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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,



these days of scientific business J. Mr. Smith was been in England in methods, keen competition and col- (1840) and came to this country in losal enterorises, the man who wins [1861. After working at the wholehis way to the position of sole owner [sale boot and shoe manufacturing by his capacity, energy and persever- (business for eleven years he was takas to of an establishment which is on into the large firm founded by Mr. and of the leading, if not the James McCready, through whose leading one of its kind in death our section of the community Canada, has given proof of the pos- sustained a heavy loss. Mr. Smith ession of what may be termed rare is now sole proprietor of the business individuality, of character, In the of James McCready & Co. The "True case of Mr. Charles F. Smith, to [Witness" heartily congratulates him whom we refer, and who has just (upon his election to the highest ofbeen elected President of the Mont- fice within the gift of the leading real Board of Trade by acclamation, business men of Montreal. Mr. Smith the jurther fact that he occupies a bas given substantial evidence of his leading position in the Dominion's interest in education by subscribing commercial metropolis because of his | liberally to the building fund of the breadth of view, his urbanity of dis- new Catholic High School, while his position, and his well-known integri- general benefactions embrace instituty, is emphasized by the circumstance tions for the help of the poor and that he is an English-speaking Catholic. I needy of every creed and race.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28 1899.

O'Donnell and Thomas Dillon. One and all of these young men displayed wonderful muscular development and could without doubt compete with some more pretentious associations in our city.

From the gymnasium those present paid a visit to the armory, and then all proceeded to the concert hall where the remainder of the programme was carried out. The St. Ann's Cadets performed marching, formation and manual exercise under the command of their instructor Major Fegan; and although they did not go through the various movements with the most perfect precision, the marked improvement they have made during the last two months is deserving of great praise. The senior officers are as follows:

Captain Fred, Hogan; First Lieut., G. Gummersell: Second Lieut., John Mooney: and Volor-Sergeant, Thos. Corcoran.

The fife, drum and bugle band, under the direction of their instructors, Messrs. J. and M. O'Donnell, then rendered some selections and were much applauded by the audience. This was followed by the boys of St. Ann's School, in dumb-bell, club. and bar-bell exercises. Their performance reflects great credit upon themselves and upon their instructors, the Christian Brothers, Mr. O'Dowd, who presided at the piano during the various prevenents, did his part most satisfactorily. The Orpheus Male Quartette, which is composed of Messrs, W. Murphy, M. Mullarkey, J. Penfold and Ed. Quinn, with Mr. F. J. Shea, musical director, gave some choice selections including "The Georgia Camp Meeting," "Handicap" and the "Kerry Dance," They were voriferously applauded. Mr. A. Jones, yr., also gave some coon songs which were very well received. A Hynn to St. Ann, by the school choir under the direction of Bro. Tobias. closed the evening's entertainment.

Father Sirubbe then rose to speak, and was greeted with loud applause. He thanked all for coming to witness the opening of the new grammasium and the exhibition of the cadets. and complimented the codets upon their proficiency. He also expressed the hope that next summer they would be able to compete for and win the Duke of Connaught's Flag. He hanked all those who had helped to make the entertainment a success. also the Rev. Fathers for their share in organizing the junior branch of the society. He called the attention of the boys to the many sacrifices that the Rev. Father Billeau had made for them and he hoped that they would continue to show their good will for the parish -depended much upon her boys. In conclusion he said:

MGR. BEGIN RECEIVES THE PALLIUM,

Seldom, if ever in the history of the Ancient Capital was such an imposing ceremony held in the Basilica as that which took place on Sunday last, upon the occasion of the investure of Mgr. Begin, with the Pallium.

The arch-episcopal throne was occupied by His Grace Monseigneur Jiegin, whose deacon and sub-deacon were Rev. Mr. Rheault, Capitulary Vicar of Three Rivers, and Rev. Father Murphy, of Halifax, representing the Archbishop of that diocase. Mass was sung by His Grace of Ottawa, Archbishop Duhamel, Mgr. Latlamme officiating as arch-priest, and Rev. Messre, Arseneault and Pare as deacons of honor. The preacher was the Rev. L. A. Paquet, D.D., the eloquerat professor of Dognatic Theology. After the ceremony of High Mass was concluded, the investure with the Pallium was proceeded with His Grace being assisted by the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, enaplain or the Ursulines, and Rev. Mr. Delamarre, of the Chicontinui Seminary. After renewing his oath of allegiance to the Catholic Church, Mgr. Began left his throne and repairing to the foot of (he high altar knelt there, remaining some mements in prayer. He was then it vested with the Pallium by Mgr. Duhand, and, after bestowing his benediction upon the assembled multitude, returned to his throne and the proceedings were closed by the striging of the Te-Learn.

The prelates present, for whom special seats were reserved in the Sauetuary wore.

Mgr. Cameron of Antigonistic Mgr. Bruchest, of Montreal, Mgr. Largeque of Sherbrooke; Mgr. Blais. of Rive ouski, Mgr. Emard. of Vallevfield, Mgr. Gauthiet, of Kingston, Mgr. Labreegue, Chacoutini, and Mgr. Descelles, of St. Hyacinthe. Special scats were also reserved for the Lieuten (i). Covernor, Madame and Mademonselle Jetter and Mator Sheppard, A.D.C. the representatives of the bommion Government, Hon, Messrs, Tarte and Eurpatrick: the representatives of the Provincial Government, Poa. Messrs, Marchand, Duffy, Parent, and Dechene, Sir C. A. P. Pelletar, speak-

Cure of Sister Bernadette At St. Anne de Beaupre. mmmm

About the middle of July we receiv-] looked more like a corpse than a liv-Lake, N. Y., a letter respecting the remarkable cure indicated m our title. Among other things it said:

"The sister is now quite well, 1 mow not whether any body has written to you in connection with this miracle, but please speak of it in our Annais."

From Dat time, we have been corresponding with Rev. Mr. Hervieux, He has fully confirmed the first in formation that he gave us. It therefore seems to us that the rune has come come to make known, this striking proof of St. Anne's coordness, We shall do so by giving all the - details that we have received from the sprest sources

'It was en the 22nd of June of this year that Sister Bernadette, a Nun of he convent of St. Joseph. Watertown, N.Y., was instantly cured at the shrine of Ste. Ante de Beaupre.

On that day, came the planninge from Ogdensblarg, N.Y. a pilgrimage. admissible for its prety, and beyond contradiction one of the prest and most eduying of the sensor. Among the 500 pilerins were several sick persons Sector Ferniclette being of the interder.

She is a verify that twenty live ersold. For two wars she had spred from an evenue dream where we sectrolaely period and don perons and hatfied the skill of the assight second of the treater of the threes and impressed to such an extere that all hope was lest, and the sister was waited to prepare for death. She no exed the last Speraments, in perject resignation to God's hely will and researchedy made , the k souther of her be-

Nevertheless the ple steam, who attended her did het gave her up en may. They still an bound to save the destant environmentation was an caping from these in spate of all their efforts. Emaily they lobb a consultation and agreed to propose as, operation to the sick min. This was, in their opinion, the order way to save

ed from Rev. Mr. (Hervieux, of Tupper Ling person, She had then to be lifted ndo a carriage with her head surrounded by cushions to convey hen from the boat to the Shrine,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

On arrival she was placed in an arm chair at the foot of Ste. Anne's statue where she remained throughout the julgrimage. What passed during that time between Ste. Anne and her? How many acts of confidence and at the same time of resignation were expressed by her heart? No one knows. What we do know, is that

one of our Fathers, Reverend Father Lemire, went from time to time to visit Sister Bernadette and make her venerate the Holy Relie.

Meanwhile the pilgrimage drew near to its end. The last exercise took place at 11.30, when it was over, all returned to the steamer. Several of the patient's sister - nuns and already left the church, without students of a mitacle, and yet it was the moment chosen by Ste. Anae. This is how it was observed.

While the crowd was rapidly dispersong and only about a hundred persons remained in the Basiliena, Rev. Father Lemire, passed by the sanct dary and prepared to go to the sick num's chair, to make her cenerate the holy relie once more, 39 what was his astonishment at seeing her come herself as quickly as a person in good health to kneel, and venerate the Relic. The Pather could and believe his eyes "What? is it were he asked. "Yes, she replaced at is L. Landerred, "

A shall not attempt to deput the the tion that seried, the persons are end on seems the min who was in a drive condition, and unable to stand when the entered wolk without the sea ble to difficulty

All wept with noy At that monear, the Brother Sacratan took up the cushions, that were no longer received, and headed a procession singing the Magnificat, All followed hum, a cinding for who had been auraculon ly cured.

The Reverend Eather Superior, who vas tunneduitely called, was abto see the marvellous change that had tal en place in Sister Bernadette's condition. He was all the more struck by it because he - himself - had. helped her to enter the church. To make still more sure that she was cured, he told her to kneel for his blessing. She did so at once without the slightest difficulty, a thing that she was entirely unable to do an hour ร้องราวาย.

St. Ann's Gymnasium and Drill Hall Inaugurated.

The herculean efforts which the jumfor branch, and also to the inzealous Redemptorist Fathers, who moral, physical, intellectual advancement of the boys and young men of the parish, were again exemplified on hall were formally inaugurated.

Thanks to the untiring zeal of Rev. Father Strubbe, and his able assistants, also to the continued support of the parishioners and the executive Men's Society is to-day the most flourishing association of its kind in the whole Dominion. At present they the sole use of the members, which \$6,000. contains a well equipped gymnasium billiard rooms, library, reading-room, ball alley, smoking room, drill and concert hall, and in fact everything that can contribute to the amusement and development of its members; thereby fostering and encouraging a spirit of social, national and religious unity, second to none in Canada.

Desirious of advancing the boys and youths of the parish under eighteen years of age, the Rev. Fathers established two years ago, a junior which possess all the advantages of] the senior one; and in addition to a thorough course of military and physical training. The members are known as the St. Ann's Cadets. A fife and drum and bugle corps have also been formed and all are under the direction of able instructors.

Owing to the establishing of this

creased membership to the society, have charge of St. Ann's Parish, are larger accommodation was considered continually making on behalf of the necessary, and through the generosity of Father Strubbe and several of the parishioners a new and spacious extension was built as an addition to Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., when the present building. The ground the new gymnasium and amusement floor of the new wing consists of the gymnasium, and is fitted with all the paraphernalia of the latest kind. Attached to the gymnasium are showerbaths for the use of members. The second floor is set apart for an armability of its officers, St. Ann's Young | ory and general amusement hall, for the use of the cadets and junior members, and is very nicely finished. The building is 30 x 60 feet, two storeys possess a fine building devoted to high, and built of brick at a cost of

A very large number of members and friends of the society were present on Tuesday evening. Among these were noticed: the Rev. Fathers Strubbe, Billeau, Jackman, Scanlan, Flynn and Grogan; Rev. Bros. Prudent and Tobias; M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C., M.P., J. Morrison, B.C.L.; J. Johnson, Hon. Pres. St. Ann's Y. M. S.; J. Whitty, pres. St. Ann's Y.M. S.; J. Kilfeather, pres. of St. Ann's T. A. & B. society; M. Shea, Chief Ranger, C. O. F.; J. B. I. Flynn; E. branch of the young men's society, Fitzgerald; A. Jones and R. Whitty. The evening's programme opened with the blessing of the new extension. Rev. Father Strubbe officiated, assisted by Rev. Fathers Billeau and Scanlan. Some gymnastic exercises society. were then most cleverly executed by the following athletes of St. Ann's Y.

M.S.; John Whitty, Patrick O'Brien John Kenehan, John Hagan, Michael an able and interesting manner.

"There is not a parish in the whole Pominion that has received so many signal favors. We are not sorry for the sacrifices, so long as we can depend on you. Try to be grateful, that is all we ask."

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn was then introduced. He said it was always a great pleasure for him to come to St. Ann's Hall, as he always found there a first class entertainment, better than any other in the city, and the Rev. Fathers, the Christian Brothers, and the young men were to be congratulated upon the evening's performance. He thought that St. Ann's is undoubtedly the banner parish of the cty. He recalled the time when he was a boy and said that the acquirement of such exercises as he had witnessed that evening, then, would necessitate considerable expense. In closing he said, he had not words to express the pride and gratitude he felt in representing such a noble body of young men as there are in St. Ann's Parish.

Father Grogan, Father Billeau, Bro. Prudent and Mr. M. J. Morrison then followed in short speeches. After which all dispersed amidst the strains of "God Save Ireland."

At the annual meeting of the St Ann's Y. M. S. which was held on Saturday last the President for the year 1898, Mr. John Whitty and the Sceretary, Mr. Daniel J. O'Neill. both read their annual reports of the Society for the past year. They are voluminous documents and contain much valuable information which will be of very great service in the future. Mr. Whitty's report makes feeling reference to the death of Mr. Thos. J. Quinlan, one of the founders of the

The financial operations during the term just closed are also reviewed in

the Senate; Sir L. N. Casault C.J., Justices Routhier, Caron, Pelletier, Larne, Langeber, Lenneux and Chauvenu: Recorder Derv. Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Messrs. Flynn, Chapais, Sharples, and Larme: Messrs Malouin, M.P., Carbray, M.P.P., Wickenden, etc. In the afternoon a dinner was tea-

dered to His Grace in the great dming hall of the Seminary and an address in behalf of the clergy of the archdiocese was read by Mgr. Marois. V. G., to which Mgr. Begin replied



AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

In the name of the Continental League, whose avowed object is to protest against the "policy of imperialism and entangling alliances," a meeting was held last night at the Academy of Music. Men of Irish descent made up the larger part of the assembly. As president of the Continental League, William Temple Emmet opened the meeting by introducing as chairman Austen G. Fox, who read letters from Bishop Potter and Grover Cleveland.

Rishop Potter expressed his belief that expansion threatens the moral sense and the essential well-being of the nation and that the arguments of those favoring it are "grotesque and hypocritical."

Mr. Cleveland referred to the movement against which the meeting was directed as "expansion craze now affecting the body politic," and said that he sympathized with any body that was opposed to expansion.

duced and said in part:

"Any person who is a Democrat must, by the very elements of his faith, be opposed to the doctrine of Imperialism that threatens the very foundations of our country. From a material point of view it is a policy of infamy. The advocates of this policy say that trade follows the flag. Does it? We point to the long preserved colonial policy of England, and ask how it has profited her, except to maintain pampered younger members of the British aristocracy. No conquest has never helped commerce.

"This nation must not look to military conquest. We must not gro-[Continued on Page Five.]

Their proposal was not received by the patient as they expected. She was already prepared for death, and did not care to run the risk of a part ful operation, the idea of which was repugnant to her. She therefore - refused. The physicians spoke to the Superioress, but she was unable to obtain the patient's consent. They went still further and tried to secure the intervention of the ecclesiastical authorities. But Monseigneur Gabriels replied that he could only advise, not order, in such a case.

All seemed lost, 'On her side Sister Bernadette retained in her heart a secret hope that she would be cured. But her confidence laid in heavenly succor, and not in human resources. She sent for the Superioress and said to her: "Reverend Mother, if you really wish another attempt to be made for me, let me go on a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, I am sure that the great Saint will cure me." Her request was granted by the good Superioress, and she was allowed to go to Ste. Anne.

It was under these circumstances that Sister Bernadette started from Watertown. She had to be taken from her bed, and carried to the cars with very many precautions. As may be imagined, the journey was but one long suffering; the slightest jar causing intolerable pain. When landed at ways pour her blessings upon us.-Ste. Anne, after such a journey, she From Annals of Ste. Anne.

PUBLIC CHARITY IN ENGLAND.

Charity, as by law established in England, is no new cause of scandal. We are constantly hearing of cases similar to the one which, we hope, the Poplar Guardians will be able to compalin away. A septuagenarian named Chas. Ellett has died in Holloway Prison. His son, a laborer, stated at the inquest that

His father was turned out of the Poplar Workhouse on the Thursday hefore Christmas Day, because he disliked the idea of having his hair cut-"he hadn't much hair, and objected to have it taken off." Tae son took him in over Christmas, but the father refused to be a burden on him, and was found by a policeman on London Bridge trying to get over the parapet into the water. He was remanded for a week, and died in prison. from privation and senile decay.

Thus she was cured! She went to the steamer on foot without support, walking with agility a distance of yearly a mile. She came into the midst of her sister nuns and, of the other persons who knew her, exciting the same admiration everywhere. The return was effected without the least suffering. She went back to her convent, and we are told that she is quite well. The two cushions remained at the Shrine.

This fact, which is thoroughly attested is one of the most marvellous that ever occurred at the Shrine of Ste. Anne. For that reason we have given all the details. It is a proof of the extraordinary power that Ste. Anne has received from God, and of her goodness in manifesting that power in favor of the unfortunate. Let us thank Ste. Anne: let us love her and pray to her: and she will al-

The idea of a poor man 70 years being turned out of a workhouse on the eve of Christmas merely because he did not like the idea of being deprived; of the few remaining grey hairs that nature had left him is really too much of an outrage on charity to be quietly borne.---London Universe.

THE GREAT IRISH ACTOR.

Some weeks ago it was announced that Joseph Mirphy, of "Kerry Gow" fame, was worth two millions dollars, but an abundance of wealth does not seem to dampen Joe's acting ardor. On Monday he opened a week's engagement at the Lyceum Theatre, Buffalo .- Canadian Freeman, Kings-

Prince Max of Saxony, who was about to take up his duties of parish priest at Nuremberg, is dangerously, sick in Dresden.

ton.

Hon Bourke Cockran was intro-

Sectores a star of Sector Contraction and the Sector Sector Sector Sector Sector Sector Sector Sector Sector Se THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-12 PAGES.

LESSONS FOR YOUNG MEN,

livered the following able address be- breath only to recoil defeated to its Francisco, recently. We take the re- striven unselfishly in the cause of port from the Monitor:---

2

chair close to the border between day paid the price. You know what it and dark, too dim to work by day- has cost him; his health, his strength, light, too early for lamp, I amuse my his tranquility of mind, the final sous fancy with some quaint philosophy, said Father MacCorry. Perhaps. the ers and Leaners" that Miss Wilcox tells us in verse-perhaps otherwise, at any rate once it was twilight, and I caught myself dividing off this world into two great classes- the "ruts" and the "anti-ruts" of life.

When the thought first came to me. I never meant to speak of it to any one, but just treasure it up with two or three other little thoughts that I always keep for my own edification: but when Council 35 pressed me into service for this lecture here to-night. I thought that nothing was too good for them-the very best that is in me, even if that very best is poor indeed.

With the ruts of life I classed in my fancy all those who plod along in just the way that all preceding vehicles have passed. They want every one to move along in the same old grooves; to have the same old ideas; to think the same old thoughts; to battle for the same old convictions. generous, whole-souled mistake upon They are the ultra conservatives--are the world. Why, the very mistakes the ruts. Anything out of the commonplace affrights them. "Gracious!" they say. "how perfectly dreadful, gress. There are men who see no Who ever heard of such a thing as more value in a good, sound, conscithat? My father or grandfather or entious error than the Indian sees great grandfather or great great grandfather surely never did."

And against the ruts the anti-ruts rebel. They would rather keep clear upon the world is in itself a of the grooves. To be sure they must feel certain that they are on the right road, but they avoid the ruts. They look to the terminus rather than to the way of reaching it. They have rough riding, I know, because the ruts in which other vehicles have passed are really very smooth. The carriage of the anti-rut sometimes bounces fearfully. Then, too, the ruts are sometimes positively malicious. They are apt to throw obstacles in the way. That means jolting for the anti-ruts; but never mind, is not jolting good for indigestion? Besides that some times keeping out of the ruts even if the road is very rough has its advantages. You are not so apt to get drowsy. A rough road will keep you wide awake and observant of the scenery.

The only thing I do not like about

Rev. Father MacCorry, C. S. P., de- his name with the foulness of her fore the Young Men's Institute of St. own destruction. Other men have truth, but he labored with an energy "Sometimes seated in my study -body, soul, eternity and time. He protest much, that the law here in in the pockets of his garments that man; so are they all-all honorable were never over stocked. I need not men." They tell me this-it must be notion was suggested by the "Lift- go on. You know the story more "so. Why should they deceive me? Am thoroughly than I. I need not have I I not but a trusting stranger within said so much were it not that our memories are so apt to fail.

Grant for the argument of some he made mistakes. Grant for the contention of others he was not always quite judicious. What will they tell us then? Will one error blind us to a million truths? Will one drop of ink obscure the sun? There are some I know who never make mistakes. The dumb, dull sheep that plods hindermost in the flock can never be accused of indiscretion, but the one who, with eyes alert and keen, pioneers to measure pastures, it is he who must bear the judgment if mistake be made.

