessened its selling value the clerk hesitated in advancing so much.

"Oh, that's a point in your favor," explained the would be borrower. "My wife had those put on there when she gave it to me, and I'll be bound to redeem it shortly, for if she knew I was soaking her present there would be insomnias in our family till I brought it home."

By this time the woman in stall No. 1 had secured her money and departed. After a little delay the man did like wise. When the usual list was made out for police inspection, it was found that the names and addresses of the two tallied, and that they were, in fact, man and wife. The ring and the watch have long since been redeemed, and neither guesses that only a few half inch boards stood between two awful revelations.—Chicago Record.

FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The following facts, gleaned by the representative of the Freeman, in Connemara, tells a sad tale:—

EXPERIENCES OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

I interviewed some of the Sisters of Mercy who possess an establishment in Carna. The good Sisters teach the young children of the people, and visit them in their homes in time of illness, dispensing such relief as the limited means of a convent established in such a wilderness permits. One of the Sisters said to me—"In going about we meet instances of very sore distress. Often in visiting the poor people we find them when very sick not having such a thing as a proper bed; we find them lying on heath or straw on the cold earthen floor, and we often see them having no better drink in their sickness than tea without milk. In other places where we go they tell us that their potatoes are black and rotten. Some told us that they could not even give them to the pigs they are so rotten, and that they have to throw them out."

Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do; but on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach. Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

The Sister added that the nuns sometimes discovered that the children were obliged to come fasting to school, while in other cases they could not attend school at all from want of anything like sufficient clothing.

WHAT A LOCAL TRADER SAYS. Mr. Martin Mongan, P.L.G., is a local proprietor and shopkeeper in Carna, with whom the poor people largely deal, and acts as barony cess collector and land agent. I also had an interview with him. He corroborated the other testimony I received as to the potato and oat crops, and to the desperate condition of the people. He thought the people were just as badly off now as they were at the period immediately preceding the famine of 1879. He said that the debts due to him by the poor people amounted to over £3,000, and he showed me one of his books containing the names of 195 debtors, who owed amounts varying from about £5 to £20.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD.

Seventy-two races inhabit the world and use 3,004 different tongues. There are about 1,000 religions. The number of men and women is very nearly equal, the average longevity of both sexes being only thirty-eight years. About one-third of the population dies before the age of seventeen.

According to the most careful computation, only one person in 100,000 of both sexes attains the age of 100 years, and six to seven in 100 the age of sixty. The total population of the earth is estimated at about 1,200,000,000 souls, of whom 35,214,000 die annually—an average of 98,848 a day, 4,200 an hour, and 70 a minute.

The annual number of births is estimated at 36,702,000—an average number of 100,800 a day, 4,200 an hour, and 70 a minute.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WORLD IN 1896.

Estimate for various countries is on the basis of the statistician Malthus's Averages and on the latest official figures:

Table with columns: Births, Deaths. Rows include United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Italy, Japan, British India, For all Europe, Africa, America, North & South, Asia, Total for world, including Australia and the Polar Regions.

NO CURE NO PAY.

Take Menthol Cough Syrup. Sure cure for coughs, colds, asthma, etc. Once tried always used. Read certificate: Montreal, March 22nd, 1896.—Messrs. Roy & Boire, Drug Co., Manchester, N. H., U. S. Since the 8th of last February we have used Menthol Cough Syrup in cases of asthma, chronic bronchitis, catarrh, etc. This medicine has given general satisfaction. A few doses were sufficient to cure ordinary colds. It is pleasant to the taste. It costs but little to try it, and the results may be most efficacious. GUY'S SISTERS OF CHARITY, General Hospital.

KEEP ON ADVERTISING.

[Power and Transmission.] No business man not yet dead in the shell but can see even in dull times an opportunity to let the world know that he is alive. In advertising one's business it is perhaps three times out of four a blind and fatal mistake to leave the public in the dark as to whether the factory is still running and the owner thereof alive or dead. No industry that is not overdone or wrongly led can be effectually done by a spell of depression. Consumers do not quit the world as some gentlemen did in the days of Noah, and if unable to purchase what they need to-day, the same need speaks for itself to-morrow. When the wind is low, mend your sails, and the man who is prepared for the breeze is the man most benefited by the same.