Oh yes; there are those who never make mistakes, I know. But let them not be glorified by the distinction. There are pin-headed creatures with two legs who have not brains enough to bestow even a helpful, of honest men have been triumphant stepping stones in the world's proin the gold mine beneath his wigwam. I tell you to confer a mistake candidly, good-naturedly, sincerely , notable performance. All that for the sake of the arguments without conceding the facts. But what I am maintaining is that be a man and it means to suffer. Permit me to drive you that conclusion home. Are there not those who under God owe the triumph of their faith on this sunset coast to the power of the lips and the might of the pen of Father Yorke and who now, that immensities of waters defy retort, have projected the slanderous venom and the fang of calumny and the traitor's sting? Ab, that our memories so should fail!

But though every tongue were to revile and sully and besmirch the fairness of his fair name, yet would every board of these old walls shout out his praise triumphant; would rebound the slanderous infamy and

here- how could I know? I am but a stranger within your gates. They do say that here the cause of justice never wavers; that its sun blazes full orb ever in the sky. They do say that here a public office is ever regarded piously as a public trust. They assure me that the palm of the officeholder here is ever restful-impervious to persuasive consideration or stimulating pelf. They do say and favor of public morality and public weal is religiously and strenuously enforced. "Brutus was an honorable their gates?

But yet I would fain set me grand and lofty ideals for the young men whom I address to-night. In such an hour as you know not the enemy may plant his tares among the wheat. The clouds of political turpitude may one day dispel the halos that now hover so lovingly above the heads of those in public trust. Then in those dark days would I have the young men of this city and association blaze out like stars amid the night-patriots, soldiers, heroes all; honest men in a world of dishonesty; upright citizens in a world of frivolous pretention.

CATHOLIC UNITY IN BELFAST.

At a meeting held in Belfast, Ireland recently, in connection with the municipal elections, Rev. Father O'Boyle, Adm., in referring to the obnects of the Catholic Association, said:

Ninety thousand Catholics in Belfast were practically solid with the Catholic Association. They saw its worth and were determined to support it whi,e it seemed that those that opposed it first would not alone not give it any serious opposition in the future, but would assist the association in uniting all the Catholics together in the midst of the enemy for the maintenance of their own interests, and for the advancement of their cause. The association did not intend to be aggressive or unjust to non-Catholics, although they knew that in the past the majority of non-Catholics tramped upon the Catholics and denied them right and justice. When the Catholics could not get equal terms they banded themselves together in the association, determined to stand up in deience of their rights. The association, as was hinted some time ago, was not domineered or bossed by either bishop or priests. The priests were not going to be bosses- he was not going to be one-but they were links of union for the Catholic people. They were at their service to bind them together and to circle round them. The priests were in the association not to advance the interests of the priests, because the Catholic people did that, but they were in the association to advance the interests of the Catholic people, high and low. As priests they were not the musters of the people, but their servants, always ready to be at the people's call, to assist them to unite them together and if called upon to lead them to victory. It was said sometime ago that the Catholic Association, would destroy nationality, but he thought that idea had been exploded. The association was not established to destroy Nationality, nor would he (Father O'Royle) join any association by which Nationality was either secretly or openly to be destroyed, and he never intended to be in any society in which Nationality would be endangered. While the association would maintain and defend and advance Catholic rights, its membership could be of any political shade of opinion they wished, and neither would the association circumscribe or define what Ireland's rights might be as the occasion arose. In conclusion, he said that the Catholic Association would not in the least degree diminish the National sentiment, but would, on the contrary, encourage and nourish and strengthen it.

President of the uniminal Chamber of the same Court, and M. Lebret, the Minister of Justice, are engaged in a conspiracy to bring about the release of Captain Dreyfus by the promulgation of a dishonest judgment regarding his guilt in the name of the Court of Cassation. We are, unfortunately, compelled to recognize that twentyeight years of atheistic and revolutionary government in France appears to have rendered nearly any scandal amongst its civil and military officials possible. We cannot however, refrain from saying that we feel extreme difficulty in accepting the statement made by M. Beaurepaire, although we recognize that rejection of his charge as unworthy of belief is tantamount to branding him as a dangerous criminal defamer of late colleagues in

the administration of justice. On the other hand no words could be too strong with which to brand the infamy which must attach to other judges if M. Beaurepaire's statement is accepted.

In trying to ascertain which way the balance of probability lies as regards the credibility of M. Beaurepaire, it must be borne in mind that while he is ready to assert that the government of the Republic has tampered in the basest manner with the integrity of the Judges, he is himself accused of having acted as he has done in the interests of those who desire to witness the inauguration of a subversive movement on the part of the army against the Republic. It is abundantly evident that the more clearly M. Beaurepaire proveshis case against his colleagues, the more certain will be their condemnation by honest men everywhere, while, if he fails to substantiate his charges, he will deservedly rank as one of the basest of mankind. What, however, can be said for a system of government and politics which appears to have given to France in the chief of-

fices of the army, the law, and the State, a number of men whose depravity can scarcely be sufficiently condemned? We say this without for an instant seeking to decide who amongst the various sets of soldiers, lawyers, and politicians who are engaged in malignant encounter are guilty of the crimes which they allege against each other. All that is absolutely clear and incontestable is that one or the other have been responsible for acts that stamp them 'as wholly unworthy of the confidence or respect of the people of France.

In an address which M. Beaurepaire has issued in explanation of his resignation, we find some words which set out some sound truths, no matter what they may be or views as to the purpose for which they ' were written. He says: "When a country is sinking in the mire, it must be, at all costs, dragged out. When it is dying of the corrupt state of public morals, it should be saved by high examples, by great acts of courage, and of justice." M. Beaurepaire alleges that all these sound and just principles have been basely set at naught by the judges of the Court of Cassation.

USE ONLY Finlayson's Linen Thread. . IT IS THE BEST.

paths, of staying between anvil and | under the soothing influences of Brithemmer, of being held back when I want to do my duty, of being disgraced for doing it, I can no longer of others. My pride revolted and I had to go, but not without the deepto add. He proceeds: "I shall te rule almost general. We call Mr. able now to write without constraint the history of my time. The world shall know at least by my unsparing revelations the secrets of that famous Panama affair which cost me so dear. I shall give each his due after having always been loyal and above reproach, always a victim and a sacrifice. Public opinion needs enlightenment. I shall have it. To-morrow I shall explain what has been called the Bard incident. I shall show the inaccuracy and improbability of the official note of the 6th. All will come out whatever happens. I shall defend the cause of the righteous. I shall blight beforehand the judgment they are preparing. I shall avenge our army and its officers for their silent sufferings. As in 1870, I shall remember the country is in danger." There is somewhat too much of bombast in these words to impress sensible people seriously, but it is abundantly evident that the action of M. Beaurepaire has produced-or exposed-one of the gravest of the many grave scandals which have disgraced the French Republic within recent years."

SOMETHING ABOUT AMBASSADOR CHO.ATE.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate of New York is to be our next Ambassador to Great Britain. He is the man who said at the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, on the evening of March 17, 1893.

But, gentlemen, now that you have done so much for America-now that you have made it all your ownwhat do you propose to do for Ireland? How long do you prpose to let her he the political football of Eugland? Poor, downtroddeni oppressed Ireland! "Hereditary bondsment know ye not, who would he free themselves must strike the blow?" You have learned how to govern b

ish adulation. When really great men like Mr. Lowell, ordinary men like Mr. Phelps, and extraordinary men resign myself to cover the misdeeds like Mr. Bayard, have succumbed to the subtle beguilement of the divinity which doth hedge a king, or queen. est sorrow do I quit the court." M. it is not probable that the New York Beaurepaire, however, has still more lawyer will prove an exception to a Bayard extraordinary, for he was the first minister in all history who spoke of his own people, to a foreign audience, as being turbulent and needing a strong hand to govern them.

Saturday, January 28, 1899

We do not know, except from his own words, that Mr. Choate lates his fellow citizens of Irish birth or blood. Possibly his expressions of contempt were reserved for them only in his character of an invited guest at one of their most cherished festivals. But we should advise an Irish-American contemplating a visit to the British Isles during his term of office as Ambassador to secure protection papers as a British subject if he has any claim thereto. We fancy that his rights will be safer under such an aegis than under the flag of his adopted country while Mr. Choate represents it.

Windsor Castle will be opened to our new ambassador. He will be given a degree by this or that university before he has time almost to open his mouth. The British press will hail him with fervor as the archangel of Anglo-American Alliance. He will declare ovacularly within one month that "blood is thicker than water," and, if necessary, that water is thicker than wind, even though the Alliance is largely based upon wind. He will faithfully fulfil every de-

mand of his ornamental position and the English Foreign Office will snicker and say privately, "Another Yaukee gudgeon hooked!" In the fullness of the time he will come home to find that, like all un-American representatives abroad, he has become a "back number;" for it has ever been the way of our level-headed nation to reward only such Americans as have been patriotic in a high place abroad with higher political honors.

Mr. Choate is elated at his appointment, because he does not recognize with all his clearness that, like the young bears, his troubles are all before him. When they come to be behind him he may feel that, as Artemas Ward said of Jeff Davis, "It would have been five dollars in his pocket if he had never been born."- Boston

Pilot.

the whole affair is the names. "Ruts' and "anti-ruts" is very prosy. I am afraid the world will not take them as they stand. But never mind -- we may find prettier names for those two classes in time. Ruts and anti-ruts will do very well with which to stort.

Now, I need not tell you on which side I stand. My prayers and my sympathies are with the anti-ruts of life for ever and ever. Amen.

So let me start, then, by sounding a bugle blast of warning to all those who have not as yet espoused the cause of either party. Avoid the ruts! Start in a rut at eighteen and the chances are you will be in a rut at eighty. Once in a regular groove you cannot get out without breaking the shaft or wrenching the tire from the wheel Sometimes you see a teamster get his wagon wedged in the grooves of a car track, and oh, the struggle to get the wagon out. Start in a rut at eighteen and you will be there at eighty-that is the keynote to all I have to say to-night.

But in all this be not deceived. It means to suffer, to be maligned, to be traduced, to be misinterpreted, to be attributed with sordid motives, to be called fanatic. Let a man once step upward from the ranks of the common-place and into the open clearing of conviction where he stands alone, and he makes himself the target of devils and of men. Wise saws are then repeated and knowing nods and prophetic winks. The whisperer projects his venom, the slandermonger his forked tongue. Ah, yes, be not deceived; it means to suffer, you and I, plain citizens that we are. know that. Have you not seen it so? Ah, that our memories so soon should Roosevelt in New York, who serves fail! Has there not stood one where I stand now; need I speak his name? Who when others prated of "masterful retreats" and "triumphant retrogressions," and "vicinactivities," stood torious out and fought the battle of God's Church from this platform, single handed and alone? You know clamor of the godless for the how fierce was the fray, how desper- cause of his country's weal-the first ate the struggle, how terriffic the Governor in the history of the Emdeath grapple. Ah, that our memor-

drive it back to the reptile teeth from which it hissed, would abash and cover them with shame?

Ah, yes, be not deceived. It means to die. For Joseph a pit, for Daniel a wild beast's den, for David dethronement and exile, for John the Baptist a wilder nessand the executioper's ax, for Peter crucifixion, for Paul the Ehilippian dungeon, for Christ the cross, for the sons and daughters of the King since the world was made, fire and persecution and the sword.

Let me practically apply this thought of individuality now, and 1 am done. Such men as I have described to-night are required first of all in politics by our country. In public life we need to-day, perhaps more than we ever needed, men who will think for themselves, be above reproach. The science of government has been bedraggled until it reeks with moral turpitude-bribery glides through the council chambers of the nations as softly as a slippered page -its lecherous hands plunged deep in its well filled sack. The machinery of American politics to-day is constructed of a thousand wheels, and the cogs of these thousand wheels play in the cogs of a greater wheel, and the greater center wheel has for its tire a railroad track, and when it moves it sets in motion the other thousand smaller wheels which go to constitute our political mechanism.

Ah, I tell you, our country needs to-day about a dozen men who first and last and all the time hold the cause of country dearer than the cause of life-men like Theodore his country loyally, disinterestedly, heroically -alike in private life, in public office or in the field of blooda man who in every phase of his eventful career has ever dured to do the clamor of the godless for the right, standing out bravely grandly, defiant, against rhe pire State to ascend the chair of pow-



(From the Imblin Nation.)

The Dreyfus case has produced many remarkable manifestations and develorments but not one more extraordinary than that created by the sudden resignation of the President of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation on Sunday afternoon. M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire has laid down his judicial office because he asserts that he has reason to believe that his colleagues on the Beach of the Court of which he was lately one ies so soon should fail. Society offer- | er without pledge or oath to party | of the Judges are engaged in a coned her retainers. You know how he or to friend. Ah, yes, we need the spiracy of the worst kind. Stated despised them. Politics fawned her strong vitality of such men as that briefly, M. Beaurepaire's allegation bribes about his feet. You know how in the backbone of the American is that M. Mazeau, First President of he scorned them. Bigotry besmirched Government to-day. Perhaps not the Court of Cassation, M. Leow, the

Rarely, if ever, has a more fierce indictment been launched at any group of public functionaries than that which M. Beaurepaire levels at his late colleagues. He declares that he has seen in the Dreyfus affair the same tricks and yielding to pressure as in the Panama, the same cowardice springing from selfishness." He adds-"I am so tired of tortuous



have no place and no use for him. A man has bilious turns and tired feelings and frequent "off days" might as well go out of business

These things are bad enough in the self-disgust and wretchedness they involve if they do not go any further. But you never know what is going to develop in a half

nourished, bile-poisoned constitution, If a man as soon as he feels that he is not get-ting the forceful strength and energy out of his food that he ought to, will begin tak-ing Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, will soon put himself in the positio where he can do a man's work easily and

cheerfully His appetite will be sharpened; his liver invigorated; his digestion strengthened; an edge put on his whole nutritive organism. Those subtle poisons which debilitate the entire organism and invite consumption and a host of other diseases, will be driven out of the system; and he will gain plenty of pure nourishing red blood, musclever and nerve-force. In short he will be a man among men.

There are hundreds of delusive temporary There are hundreds of definive temporary stimulants, "mail extracts," sursaparillas and compounds, which are more or less "boomed" by merely profit-seeking druggists: but an hon-est druggist will give you the "Golden Medical Discovery" when you ask for it. If well-in-formed, he knows that its sales have steadily increased for thirty years and that it is the in-vention of an educated, authorized physician who has devoted a lifetime of active practice and profound study to chronic diseases.

making all the soil of other countries your own. Have you not learned how to govern at home; how to make Ireland a land of Home Rule?

There is a cure for Ireland's woes and feebleness to-day. It is a strong measure that I advocate. I propose that you shall all, with your wives and your children and your children's children, with the spoils you have taken from America in your hands, set your faces homeward, land there, and strike the blow!

Think what it would mean for both countries if all the Irishmen of America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific should shoulder their muskets and march to the relief of their native for Irishmen and America for the Americans.

As you landed, the Grand Old Man would come down to receive you with paeans of assured victory. As you departed, the Republicans would go down to see you off and bid you a joyful farewell. Think of the song you could raise-"We are coming Father Gladstone, 15,000,000 strong!'

How the British lion would hide his diminished head! For such an array would not only rule Ireland, but all other sections of the British empire. What could stand before you? It would be a terrific blow to us. It would take us a great while to recover. Feebly, imperfectly, we should look about us and learn for the first time in the seventy-five years how 'to govern New York without you. But there would be a bond of brotherhood between the two nations. Up from the whole soil of Ireland. Up from the whole soil of America, would rise one paean — Erin go bragh!"

If that courteously expressed wish of Mr. Choate had been gratified, William McKinley, as one of the unwelcome Irish in America, would have been sent home to the land of his ancestors and would not have been able to reward Mr. Choate with the distinguished honor now being bestowed on him.

Mr. Choate is a very successful lawyer and a very clever speaker, with an unfortunate penchant for insulting his hosts; but the latter is a failing which he will doubtless pvercome

Cupid breaks his bow at the sight of a face full of pimples. Hollow checks, sunken eyes, and a sallow complexion will defy his best inten-Beauty is more than skin tions. deep. The skin is merely the surface on which is written in plain characters the condition of the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery 18 good for the complexion because it makes the whole body healthy- - because it clears and purifies the blood, makes the digestion strong and clears out impurities of all kinds. By increasing the ability to assimilate nutritious food, and by the infusion of its own ingredients it enriches the land! Then, indeed, would Ireland be blood and so makes solid, healthy fiesh. It cures diseases of the lungs liver, stomach, bowels, 'skin and scalp, simply because all these diseases spring from the same cause-a disordered digestion and consequent impure blood.





	Daily.	Ex. Sun.
Lve. MONTREAL	9.00 a.m. *	10.25 p.m
Arr. JORONTO	5.30 p.m.	7.15 a. m
Arr. HAMILTON	6.55 p.m.	8.45 a. m
Arr NIAGARA		10.55 в. ш
FALLS	8.40 p.m.	12.00 n'n
Arr. BUFFALO	10.00 p.m.	
Arr. LONDON	3.10 a.m.	11 30 a.m
Arr. DETROIT	645 a.m.	2.00 p-m
Arr. CHICAGO	2.00 p.m.	9.10 R.m

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BISHOP SPALDING'S ADDRESS ON EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

at the Columbia University in Washington on "The Higher Education of tron. Women," for the benefit of Trinity College, the institution for women affiliated with the Catholic University. His Lordship said in part:

Saturday, January 28, 1899

As we look back to the beginning of the nineteenth century from the threshold of this its closing year, the achievements with which it has been crowded thrill us with a sense of gratitude and wonder. In its one hundred years man has made greater progress than in any preceding thousand. Itis control of nature scems now first to have begun. Steam and electricity have placed them in a new world, where time and space lose half their irrannous power.

"But the progress of the nineteenth century has not been solely or chiefly material and practical. The advance in theoretical knowledge has been great enough to change the point of view from which are contemplated the heavens and the earth.

"But it is especially in the matter of education that the superiority of our age over all others is most manifest. In the past knowledge was the privilege of the few and the masses were ignorant, and hence the state was monarchial or aristocratic, even when the form of government was called democratic. By the beginning of the present century, however, a gradual movement, which has been is progress from the beginning of our era, whose origin, impulse and abiding force were Christian, had brought the multitude to a perception of their rights and powers, and in consequence had sharpened the sense of tic need of popular education. All, it was felt, should be taught, since all have duties to perform and rights to defend.

"In considering this question, another superiority of our century, its chief glory, perhaps a splendor which fails on our own country more than or any other, is revealed --- the posi-tion and the opportunities it has given to woman. The indelible stain or the page of history is the world's treatment of woman. Through the ages man had been unjust to man, cruel, even, but woman seemed to be almost beyond the pale of humanity. She was his drudge, his slave, his chattel. She was a thing to be bought and sold, to be played with in idle hours, and for the rest to $-b \mathrm{e}^-$

His Lordship Bishop Spalding of hoping and right doing of human Peoria, Ill., recently delivered the souls may achieve. Were it not for following able and scholarly address them the whole people would sink to lower planes of thought and aspira-

"Now these chosen ones whom God bids grow unceasingly are not found in one sect alone.

"The eternal womanly, which the poet says draws in, up and onward, leads woman herself to yearn for the indefinite best. Who shall hope by futile arguments to stay her feet in the way in which the inner voice bids her ascend? Her average intelligence is not less than that of man, and if hitherto no one of the sex has been able to enter the small circle of select achievement, it is permitted to ' believe that this may be due to the force of custom, habit and law and not to inferiority of mental endowment.

"Since the close of the civil war America has entered on the work of providing for the higher education of women with an energy and a generosity unequalled by any other country. With us, they have access to all kinds of schools and to nearly all the professions. They are no longer accustomed to look to marriage as heir one aim in life,

"They are brought up to trust to their own intelligence and industry tomaintain themselves in the world. Their success in study is equal to that of men, and their eagerness to improve themselves seems to be greater. The number of women who, in the various institutions, are receiving the higher intellectual culture is large, and it is rapidly increasing.

"These institutions are of three kinds. In the first men and women are educated together, as at Oberlin and most of the western universities: in the second, Vassar, Weliesley, Smith, and Bryn Mawr, women alone are received; and then there is a third type, Radeliffe, Barnard, and Evelyn, in which education is given exclusively to women by professors of Harvaril, Columbia and Princeton.

"These higher schools for women, to which ever type they belong, are not all equally good, and in some of them doubtless grave defects are found: but the best of them afford facilities for therotigh intellectual training or special research not existing in similar institutions elsewhere. even in Europe, and certainly not an our Catholic academies for young ladies. Our Catholic schools have grown to be a fact of national significance:

conceding women the opportunities of education and work which are given to men. Let us assume their capacity let us help them to believe they are able, and they will be able. Above all, let us applaud and assist every effort made by women themselves to uplift, strengthen and enlighten woman. It is the privilegeand the glory of English-speaking peoples, with the noise of those whose deeds the world is filled to.day, to have been the first to understand woman's right to the highest education, and so provide for her the opportunities.

"We Catholics who are part of the life of the English-speaking race, and whose ancestors in the faith first uplifted to the eyes of the world the ideal woman; who have ever been the foremost in proclaiming the infinite worth of chastity, the mother virtue of womanhood, we surely must feel a thrill of j by when we behold the open door inviting women to enter the institutions where hishest wisdom is taught. Is it not a favorable omen for the Church, since the lack of religion among such numbers of men in France, may, in every nation in Christendom, is doubtlese due in no small degree to the very imperfect mental culture of their mothers and wives? Were it not enough if we could only hope that the man who is to be shall be as parted by a gulf from him who has been and still is? And we find some ground for such hope in the ascent of woman to wider and nobler life.

"That which draws us on is the thing that is to be. To this the allhoping human heart turns ever from the world of fact, since what has become is fixed and limited, and we are dwelling in a boundless universe. It is this that gives the bud a charm deaied the full-blown flower; it is this that bends the race in glad service to the dawn of promise that lies in childhood's eyes; it is this that makes right life a ceaseless effort to attain what is forevermore about to be; it is this that makes us the bond – servants of noble thoughts, and high aims, willing, if thus led, to perish rather than to succeed in the bure world of what is merely matter. 'Ah! hasten then the day when Trinity College shall stand leside the Catholic University, twin stars to bire and illumine the all-generous. souls who are drawn to God by the love of truth and goodness and leavty.'



The Grand President Honored.

(From the Quebec Daily Telegraph. Hon, M. F. Hackett, M.P.P., the genial and popular Grand President

of the C.M.B.A. of Canada was the

MISS ROSE MARTIN.

She Tells Other Girls How They Can Be Healthy, and How a Fair Complexion Can Be Secured-An Interesting Account of Her Experience.

Men say that women are vain. Who can blame them? Men are vain, too. Everybody wants to be good-looking. Handsome features are due to good health. A strong vigorous girl or woman must necessarily be free of female troubles. Diseases of girls and women rob them of their beauty. A pallid, nervous, pale, weak, thin girl or woman cannot be attractive. She cannot expect to have admirers. Men admire womanly women. They are attracted by fair complexions and graceful figures. A wise man selects a healthy woman as his bride. He knows there will be no happiness for either himself or his wife if the latter be weighed down with leucorrhiea, falling of the womb, nervousness, headache, backache and irregularities. He knows the children of such a union are apt to inherit the disposition and weaknesses of the mother.

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Miss Rose Martin, 880 Glass street, the Red Pills like I did and cure them-

Suncook, N. H., writes: "I can't tell selves at home." you in words how thankful I am to Dr. Dr. Coderre's Ked Pills make women Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak and girls beautiful of face and figure at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis St., Women. You don't know how healthy by restoring strength, tone and health Montreal. Send your name and ad-they have made me. Before I took to the distinctly feminine organs. The dress on a postal card today, and get a them I was a great sufferer from female pills fit them to become happy wives free copy of our great doctor book, weakness. I had becorrhoea, head and mothers. This medicine reaches "Pale and Weak Women." ache, backache and bearing-down pains. deeper than any other. It goes clear I was irregular in menstruation. My down to the roots of female trouble-- druggists at 50 cents a box, or six complexion was bad, and it made me clear down to the starting point. It boxes for \$2.50. Or you can send the down-hearted to see other girls with cures permanently, and there is no price in stamps, or by registered letter, girk cheeks and clear skin. Dr. Co- guesswork about the outcome. After money order, or express order to us. derre's Red Pills, however, have cured you take the pills, you know the result. We mail them all over the world; no all my female troubles, and today my will be beneficial. Take hope from the duty to pay. Address all letters to the complexion is as fair as any girl's. I words written by Miss Rose Martin. Franco-American Chemical Co., wish every girl and woman would take | Follow her example. Cure yourself at | Medical Dept., Montreal, Canada.

been disposed of, the President, Mr. Hattering proofs of confidence and [headed by Cologne, have already **P.** Kerwin, called the brethren to good-will, there had been no branch order for the still more important and more loyal, more devoted than the Branch which he had then the honor pleasant business of giving to their worthy Grand President, flon. M. F. and pleasure of addressing. His pre-Hackett, a tangible proof of their ablations, with the Quebec brethren in general, both individually and colpreciation, of their high esteem for him, not only officially, but personallectively, had, he was happy to say heen always of the most pleasant ly, and of their lasting gratitude for all the sacrifices he had made and all. character, but it had removed for the benefits he had conferred, as well this Branch to cap theel max of coadness and kindness towards hum. He as the great lustre he had shed upon the Association, which immeturn had would be frank enough to admit that he knew of nothing that he had done histowed upon him its highest houto render himself worthy of so many ors and the most convincing marks. proofs of friendship and e teem. To of its confidence and respect. In feelhe plane he had not deserved them. ing terms, the speaker referred to the and his greatest regret, was that he sympathy which the Grand President. hid not been able to do more to merhad ever shown for the brethren from if the marks of anticent on so free the highest to the lowest, to the factful and masterly manner in which he by showered upon bandfine and again. In complexion, he want returned his had included the atlairs of the Order. most heartfelt thanks for the mass. and to the cordial spirit of fraterioty Weight three-sends as able framinent there. In with which he had entered into all. half by their worthy the ident while their plans, all their remnors and all. he also treated has andoence to some their discussions for the advancement orenesting relation that downs of the Association and the fortherishing condition of the As origitation inare of its admirable onnets. In cotthe homomon and especially in Novaciusion as a mark of the appreca-

home, and restore your youthful com-

plexion. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are a really wonderful medicine. They are far better in their action and last longer than liquid medicines sold at \$1, and still they cost only 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2,50. There are fifty pills in a box, and they are never sold by the dozen, or hundred, or at 25 cents a box. There are many imitations and counterfeits of which you should beware. They are all worthless and will not do you a bit of good, and are apt to do serious injury. If you wish the best professional ad-

vice, write us a letter about your sickness. Tell us just how you feel and all about your troubles. Your letter will be answered by our long-experienced specialists, and no charge whatever will be made for it. All women and girls should feel free to write us. Their letters will be considered sacredly confidential, as we use no one's name without full written permission. Personal consultation and treatment can be had "Pale and Weak Women.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are sold by

bound themselves to the experiment; and others are expected to follow their example. The object of the federation is to insure church property against fire and accident, without any eye to profit which under ordinary circumstances accrues to the insmance companies.

"The amount of premium money, thur saved to the dioce e is chormous"- remarks the Ave. Maria, from which paper the above note is taken.

"It is practically insurance without expense. It is a matter in which the laity and the decay are equally interested and those who for a usuathe of years have pleaded for diocesan insurance companies in this country will doubtless watch the German experiment with keen interest.". The Review, St. Louis, Mo.

HOW IT HURTS.

Rheumatism, with its sharp twinges, aches and pains, Do you know the cause. Acid in the blood has accumulated in your joints. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which mutral izes this weid. Thousands write that they have been completely cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

innured in the two-fold darkness of imorance and confining walls.

"The savage went wife-hunting as he hunted the beasts of prey; the barbarian also captured his woman in war or he bought her; the civilized pagan was a polygamist, or looked on hunself as wholly free from obligation of marital fidelity. Woman was the great outcast of the human race, and r world seen that only the comhe of a God could have given her counter to hope for a better fate.

She is a uncadent animal, says Seven and codess size has advanced teride stand knowledge and in veters less is she is cruel and in-Nether in woos nor in CONTRACT well as a reaction of the same Alescherfus. called with women-T NO ST ALL SHOT Let $L^{2}=0$, the second second times , we have all effected le view of woman's works of the every but a partial. the contract function that gave $1_1 + \cdots$ but to the recognition of 1.00 daarsoon - The Argin 19.10 where so lifted up before 3.5 10 and the self-design ideal. Wedevoted most devoted 12.0 da waves more the first enthe sole conversation second the model and case 117 " it with this me do the the first is the surhere' us and sous, 150

in them, we are laready instructing. more than 1.000,000 pupuls, and while the number is constantly increasing. we are making strengons efforts to improve the effciency of the teaching. "Our sisterhoods have made this work possible, and their spirit of self-sacrifice, their courage, their eagerness to follow in the way of pedagogical progress, are our chief grounds for lawing condidence in the continuance and development of the system of religious vehools.

" Of the adue, for they exe to eithe it is not percessary to should in prefise This success an culturating the virtues which are a some a's als must be lardsing which no de recof mectal out me carringle is a benchmonth, ad definite int pres parasedness, a obstyre both ence, posty, recencive, genations, and alaber and complex serves can and by grand and to co

other data feat dataon and taxes band. if we could rate, when its must to the left of a sector of the test of the tradition provides a stress where the loss of history of cookless, adlove these point this model toon. to a the literation of the last trees. integration of the second second second second and by series can be departed and as the new second a concerning between added to an easily of a strength of the ordary school our volteres for tops

- ^h (il women Jearn? Whitterrer and the acticlation the 35 ¹ Sown to have boost effi- $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{A}}(t)$ man, areas hening and 511 1 the mind, whether literathe second connectively cr history, Is not such superficial acquirement with these branches as may be made in our stademics, and offer secondary schools for girls suffices for them? It is sufficient for these who care not or will not take up the work of intellectual culture in a serious spirit and with carnest purpose, and these, unfortunately, are the many, whether there be question of women or of men. A few only are urged by the impulse to grow ceaselessly in mental power, as but a few hunger and thirst for righteousness. They are the best; their value is greater than that of numbers, because their life is of a higher quality and potency. It is they who uplift the ideals in whose light the multitude walk-- it is they who open worlds to undiscovered worlds-it is they

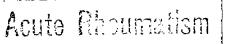
of V women's Four founded also and versity, and the women will upbuild and memoring training College. Here shall they should side by side, a fight and encourses ment each to the other, twins of learning to scattor over the land the blassings of religion and knowledge.

"The graduates of our academics who feel the impulse to mental progress, urgent as the growth of wings, will flock here as to a central home of learned men and wise women. The genuinely great are seldom to be metwith. How rare is a great poet, artist, historian, orator, general, plysician or lawyer. So rare also are great teachers. Nay, rarist of all, it may be, since it is not the intellect or the imagination or the heart alone. that educates, but the whole man.

"To discourage is to enfeeble; to destroy self-confidence is to blunt the spur to noble action, and yet it has been held wise, and by many still thought proper, to take a deprecatory who show to the crowd what right I tone whenever there is question of

recipient of another flattering mark of the high appreciation not only of the Association in general, but by the Quoice brethren in particular. By special invitation the met the memhers of the St. Patrick's Branch in their handome rooms at the St. Patrak's Literary Justitute and met with an enthusiastic welcome from the assembled brethron, who definded, among others, the Chancellor, Mr. J. J. Bryson, the President Mr. P. J. Kerwin, the First Vice-President Mr. P. Kurstne, the Second Vice-Presi dent, Mr. J. Hognie, the Recorders, Secretary, Mr. W. J. Broen, the Asastern Recording Sectorary, Mr. J. Decases, the Treasurer, Mr. P. House the Prince of Science ry. Mr. J. R. Barris He Marshell, Mr. 15, 161 (c) the Grand, Mr. J. Humanny. Security Alexandria Instanta Waxaan da da ee Nedi, McDermet solutions and Mesona Pallo her P. C. LER. W. M. M. MARGER, L. S. ng ing salagan titu ng Ali bang di bing 1.4. Received and Mr. Programme Queen Alcone e. T. J. Marshev, W. $\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{U}_{i,j}^{T}$, equal Decomposition of the Basel state $i \in \mathbf{G}$ Margin of the provide Hersday Real 1 1. Wash . Courses

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Pains in the Foct and Limb-A Complete Cure Accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For a number of years I was afflicted with acuto rheumatism in my left side and all the way down my limb into my toos. I live five blocks from my work and had to stop and rest several times in going and coming. I could get no relief from my trouble and was on the point of giving up my job when I happened to hear of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I purchased a bottle of this medicine and a vial of Hood's Pills and began taking them. Before I had half finished them I was relieved and it was not long before I was completely cured. I never lose an opportunity to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, for my cure meant a great deal to me, as I have a family and must always be at my post." WILLIAM HASKETT, yardman, Grand Trunk Railroad depot, Brantford, Ontario. Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$6. Hood's Pills fully prepared. I cents.

Sectial Ontario and the North West tion and the warm beings of the members of the St. Patrick Branch. and to some excellent advice on the principles of the Brotherbood, and he begged - Mr. Hackett's - acceptance of the fastering of that spirit of the of a bandsome and righly trained cusion portrait of hunself which, he reparty or which he had not received added, would serve to remindlitur and and a cover dense proof is she has onis a estimable family hereafter of the ne desirability or advertisiant canttoye and honor in which he was held. proclamming its advantages, to the Ev his trish Catholic brothren of Que second. hear.

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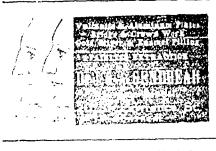
> From a Lite is we of the Cothelic The starbule was and the solution to appropriate consideration on your past amount the clerey of the discuss of Hartford, who had already set about to jound a diocesan church insurance company, "when two unfortunate incidents caused the promoters to abandon the project. The barning of two large church edificis just at that time was regarded as an iH omen, and there were not wanting those who ascribed the fires to incendiary origin and who even attributed the immediate cause of the conflagrations to the desire of the exist-

ing insurance companies to prevent. the formation of such an organization."

Grand President of the Order, he was proud to say that while he received From a usually reliable exchange name of the True Witness when making a purfrom all elements of it the most we learn that six German dioceses, chase.

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The subscription price of the TRUE WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France is \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia. 82.00; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, 81.00, Terms, payable in advance. | concerning the Education Bill now be-

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consult- | tained in the reports which formed ed their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful hand, and should not be taken for Catholic papers in this country. I granted, in any consequent discussion heartily bless those who encourage *t***bis** excellent work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899 CANADIAN NATIONAL LIFE.

Canada is now attracting a great deal of attention. In many guarters where our country was ignored, it | is now being studied, its institutions are being looked into. Articles now appear in leading periodicals, where only a short time ago, Canada was a "terra incognita." The most hopeful sign for the future of the Dominion, is the deep interest many of our people are evincing in their new nationality. It is always pleasing to read a lecture by Dr. Bourinot, or some one equally competent, of whom unfortunately there are very few. Still there are many, who are doing good work; for the rising generation, though they cannot all rise to the level of the chief expounder of our constitution, its history and its ex--cellencies. It is always gratifying to find due credit given, to those entitled to honorable mention, as the builders of our confederation. It is of the highest importance, that every race in this new country should know and feel proud of the part is either the effect of a mental disorplayed, by their kith and kin, in der in the writer, or else the keybringing so glorious a fabric to its note of a very dangerous and unpatpresent proportions. Canadians riotic tune. We want no struggle, should be made aware of the – noble work, of those whom they love best, tensely fond of the country, for the casion for any animosity or conteabuilding of which, men of their own tion Harmony exists, and we all deblood were the architects.

with us in this common, this great national work." Again what might not be written

of the services of Archbishop Connolly, and of many other Irish Catholics of equal patriotism, if of less prominence! The best way to instil love of Canada and faith in her future, is to neglect no opportunity of causing men of each race to feel, that it has had a share in making the country what it is.

"PREPARING FOR THE STRUGGLE.

Under the heading "A Mandate from Rome." the Daily Witness, of the 24th inst, delivers itself of a most extraordinary pronouncement. The article in question deals with a subject that is by no means ripe for public discussion; it contains certain alleged correspondence that a newspaper man states to have taken place, fore the Quebec Legislature, between the late Lieut.-Governor, the Vatican, the Provincial Premier, Mgr. Bruchesi and others. In the first place the sensational matter couthe basis of that editorial are of too serious a nature to be treated off until such time as all parties concerned might be in a position to throw full light upon the subject. However, what we find both characteristic and neculiar in our contemporary's editorial is the fact that it makes use of the following language:

"The Vatican under the guidance of Mgr. Bruchesi, has once more brought up the question of the direct interference of the Pope in the affairs of the Province, and perhaps it might be just as well fought out now as at any other time. We think the people of the Province are now pretty well prepared for the struggle, come when it will, and we have no misgiving as to the result."

If the Witness means anything at all it seeks to convey to its readers the idea that there exists some species of mysterious imposition, on the part of the Catholic Church, which menaces the rights and liberties of Protestants in this province, and that the time is very suitable to have a hand to hand struggle over the same. It designates the Pope as a foreign potentate, and hints broadly at his interference, as such, in the political affairs of Canada, or of Quebec. If such he the iden which the "Witness' desires to express it is entirely mistaken; in fact, is menace there is no time for any strife in the great work that all sections of our and thus will they become more in- people are performing; there is no ocsire that it should remain undisturbeed, for the good of Canada and for the good of all sections of the Canadian people. The Pope is not a foreign Potentate in the sense used by the "Witral potentate even in his own legitimate dominions. The Holy Father is a spiritual potenate, or leader, or head, as such he is the same to all which all will subscribe. Howe was fifty million Catholics acknowledge his spiritual supremacy; there is no religion; he is consequently not a foreigner, as far as his position in the out of the harbor to the high seas of Catholic Church is concerned, and as far as that position affects the adherents of the Catholic Faith. As to others, we mean all who are outside the pale of the Church, he is merely a remarkable and powerful, a wise and liberal statesman, in whom the polentates and great ones of the world have unlimited confidence. There is not the slightest danger that he will ever seek to impose his views upon the political magnates of Canada or any other country; but he certainly has a right to impress his decisions. in all matters concerning faith and mocals, upon the children of his own spiritual household. The talk of struggle comes with bad grace from the mouth-piece of a minority, whose rights, privileges, and interests are respected and saleguarded in a manner that contrasts very strongly with the situation of Catholic minorities in other provinces.

States to-day. His wonderful command of language, his vivid wordpicturing, his power of condensing thought, will be remembered by those who heard his lectures on "Cardinal Newman" and, "the Oxford Movement."

Mr. Adams returns to Montreal on Friday evening, Feb. 3rd, to give his latest successful lecture, "The History of Lying," in St. Mary's Academic Hall, 146 Bleury Street.

The title chosen by Mr. Adams is suggestive, but the subject in the hards of this celebrated speaker will be treated in a masterly manner.

HAVE WE TOO MANY LAWYERS.

A few days ago the Montreal "Gazette" indulged in its annual complaint, that there are too many lawvers amongst us; and it suggested, as a means of diminishing the numher, the increase of the examination fee from \$150 to \$200 or \$250. It said:

"At the Bar examinations just held 20 candidates were admitted to study and 11 to practice. The numbers are large when it is remembered that the principal examinations of the year are held at midsummer, when students have completed their college courses and are most likely to present themselves. Last July there were 63 candidates for practice, of whom Hemlock, aconite 46 were admitted; and 75 for admission to study, of whom 47 were accepted, 11 after examination, and 36 in virtue of a degree in arts. Taking the last two examinations together we find there were S6 candidates for practice, of whom 57 were admitted, and 115 applicants for admission to study; of these 21 were admitted after examination, and 46 as bachelors of arts or letters, 67 in all. It is evident that the profession is increasing at a rate far in excess of the needs of the community." As we have often said, we would prefer to see our young men adopting the higher branches of mechanics as a career. At the same time, however, we do not agree with our contemporary in regard to the legal profession. The profession is far from being overcrowded as far as young men of our race and creed are concerned; and we are therefore opposed to the imposition of any barrier to their entrance to it. Besides, it is doubtful wnether an increased fee would have the restrictive effect. No parent would permit such a fee to act as an obstacle to his son's adoption of law as a profession if he had already concurred in the young man's choice of a career.

co indeed because it pollutes the air! of the Central Prison Warden Gilmour Heaven save the mark! and what'are said the number of men from Toronto you going to do with the man that who are sent a second time to the ents onions? Such was one of the prison was deplorable.

Mr. Mills replied that he had conposers propounded to the sapient advocate, by his reverence. But the sidered the subject to some extent, and his inclination was altogether in unkindest cut of all was given by a humorist, belonging to the Church, favor of the system. He would not but outside of the sacred precincts of have it altogether intermediate, but have a maximum sentence for each the synod. During his leisure moprisoner. He had not discussed the ments he set to work to compute how much it costs him annually, for the matter with his colleagues since the seductive weed, and he arrived at the last interview, as many of them had figure of \$36, which he wrote to His been away either to England or to Lordship, the venerable English bithe High Commission, and the Cabinet had been very little together. shop, he was willing to pay over to him, if any number of the synod Continuing he said: "If you can produce domestic reform you are getting would join him and give up the pernicious narcotic, for one calendar rid of a great deal of it. Domestic year. When the letter was read, to life on this continent is to a large extent destroyed. Children are not a the assembled theologians, not one great deal with their parents, but are would accept the challenge. That was constantly in contact with those of the final blow. The curtain fell upon Dr. Davidson's comedy of the "Totheir own age. The whole system is bacco Pipe." It is related, however, bad, but the question is, how are we that in a quarter none would suspect to get out of it?"

on the evening of the close of the de-Warden Gilmour intimated that the bate, the best elocutionist of the condition of maximum sentences co-Church was heard to recite Lamb's incided with his views. Continuing farewell to tobacco, but no part of it he advocated a change in the machinwith more unction than the followery of securing pardons, leaving the matter in the hands of those who knew the prisoner as a reformed man Fifth of the mouth, and fog of the rather than those who only knew the evidence upon which he was sent to jail."