EXPOSURE TO DISEASE

Does not necessarily mean contraction of disease provided the system is in a vigorous condition, with the blood pure and all the organs in healthy action. When in such a condition contagion is readily resisted and the disease germs can find no lodgment. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to build up the system because it makes pure, rich blood, and pure blood is the basis of good health. In cold weather it is especially necessary to keep up the health tone because the body is subject to greater exposure and more liable to disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the safeguard of health.

A gentleman having prematurely gray hair remarked that he would give \$1,000 to have it restored to its original black. "I'll bet you a champagne dinner," said a friend, "Luby's Parisian Hair Restorer will accomplish the desired result in a month." The other accepted the bet, incredulously, but never less lost it to his intense delight. Sold by all chemists.

Willie, what are you looking so glum and discontented about? "Mamma, I think a boy ought to have two stomachs, so he could put his Christmas candy where it won't get in the way of his Christmas dinner."—Chicago Tribune.

NOT THAT KIND.

Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do; but on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach. Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

She—"Everybody in the choir detests the organist." He—"Yes; I understand that he is despised as a non-combatant."—Puck.

AMERICAN CIVIL SERVICE.

GOVERNOR MORTON ON THE QUESTION OF RECLASSIFICATION.

HE ENTERS INTO AN EXPLANATION OF THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED CHANGES.

Governor Morton last week approved the reclassification of the Civil Service, as submitted by the Civil Service Commission. We take the following extracts from his memorandum in the matter:

A revision of the civil service laws is, in my judgment, an imperative necessity, if the constitutional provisions are to be put in force to the full extent, and the commission should be furnished sufficient funds to meet the increasing expenses of the department. The machinery provided by the existing law is inadequate, and jurisdiction has not been directly conferred upon the commission to classify local municipal offices, so that while the constitutional provision is in terms applicable to all the civil divisions of the state, the law under which the commission was created and is now acting gives it no jurisdiction except over state offices, and indirectly over offices in cities. The present civil service rules were framed soon after the passage of the law of 1883, and additions and alterations have been made from time to time since then, but there has been no general revision. The necessity for such a revision became quite apparent some time ago, and in July last I addressed a communication to the commission requesting the preparation of a body of revised rules, with a new classification of the civil service, and its early submission to me for consideration, so that action could be taken for the purpose of placing the civil service upon a better business basis and bringing it more clearly within the scope of the new constitution.

In accordance with the request, the commission submitted to me a proposed revision and reclassification, which, after consideration and amendment, is now promulgated under the authority contained in the civil service law. The object in view has been to so rearrange and readjust the rules as to make a clear and easy scheme of administration for this department. These do not embody radical changes in classification or in methods, but are intended as a revision and consolidation of various general and special regulations that have been accumulating during the last two years. Judicial construction is still needed to solve some problems presented by the constitutional provisions, one of which relates to the power to determine when an examination is practicable; that is, whether the commission and the Governor, in making a general classification, may determine this question, or at any other time specifically provide for a given case or whether the Legislature may enact laws declaring that examinations are or are not practicable for particular offices or whether the final decision upon questions of practicability rests with the courts.

In the absence of a judicial decision or further legislation constraining the constitutional provision it seems wise for the commission and the Governor to continue to exercise the jurisdiction conferred upon them by the law of 1883, and determine what offices and employes should, in their judgment, be subject to examination. If the jurisdiction of the Governor to determine questions of practicability be denied by the courts, further legislation may be necessary to conform the administration of the civil service to such judicial construction, and fix beyond dispute the right to determine when an examination is or is not practicable.

While the term "civil service" in a broad sense includes every civil officer in the state, it is quite evident that this meaning cannot be given to it in the actual application of the constitutional provision. Hence these rules divide the civil service into two general classes, the unclassified and the classified service. The following officers are deemed not properly subject to these rules, or to civil service regulations, and are, therefore, excluded and not classified:

Officers elected by the people. Officers appointed by the Governor, either upon or without confirmation by the Senate.

Persons appointed by name in a statute. Officers elected or chosen by the Legislature, either by joint ballot or by either branch thereof, or by legislative committees.