> The aim which these gentlemen have in view is excellent, but there whole system is faulty. The Rev. Father Dinahan, O.P., in one of his eloquent sermons delivered in St. Patrick's Church, this city, made some very cogent allusions to some aspects of it.

Justice, he said, must be exercised in order to punish the criminal and prevent the recurrence of crime; but something must be introduced to prevent the tendency to despair and rebellion. And what is that something? It is mercy. It is the mingling of amercy with justice: it is to temper justice with mercy; it is to impose a penalty that is just, but in a merciful form. Justice exercised alone will crush the victim; mercy, on the other hand, will impose no penalty and will compromise justice always, separate these two - justice and mercy — and you have a system number of prisoners was: Males of punishment that is dangerous; but 2,393; Roman Catholic females, 86; a mingle mercy with justice, and you have a system of punishing that 2,325 males were imprisoned once: heals at the very moment it wounds, inflicts.

"Thus you see, the real elements of a perfect penalty are justice and mercy. A perfect punishment is one that is given justly, but tempered by mercy. You will admit this is in accordance with the mind of God. God 2,455 imprisonments. Clearly, by "males" is here meant Catholic males does not rule us by His justice alone, and no means is afforded of discover- nor by His mercy alone, but by a sining how many of these were French gular commingling of His justice and McGillis, Mr. and Mrs. Costigan, Mr.

Lenten Regulations MAY BE MODIFIED.

Saturday, January 28, 1800

it is stated on most reliable authority that, owing to the prevalence of "La grippe" in our midst, Archbishop Bruchesi has decided to greatly modify the Lenten regulations this year. Only the Wednesdays and Fridays of Lent as well as the Saturday that falls during Ember week and Holy Saturday will be days of fast and abstinence of obligation. It is expected that the dispensation will be officially promulgated in a few days.

C M B A.

Branch 232.

At the regular meeting of Branch 232, C.M.B.A., which was held on Tuesday evening, Grand Deputy Costigan, assisted by Chancellor Reynolds, installed the following officers:

Spiritual Adviser, the Rev. Father Dauth; medical adviser, Dr. J. A. Macdonald; chancellor, Bro. T. A. Lynch; president, Bro. Thomas Cowan, first vice-president, Bro. T. C. O'Brien; second vice-president Bro. W. Elliott; secretary, Bro. G. A. Carpenter; assistant secretary, Bro. A. C. Coleman; financial secretary, Bro. R. J. Cherry; treasurer, Bro. W. E. Durack; marshal, Bro. L. R. Raymond guard, Bro. C. B. Pambrum.

After the installation ceremonies, short addresses were made by Chancellor Reynolds, Deputy Costigan, Bro. Lynch and others.

Branch 26.

The annual "At Home" of Branch 26 C. M. B. A., came off on the 18th instant, at Beaman's Hall, and, without doubt was one of the principal events of the social season. Over fifty couples were present, all enjoying themselves dancing or playing cards. The numbers on the programme which seemed to afford most fun and merriment, however, was the cotillion, in which the older half of the company displayed gaiety and agility worthy of a younger generation. The music consisting of a viothat consoles at the very moment it | lin, harp, and flute, under Mr. Casey's leadership, was one of the most detertainment, while the supper lightful features of the evening's enserved by Mr. Chas. McCarry was very recherche, and sustained the reputation of that well-known caterer. Among those present were noticed Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McGillis, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McGillis, the Misses

Blisters, on the tongue would hurt YOU. Twas but in sport I blamed thee. None e'er prospered who defamed thee.

-nav rather-

Stinkingest of the stinking kind;

Breeds no such prodigious poison,

Henbane, nightshed, both together,

Africa, that brags her foison,

Plant divine of rarest virtue,

ENGLISH CATHOLIC CENSUS CLASSIFICATION. Instances justifying the claim to a

separate classification, in the census of English-speaking Catholics keep cropping up. The annual report of the Montreal jail for 1898, is the latest of them. Here is the peculiar classification adopted:

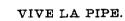
The number of imprisonment warrants issued was, males 2,393; Roman Catholic females, 632; Protestant females, 101; total, 3,188. The total of 2,987. During the year 299 twice, 22 three times, and 1 six times. Of the Roman Catholic females, 419 were imprisoned once; 60 twice; and six four times. Among the Protestant females, 78 were imprisoned once; 5 twice; 2 four times, and 1 five times, making up the total of

These remarks are made in view of a lecture, on Canadian – National life, I recently delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bryce of Manitoba College, No one can take exception to the general ness." He is not at present a tempotone of the lecture, it is ardently patriotic, and is so far as it goes, does justice to the subject. But it does not go far enough. There is great praise for the Hon. Joseph Howe, to the world. Over two hundred and a giant in his day and sphere, but at one period of his career, instead of geographical lines in the domain of being a nation builder, he came very near wrecking the ship, as she sailed nationhood. At a later period he sought to retrieve his error, and did so, no doubt, at very great sacrifice of personal feeling and popularity. Dr. Bryce does simple justice to Sir John Macdonald, who earned the the time of pater patriae." What does seem strange, however, is the scant space given Sir George Cartier, and the total omission of the fact, that without the aid of the French-Canadian hierarchy, who endorsed the scheme, even that powerful statesman, could not have induced his fellow-countrymen to accept the terms of the Union. An equally grave omission is the lack of reference to the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, or to that other valiant champion of confederation, Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax. Whatever part others may have played in bringing about confederation, no one can rob McGee of the credit, of having popularized the idea, from one end of the country to the other. He was the prophet of the "New Nationality." His matchless eloquence stirred the hearts, and carried conviction to the minds of hundreds of thousands. From the first broaching of the idea of confederation, till the last hour of his life, his splendid abilities were consecrated to Canada, one and indissoluble. Only a few moments before he breathed his last, speaking of Nova Scotia, he said: "We will compel them to come into the Union. will compel them by our fairness,

There is a very emphatic warning the solenin advocate when he attackin Holy writ to those who are anclined to stir up strife; possibly our contemporary when less excited may find time to "search the scriptures," and to put into practice the precepts therein to which we refer.

HENRY AUSTIN ADAMS, M.A.

The public of Montreal recalls with pleasure the brilliant lectures that or well developed. If ever a doctor Mr. Henry Austin Adams gave in this city two years ago, during the winter | must have been the learned Davidson, We course organized by the Montreal Free Library. Mr. Adams is probab-



ing.

Some epigrammatic genius once said

The "True Witness" favors the re-

moval of barriers to young English-

speaking Catholics adopting all high-

er careers, whether the chosen pro-

fession be law, medicine, or engineer-

that, in France, it is the unexpected that happens. It is all very well, to make pungent remarks about our neighbors, but we have the proof of our every day experience, that the unexpected happens outside of France just as frequently as within the borders of the people who are gay and frank, despite those little outbursts, that ruffle the temper of John Bull, who considers it hisdivine right to have everything his own way, and that right off. Of all places for a day and a half's uninterrupted fun. who would dream of an Anglican synod? Yet, just here, in our city of Montreal, if the reports of the daily press are to be credited, our friends of the Anglican persuasion devoted a whole day and a half to the discussion of the tobacco pipe. It can hardly be said, that this was a theological subject, and to the credit of the synod, be it said, that the luminous display did not originate with one of the ecclesiastical dignataries. On the contrary, but here comes another surprise, Dr. Davidson, not a doctor of Divinity, but one who practices in courts which wise men avoid; where rather than go into a learned chancellor said: "If a man claimed my coat I would give himmy waistcoat into the bargain, rather than go to law with him."

Had the learned doctor inaugurated a crusade against the deadly cigarette, he should have all our sympathy, but Don Quixole never started on a more visionary expedition than ed the clergy of his church for using the weed. Yet the long debate, which eventually ended, as it did and should, in smoke, was not without its advantages. It served to prove that if the Anglican clergy are in the wrong path theologically, there are some amongst them at least, who have strong human sympathies, and, not a few, who have the gift of humof civil law, was in a tight place, it when the Rev.Mr.Clayton fell on him with the hammer and tongs of his our kindness, our love, to be one | 1y the foremost lecturer in the United | good-natured sarcasm. Banish tobac- consin, Ohio and Illinois. Speaking | ulous.--Francis Bacon.

Canadians and how many of these were English-speaking Catholics. This is positive injustice to the Englishspeaking Catholics. How many of these prisoners, too, were French Canadian Protestants? The Swiss

people are continually boasting of Let us have an idea as to how many of them find themselves in juil. The religious denomination of prisoners is simply given as follows:

"Baptists, 13; Church of England, 266. Greek, 3; Chinese, 16; Jewish, 12; Lutheran, 20; Methodist, 35; Presbyterian, 114; Roman Catholic, Mr. George Johnson, the able Dominion statistician says he has to giving English-speaking Catholics a sepsuch a minority. But the very opposite is the case with us. We wish our real numerical strength to be known; for, wisely or not, in this province all public patranage goes according to the estimate proportion of the population.

AID TO PRISONERS.

A deputation recently waited on the Minister of Justice asking him to co-operate with a number of gentlemen who are desirous of the introduction of a branch of the Prisoners' Aid Society into Canada.

Warden Gilmour, of the Central Prison, Toronto, introduced the de dutation and made the principal address. He first recalled the meeting between himself and Mr. Cassels and Mr. Mills last March on a similar errand, and said they had not since changed their minds. He did not propose to go into the many reasons for the change, but referred first to the fact that many prisoners go back from prison to society in a spirit of rebellion, and it would be better if they could be brought back to jail without the necessity of going to the expense of another trial. Warden Gilmour then spoke of the spread of the system in the United States, where no less than 26 States had adopted

it. Included among these States were the most of those in which civilization was regarded as being at its highest. Among these were Massachussetts, New York, Michigan, Wis-

mercy. Therefore, you will see a perfect punishment is one that is given with justice and mercy; one that is justly given, but administered by mercy.

"But what have our legislators done to stamp out crime? they have making a large number of prerverts. picked up, to say the most, one out of every ten that have violated law and order, and flung him within the walls of your prison, and in this he is disgraced. They fling him within the walls of your penitentiaries and reformatories in order to bring back to him a sense of honor, and in this he is dishonored. What more have they 2,508." The only objection which done for this criminal? Nothing more. Is crime with him, then, rooted out or nature changed? Is he reformed in any manner? Not at all. arate classification in the census is He receives an external punishment, that we might suffer by appearing in but the root of the crime is not reached at all. What constitutes the crime; is it the old exterior? Not at all, is a power in the interior. The external action is but an instrument un-

der the influence and forces of the internal power. The crime is in the will of a man; for every crime must be first willed, if I can use the expression by the will. And what does human wisdom do, or, what has it done, to reach that will and reform it, strengthen it and give it force to control the evil passions that drive the criminal to despair? Nothing more than building a prison or penitentiary and leaving a man there dragging out his weary months or years, planning out and scheming how he will act when the prison doors are open and the walls of the penitentiary are passed.

"There is no reformation there or security for the perpetuation of our society. Crime is restrained for the nonce, held down for a moment, but not eradicated. If we had to trust to human wisdom, we should have but slight guarantee for the perpetuation of our society. But, thanks to Almighty God, He in His wisdom has established on earth an institution that, amongst all penal institutions, can eradicate crime, and reform the criminal so that he is transformed from a sinner into a Christian and a saint. And that is the confessional."

Some have certain commonplaces and themes wherein they are good, and want variety; which kind of poverty is for the most part tedious, and when it is once perceived, ridic-

and Mrs. B. Tansey, Mrs. Griffin, Mr. J. H. Feelcy and Miss Feeley, Mr. and Miss McMahon, Mr. and Miss Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Darcy, Mr. and Miss Delaney, Mr. and Mrs. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. F. Seers, the Misses Reynolds, Mr. and Miss Milloy.

The following members of the Branch acted as a committee and did the honors of the source; Messrs, A. D. McGillis, F. J. Curran, J. H. Maiden, P. J. Darcy, J. H. Feeley, J. P. McDonough, P. Reynolds, J. F. O'Callaghan, J. J. Costigan, T. J. Evers, T. W. Nicholson, M. Sharkey, and P. T. O'Gorman.

Through some oversight the name of Mr. D. J. McGillis, the President elect of Branch 26, of the C. M. B. A. was omitted from the report of the election of officers, of that organization, which was published in a recent issue. Mr. McGillis is promin. ent in the commercial circles of Montreal, and we congratulate Branch 26. upon having secured the services of one who is so fully qualified to do honor to the position.

Branch 26, C. M. B. A. will give a progressive Eucnre Party at St. Patrick's Hall, Alexander street, on Monday evening, February 13. These affairs under the auspices of this branch have proved most enjoyable, and this coming one will, doubtless, be as pleasant as those in the past have been.

There are a quarter of a million Masses said every morning in the Catholic Churches of the world. What au entrancing spectacle of unity is represented by this fact in these days of crumbling creeds and multiplied dissensions! To bring millions of human hearts, with all their disrupting forces, together, and to set them all atume to the one devotional note, is the master work of the Holy Spirit.

The citizen who is most value to a community is the one who believes thoroughly in his own city, its people and its business and professional

men.

If there is one sight on earth which commands interest, respect, and assistance from men, it is that of a good mother who, under the Providence of God, exerts herself for the advancement of her children.

A CONTRACT OF A the survey of the second second THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,-12 PAGES

GLANCE AT EUROPE

usual importance this week. Preparerless Liberal Party. The probabilities are that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman will be selected for the position after the session has been opened, but it will be only for a short period. This is not because he is not well fitted for the post. He is an able man, a good Liberal, and an honest Home Ruler, but is little known to the present generation of Canadians. He was Irish secretary before Mr. Asquith was ever heard of. There is something pathetic in the sight of a great party, like the Liberal Party, in a process of disintegration - for that is its condition now.

A passage from Barney O'Brien's biography of Parnell is specially interesting at the present juncture, as showing the leader's marvellous knowledge of men and things. Of course he regarded all the great English parliamentarians from the point of view of Home Rule, and what they were likely to do for it. That was his test of a public man in the United Kingdom. Mr. O'Brien tells us that one of the last talks he had with Parnell, was about those Liberals who had acted as lieutenants of Mr. Giadstone, and about the progress of Mr. Gladstone himself, he said:

"Remember that Mr. Gladstone is an old man. He cannot live for ever. lagree that he means to establish some kind of Irish parliament. What kind? That is the question I have always raised. He will be satisfied if he gives us any kind of parliament. wait. I want a parliament that we shall be able to keep and to work for our own country, and if we don't get it this year or next, I can wait for a half dozen years, but it must be a 'ent Emperor and his predecessors, and real Parliament when it comes. I grant all you say about Mr. Gladstone's power and intentions to establish a parliament of some kind. but Home Rule will not come in his time. We have to look to his successors. Who will they be? Name them to me, and I will tell you what I think." His interlocutor named Mr. Morley. "Yes," said Parnell. "Mr. Morley has a good record. I have always said that. But has Mr. Morley any influence in England? Do you think that Mr. Morley has the power follow him? I do not think that Mr.

The news of Europe possesses un- duty of the good Irish Nationalist is to take all he can get for his country ations are being actually made for a from the British parties; and put his ations are set of the British Parl- trust in none of them. He will get a iament, which will open with a lead- good Catholic University-unless appearances are deceitful-from the Tories. Let him take it, and try to make it as good as he can, and thank them for it.

> Unhappy France is going from bad to worse. She is at the mercy of the Masons on one hand and Israelites on the other. Will this grand nation. with her magnificent past, and her tremendous industrial energy in the past, weather the danger. A few weeks, a few days perhaps will tell.

A stir has been created in Germany by an article in the Grenzboten on "Imperial Finances," by Herr von Kassow, who was apparently inspired from high quarters. He takes pains to expose the baselessness of the rumors reflecting upon Emperor William's monetary resources. The Grenzboten's article was prompted more particularly by recent rumors that His Majesty intended to ask the Prussian Landtag for a note to defray the expenses of his Palestine trip and that he had written to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, begging for a loan of 12,000,000 gulden (\$6,000,000). In view of these the Home Rule cause in England. Of reports, implying that the court finances are embarrassed, it has been deemed advisable to explain that the Prussian crown funds are in a most flourishing condition. Herr von Kassow asserts that, although the maintenance of the Imperial dignity has necessitated large calls upon these funds and while no assistance has been received from the empire, yet He is an old man and he cannot other factors have placed the Emperor's finances in a much more favorable position than those of any of his predecessors. Herr von Kassow compares the expenditure of the pres-

> concludes: "The Berlin Court, if anything, is too economical. The Kaiser has expended little on new buildings and lives the greater part of the year at Potsdam on a scale far less pretentious than a wealthy commoner. The number of festivities has been much reduced and foreign potentates are not entertained more frequently than desirable in the interests of the State."

The result of the first elections, in to carry Home Rule? Will England Irish cities and towns, under the new follow him? Will the Liberal Party Local Government Act, suggest very strongly an important political pro-Morley has any following in the blem. As yet we have not sufficient details concerning the effects of this novel system to justify us in forming any positive opinion; nor can we expect to be able to judge of the gener-Parnell replied: "Yes, Mr. Asquith is al results of the new Act until the elections in the Irish counties take place next March. However, even the skeleton reports that the cable has transmitted convey sufficient inform. Do you think he will risk anything ation to awaken a wide interest in the situation and to give ample ground for considerable political speculation. We find that the Labor element has most emphatically asserted itself on name of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the present occasion, and that it has given evidence of a force and weight that are calculated to constitute it a predominating element in Irish public affairs. When we consider all that our labor organizations have done in Canada for the good of the masses, all they have accomplished for the amelioration of the conditions under which the great majority of our citizens live, we feel confident that the appearance of a strong and widespread labor party in Ireland, is indicative of a practical interest, on the part of the people, in the public affairs of the country. On the other hand, we find that the labor element has carried its standard successfully against both Parnellites and Dillonites, in some places; in others it has secured to itself a balance of power Home Rule, or cares anything about between these two political divisions; it?" Then Mr. O'Brien fell back on and in every place it has given evidence of its importance. So much so "now you have come to the point. I has it been that it is possible the result may eventually be a cementing of the various Irish political parties. panion, he continued: "What do you And the labor leaders declare that they are for labor interests first and politics afterwards. If the introduction of such a powertrouble himself about Home Rule? He ful influence into Irish public affairs could bring about a union of all the political divisions, it would be an untold blessing --- the very boon that Ireland has so long needed. We can understand that these elections are more of a municipal than a political nature, and that Sincere a friend of Ireland as John they affect the details of home or domestic administration rather than the grand and more general interests Liberals, Sir William meddled too of Ireland in regard to legislation. But we may be permitted to here ask if the same emulations are likely to be carried into the great political disgusted with the growing Jingoism field. In other words, when a generof his party. He has become there- al election for representation at Westfore an independent Liberal. The minster takes place, will the labor Knights of Columbus, will entertain Montreal General Hospital,

element constitute a new party differ- et was seventy-seven years of age, Rulers, (be the latter Parnellites or Dillonites), and exercising its influence on one side or the other in such a contest. If so, we honestly believe that there is a grave problem in store for the friends of Irish Home Rule to solve. The danger that ap. pears to our eyes may be only imaginary, yet we cannot help perceiving it, and we think it our duty to indicate it. The Irish people at home assisted by their friends abroad, have for years been contending against terrible odds, and with varied successes, to secure that degree of political autonomy comprised in the expression Home Rule. For this have hundreds suffered, hundreds exercised their pens and voices, hundreds battled with whatever means were at j their disposal; it would be a sad end-

ing after so much devotedness on the part of dead and living patriots, were the grand cause of Home Rule to be lost sight of, and its triumph retarded or destroyed by the introduction of municipal, or local issues of any kind. If such were the result, the Unionists could well claim the Local Government Act as their best friend since it would be instrumental in effacing all hope of Home Rule for Ireland. For the present, however, we will watch with deep interest the progress of events in the Old Land,

OBITUARY.

Miss Ada Whelan,

week to record the death of Miss Ada Whelan, who has passed to ber reward in the full bloom of youth. This event occurred on Sunday last, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Montenth, 31 City Councillors St.

The deceased was only eighteen years of age, and was the daughter of the late J. D. Whelan, She had been ailing for some several months, and bore her long illness with the most Christian fortitude, Her lively, obliging and genial disposition won for her hosts of friends, who will sincerely regret to learn of her demise. Her cheerful smile will be greatly missed; but it is consoling to know that she is at present in a brighter and better world enjoying the Beatific vision.

The funeral which took place on Tuesday afternoon was largely attended by many sympathizing friends. Among those present were noticed Messrs, John P. Whelan, James Whelan and John McConniff, uncles of deceased. Rev. Father Kayanagh, S. J. Stephen Tobin, E. Wnelan, J. c. McCaffrey, D. M. Quinn and many

others. The 'True Witness' joins in offering its deepest sympathy to the sor-

their sorrow -R.I.P.

ing from the Unionists, the Home and during her long life has been noted for her amiable and charitable disposition. Her remains were conveyed to Glen

Nevis Cemetery, the family burial place, and were followed by a large concourse of relatives and friends by whom she was much regretted .- R.I. P.

Mr. Thomas Styles.

Some weeks ago we announced that Mr. Thomas Styles, a well-known and valued member of St. Patrick's Church had met with a serious accident which caused a fracture of one of his limbs. It is now our painful task to chronicle his death, which occurred a few days ago, unexpectedly. Mr. Styles was evidently recovering, the injured member had united and the bandage, had been removed a few hoursprior to his death, but owing to the strain of lying in a recumbent position during a period of three weeks, heart failure was brought on. This was the immediate cause of his death.

Mr. Styles was an earnest and unostentations worker in the ranks of Irish national and charitable societies, and was highly esteemed for his generous and kindly disposition.

He had retired from business some years ago, although, at the time of his death, he had only reached the prime of life. The funeral which was held to St. Patrick's Church, where he had worshipped so long, was attended by the representatives of the C.M. It is our sad and painful duty this B.A., and other Catholic organizations.-R.I.P.

Mr. John J Hunt.

A young man well known in the commercial community, and especially amongst the circle of bookkeepers and accountants of this city, was Mr. John J. Hunt, who passed to his final reward recently. Mr. Hunt was chief clerk for the Montreal Steam Laundry Co., and enjoyed the reputation of being an expert bookkeeper. He was a young man of integrity and very ambitious to succeed in his particular calling, with the result that he overtaxed his energies, and brought on disease which caused his death, at the early age of 29 years. He was a son of Patrick Hunt, of the Health Department, to whom, and family, the "True Witness' offers its sympathy in their sad loss.- R.I.P.



The second grand annual concert in aid of St. Vincent's Home for Immigrant Boys and Girls, took place in the Karn Hall, on Monday evening, rowing relatives in this the hour of January 22rd.

> The entertainment was under the direction of Mr. John יד

vocal and instrumental music richly deserved a crowded hall.

Dr. Edward J. C. Kennedy acted as remarks concerning the St. Vincent's Home and the noble work therein carried on. It would be useless to attempt to describe the talent. All rank high in their respective classes as will be seen by the following programme:

First Part.

Piano Duet-"Radieuse".....Gottschalk MISS M. DONOVAN AND MR. P. J. SHEA. (Organists St. Anthony and St. Ann's.)

Soprano Solo..... Hamilton Gray " Dreams of Paradise " (With Organ Accompaniment) MISS NELLIE MCANDREW. Ste. Cecilia Orchestra.....

MISS L. TETRAULT, Directress. Soprano Solo-"Stars may forget" Groom MISS MARIEBLANCHE HULLINSHEAD. ViolinSelections.....

MISS CAMILLE HONE.

Recitation MR. JOHN KAHALA. Orpheus Vocal Quartette (St. Ann's). Solections (MR P. J. SHEA, Director.) Messrs. WM. MURPHY, M. MULLARKY, J. PENFOLD, ED. QUINN.

Second Part.

Soprano Solo-"Over the Hills" Joan Cargill. MISS MARIE BLANCH EHOLLINSHEAD. Violin Solo-"Mazurka"..... Musin, MISS CAMILLE HONE. Recitation-"Selected"....., MR. JOHN KAHALA, Bass Solo-"I fear no foe".....Pinsuti MR. ED. QUINN. Ste. Cecilia Orchestra..... α. Improvisato. b. The Wang Waltzes. Song (humorous)-"The Seventh Son"...... Charlatan. MR. PERCY MOORE. Orphous Vocal Quartette (St. Anu's) MR. P. J. SHEA, Accompanist.

NEW YORK'S PROTEST AGAINST IMPERIALISM,

[Continued from Page 1.] vel in the pit where England struggles after her ambitions. Our conquest is to be the industrial and intellectual conquest of the world. Money invested in munitions of war, in rifles, cannon, in fortifications, is absolutely wasted as if it were thrown into the sea. The question of the Twentieth century will be not of foreign war, but of industrial war, of providing the products of labor equitably among those who produce. If we are busy with the conquest of other countries, how shall we give the whole force of our attention to this problem?

"It is a curious thing, the interest England takes in this question of the Philippines. Why are all the English papers yelling for us to take those islands? One reason is the natural

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disinclination to see any other nation superior to itself. The English wish us to be on their own levchairman, and opened the evening's el. To-day as in 1776, they hate and entertainment with a few appropriate fear us, and they sneer at us. Annother reason is that now we are muassailable. But let us annex the Philippines and we cannot maintain our independence in the teeth of England's hostility when she holds the seas, as she does and will for several years yet. To-day she fears us, and is polite, but let us once be in a position where we must truckle to her and see how great the change will

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be . "Now, I am not against expansion if it be the right direction. If we expand let it be toward the north. (Cheers and yells). I should be glad to see this union extend up the continent to Baffin's Bay - yes, to the North Pole. It would be a good thing for us, for Canada, and for England herself. But we musn't accomplish it by force. It wouldn't pay. Coerced, the Canadians would be forever in rebellion. The history of conread Ireland shows the folly of such action. I'm willing to expand south, too, to take in Mexico several years from now, when American capital shall have expanded that country. In fact, I'm for any expansion on dry land and over white races, but not across seas, where we must have huge navies or place our dependence in the the navy of a nation that never did a favor without exacting a tenfold return."

Mr. Cockran suggested as a settlemerit of the question. "What shall we do with the Philipp nes?" that we give them self-government as soon as they could repay us the \$20,000,000 which we have paid to Spain for thern; not that we need the money, but to give them a lesson and a start in self-respect."

Paris's City Council is going to give prizes yearly to architects and the constructors of the six handsomest houses crected during the year. The owners will be exempted from half the betterment assessments. Fiftytwo sets of plans have been handed in for the first competition, which is for houses built last year.

Good health is worth more than anything else to you, and every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains good health.



country." Mr. O'Brien said: "Well, there is Asquith. He is a coming nan. Some people say he may be the Liberal leader of the future." a coming man, a very clever man; but, he added, looking his companion in the face, " do you think Mr. Asquith is very keen about Home Rule? for Home Rule! Mr. Asquith, won't trouble about Home Rule, take my word for that."

Mr. O'Brien then suggested the who was reported to be a very good feliow and who had made about as good an Irish secretary as any of them. "Yes," returned Parnell with a smile. "I dare say he is a very good fellow. And, as an Irish secretary, he left things alone- a sensible thing for an Irish secretary to do. If they do not know anything, they had better do nothing. But, "he went on, "do you think that Campbell-Bannerman has any influence? He is not going to lead the Liberal Party. I think he has no influence." Lord Rosebery was next mentioned. "Iknownothing,"said Parnell,"about Lord Rosebery. Probably he has influence. But do you think he is going to use it for Home Rule? Do you think he knows anything about Mr Harcourt, "Ah!" cried Parnell, have been waiting for that." Turning full around and facing his comthink of Sir William Harcourt? He will be the Liberal leader when Mr. Galdstone goes. Do think he will will think only of getting his party together, and he will take up any question that will best help him *to do that. Mark what I say! Sir William Harcourt will have to be fought again "

Sir William Harcourt was never so Morley is; and yet both of them have thrown up their position as "official" much with the Ritualistic question, which has surely nothing to do with Politics, and Mr. John Morley is

Wise Catherine Chisholm.

It is with the deepest regreat that At the time of her death the deceas- larger, and the select programme of

Curran and Miss Nellie McAndrew; we have to announce this week the and they merit great praise for the sudden death of Miss Catherine this- good taste they displayed in bringing holm, daughter of the late John Chis- together such a grand array of talholm of Montreal, which occurred at ent. It is a pity that their efforts her nephow's residence. lot No. 10, in the cause of charity were not ap-6th Concession of Lancister, County preciated as much as they deserve, for of Glengarry, Ont. on the 16th inst. the audience could have been much



A most delightful tea was given in their friends at a progressive Euchre honor of the Misses Sullivan, of Party, which will be given at the The Misses Sullivan who were educated at the Sacred Heart Convent, made many friends, who were delightful with the opportunity of meeting them again.

Mrs. McCarthy made a charming hostess, and was stylishly gowned in pale grey corded silk, trimmed with white chiffon, and bow-knots of seguins. She was assisted in her hospitable duties by her sister Miss Murphy, and the Misses Monk and mac- St. Patrick's Church. Callum. The pretty drawlog-room looked very dainty, with softly shaded lights and pretty flowers. Among the invited guests were:

Mrs. Cornwallis Monk, the Misses Monk. Mrs. W. LeMessurier, Mrs. Penhallow, the Misses MacCallum, the Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. Edward Desbarats, Miss Black, Mrs. G. C. May, Mrs. J. W. McCarthy, Miss Amy Judah, Mrs. Godfrey Weir, Mrs. J. Findlater, Burnett, Miss Ivy Langlois, Mrs. Warner, Miss Amy Murphy, Mrs. Edward Am-os, Miss Hubert, Miss Adele de Beauieu, and many others.

Mrs. Patrick Buchanan gave a most delightful luncheon at her charming residence, on McGregor syrect, in honor of Miss Boardman, of Philadelphia, who is on a visit to Mrs. Buchanan. The table with its dainty appointments, glittering silver and pretty flowers, was presided over by Mrs. Buchanan. A very enjoyable time was spent by all present.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., at which Council chamber, corner Bleury and Mrs. I. G. McCarthy, was the hostess St. Catherine sts., on Tuesday even. ing next. An excellent programme has been prepared and, no doubt everyone will spend an enjoyable time.

> Mr. Frank Carrel, proprietor of the Quebec Telegraph, spent a few days in the city, a guest at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Miss Edith Murphy, 61a Victoria Street, was married on Wednesday 25th inst, to Mr. W. B. Converse, in

The many friends of Miss Geoffrion, daughter of the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, will regret to learn that she is confined to the house through illness.

A ladies' bicycle club has been formed with a membership of about 25 Misses Roy. Miss Henry of Quehec, ladies, which meets daily at the Drill Shed, Craig Street, where they enjoy their favorite pastime in a most agreeable temperature and pleasant surroundings.

> The arrangements for the holding of the Charity Ball in the city of Washington, this week, are completed. This event promises to be the most successful held for years.

> The "True Witness" will be pleased to receive short articles and items, suitable for publication in any of its departments.

Mrs. Edward Murphy and Miss Amy Murphy, have left for a three weeks' visit to New York.

Mr. F. B. MoNamee was appointed The members of Canada Council one of the visiting governors of the



POINT ST. CHARLES,

The Best Covered Ice Space in Montreal. Open Every Afternoon and Evening. BAND, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings.

Admission 10c.

Wellington Street Cars pass the main entrance.

Semanten many and the second second To Those About to be Married We would like to have you take advantage of our January Sale. Our stock was entirely new last fall, so that we have no old stock to sell cheap-but we have the balance

of stock in a few particular lines which we do not intend to handle any more; these we are offering at discounts of 25 percent to 33^{1/3} percent for cash.

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We are giving a discount of 15 percent on our whole stock till February 1st. All goods bought now are stored and insured free till wanted.

Remember that our discounts are all off New Tasty Furniture, not off old, shop-worn articles.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 662 Craig st., near Blenry.

To Real Estate Owners. ******

If you want to rent your houses quickly, advertise in the "True Witness "-Rates Low. Now is the time.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC SURONICLE 12 PAGES.

INEBRIETY AMONGST THE ANCIENTS.

L. R. C. S., etc., has issued, through sixth century sent the drunken monk the "Medical Magazine" Company, his address on the subject of inebrirty amongst the ancients, and how they cured it, in one part of which he forty days if it were repeated. Thedeals with the penalties imposed. Odore of Canterbury (568-693') ex-"The Egyptians were cruel taskmast- | tended the law to laymen, who got era," he says, "to those who offended fifteen days' penance for grunkenness. against the social law. They flogged them mercilessly, and ignominiously with the stick. They picked them from the earth and imprisoned them for drunkenness. The drunkard suffered no end of barbarity in that country. Nebuchadnezzar, King of cups then in use. He made it a penal Babylon, suffered the oddest punishment for his indulgence in too much liquor His body was wet with the dew of heaven till his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers and his nails like birds' claws,' "

In Greece in past ages inebriety was more common than at present; the wine was stronger and perhaps not so pure. The ancient Grecian was therefore regulated and penalised for excess. Some lawgivers prohibited the use of more drink than was necessary for health. Some sages restricted drinking to three cups --- one for health, one for cheerfulness, one for sleep: Lycurgus, the Spartan, prohibited drinking except for the specific purpose of quenching thirst. He cut off the legs of drunkards and destroyed all the vines he could. Solon condemned an archon to death for being drunk, and the Senate of Areopagus penalised men for standing too long at the wine-bar. Pittacus, the sage of Mytelene, inflicted double punishment for a crime committed in drink. Nowadays the Greek drinker | ed a jacket by taking a barrel with is not held responsible, and the vice of drunkenness is at present very grane in Greece.

History tells us that every form of prohibition, torture, disgrace, even scleath itself, have been the portion from ancient times till now of the unhappy habitual inebriate. From time to time duthursts of popular rightcollsness, or fanaticism, hace overwhelmed him. Sultan Soliman I. caused molten lead to be poured down the throats of what he called "obstinate drunkards." From this extremity the inebriate has suffered every shade of iniquity, cruelty and indignity at the hands of pious and pretestious legislators. The inadequacy of penal restriction can nowhere receive better illustration than the peual laws which have been enacted from the earliest period of the country's history.

Our own country has played a vigpositions. For it appears that in the a favorite punishment, and in later

Professor W. L. Brown, L. R. C. P., | century) which at the close of the supportess to bed. St. David was still more severe. He imposed three days' penance for the first offence and From this to the principle of prohibition was but a step. The Saxon King Edgar (959-971) instituted it by reducing the number of ale houses in the villages and instituted the custom of pegging the huge drinking offence for anyone to drink beyond the peg. This "drinking to the peg" was not everything that could be desired by the rigid prohibitionists of that time, and was so unsucessful in the case of the priests that St. AnseIm (died 1079) took a stand and forbade priests eithertogo to "drinking bouts- or to drink "to pegs." A

further development of this took place in king John's reign, when the Scot ales or shot houses were interdic ted.

Other prohibitive measures were found in ignominious and disgraceful treatment meted out to inchriates. The corporations in those early ages had far more extensive power of dealing with drunkenness than they have at the present day, and they sought out many strange inventions to cure the drunkard. The local control was the most absolute in every respect that could be imagined, and the "cures" they adopted were various and strange, but never very effective. The corporation of Newcastle inventone end knocked out, placing the inebriate's head through a hole in the other end, and compelling him to promenade the streets like a man in a circular sandwich. Besides this, they sed the filthy hurdle of Edward I,'s under to drag the poor creature through the open sewers and cesspools of the town and "streets that

are most dirty." Public ducking of offenders in dirty water was much in vogue centuries ago. A newspaper describes such an event in 1745:--- 'Last week a woman that keeps the Queen's Head ale house at Kingston in Surrey was orderect by the court to he ducked, and accordingly placed in the chair and ducked in the River Thames under Kingston Bridge in presence of two or three thousand people." The cucking stool or "Cock Stule" was used for dranken women even in this century. It was also used at Kingston-

orous part in religious repressive im- time, and long before the stocks was what they are selling.

date and vote for reform yourself. man cars and whirled at 40 miles an That is the beginning. The casting of hour to Montreal, New York and Chithat ballot, the ballot you believe in, 'cago. The establishing of this route makes you a clearer-visioned man,

"There isn't a public man in America to-day who speaks what he thinks. That is the reason we have no great men. There is no such thing as a Republican or Democratic Party. There isn't an issue in American politics today but it always turns to cash. If Bryan had been elected, nothing furwould have been done about a money question. Is there to be a war investigation? I think not. But if there be, and the Democrats get any capital, there will be no difference. I am done with machines, and will never again vote for a man representing the accursed thing. I did not vote for Roosevelt, for he chose to represent the Republican boss and machine alone."

The speaker referred to the late meeting of Platt, Low, Tracy, Roosevelt, and Choate at a dinner in New York, and asserted that the commission of Choate to England was a concocted affair at that dinner, and a most disgraceful sale of manhood.

Others speakers said the root of the whole evil was the neglect of the better classes to interest themselves in political questions.

A HINT TO CATHOLIC BUSINESS MEN

(From the Catholic Citizen.)

A business man, a Catholic by the way, complained the other day:

"I don't get the trade of Catholics. They go elsewhere. Why are not the Catholics like the Methodists? Now the Methodists always petronize their own people in business."

We don't want Catholics to be narrow or sectarian about their patronage. They will go where they can get the best treatment. Other things being equal they are apt to prefer their acquaintances in business. They deal with the men they know. That's the way of the world.

Some Catholic business men are not enterprising. They are not alfable. They do not seize opportunities to make themselves known among their own people.

In the matter of advertising, for instance, some Catholics in business are penny wise and bound foolish. In any town where a Catholic pa. per is published there is enough Catholic patronage alone to sustain three or four flourishing houses in any one line of business. But Catholic business men are not always enterprising enough to use the Columns of the Catholic paper which would serve as a weekly reminder to the Catholic on-Thomes in 1738. In James L's remnutity as to where they are and

Other Catholics in business are not

involves the building of fifty miles of railway from Green Bay to the Reid Railway system and the construction of two car ferries, one to transfer the train from Point au Basque. Newfoundland, to Cape Breton, involving a voyage of six hours, and another to transfer it across the Strait of Canso which is only a few miles wide. The journey from Green Bay to Montreal could easily be made in two days, and a few improvements in the route would reduce this time by several hours. The Newfoundland route would place Chicago within six days of Liverpool.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

A SEVERE COLD BBINGS A WIFE AND MOTHER LOW.

Partial Paralysis Accompanied by Fainting Fits Follows-Doctors Fail to Bring Relief-Dr Williams' Pink Pills Restore Health,

Brookholm, a suburb of Owen Sound, is fairly vibrating with interest in the wonderful cures effected in that place by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, A newspaper man of Toronto, spending sometime in the vicinity, was directed to a house on a hill overlooking Owen Sound's beautiful bay, and was told that there he would learn someting about a cure effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Fills. The hill was climbed and it is to Mr. J. E. Goodfellow, the genial owner and occupant of that pleasant ome, that he is indebted for the fol-

lowing facts .- "My wife owes her good measures of health to-day to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Mr. Goodfellow. "On the 12th of July, 1895, Mrs. Goodiellow went oh an excursion to Collingwood by boat and came home with a severe cold, which developed into a partial or slight attack of paralysis in the left side and limb. In addition, at ti es she would be seized with a dizziness which often resulted in sudden and severe falls. The paralysis made her unable to lift any weight with her left hand. She called in medical aid and for some months followed the advice and took the medicines prescribed. But it was only money wasted as she didnot get any better. As Mrs. Goodfellow has three children and her hushand to care for it was a deep trouble to the family for her to be so afflicted. For eight months these dizzy spells and the paralysis continued, Then some friend asked her to try a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To

please the friend she consented to purchase a few boxes. When these had been taken she jelt decidedly better. The fainting spells came less freThe S. CARSLEY CO., Limited. Noure Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 28, 1899.

January Cheap Sale. Shopping by Mail.

Out of Town customers can shop very easily by mail if tney only care to use the advantages of our mail order system. They get the benefit of the best buying experience and the best money's worth. No matter where you live you should know this store. most people are learning every day how simple and economical shopping by mail is,

Saturday; January 28, 1800:

If you can't come in person write for anything you want, a post card will b ing you samples and information.

The Illustrated Winter Catalogue containing one hundred and seventy-six pages. mailed free to any address in the world."

ABOUT GLOVE PRICES.

This is a fitting leader to this colin enormous quantities. It pays both ump of Special Values. It tells of splendid values which you will do well to investigate.

Ladies' 4 Button 'Pearl' Kul Glove, very dressy, in all shades. 55 cents pair.

Ladies' 4 Button 'Joliette' Kin Glove, good stout kid, in all colors 70 cents a pair.

fine quality, close fitting, best shades, 70 cents pair.

Ladies' 7 Hook Lacing Kid Glove, extra quality, perfect fit; best shades. S5 cents pair.