All officers, employes, or attendants of the Legislature.

The remaining offices are divided into four general classes:

(1) Those for which an examination is not deemed practicable, on account of the relations of the incumbents to the appointing officer or the head of a department, including generally deputies, assistants, chief clerks, secretaries, confidential and financial clerks, and stenographers. The exemptions, however, are not the same in all departments, and in some departments no exemptions have been allowed. A discrimination seems to be proper, in view of the different functions of various officers and the character of the business of the several departments.

(2) Those in which a competitive examination is deemed practicable. This embraces the large majority of positions, and is divided into groups of clerks, cashiers, custodians, messengers, engineers, inspectors, special agents, law and medical positions, mathematicians, scientists, agriculturists, instructors, mechanics, craftsmen, and miscellaneous positions. The groups are divided into fifty-four subdivisions, embracing a further classification of more than 100 distinct positions. Rules are devised to provide for practical and convenient examinations and the preparation of eligible lists from which selections are to be made by the appointing officers. Provision is also made for temporary and short-term appointments, probations, transfers, and promotions.

(3) Skilled laborers, attendants, and other positions of a minor grade, classified at length under the rule. These are subject to a non-competitive examination under the direction of the commission.

(4) Unskilled laborers, which term embraces all laborers not included in

Advertisement for SURPRISE SOAP. BEST FOR WASH DAY USE. BEST FOR EVERY DAY. Includes an illustration of a woman washing clothes.

class 3. Unskilled laborers may be employed without examination. County, town, and village officers are expressly excluded from the operation of these rules.

The civil-service principle as applied to administrative offices is doubtless here to stay, and its utility will be readily conceded by most persons who have had experience in public affairs. Now that the policy is firmly established in our constitution and laws, it is sustained by our highest courts, and justified by experience, it is important that it be judiciously applied in the public service, under a careful but not too rigid classification and with clear and simple rules, permitting sufficient flexibility to permit modifications which may be found necessary in practical administration.

A PROVIDENTIAL RESCUE

FROM A LIFE BURDENED WITH PAIN AND SUFFERING.

LANSFORD SEVERE HEADACHES AND PAINS IN THE REGION OF THE KIDNEYS MADE THE LIFE OF MRS. M. M. GIBBS MISERABLE.—DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS CURED AFTER OTHER MEDICINES FAILED.

Poor health is an affliction that is dreaded by every one, and the first sign of approaching disease is usually met with an attempt on the part of the patient to conceal his illness. Frequently, however, even the most skilled physicians fail, and the sufferer endures a weary round of agony such as those who are in the full enjoyment of health can have no conception of. But when at last a medicine is found that will cure its worth cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It is without price. Such is the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McAuley, of Ashland, Ont. Mr. McAuley tells the story of his wife's illness and cure as follows:—For three or four years past my wife had been constantly failing in health. The first symptoms of her trouble were languor and loss of appetite, accompanied by bearing down pains and headaches, which affected her periodically. As time grew on she was attacked with pains in the regions of her kidneys that became almost unbearable owing to their severity. Home remedies and different medicines were tried, but with no good results. Last winter she grew so weak and helpless that I was obliged to seek medical aid for her, and accordingly sent her out to Barrie, where she received the best medical attention, the result of which was only slightly beneficial. On her return, owing no doubt to the tediousness of the journey, she suffered from a relapse and her trouble came back in a form more aggravated than before. I noticed in a paper which I was reading one day a testimonial from one who had been cured of a similar trouble, and although knowing that other remedies had failed in my poor suffering wife's case, there was yet a ray of hope. I therefore procured a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and on my return home administered the first dose to my wife. It is needless to relate that before the first supply was exhausted she found great relief. My wife now commenced to enjoy a buoyancy of spirits and kept on taking the Pink Pills with increasing results. By the time she had used six boxes her condition had so improved that her neighbors were almost surprised to believe the evidence of their own eyes when seeing the change in her appearance. Before taking the pills it was a severe task even to dress herself, much less to do any household work, while now, although not having used any of the pills for more than a couple of months, she attends to all her household duties without the slightest inconvenience. Taking all things into consideration, I feel it a duty to owe to other sufferers to recommend these little pink messengers of health which stood between my well nigh distracted wife and the jaws of a lingering but certain death. The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shuttled nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills, very true, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a peddler who, for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say as he says, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure you if the others fail."