Ladies' 4 Button 'La Brahant' Kid Glove, with this glove the Big S_{tore} has become famous the owird over. A regular \$1.25 glove. For \$1.06. THE S, CARSLEY CO., LIMITED

Winter Clothing-Men's and Boys. Thousands of Men's Suits, Thousands of Boys' Suits.

At Manufacturers' Prices.

Thousands of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats now on sale, Every Garment is reduced in price to make this ' The Record Clothing Sale' of The Big Store. Let the prices speak ! They'll tell a tale of price reducing on a Gigantic Scale.

BOYS' WINTER SUITS.

The stout and stusdy kind, smarty made, with a dash of manliness hat boys like.

Boy's Serge Sailor Suits, neatly trimmed and finished. Regular, \$1.25 Sale price, 87 cents. Boys' Jersey Suits, fine quality, re-

gular value, \$1.05, Sale price, \$1.58. Boys' Knitted Suits, very neat styles, worth \$3.50 a suit. Sale rice \$1.80.

Boys' Fancy Tweed Suits, doublereasted and sac styles. Worth \$3.75, Sale price, \$2.48.

We congratulate our Jewish friends

on their manliness and self-respect.

We notice, however, that Funk &

the uffuentia, Israelites.'' l

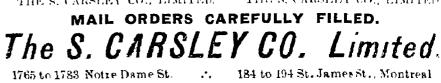
MEN'S SUITS, These suits are in the latest winter Cioths, cut by cutters who know the styles and follow them; and prices about half of custom made.

Men's Tweed Suits, sac styles, well made, Regular 87.25. Sale price \$3.65.

Men's Fine Tweed Suits, Janey patterps, neatly finished, regular - Stool Sale price, \$7,20.

Men's Extra Quality Worsted Serge Suits, brown or grey, best finish. Sale price, \$11.70.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED



ORDERS

BY

OPERA SUEDE GLOVES.

The Kid Glove Chief buys Gloves

you and us-otherwise it would be

Ladies' Opera Suede Gloves, Mous-

qutaire Style, 12 button length, only

Ladies' Opera Suede Gloves, Mous-

qutaire style, 16 button length, n

Ladies' Opera Silk Golves, in an in-

finite range of best shades, 18 inches

Ladies' Opera Silk Gloves, very

latest shades, 27 inches long. Special

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

impossible to sell at these prices.

the best shades, \$1.15.

all good shades, \$1.55.

long. Special, 41 cents.

price, 54 cents.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Christian age and in Christian countries the custom of partaking of alcoholic liquors grew to such an extent that canonical regulations had to be laid down to check it at a very early playful disposition of the English period. Probably the first liquor law of this country was that canon of St. lealled the filth treatment of drunken-Gildas (the wise) (latter half of sixth | ness .- "St. James's Gazette."

days many drunken people, among whorn we may mention the immortal Pickwick were wheeled into the pound to avait there the filthy tokens of the many-headed. This might almost be

PUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST PROFANE LANGUAGE

(From the Vatican, January 21.)

evening at the Leland Opera House, Albany, was an affair that brought out the sentiment of the people regarding the detestable use of blasphemous and indecent speech, which is so prevalent among the people of our dery.

ceived increasions that will dontal dig manuale their lives.

issued by the body X me Spelery of Kind toward the previous of ref God SL John's parish, Albany, to attend to may, the Holy Sterament of the the model and by their pressure to Altar. ity.

Hundreds, yea thousands of earnest of last Sunday evening.

, and devoted hearts beat high in uni-The public demonstration held last son on that occasion, proclaiming the glory, the power and the majesty of the holy name of Jesus Christ, the only name under Heaven whereby then shall be saved.

> The angels of heaven who are incessantly similar canticles of praise and

The very surfacences of the sceles [thank stiving before the great Threebration was the cause of attracting of the Most High, must have reporced impay to heland out the occusion who better due tyles surfay ovening in the may at in the test no hader moder demonstration that proved tive in tens area in then to criticize [such or survey of edification, for only the procedures of the movine. For 1 to these present hat so those not of who, further on through the beauties our entropy, three series of erall ful exemplate target of the stress who serve with royal hearts, the from the electry and daily to expect above more construction in an inputhoner to the Foll - ricce of God, rescheded in the newspapers the follow

less remain with them to the end of the Hold three codes to regard for the holy can the second on her Catholie new from all quarters of an device the Screet Heart effort P. the environmental to an invitation, included for the daily as no of Meh-

publicly protest against all forms of . Let our Catholic as a continue unic blaspheny and irreversary cowards mittingly the regard crusade genest the holy name of God, and also to the vile habit of profime and filthy prove their undying harred against speech, and as even year comes round all foul and indecent language in dir- let them, on the feast of the Holy ect opposition to that precious and Name, give evidence of the faith and priceless gent the holy virtue of jur- love of floid that is in them by a repetition of the grand demonstration

Party Politics the Theme of Reformers.

At a recent meeting of the Massa- whole trouble is that no American chusetts Reform Club, held in Boston. some of its leading lights delivered speeches lavoring greater independ-Story, the president of the Club said: of thought and conduct. "Party adherence is baleful. The

trusts his own opinion. He believes this candidate the best man, but because there appears no show , of his election, he votes for some other canence in the exercise of the ballot. Ac- didate. This conciliation defeats recording to the Boston Post, Mr., form. There must be an independence "Put up your independent candi-

so dense. One of these recently said to the Citizen when renewing his adquent her strength returned to her vertisement: side and arm and she was delighted

"I would just as soon take down my sign as stop that advertisement. Your readers are the bulk of my customers and I have got them through your columns."

To Europe Via Newfoundland-

A despatch from Toronto which ap-

pears in the New York Sun, says: A plan for a fast. Atlantic service via Newfoundland has been called to the attention of the Canadian Govermnent. It involves a ferry service te Newfoundland, a Pullman car service across the big island colony to a point within 4,700 m les of heland. and a steamship trip, ar.e.s the AIlandle of less than three days. By this could it is also meet, ind schgers. from Chelego and New York for Rerope could be connect to Patienan ears. without charge, to within 1,500.

able of Greet Britain.

The numeric scheme properties, passed moning probaby and closen because. The detail of the estimate Bay. The Heavy sharbed prome that Newformall and shall the west constront the net to say difficult je theoryk adaptations of Webship's metionary by belowd is 1,500 rates. On a reacing nt Group Bur, the suscencers from [to delt has been treben of the



IR YOU BUY You will receive care-ful instruction from a competent teacher at your home. You can obtain necessary accessories direct from the Company's affices. You will get prompt attention in any part of the world, as our offices are everywhere; and we give careful attention to all customers, no matter where their machine max have been purchased. You will be dealing with the leading sewing-machine manufacturers in the world, having an unequaled experience and an unrivaled reputation to manuan—the strongest guarantees of excellence and fair dealing.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES ARE SOLD ONLY BY

to take the pills. That is over a year ing a half ago, and only mee or wice since has she had any slight symptoms of the trouble, and then a few doses of the pills would give full relief. Mrs. Goodfellow is decidely of the ordnon that she rowes for the

taking them until she felt that she

must be certainly over the elects of

the trouble when she again ceased

sent health op ha. Williams' Pink

Pals and is most outpusiastor in her

recommendation of them to be

A Perincet Gurry

friends and begionitatives.

with the result. After taking about Wagnall's Standard Dictionary, like six boxes, and feeling quite well many other lexicons, defines the again, she discontinued the use of the noun Jesuit as a crafty, insidious, pills for a time, but 'later felt some double-dealing person: a subtle casuof the old symptoms returning. She ist; an intriguer. Are there no "inagain procured a supply and recomfluential" Catholics about? -- Sacred menced their use, and was overjoyed Heart Review. to find that these valuable little pellets again gave relief. She continued

To Prevent Premature Burials,

Commenting upon a measure now before the Legislature to provide against premature burials, the New York Herald suys:

"While it must be admitted that every predaction should be taken against the coss blaty of i englishing alise, there should the great care in asistante on the characteria the provisions of the law the oughly selection has there applied true. Mr. Eductor's full is a very bound rule dec allo the but it should be made every very errested with the betual on the construction sec-

Her on by we can prove the law to he but of duch after duly exincomparated you the is qual field by its to device on get vice. He points, ad his ver et dhe Histe rouetusive. Lodovs ration point to be seensing to Montral, 4th Deember, 1898 fix an absolute that during which any body chould receive unburied. A very ratch shorter period then reveaty-two Lotus, would suffice even this so-colled (ly takes place from three to five hours. after death, and signals the commeacement of decomposition, After this nothing can be gained by waiting, watching or testing."

The Minneapolis mills now make 11,000,000 barrels of flour a year and consume 60,000,000 bushels of wheat.

YOU MUST have pure blood for good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would BE WECL.

DR. FRS. DE SALES PREVOST. SPECIALIST.

Disease of the Eyes. Ears and Nose.

CONSULTATIONS-9 30 a m. to 12 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 8 p m., at 2439 Notre Dame street. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., at 402 Sherbrooke street,

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next "ession thereof, for an Act to incorpor ate "THE LAUSENTIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY," for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire and Marine As-urance and having its chief office in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quobee.

Montreal December 90th 1895 WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN. Solicitors for Applicant

NOTICE

Is hereby given that L' ssoliation St dear Baptiste de Monfreal shall apply to the Legela ture of Quebec, at its rext session, for the irg of an Act-Amendirg, its Charter 🍈 (6A) 🗉 Ch. 85, and gran ing new powers and especial that of creating a savings and aid fund,

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

Martreal, 14th December, 1898.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Testamentary Excepof the late Just Leibne, in his life a me trade-Mantreal, will apply to the Levis'at to Quebee, st its next session for the passion 1. Let mereas pr their powers and anther to a particle of each Any (By scheme to compromise with the location of a second blue centrer of the testify enditors of rents and to anticipate the object of the debts , ad legacies and the partition of t succession.

> BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON & ROBURTSON.

Attenneys for the Equiport 2.1

DISTRICT OF MONTRIAL, No. 3-51.

SUPERICR COURT. Dan e Annie Rehecca Bayker, of Chambly Cardoubtrul cases for rigor morths to de- ton, in the District of Montral, has this day chare itself. The latter change usual- instituted an action as to separation of protecty against her husband, James Gibson, Bookkeeper, of the same place, and his Curator ad hac Willbam J. Pearson, of the City and District of Montreal, Merchard,

> Montreal, 30th December 1898. SICOTTE & BARNARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 25 - 5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Instruct of Montraal, No. 1840.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Damo Ellen O'Brien, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of William Albert Arnold, commission merchant. of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said William Albert Arnold, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted, this day, against the said defendant

HONAN & PAHISBAULT. 12 Placed'Armes, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 27-5 Montreal; 5th January, 1899



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-12 PAGES.



BY COURTESY OF SARA TRAINER SMITH.

Katharine Morris?"

not answer it, all alike looked very sad and said, softly and kindly, "Poor little thing!"

Only one week before, few of them hed known her except as one of the Morris children. She was just a merry little girl like many another in a full and happy home the world over. People smiled pleasantly on her when they met her running about, rosy and smiling herself, but she was neither "that magnificent boy," as they spoke of Fred, nor "that great, splendid fellow" the baby, nor even one of the twins, so they forgot her as soon as she was out of sight. Now-now she was too sadly well known in the Yard, and out of it wherever the papers carried the news. She was now the lonely little orphan. left iatherless and motherless, sisterless and brotherless, in one bright, short day.

No wonder every one said, very softly and very kindly, "Poor little thing!"

The vellow fever had been very bad in the Yard that year from the first, and the other officers had hurried away on leave, or sent their families North without them, as soon as it appeared. But Katharine's father was the surgeon, and his place was with the sick. He had tried to arrange for the going away of his wife and children, but one disappointment after another altered my plans. It ended in waiting quietly in their own quarters for a long leave, when ir should all he over in the cooler weather. At any rate, his wife did not wish to leave him to the lonely horror of such a summer in the midst of suffering. She was so bright and strong and loving that she feared nothing, and believed, with care and peace, they were all safe in the place where it was "home" and where his duties kept him.

It had been a pleasant summer to the children, who only saw that their father was very busy, out a great deal, and very tired and quiet when he came in. He was not so ready 'to play with them as usual, and very often he "forgot" to pet them in his gentle tender way. They missed some of their little playmates, too. bu "mudder" was better than any one else to "make a good hime," and now she had nothing to do in her

What is to be done with little other servants never slept in the house, and had not returned after the Katharme not returned after the Every one in the Yard was asking doctor's funeral, even the best and Every one and no one answered most stout-hearted among them apthis question of the state of t tle Katharine called and screamed. The house was compty, closed and locked, and, more than that, avoided Katharine was forgotten.

It was several hours before a thought of her occurred to Mrs. Ramsey,, the Captain's wife, as she sat in her own room holding her sleeping baby, and thinking with a softened heart over the sorrowful emptiness of the once charming home. The Morrisses had been such a loving, joyous, beautiful family. Father and mother and children had all been so handsome, and he so tender, she so wise and glad-hearted. The baby was just about the age of her own dear little son, and the dear little twins! And Fred! And-oh, what had become of the other little girl No one had thought of her.

Mrs. Ramsey dropped the haby on the bed and rushed down to her husband in the dining-room. A party of the officers were with him, already discussing and arranging the affairs of their brother officer, for whom they were so suddenly called to act. Mrs. Ramsey hurst in upon their grave consultation in a way that started them, and brought the Captain to his feet.

"My dear!" he exclaimed—he was much older than she was and had not been married many years-"Are you ill? What has happened?

"Oh, the little girl!" cried Mrs. Ramsey, "Little Katharine Morris. Does any one know-has she been taken care of by any one? Oh, do you think she can have been forgotten in that awful house?"

The look of consternation was general on all faces.

There is another child, you know," continued Mrs. Ramsey. "There were five Morris children I am sure."

"Well, really, I don't know." said some one, looking helplessly around him.

"If Mrs. Birney were here, she could tell all about it," put in her husband, "but I can't say, although the children were often in with our little ones. But they were all of one size."

"So they were," assented the youngest man among them, "but I remember this little thing. She was a good-natured little mite-- not so

small, white-gowned dishevelled creature flew towards them down the stairs. With outstretched arms and trembling, silent lips little Katharine appealed for protection to every manly heart before her. Captain Ramsey made one step forward and took her in his arms. "My dear litthe girl!" he said. "My poor little one! Will you ever forgive us? The child is as cold as ice even on such a day as this!" he said indignantly, turning to the others.

She could not speak. She had cried and called until she was hoarse and weak, and she was hungry and thirsty and-oh, so frightened! She thought they were never coming --that no one was ever coming, "not ever any more." And oh, what had they done with "farder" and "mother?" In the agony of her terror and her longing she looked and gasped the beloved names.

Captain Ramsey folded her closer. The others turned and went out on the porch.

"I can't stand this!" said the youngest man among them, and choked on the words. The others shook their heads, and one of them silently, raised his hat.

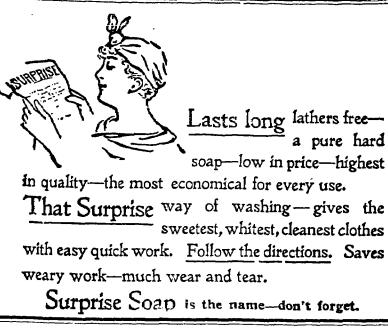
"My dear dittle girl!" was all the Captain could utter.

He took up a plaid that lay on a chair in the hall, and folded it about her, tucking it over her little bare white feet, and covering her poor little tangled curls with its soft warmth. He wanted to wrap her from head to feet in love and sympathy and protection, to be father, mother, sister, brother-all that the lonely little thing might want or ກະເຣຣ.

"Come with me to Mrs. Ramsey," said. "She will know what you want, and how to tell you all you don't know. She will dowill do as your mother would like to have it done, my dear."

And there was something in the Captain's grave speech and quiet strength that Katharine understood and took comfort from. When he unfolded the plaid from her little flushed face in his own parlor five minutes later, and looked from t to his wife's gentle eyes, the little orphab was sleeping, tired and at rest in a child's confiding trust.

And then it was, after that rescue from the empty house, that every one began to ask the question, "What is to be done with little Katharine Morris?" The Ramseys might take her into their hearts as into their home, and the others might all grieve with her and for her-and they did too, for they were deeply and unselfishly moved. Her father's life had been too noble, and too regardless of self, not to leave its mark, and her mother had deserved well of all w



RANDOM NOTES For Busy Households.

It is said that New York women | may be owing to their intuitive powmay in time go to Dublin for their lers, which are supposed to be infinitefashions as they do now to Paris and by superior to those of the other sex: Vienna, though that time may not but they form hasty conclusions, and be in the near future. There seems to be a general feeling that for really good taste in gowns one must go to power to change. And the amount a woman who is by birth or ancestry of mistrust, uncharitableness - nay, from Erin's sunny isle.

"There is no one who can make a gown like an Irishwoman," said a woman who knows good gowns, speaking about their making the other day. "They have perfect taste, and they seem to have a special talent for puttings things together. Take some of the best modistes in New York, and you will find that they are Irish. When I want a satisfactory those unfortunate creatures whom gown made 1 always go to an Irishwoman if 1 can.'

"Come to think of it." said another woman, "I think my dressmaker is an Irishwoman, and she certainly has a member a chance word against a sermost wonderful knack. She never measures and puts down a whole lot of figures, as some dressmakers do, but she slashes out something, puts it on me, and some way it always comes out all right."

Thomas Jefferson once wrote the following excellent little piece of advice:

"Harmoney in the married state is the first thing to be striven for, Nothing can preserve the affections uninterrupted but firm resolution never to differ in will, and a determination in each to consider the love of the other of more value than any object whatever on which the wish had been fixed. How light, in fact, is the sacrifice of any other wish when weighed against the affections of one

a pure hard adhere to them with a pertinacity that neither love nor friendship has positive venom — which an erroneous suspicion can generate in the average woman is appalling. It requires no special acumen to detect the foibles and failings of others, but to tolerate them with a silent forbearance marks the truly noble character. It is distressing when a friend, an equal, falls within the pale of our unjust suspicion. But what can be said of the accident of birth has placed beneath us in the social world, who

are daily obliged to shoulder the responsibility of our belongings? Revant, and the reputation of a whole life may be ruined, for a stigma of that kind leaves an odor which time itself can scarcely eradicate. Many a faithful heart has grieved itself to death under the burden of a false accusation.

That physical exercise is necessary for the development and well being of the body is recognized by most persons of intelligence, but that it is also necessary for the proper development of the brain will be news to many, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Dr. Luther Galick, an emineut scientist and close observer, makes the latter point in an article entitled "Physical Aspects of Muscular Exercise," in the The Popular Science Monthly.

was in the boys and girls of the present day, and for this were not parents largely responsible in not bringing up their children properly? There was forwardness about the young women in these days which was awful. Could it he wondered that while young women, who should be models of modesty and purity, conducted themselves in this way, young men were dragged down with them? Freedom from control and love of dress and pleasure amongst girls was the beginningof much evil. Impurity was rampant and was found in the newspapers, in novels, on the stage, and in music halls. And in married life they had divorce and infidelity. The spirit of gambling. too, was abroad. Upon this the Lord Chief Justice had spoken plainly the other day. Men scemed willing to go to any length to acquire wealth. Even the boy in the streets and the loafer at the street corners made their bettingbooks, trying to make money by the vice of gambling, and to pay their betting debts young men robbed their employers. Untholics should ask themsleves what they are doing to prevent this awful work of Satan.

7

Rev. Father Nicholson, S.J., speaking at Birkenhead. Eng., recently referred to the indifferentism and irreligion which was to be seen in many forms. An effort he said, was being made to wipe out, to extinguish Christianity, and it was surprising how those who professed to believe in God yet differed with one another on certain points of doctrine. There was a decay of faith at the present time, and in the future it would continue to be a growing evil under the system which at present prevailed of educating children under a system in which God had no place. In spite of their boasted progress the system of educating now in force was no better than that which was carried on before Christ came. The object of their modern education was not to prepare the child by a knowledge of religious truth to enable it to become a citizen of Heaven but by a secular education make it a creature of the State.

"The Unmanliness of Profanity" was the title of Rev. Daniel Curtin's address, delivered at a public meeting held in Albany, N. Y., the other $\mathrm{d}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{y}$ to protest against the detestable ha-

bit of profane language. He said: "That he wanted true manliness and not the false idea that was generally current, which fostered the vice they were trying to eradicate. The speaker drew a picture of the true man, a tender, loyal and strong one who never falters in his work and never allows any habit to overcome him. The tiue man, who is far above the false coun around him, and goes his way, doing f or himslef, and by examplt to others. He then spoke of the false

"playtime,"-- no ladies to visit, no dinners to go to, and no dances to get ready. They had her all to themserves, and they asked for nothing selves, and they asked for nothing better. They were not afraid, for they did not know the meaning of the word, and they never fretted. "Mudder" kept them always glad. At last it seemed all to be over. Some of the officers and their families were back at their quarters, and Dr. Morris had begun to think of rest and freedom from care and responsi-

bility of helpless men's lives, which

always weighed upon him, when

these came an unexpected outbreak of

the pest, and it swept the Morrises'

home like a swift, sharp sword. Fred,

the eldest child, was the first to sick-

en, but the doctor himself was the

first to die. A few hours after the

fever had shown itself he fell at

the bedside of his wife and baby,

never rousing again. They carried

him to the grave at sunset, with the

dead baby in his arms, and through

the room where his wife and Fred

lay dying. The twins lived only until

midnight. In the dim dawn of the

next day Katharine crept noiselessly

from her little white hed in the dress.

ing closet of her mother's room,

where she had cried herself to sleep,

only knowing that everything was

strange and sad, and peeped timidly

from the window at the silent fun-

eral. Three coffins-the twins were

scarcely more than babies and had

never slept apart-and a few of the

officers and men were all she saw.

she was too little and too ignorant

of all sorrow to know how fully

what it meant to her, and there was

no one-no one at all-to tell her

anything. But the empty room in

wild confusion, the empty beds in

the disordered nursery which she saw

through the open door, the silence

where she had always heard at

least a gentle breathing or a child's

soft, restless murmur, were quite en-

ough to chill and frighten oven merry

little Katharine. She began to cry

piteously and to run from room to

room, calling for Charolotte, A vague

Net awful certainty that her father

and mother could not answer; that,

if they could have helped it, they

would never have teft her "all al-

one," drove her thus to the nurse for

comfort. But Charlotte had gone

hours before, terrified in helplessness

by the very name of the fever. The

pretty as the others-with dark eyes and hair."

Mrs. Ramsey burst into tears at the mere thought of the horrors she had imagined for the child if forgotten. She was a tender-hearted mother. who had not seen nothing of trouble or sickness of any kird, and this had been a terrible first experience. The Captain had to leave the others to soothe her, suggesting to them that some one go at once to the house and find out if the child were there. The chairs had been pushed back from the table where they were bending over reports and notes when Mrs. Ramsey entered, and writing and revising had all been scattered to the winds in the shock she had administered. They were ready to walk out into the open air, at least, although the kindliest hearted among them shrank from the thought of the fever-laden atmosphere of the deserted house and its distressing memories.

But they walked on, silently and steadily, the short distance that lay between them and the pretty, vineshaded porch. The man with the keys followed them quickly, and a group of spectators gathered at a distance, already whispering among themselves of noises heard and 'white ladies'' seen at the windows. Captain Ramsey, walking rapidly, overtook them at the door, and it was thrown open.

No sooner had they entered than a

Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion contains the hypophosphites.

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all men-but there were many things

to be considered. Had she no relatives? Were there no homes any where upon which there had fallen a shadow with that death-stroke which she might help to lift? Might there not be some prospect, some future that was her due to which they might help her?

Certainly there was something to be done with little Katharine Morris. The question remained, however, what was that something?

(To be continued.)

Two Kinds of Givers.

"My dear brudders an sisters, remarked the venerable pastor of the only colored church in town, as he carefully cleared the broad table in front of him so that every nickel, cent and button laid upon it would stand out in startling distinctness, "dere is some of de folks in dis chu'ch gives accawdin' to deir means and some accawdin' to their meaness. Le's not have any of de secon' class heah dis mawnin'!" After which the procession commenced, and everybody reached for his bottom dime."

The Same Profes ion.

In a well-known College in the United States an old negro called Tim had waited on the students for many years. He was not without his peccadilloes in the way of petty larceny. and caught tripping on one occasion by one of his employers, he was gently reproved. "Ah, old fellow, you are bound for the devil! What are you going to do, sir, when you get down in his regions?j' 'L dunno Mars Ed," answered Tim, "douten 'I ies keep on waitin' on de students!" --Household Words,

War Draths.

Casualties of the Spanish war, as officially reported to the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, at Washington, were:

Officers killed, 26; enlisted men killed, 257; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1,467. Deaths from disease, May 1 to December 31: -Officers 111; men, 4,854.

with whom we are to pass our whole life. And no opposition in a single instance will hardly itself produce alienation, yet every one has his pouch into which all these little oppositions are put, and while this is filling, the alienation is insensibly going on, and when filled it is complete. It would puzzle either to say why, because no one difference of opinion has been marked enough to produce a serious effect by itself. But he or she finds his or her affections wearied out by a constant stream of little checks and obstacles.

Other sources of discontent, very common indeed, are the little cross puposes of husband and wife in common conversation; a disposition in either to criticize and question whatever the other says; a desire to always demonstrate and make him feel himself in the wrong, especially in sympathy. Nothing is so goading on the part of either. Much better, therefore, if our companion views on thing in a light different from what we do, leave him in quiet possession of his view. What is the use of rectifying him if the thing be unimportant? and if important, let it pass for the present and wait for a softer moment and more conciliatory oucasion of revising the subject 10gether. It is wonderful how many persons are rendered unhappy by inattention to these simple rules of

"Our best friend may not be exempt from suspicion," writes Josephme Hill in the December Woman's Home Companion, discussing the injustice of "Circumstantial Evidence," "when through carelessness on the part of ourselves or others absentmindedness, or a fatal coincidence, some article of value or association has become mysteriously missing. Maybe it didn't amount to much-it is usually the case-which serves We knew exactly when, where and how we last did it, the chain of evidence is complete, and we are positive in our minds that our convictions are just as well as correct. Womer are more given to hanging on circumstantial evidence than men. It

prudence."

DYSPEPSIA is the cause of un-

He further says that, morder that a man's brain may be fully developed by exercise, his instinct to of liberty or opportunity to play is play as a child must be indulged without restraint. To deprive a boy to deprive him of a chance to become a same or intelligent mate.

Dr. Gulick analyzes the play instinct of man from infancy to early manhood. He finds that during this period man lives over the life history of the race. Up to seven he merely plays games that involve muscular activity, but no skill or competition. This represents the life of the most primitive man. From 7 to 12 our boys play games involving competition, but not much skill. This brings them to about the period of the stone age in human history. From 12 to 17 they indulge in highly organized sports, such as baseball and football. From 17 to 22 they are de. voted to the same sports, but with a passionate earnestness, devotion and skill which they rarely surpass in the serious business of after life. In this age they represent the highest type of savage, such as the American Indian or the south sea islander, who lives only for fighting, hunting, fishing and other sports.

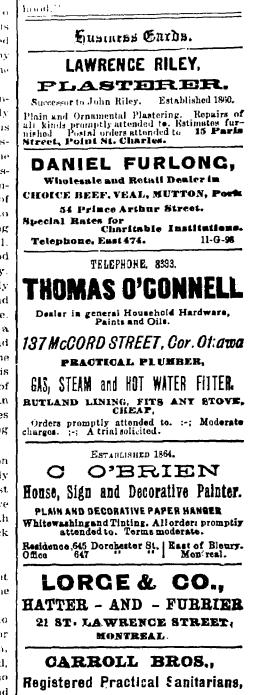
In order that a child may start on the business of civilized life properly equipped his brain and body must have been huilt up in this way. If we fail to provide school children with proper playgrounds, we shall wreck the race.

Very Rev. Father Vere, in a recent course of sermons dealing with the prevailing evils of the time said:

"The devil would induce men to live for the pleasures of this life, for case, for eating and drinking, which, if they looked around the world, seemed to be the end and object of so many men's Lyes. "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we may creatly to magnify the annoyance. ¹ die," seemed to influence all they did, They gloried in theis shame, their god was their belly, and their end, if they continued this kind of life, was damnation. And did not Catholics frequently spend money on unnecessary things, on luxuries, while poor people were starving and schools and churches languishing for money? If they did were they not to a certain Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter.

b told suffering. By taking Hood's extent influenced by the spirit of so-Sarsaparilla the digestive organs are ciety, which was the spirit of the toned and dyspepsia IS CURED. devil? What a want of modesty there

man who mistook profanity manliness, and roughness for man-



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TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-12 PAGES. THE

TRISH LEADERS IN MANY NATIONS.

Of the dispersed races, the Irish | "Chinese" Gordon's atrocious death, and careers in alien lands. The mark- | defeat, is a native of Ireland. ed divergence in those careers has been emphasized by the war between the United States and Spain. An accidental effect of the war was the abandonment of the project that one hundred thousand representative Irish-Americans revisit their native land in honor of the anniversary of accentuate the fact that the roll-call '98. That would have vacated temporarily most of the executive offices in many American cities. But that would have been only an accident. The war, to the student of history, discloses the remarkable fact that never before in the history of the world have so many and so important posts of honor and influence been filled by men of Irish birth and descent, not only in Spain, but in Austria, her natural ally, in Russia, in France, in Great Britain and the United States.

During a period when an Anglo-American alliance has been discussed by the statesmen of Europe as at least a ford? And the Beresfords, too, are possibility, and has been cordially considered by leaders of opinion among English-speaking people, it was actually true, that were Queen Victoria's Irish-born Generals, admirals, colonial governors and diplomats disposed all at once to rebel they could, for the time being, come very near converting the British Empire into an Irish Empire.

Furthermore, it was true that a lineal descendant of one of the "martyrs of '98" was President of the al government of most large American cities was controlled in the main by Irish-born Americans or their sons.

One hundred years of what many Irishmen deem England's oppressive rule have just elapsed. To many Irish-Americans, to most of them indeed, the suggestion of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain is abhorrent. Yet never since the days of the Duke of Wellington has the British military establishment been so conspicuously Milesian in its commanders as now. General Lord Wolseley and General Lord Roberts, the great British Generals of to-day, were born in the County of Dublin and the county of Wat?rford respectively. Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., $\mathbf{D}_{*}\mathbf{C}_{*}\mathbf{h}_{*}$ and $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}_{*}\mathbf{D}_{*}$ who was made – a viscount in 1883, about that time he had that terrible fall from a camel's back going up the Nile toward Khartoum, was born June 4, 1833, in Goldenbridge House, county of Dublin.

"Bobs" as Kipling's Tommy Atkin

and the Jews have alike made homes and redeemed Hicks Pasha's bloody

With these Irishmen in command of the British forces in India, in England, in Ireland and in Egypt, the satirical call for an "American army to free Ireland," made several years ago in an Irish weekly, seems ludicrous, even though it was intended to in American police stations would send a thrill of joy through the bones of the Irish kings. There was, indeed moment the staement was made chiefs of police and a large share of the force in most of the principal American cities were Irish-born or of Irish descent.

Should such a rebellion as we are supposing spread through the British army, what of the navy? What name rises first to every tongue when the Union Jack is unfurled, even to the mind's eye? Whose indeed but that of Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beres-Irish. From the same county of Waterford, which gave Roberts to the army, "the fighting Beresfords" came to the navy. Lord William Leslie de la Poer Beresford, V.C., proudly enrolled as the son of Rev. John, fourth Marquis of Waterford, is an even more familiar name to the eyes of Americans, for he married, in 1895. Lily Warren, daughter of Commodore Cicero Price, of the United States Navy, "and widow of George Charles, eighth Duke of Marlborough." From United States, and that the municip- Admiral Berestord's familiar and commanding name, the list of naval heroes may be scanned with results entirely germane to the proposition. The army and navy once infected with the spirit of revolt, once claiming another Holy War of the green banner, what would become of the British colonies? In the colony of Victoria the influence of the late rime minister, Sir Charles Gavan Buny, is yet paramount. In America he is best known as the author of 'Young Ireland," and the originator of the "Nation." Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, after years of valued service on the Gold Coast, is Governor and Commander-in-chief of British Handuras, Lieut,-Col. Sir John Terence Nicholas O'Brien was rewarded for brilliant actions in the Mutiny and the Oudh campaigns in India. by heing made Governor of Newfoundland (1895). Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, son of Thomas Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Dublin, is Lieut.-Governor of the Punjaub. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Liopel

where in the world an Irish soldier who is not proud of Obrutscheff's tri- Count, but also "Guardian of the umph over the Turks at Aladia, and Tombs of the Imperial House of Aus-Kars, after their defeat of the Russians at Zivine. "Go and vindicate the army," said the Czar, and Obrutscheff went.

General Skalon is Maitre de la Cour at St. Petersburg, with the rank of privy councillor. The gallant Odontcheff is of the same O'Donnells whose names are part and parcel of the history of Spain for two hundred years. I the county of Waterford, was former-Nor need this curious Russianizing by private Chamberlain to the Pope of the names of Milesian heroes excite and is now a Count of the Papal wonder in the minds of those who States and a Knight of St. John of have read Vasili Makroff's story of Jerusalem. Another Count of the "A Morning With the Czar," and rean "army" ready to hand, for at the cognize in the writer Capt. William John Moore, of Mooresfort, in the F. Mason McCarthy, late of Gen. Robert E. Lee's confidential staff and later, still confidential aide to the Czar Alexander II. Many another Irishman, engineering, mining, surveying, would be found wearing the Czar's uniform and ready to fight his battles. What are they to do when the supreme conflict comes in the East between the Russian Bear and

the British Lion? They have evidently made their choice. Even so accomplished a diplomat as Sir Nicholas O'Connor might appeal for advice and assistance to "the greatest diplomatist of his time." as Gen. Patrick A. Collins, the American Consul-General to London (1892-6), declared the Marquis of Dufferin to be. And where would the Marquis be found if not at his own home in the county Down, seven miles from

Belfast. Let as suppose the secone of diplomatic representations transferred from St. Petersburg to Vienna. Who is a Privy Councillor to the Emperor of Austria, and most eminent among pens. Austro-Hungarian statesmen? None other than the eleventh Viscount Taafe and Ballymore of Sligo, Edward Francis Joseph, Chamberlain to Ilis Imperial Majesty, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Knight of Malta, Knight of St. John, Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus of Italy. The "Peerage of Ireland" regularly enrolls the Taafes, a family so well bestowed on the "ould sod" that plain John Taafe, of Swarmore Castle, Ardee, in the County of Louth, has five thousand one hundred and forty-seven acres of his own Baron Hoenning O'Carroll is to-day Secretary of the Austrian Legion in Sofia. The "Flight of the Wild Geese" spread Catholic Irishmen all over Europe after the defeat of King James. But in Shain and Austria they have especially thrived.

There is a wealth of suggestion in the line of the Austrian army register alluding to the promotion of Raron Gallwey, Governor and Commander- Johann O'Brien "for the affair of the in-chief of Bermuda (1882-8), was the Black Lake, May 13th." Victor O'E-

a savant as well. Nor is there any- filled the same relation to Pope Pius IX., and he is not only a Roman tria in the Ducal Chapel in Nancy," as well as "Guardian of the Chateaux of Pixerecourt, Choloy and Longuyon in Lorraine."

> Count Russell of Rome is Henry Patrick Marie Russell, male heir to the Russells, Barons of Killough, in the county Down. Edmund James de Poher de la Poer, Gurteen le Poer, in Holy Roman Empire is Count Arthur county of Tipperary, and yet another. is Count Cecil-Kearney, of Ballinvilla, county Mayo.

The above sketch can do little more than give an idea of the position Irishmen hold at the very helm of many ships of state. And, truly, no one can deny that such a list is remarkable. There are many other important spheres of life in which the Irishmen are leaders, and these must not be neglected.

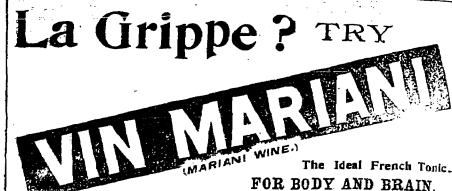
In London, and especially in the provincial English, press the Irishman is well to the fore. The venerable Justin McCarthy, who has recently finished the last volume of his "History of our Own Times," has for years written the imperial editorials in the London "Daily News,:" the great Liberal organ. As a jour nalistic historian he reminds one in his work of Thiers. T. P. O'Connor in the "Sun"; O'Connor Power in the "Speaker," the leading Liberal weekly: Frank Hugh O'Donnell, and many another free lance, wield trenchant

What of science and the liberal professions? Lord Kelvin-Sir William Thomson- who won his title by practical achievements in electrical science was an Irishman.

Sir William MacCormac, who is described by Burke as "Surgeon-in-chief of Anglo-American Ambulance," and who has been decorated by nearly every government in Europe for his services to humanity, is a native of Belfast. He now holds the post of examiner in surgery at the University of London. Any Londoner can extend the list. The Lord Chief-Justice of ingland, Baron Russell of Killowen. 10, 1832.

The chairman of the Midland and hau. Other great names are: Great Western Railways, Sir – Ralph-Smith Cussack, is "Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper" in Ireland.

In Canada, where four-fifths of the population may be deemed Celts, there | McClernands, McDonoughs and Mchave been such eminent Irishmen as Dowells in the Union Army, and



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the undeveloped republics far to the south of us are attracting some of Erin's most stalwart sons. This ebb of tide was, in the nature of things, bound to come. The official statistics seventy-five thousand three hundred and eighty-four Irish people arrived 221/2c per barrel over what would 1st, 1820, and June 30, 1894. Where- real at present prices. as there were seventy-three thousand five hundred and thirteen arrivals rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.65; straight rollfrom Treland in the year 1888, the ers in bags, \$1.70 to \$1.75; $M_{\rm (R)Ob}$ corresponding number in 1894 was patents, \$4.15 to \$4.20; strong basonly thirty-three thousand nine hundred and four.

These immigrants and their sons began so speedily to take possession of the minor political, especially the municipal, offices of their new homes lots, and jobbing lots at 15 tests -they settled mainly in the townsthat an accurate resume made within past five years showed them then to be in control of the municipal machinery of the cities of New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hohoken, Chicago, Baffalo, Troy, Albany, Pittsburg, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, New Orleans and San Francisco. The history of the Irish in the United States is indeed an important volume in the general history of the Celt abroad.

Gen. Patrick A. Collins, himself an American-Irishman, thus enumerates American-Irish whose names most readily recur to the student of American history:

McKinley, the President, and Bryan, his competitor; Andrew Jackson; James Buchanan, and Chester A Arthur, the ancestors of all six belonging in the same county in Ireland. In the army and navy the roll includes Montgomery; Wayne: Stark; Knox: Lewis; Conway; Sullivan; in the county of bown, was born in [Meade: Sheridan; Kearney; Shields; Seafield House, Killowen, November Barry, "the father of the American navy": Stewart; McDonough, and Ma-

> Patrick Henry, the immortal champion of revolution in Virginia; Ulysses S. Grant, General and President; the fighting McCooks, McClellans,

MARKET REPORTS.

Saturday, January 28, 1800.

There has been considerable discussion on the Board of Trade lately regarding the price of flour in Montreal as compared with other of the Treasury Department show places. On Thursday morning a that three millions six hundred and member of the Board of Trade, showed export account sales for 700 . des which they claimed netted a profit of at United States ports between Oct. have been made by selling in Mont-

Quotations in store are: Williter wheat patents, \$3.70 to \$4; straight ers, \$3.90 to \$4.

Meal-Demand is mostly for small juantities, as prices are high

Prices are \$3.60 to \$3.70 as 10 quality for oatment in vood, a d \$1.75 in bags. Corn meet is now requoted at \$1.05 to \$1.10 for reaching more.

•Feed-Business is rather slack owing to high prices.

Quotations are: Onturio whiter wheat, bran, \$15.00 a ton; shorts, \$16 to \$17, according to quality, in bulk. Manitoba bran \$14.50; sh rts \$15.50; middlings, \$16.50; provender \$17 to \$18; commeal, \$19 a ton. All quotations in bulk.

Baled Hay-Export continues, but local business is quite dull. Quotations are: No. 1, 86; No. 2,

\$4.75; clover mixture, \$4.50; clover, \$4.

Provisions - The market is steady und quiet. We quote:

Pure Canadian lard, in

50 to 51 c Hams it is a set of the 10c to 11c Hogs, light weight stort The receipts to-day were 250 dressed hogs.