For tickets and reservation of berth apply at 143 ST. JAMES STREET, Or at Bonaventure Station.

Advertisement for PNY-PECTORAL. Positively Cures COUGHS AND COLDS. Includes a testimonial from Mr. J. H. Hutt, Chemist.

Advertisement for Canadian Royal Art Union. (Incorporated by Letters-Patent Feb. 14, 1894.) 238 & 240 St James Street.

Advertisement for GE. PENSIONS. A pension scheme that comes from the Government. Includes details about the scheme.

Advertisement for BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour. IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

Advertisement for SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Assets Exceed... Investments in Canada: Forty Million Dollars. \$1,783,487.83. MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. Francois Xavier St. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.

State should supplement the £12 a year to which the pensioner would be entitled as the fruit of his own savings with a grant of an additional £6, and he estimates the cost of this upon the treasury at about £800,000 per annum. He also suggests that the entire business should be transacted through the Post Office Savings Bank, and that the wages earned should be at liberty to withdraw his deposit at any time he pleased, but that if he withdrew it prior to the attainment of the pension age, he should lose his interest.

Advertisement for Relief for Lung Troubles. The D.L. EMULSION. IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL LUNG DISEASES, SPITTING OF BLOOD, COUGH, LOSS OF WEIGHT, DEBILITY, the benefits of this article are most manifest.

Advertisement for GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. One Way Weekly Excursions CALIFORNIA And other Pacific Coast Points.

A Pullman Tourist sleeper leaves Bonaventure Station every Thursday at 10:25 p.m. for the Pacific Coast, all that is required is a second-class ticket and in addition a moderate charge is made for sleeping accommodation. This is a splendid opportunity for families moving West.

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Advertisement for VISITING WEDDING AND AT HOME CARDS. ENGRAVED AND PRINTED in latest styles. LEGALLEE BROS., Engravers, 874 LaGauchetiere St. Bell Telephone 2458

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Advertisement for P. A. MILLOY, MANUFACTURER OF GINGER ALE, GINGER POP, GINGER BEER, CREAM SODA, PLAIN SODA, CIDERINE. Sole Agent for Plantagenet Waters. 119, 121 ST. ANDRE St. TELEPHONE 6078.

Advertisement for CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Heaters and Stove Roofers. 705 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charges moderate. Telephone 1834

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Advertisement for LORGE & CO., HATTERS AND FURRIERS. 81 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED 1864

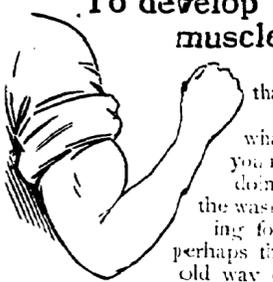
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Advertisement for FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Binding \$2.00. Out Maple, \$2.50. Tamarac Books, \$1.75. Hill Books—Strollings \$1.50. J. O. McARMAN, Richmond Square. Tel 8228.

**To develop muscle,**



that is what you are doing the washing for, perhaps the old way of washing with soap—rubbing the clothes over a board may be pretty good. It can't be healthy, though, to breathe that tainted steam, and you'd better take your exercise in ways that are pleasanter. But if you're washing clothes to get them clean, and want to do this work easily, quickly, and safely—do it with Pearlina. One of the strongest points about Pearlina's washing is its saving—its economy. 416

**Millions Pearlina**

**BISHOP LYNCH DEAD.**  
HE OCCUPIED THE SEE OF KILDARE AND LEIGHLIN.

SKETCH OF A DISTINGUISHED IRISH PRELATE.

In the death of this excellent Bishop, says the Freeman, the episcopacy of Ireland has lost its oldest and one of its most respected members, the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin has been deprived of a wise and prudent ruler, and we do not hesitate to add—the national Church has to bemoan the loss of one who was beyond everything else, a saint. In the immediate circle of his particular friends, and to his venerated brethren in the episcopacy, the virtues of Dr. Lynch were well-known and appreciated; but outside these it was not, we think, generally understood how holy was the life and how useful for God and for souls was the career of him who is now passed away. We shall try to give some idea of this by a brief survey of the principal events of his life. Born in Dublin in the year 1807, his early days were passed in this city. He was educated in Clonogue Wood College, County Kildare. He studied first for the medical profession, but, feeling a call from on high, he relinquished the study of medicine and began to prepare for the Church. In due time he entered Maynooth, where he devoted himself most earnestly to acquire the virtues and the knowledge necessary for the priestly state.

DR. LYNCH NEVER ASPIRED TO DISTINCTION in sight but the science and wisdom of the saint; yet was he remarkable in Maynooth as a student of very good talent, possessing a clear head, a sound judgment, and dowered especially with thorough good sense. But these qualities, excellent though they were, were eclipsed by his tender piety and by the great zeal which he evinced even then in the cause of souls. Hence it did not come upon his contemporaries as altogether a surprise when they heard of the extraordinary project which he and some half-a-dozen other young students like himself, with Dean Dooley at their head, were meditating when they came to the end of their course. This project was nothing less than the forming of a community with the object of devoting their whole time to that most divine and

SOUL-SAVING WORK OF GIVING MISSIONS TO THE POOR.

From a human point of view, indeed, the notion seemed quite Utopian—the idea of a few young and absolutely inexperienced priests playing the rôle of missionaries, and presuming to go about to perfect or supplement the labors of those whose attainments and whose ripe experience in the ministry might well have entitled them to be their masters in the divine art. And what means and resources did they depend on for the execution of the great work? Here again human wisdom would have predicted failure, and branded the task as folly. They had, one might say, "neither silver nor gold, nor scrip for journey, nor two coats, nor shoes, nor a staff." Yet, to the initiated in the ways of God, the purpose of these generous young priests bore the character and the zeal of God's work. Dean Dooley and his little band felt that they were engaged in a work which God would bless, and which would redound to His glory. They even left strength in their own weakness, for "virtue is made perfect in infirmity." And so, despite every obstacle, despite opposition and disappointment, they labored bravely on, they persevered, and the flourishing condition of the Congregation of the Mission in Ireland to-day—into which their community was subsequently merged—attests the success with which their efforts have been blessed and crowned by God. In 1834 they opened a college at Castleknock for the training and education of the young. Father Lynch was transferred here, and under Dean Dooley he took the most important part in the direction and control of the college. After twenty-five years of labor in this congenial work, the scene of Dr. Lynch's labors was transferred to

THE IRISH COLLEGE, PARIS.

In 1866 Dr. Lynch was called upon by the Holy See to take charge of the Western District of Scotland as Vicar-Apostolic, and some years later he was appointed to the no less important office of coadjutor Bishop over the united dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin. On the death of Dr. Walsh the entire charge of the diocese fell into the hands of Dr. Lynch. The career of Dr. Lynch as Bishop was such as might have been expected. His paternal kindness, his sterling virtues, his exalted sanctity, captivated into him all hearts. He was universally loved and respected by his priests. In

political opinions, and in all matters affecting the welfare of the country, Dr. Lynch, it is well known, was in accord with the other Bishops of Ireland, and never did he miss an opportunity to come forward to

SUPPORT THE GOOD OLD CAUSE WITH GENEROUS AND SUBSTANTIAL AID.

Such is but a very meagre portrait of the sainted prelate whose loss we mourn to-day. But, such as it is, what an estimate does it not enable us to form of the character of Dr. Lynch. Truly, a venerable figure has disappeared from our midst. Whilst the dear old land produces sons eminent for exalted virtue such as he; whilst the College of Maynooth is able to send forth priests like Dean Dooley and his apostolic band; whilst our episcopacy numbers prelates who know, like the deceased Bishop of Kildare, how to combine the highest sense of duty to their flocks with genuine love of fatherland, the cause of Ireland—whatever vicissitudes it may have to suffer—has nothing to fear. R. I. P.

**IRISH CATHOLICS OF QUEBEC**  
REDUCE THE DEBT OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SPLENDID ZEAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE TALENTS OF THE REDEMPTORISTS.

The Quebec Mercury in a recent issue says: The announcement that the debt of St. Patrick's Congregation of this city has been reduced from the figure at which it stood at the end of the year 1895 by the very large amount of nearly eleven thousand dollars (\$10,937) is really a surprise to the general public and of hearty congratulation to the parties concerned. It speaks volumes for the earnest zeal of Father Rossbach and his clergy, as well as for the unparalleled generosity of their people. To understand what this reduction means, it must be borne in mind that of this sum nine hundred dollars was a bequest from a deceased member and some five hundred and sixty dollars were the proceeds of the Ship Laborers' Picnic. The rest came out of the pockets of a people reduced in numbers to a mere fraction of what they were in 1874, when the Redemptorist Fathers came here, and those of them who survive have felt far more keenly than any of their Quebec fellow-citizens the decline in its commercial prosperity. The debt of the church twenty-two years ago was some thirty-four thousand dollars, and it had not been reduced from what it was at the time the church was built before the late Father McMahon's death in 1851. The purchase of the new cemetery, the erection of the new parochial school, and urgent repairs to the church and presbytery, raised it to some sixty thousand dollars. Father Rossbach undertook some three years ago not to reduce, but to extinguish it, and he has brought it down to twenty-five per cent. of this figure. For their generosity, as shown by their conduct in this matter, the Irish Catholics of Quebec have made such a record as few communities situated as they are would even attempt.

**RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.**

At the regular meeting of Division No. 1 of the A.O.H., held on 23rd December, the following resolution of condolence was proposed by Mr. P. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. Thos. Morris, and adopted.

Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to Himself an ever faithful and loving son and one of our highly esteemed brothers, Mr. John Doonan;

Be it resolved: That we, the members of Division No. 2 A.O.H., tender our most profound sympathies to Mr. and Mrs. Doonan and family in their sad affliction; vain indeed are words of consolation to the bereaved, but if sincere sympathy can in any way soothe their grief we offer it with the tenderest feelings of our heart. May the consolation our holy religion affords strengthen them to bear their severe trial with Christian fortitude.

Be it further resolved: That these resolutions be entered upon the Minutes of this society, and a copy be sent to his parents and to the TRUE WITNESS for publication. Signed on behalf of Division.

P. O'BRIEN,  
THOS. MORRIS.  
Montreal, 4th January, 1897.

During the past fifteen months, says the London Universe, 15,000 converts have been received into the Church. There have been upwards of 2,000 in the diocese of Westminster alone. These statistics have been gathered, by special desire of the ecclesiastical authorities, from reports of recent converts on in the various sees throughout England.

**GREAT SALES** prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla sells because it accomplishes **GREAT CURES.**

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**JANUARY CHEAP : SALE**

**Ladies' Whitewear.** Extensive reductions prevail in this important department; every article offered at much below cost of production. **NOTE THE PRICES:—**

100 dozen good, useful and well made Ladies' Chemises, sold during Great January Sale at 12c each.  
95 dozen White Cotton Chemises, trimmed with lace edging, price during January Sale, 15c each.  
98 dozen Ladies' White Cambric Chemises, trimmed with fine lace, full size, and well made, January Sale price, 19c each.  
Ladies' Cambric Chemises, prettily trimmed, cut full sizes, and nicely finished, January Sale price, 21c each.  
THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

**Ladies' Whitewear** AT JANUARY SALE PRICES.

100 dozen Corset Covers, cut to fit, and well finished, 8c each.  
120 dozen Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, pointed shape, and trimmed embroidery, January Sale price, 19c each.  
29 dozen Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, prettily trimmed with embroidery, January Sale price, 23c each.  
32 dozen Ladies' Fine Cambric Corset Covers, square cut, back and front, richly trimmed with embroidery, January Cheap Sale price, 45c each.  
THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

**Ladies' Whitewear** AT JANUARY SALE PRICES.

50 dozen Ladies' White Cotton Drawers, well finished, January Sale price, 12c pair.  
55 dozen Ladies' Cambric Drawers, tucked and trimmed with lace edging, January Sale price, 15c pair.  
48 dozen Ladies' Fine Cambric Drawers, tucked and embroidered trimmed, all sizes, January Sale price, 23c pair.

**Ladies' Night Dresses.**

35 dozen Ladies' White Night Dresses, tucked fronts and trimmed embroidery edging, January Sale price, 35c.  
30 dozen Ladies' White Cambric Night Dresses, tucked yoke and beautifully trimmed with fine lace, our January Sale price, 52c.  
THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

**Ladies' Wool Hose** AT JANUARY SALE PRICES.

85 dozen Ladies' Wool Hose, good winter weight, all sizes, regular value, 20c pair; January Sale price, 14c pair.  
70 dozen Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, full sizes, winter weight, soft and warm, regular value, 25c pair; our January Sale price, 18c pair.  
60 dozen Extra Heavy Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, spliced, grand value at 38c pair; our January Sale price, 27c pair.

**Ladies' Underwear.**

Ladies' Winter Undereasts, 13c.  
Ladies' Natural Wool Vests, 20c.  
Ladies' Colored Wool Vests, 34c.  
Ladies' Colored Wool Vests, 45c.  
The above lines are about 50 per cent. below regular prices.

**Prime Quality Furs** AT JANUARY SALE PRICES.

68 Black Persian Lamb Fur Caps, regular price, \$2.50; our January Sale price, \$1.95.  
55 Grey Opossum Fur Caps, good full fur, worth \$2.25; our January Sale price, \$1.53.

**Storm Collars.**

20 only Black Persian Lamb Storm Collars, extra high, fine finish, regular value, \$5; our January Sale price, \$3.80.  
32 White Angora Fur Sets for children, extra long fur, pretty linings and handsomely finished; usually sold at \$2; our January Sale price, \$1.45.  
THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

**Ladies' Fine Kid Boots** AT JANUARY SALE PRICES.

135 pairs Ladies' Fine Kid Boots, soft and flexible Kid, turned soles, plain vamp, buttoned, worth \$2.25 to \$2.50 pair; our January Sale price, \$1.58.

**Ladies' Rubbers.**

140 pairs Best Quality Ladies' Rubbers latest pointed-toes, all sizes, worth 45c pair; January Sale price, 29c pair.

**Ladies' Gaiters.**

95 pairs Ladies' Cloth Gaiters, reinforced leather understraps, long ankles, regular value, 85c pair; January Sale price, 21c pair.  
THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

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**COLONIAL HOUSE,**  
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**Great Annual = Sale.**

Everything in Stock at Liberal Discounts during this Month.

**SPECIAL FEATURE**

For Friday and Saturday . . . of This Week . . .

A Choice Collection of expensive ware will be laid out in the LADIES' PARLOR for these two days only, at discounts ranging from

**33 1/2 to 66 2/3 per Cent.**  
And 5 per Cent extra for Cash.

- These will consist of—  
*Dinner Sets, Tea Sets,  
5 O'Clock Sets, Flower Holders,  
Vases, Jardinières,  
Cups and Saucers, Plates,  
Testolini's Venetian Glass,  
Bohemian Glass,  
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The following celebrated

**POTTERIES**

Will be represented:—

**ENGLISH---Royal Worcester  
Crown Derby  
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Minton**

**FRENCH---Haviland  
Delimiere  
Huchs, Ju lien & Co.  
Ponyat  
Lanternier  
Sevres**

**ITALIAN---Cantagalli  
Ginori  
Capade Monte**

**DRESDEN  
ROYAL VIENNA  
ROYAL COPENHAGEN**

N.B.--Only the goods in the Parlor will be sold at these Discounts

This is a splendid opportunity to secure a choice article at a low price

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**NOW ON!**

**GREAT ANNUAL STOCK REDUCTION SALE PREPARATORY TO STOCK-TAKING.**

All Departments ready for bargain-giving.

Discounts From 10 to 75 per cent.

Buy Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, Buttons, etc., now, and save money!

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that have been in USE 30 ODD YEARS, and are still in a GOOD state of Preservation, there can't be any question as to the DURABILITY of the genuine . . .

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The NEW STYLE, 22, has more Valuable improvements than ANY OTHER PIANO on the market. See our large stock. It embraces all the latest styles.

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N.B.—Special Inducements during January.

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