Butter.- There is hittelield a Montreal and the daily recepts our light. The business doing is of a local jobbing nature and rather slow. We auster

Rolls, in barrels 10110 Rolls, in baskets in a all lige to 151 ge The receipts to-day were 391 pack-

Cheese .- Some dealers claim to have enquiry from abroad and it would be hard to buy now und r 1014c, Export business is being color from New York on this basis. Job Blake, now in Parliament at West- Stonewall Jackson in the Confederate it must be in special lines. The name ranks; John Barry of Wexford, the] for finest western is 10c to 101_1 c. The receipts this morning were 22 boxes. Eggs .--- The market shows some signs of weakening, and lower process are looked for next week. We mate New laid 24c to 26c No. 1 candled 1612c to 17c No. 2 candled 1314c to 14c Montreal limed 15c to 16c Culls 10c to 10¹2c Potatoes.— The market is firm at 52 c to 54c for choice; common to fair are quoted at 40c to 45 per bag in car lots.

ses call Baron Roberts, of Candahar, in Alghanistan, and the County of Waterford in Ireland, is now commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, and is one year older than his commander, Lord Wolseley. While yet Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts he had already become a G. C. B., G.C. S.I., V.C., D.C.L., LL.D., and the popular idol of the soldiers in India. But the list that didn't even start with Wellington, who was born in Dublin, April 17, 1769, but which already includes his most eminent successors, is only begun. Readers of the war news from the Indian frontier all through the late rebellion of the Afridis and the Mohniunds have become familiar with the name of Col. Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., who seems to have had general charge of the British forces. This gallant officer is a son of William Bindon Blood, Esq., of the County of Clare. His laurels were won long ago, for he all extraordinary event would be to was chief staff officer on the Chitral diplomacy. Sir Nicholas Roderick of the allies on that occasion drove relief force. He is now the head of the Royal Engineering Military Patrick O'Connor, of Dundermott, Works Department in India.

No wonder there are Mulvaneys aplenty under the leadership of a Roberts and a Blood. The army roster will fill out the record almost at will. Gen. Sir John Doran, K.C.B., famous throughout two decades of retary of Legation at Washington Hindoostanee wars, comes from Ely House, in the county of Wexford. The powerful pro-Irish influences at work gallant Sir Hugh Henry Gough, whose Indian career is a long series House, in Tipperary. Sir Hugh's sergallant conduct at the relief of Luckfield, blaze a red trail of glory, into to the Reformation at home. ert White, Esq., of Whitehall, county his delight to pay yearly visits to 'Antrim." Sir Herbert Kitchener, Paris. But there he finds many of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, the his former countrymen to congratu-

son of Major John Gallwey of the gan is an officer of the Forty-eighth; Hon. William G. E. Macartney, M.P., who has recently been inspecting the Bermuda and Canadian naval estabancial Secretary of the British Admiralty. Sir Jacob Dirk Barry, of that well-known Irish family, is Judge-President of the Court of Eastern Districts and a member of the Court of Appeal of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir George-Maurice O'Rorke, a son of Rev. John O'Rorke, of the county of Galway, has been eminent in New Zealand since 1854, and was a member of the ministry in 1872. He would have great influence in Maori land. The Earl of Belmore, who has been Governor and Commander-inchief in New South Wales, is Baron Belmore of Castle Coole in the County

of Fermanagh. Of course, instant recourse in such O'Connor, K.C.B., who is the son of Roscommon, would be asked to make proper representations to the court of St. Petersburg, where he is accredited Ambassador to Great Britain. Sir Nicholas was once minister to China, and was not so many years ago Sec-(1885-7), but he would find some in the Winter Palace itself.

Irishmen holding office in Russia? of wounds and decorations, is a son Beyond a doubt. Mother Church, of George Gough, of Rathronan whose influence has induced so many of them to flee from the ould dart vices in the time of the Mutiny, his | since Cromwell's persecutions began in 1629, made the Greek Catholic esnow, and on many another bloody tablishment in Russia seem preferable The the British War Office. Scarcely less O'Bryans in St. Petersburg became distinguished at Cawnpore and Luck- [the Obrutscheffs; the O'Donnells, the now was Gen Sir Richard Dennis Odontcheffs, and the Scallens, the Kelly, K.C.B., who comes from West- Skalons. There is no more distinon, in the county of Meath. To sum guished soldier in Russia to-day than up for India and Ireland, the official | Ohratscheff, General of Infantry, commander-in-chief of the forces in Aide-de-Camp General, member of the India, since 1893, has been Lieut. | military Household of the Czar and Gen. Sir George Stuart White, K.C. of the Council of the Empire. It is B., known all over the peninsula for true he has become a Russian of the long and gallant services. He appears Russians, and has married a beaution the record as "son of James Rob- ful Frenchwoman, with whom it is

Royal Irish Constabulary. The Right Hayes 'O'Connell, of the Fifty-ninth, and Johann O'Fannagan, of the Eighty-seventh Infantry. Baron Thos. Brady is an Austrian Major-general: lishments, is Parliamentary and Fin- Freiherr McNevin O'Kelly is a captain of militia; Graf O'Kelly von Gallagher was a major-general, and Baron John Macguire won honors a hundred years ago.

> The Celt-Iberians, as the carliest of the present race in the Peninsula are called, were undoubtedly akin to the Celt-Hibernians. For centuries there were cordial relations between Spain and Ireland, both Catholic countries to the core. The Spaniards settled the coast of Galway, where the colleens to this day are endowed with eyes and tresses Andalusian in their jetty beauty; and when a cry of distess went out from beleagured Kinsale toward the close of the seventeenth century, a Spanish fleet came promptly to the rescue. The defeat Rev. Hugh O'Donnell among others to emigrate and the names of O'Donnell and O'Day became famous in the military annals of the Peninsula. Marshal Leopold O'Donnell helped expel Joseph Bonaparte. General O'Donnell led against the revolt of '48, and afterward became Queen Isabella's Prime Minister, and favorite in unofficial relations. The Leopold O'Donnell who subdued the Riffs, in 1861, was made Duke of Tetuan; and the Duke of Tetuan who, as Prime Minister received our own Minister Woodford at San Sebastian, is his son.

The O'Sullivans and O'Dricolls and Hugh O'Neills, who went to Valladolid and Lisbon soon after the arrival of the O'Donnells in Spain, are still in evidence among the most faithful devotees of those cities. The O'Reilly for whom O'Reilly street in Havana was named, and the O'Higginses and Lynches, for whom Chili named warships, came to America by way of Spain. And, speaking of distant quarters of the globe, there is Sir Robert Hart, an Irishman, at the head of the Imperial Custom Service in China.

In Rome there have been for ages Irish "Princes of the Church." Ferdinand Count O'Gorman, Knight. of the Order of Gregory the Great, most popular soldier in Great Britain late him on having become a noted has been since 1878 Private Chamb-

mmster; Costigan and Thomas Darcy McGee. No man better than Blake can call the bead-roll of Canadian Celts. None more than he would delight to recall that if Hume and Carlyle were Scotch Celts, the other famous historian Macaulay sprang from the Magawleys, a family of great antiquity in Ireland and descerded from no less a personage than the mysterious "Niell of the Nine

Hostages." The growth of the Irish Celt side by

side with the French Celt in Canada,

is only to be expected from the history of the two countries fraternized with sword and scapular. 'The achievements of the Irish in France and under the fleur-de-lis wherever French troops set a foot, are as old as Froissart and are famous alike in history and in Romance. A solitary example may suffice in the Macmahons, who lived with distinction many centuries in Ireland, and, having "risked all for the last of the Stuart Kings," transferred their allegiance to the lilies of France and became generals, marshals and presidents in that cogenial soil. Nor is any lover of roses in any clime, likely to forget that other gallant Franco-Irish name of Niel French of the French since, after the Treaty of Limerick, 1691, thirteen thousand Irish soldiers, with drums beating and colors flying, chose to serve a Catholic rather than ' a Protestant King. All fighting Frenchmen know of the laurels won under the banner of France by the McDonalds, O'Tooles, Williamsons, Careys and Dillons,

Now, when the tide of immigration

first ranking officer in the navy, and l'apt. John O'Brien.

Under adverse circumstances in most cases, they indeed have become leaders of men, and preserved a strong personal loyalty to the tradi-tions of "the ould dart."- John Paul Bocock, in the Cosmopolitan.

Those feel poetry most, and write it best, who forget that it is a work of art.

Poetry is the art of substantiating shadows, and of leading existence to nothing.

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Lindsay=Nordheimer Co., St. Catherine Street. to-day, the man who has avenged authority on the military statistics, erlain to Pope Leo XIII. He had ful-

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tation of what has happened to Eng- ordered his cannoneers to do their land and the English people during duty, the Revolution would have been the most eventful century of their destroyed in its birth and there would history, written by one who at the have been no occasion for a war with end of that century has played an in-, England. portant part in the making of English history.

more peaceful struggles, which have thoughts on revolution." home even better fruit.

When George III, was King, the gestively says: king was practically master, even though such men as Burke, Fox, Sheridan and Pitt battled for popular right in Parliament. Now the representatives of the people exercise the only tread power that exists in Dogland. Then nothing that we should now call a newspaper existed or was permitted to exist in all the realm. It was many years later even that advertisements were freed from a tax and censorship practically prohibitory. Now the "Fourth Estate" exercises prerogatives that no king and no parliament could take away without quickly ceasing to be. "Pulficity" has been added to the engineery of progress, and is the greatest engine of them all.

In 1800 no Catholic, no dissenter. no Jew could sit in Parliament or even be represented there. In our time the very suggestion of intolerant religious disabilities would evoke a revolution. The Catholic, de dissenter, the Jew, have equal place and equal privilege.

Since the century was young the great reform bills have changed the government from an oligarchy into something closely resembling as republic. When the century begun the people went hungry under corn laws that taxed bread off their tables in order that the privileged class of lardholders might maintain and increase their reat rolls. Now the people of England are privileged-no, not privileged, but justly left free-

"The Story of the People of Eng- many honest, stolid men, like George Jand in the Nineteenth Century." by III, himself, as a calamity directly Justin McCarthy, M.P., will be pub- brought about by the crazy enthusiasm of French Reformers.

"It was part of the creed of every dantly well informed, it is one of the country gentleman who followed Pitt most "readable books of the time. It in those days that if the King of most in relation to Mr. McCarthy's France had only refused to listen to "History of Our Own Times." and any wild talk about liberty and equashould not be confounded with that lity, about the abolition of all class work, its purpose, its scope and its prerogatives and the emancipation of public opinion-if he had only refus-It is a masterful and rapid presen- ed to listen to such ravings and had

"Therefore, these same country gentlemen who followed Pitt fully And what a century it has been for believed that every concession made England! It's early years were filled to the demands of reformers in Engby the final struggle for the over- land would be nothing but an invitathrow of Napoleon. Later it brought tion for indulged reform to feast its

In another place the author sug-

"In truth, the story of England's nineteenth century is the story of the choice which at one time seemed to be imposed on England between revolution and reaction, and of the trials and troubles. the sad confussions, the many mistakes and blunders by the way through which at last she was guided on the road to national prosperity."

Of Charles James Fox Mr. McCarthy says:

"Pitt's great opponent was Chas. could abrogate without abdicating James Fox. It is a curious fact that in two succeeding generations there should have been in the English parliament a Pitt fighting against a Fox. But though the second Pitt might well challenge comparison with the

> first, the second Fox, was incomparably superior to his father, the elder Fox.

Charles Fox was probably the greatest debater ever known to the House of Commons. He cannot be called the greatest orator while we remember Bolingbroke and the two Pitts and Sheridan, and in a later day Bright and Galdstone. But, bearing all these illustrious names in mind, the present writer still adheres to the opinion that Fox was the greatest of English debaters." The following passage has timely significance:

"We all know by observation and experience what a semblance of anmonse prosperity is caused by a great war in all regions which it affects. to buy food without let or hindrance except those alone which are in ide from any country that can sell it its immediate battlefield. The proscheaper than the British landlord perity is purely artificial and fictitious; there is an immense and apparently inexhaustible demand for all the appliances and the provisions of war; an unnatural and ghastly show of trade and prosperity is conjured that any war ever wrought, and up, and those who are not capable of looking even a little way before them are apt to think that the resources of the nation ere positively inexhaustible. The Sate, however, is not creor wishes of nationalities and popu- Laity of the town. While Catholics are after a victorious war.

"When a party of gamesters have finished their right of play they simply count up the gains and losses and allocate the coins on the table. It naturally does not occur to them to consider whether the gold and silver pieces themselves have any feeling in the matter, and would prefer to remain with this player or to be handed over to that other."

For terse and graphic summarizing it would be hard to find anywhere a more striking passage than this record of the disappointments that waited upon the work of the Congress of Vienna:

"Few of the novelties set up by the Congress of Vienna held very long together. Austria had to go through a most troublous career-to surrender Lombardy to French arms and Venetia to the arms of Prussia and of Sardinia, Prussia drove Austria, after seven weeks' war, out of the Germanic federation altogether. The elder branch of the Bourbons was ejected from the throne of France; the younger branch, which succeeded, held that throne for only eighteen years; then there was another French Republic, followed by another French Empire, which itself fell under the conquering hand of Prussia, and now once more a republic prevails in France.

"The whole war against Napoleon was undertaken avowedly with the object of restoring the principle of legitimate monarchy to its old place in France, and rooting out forever the growth of democracy and republicanism. Little more than half a century had passed before a republic was again set up by the French people, and there does not seem now the slightest chance, come what else there may, of a Bourbon or an Orleans sovereign being thought of again in France."

The book will be published in two volumes, richly illustrated but it is not a long book, while it is certainly a very tempting one to the intelligent reader .--- George Cary Eggleston, in the New York World.



The ties which bind a Catholic pastor and his flock together are so exceptionally tender in their character that a severe wrench is felt on both sides when a severance comes in response to the call of duty. It was with little wonder that we read in a recent issue of the Rideau-Recorder that seldom has an announcement from any pulpit caused greater surprise and more sincere regret than did the one made by Rev. Father Stanton, after the service of St. Francis de Sales Church, last Friday morning when he told his congregation that he was about to leave them. The scene was a very touching one, and before he had finished telling of his transfer to Brockville the quivering lip, the moistened eye and broken voice told of the effort it cost to make the announcement. As soon as the full report of it dawned upon the listening audience, the surprise so plainly depicted on every face gave place to sadness which found expression in tears, and a weeping congregation told the regreat with which the tie that bound pastor and people would be broken. Father Stanton's renoval was unknown to surrelf or allyone, al though his name had been frequently mentionel in connection with the vacancy in Brockville parish since the late pastor there, Vicar-General Gauthier was made Archbishop. It was known that the Brockville people wanted him, and his parishioners and many others feared that he would be between this continent and China, taken, but it was not until Thursday last that he knew the Archbishop had selected him for the place. His Grace plying the traffic. I favor Quebec for telephoned him on Wednesday to go to Kingston, and on Thursday he made the announcement to him of the change. To say that his removal is deeply regretted not only by his own parishioners, but by the citizens generally, is to but feebly express the sense of loss that all feel. There are probably few towns in Canada in which creed distinctions are less marked than they are in Smith's Falls, and there is probably not a community where Protestants and Catholics live on terms of greater friendliness and intimacy. There is no reason why there should be anything but the most cordial relations since all our interests are indentical, but there are places where they are not, though, happily, Smith's Falls is not among them. That it is not, is partly due, largely due, we believe we are justified in saying, to Father Stanton. While devoted and loyal to his own Church, he has always shown a kindly disposition and a broad-

lations when coming to a settlement greatly in the minority of the population they yet have representatives in the Council, on the School Board and on the teaching staff of our school, and in the same schools children of Catholics and Protestants meet and mingle and know nothing of creed distinctions. Of all this harmony and good will Father Stanton has ever been a fostering - friend, and the regret that is felt over his going away extends far beyond the bounds.

> of St. Francis de Sales Church - it extends to the entire citizen: hip of the town.

> One severance of the kindly ties which hold a priest and his flock in the golden bonds of affection necessarily involves the breakage of other ties, for the vacancy has to be filled, and the Very Rev. Vicar General Kelly discharged his delicate task with as much tact as was possible in announcing himself as Father

Stanton's successor. The Kingston News says:

On Sunday Vicar-General Kelly took services in St. Francis de Sales. In referring to the change whereby Father Stanton had removed and he-

but he thought he could not begin better than by sympathizing with the congregation in the loss of their beloved pastor. He had known him personally for a good many years. and to know him was to honor and respect him in the highest degree. His removal, he knew, would be a for Father Stanton. It was a high tribute from the Archbishop that he (the Archbishop's) successor. -1t late pastor's ability, in his power as an administrator, and it was a great compliment to Father Stanton and to

up of dear associations. They were also a reminder of the great change. of Rev. Father Stanton to introduce hum.

In conclusion he said he felt it to be a great task to undertake to fill on those affected.

Father Stanton's place, but in all other respects he felt it to be a privilege to take the pastorate of St. Francis de Sales Church. The charactshown all over the diocese, and he hoped that the pleasant relations that existed between pastor and peoplefor so long would be continued for many years to come. He would be



Ottawa, Jon. 23. at Maniwaki, crected by Rev. Father Laporte, is reported to be completed. and the classes are expected to be opened next month.

A liter dated the 9th just, from a gentleman in Rome, who had just been honored with an audience by His-Holiness Pope Leo, says:

"You will be glad to know that our Holy Father is in good health. He will be eighty-nine next March, but it would seem as if the weight of years had ceased to be a burden to his shoulders, and his mind remains unimpaired and as active as ever."

Mr. M. J. Gorman, barrister, delivered a very crudite lecture on a very interesting subject. "The Ancient Brehon Laws of Ireland," Lefore the members and friends of the St. Patrick's Literary Society, during the past week. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the learned genhad become their pastor Father Kelly tleman. A musical programme also said he felt a good deal of embarrass- formed part of an interesting evenment in announcing himself as such. ing.

The Rev. Father Whelan, pastor of St. Patrick's cannot tolerate late arrival at Mass. On the second Sunday after Epiphany, which was also the Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus. in addition to a sermon at the halfdistinct loss to the congregation, but ferred to the subject after he had celat the same time a decided promotion [ebrated the half-past ten Mass. He that so far from those in existence said it was the custom to criticize the drunkard, who in his cups and should be singled out from every oth- under the influence of his unfortunate glican in this city recently, there is er priest in the diocese to be his habit, or the thoughtless boy who in was an evidence of confidence in their Holy Name; yet, the sleek, easy going individuals who were horrified at i the whole congregation. Changes, he day after Sunday. He said that with rageous oath which the Sovereign is said, were advantageous sometimes, all responsibility of pastor and mus-obliged to take at coronation. He even though they meant the breaking lister of the Gospel. he there charged arged that an effort should be made these people with wilful and deliber- to have it abrogated. ate preverence, and they were in a ⁴ President Stanton announced the that would overtake us somer or lat- manner warse than the unfortunate intention of having. Father Fallon's er. He then read the Archbishop's drunkard in his cups, or the thought- recent sermons on Anglicanism printletter of appointment, in the absence less boy in his thoughtlessness. His jed in pamphlet form, remarks were the subject of conversation amongst the congregation, and

effort of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jaboring classes." St. Patrick's Home--- a progressee

er of the people of this parish was eacher arry and convert move of the 1 The young ladies, and gentlemen institution took in the evening who assisted the lady-managers of of the 18th (1)st, and was a great (the late eachre party at St. Patrick's success, resulting in the receipt of Mome were entertained at supper in about \$300 towards founding a new the institution on Thursday night. ward in the Home.

der and consisted of a chorus by the The new convent for the Grey Nuns orphaus and vocal numbers by Miss O'Leary, Mrs. McKenna, E. T. Smith, II, Maviety, Mrs. Coghlin, F. Buels, Miss Reid, and Miss Kearns, violin solos by Miss Kathleen O'Brien Master Leo Williams and Mr. L. Waizman; mandolin solo, W. Batterton, and recitations by Mrs. Coghlin and Mrs. Kenny, Messrs, Sproule and O'Connor gave a number of humorous recitations and a cake walk.

It should be stated that at the hour named for the commencement of the evening's entertainment a number of God's own little ones-the fatherless and motherless - stationed on the stairway in the main entrance, sang a chorus of "Welcome,"

The arrangement of the programme reflects great credit on Mrs. M. P. Davis, president; and Mrs. E. H. Mara, secretary, of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Home.

As been already stated, the wish was generally expressed that the Ladies' Auxiliary might see their way to a fortnightly, or at least monthly, repetition of the entertainment for the balance of the winter.

At the meeting last week of the St. Joseph's branch of the Catholic Truth Society, Mr. W. L. Scott read a very interesting paper on the "Relies of the True Cross," and the various absurd allegations made on the past seven o'clock Mass, he again re- subject by non-Catholic orators. He proved by the actual enquiries made being sufficient to hund a battle ship---- as was asserted by a reverend Annot sufficient of the Relie preserved his thoughtlessness profaned the throughout the world to form a cross of the dimensions on which our Lord suffered. A vote of thanks was tendsuch profamity. thought a no harm, ered to Mr. Scott, and in speaking to no sin, to come into Mass late, Sun- it, Dr. Fallon - adverted to the out-

Rev. Father Niles, O.M.L., of the will probably have a deterrent effect university preached on Sunday in the chapel of la Congregation des hommes. Murray Street, "On what What it is hoped is but the mitual the Cithelic Church has done for the

The pupils of the Grey Nuns in Hull

9

would like to have sold it.

In brief this century has brought to England, a revolution greater and more conducive to happinessthan any greater even in the measure of benefit conferred than that wrought also in this century by steam and electricity.

At the beginning of the century England's government was one of the most oppressive in the world. At the end of the century it is one of the freest in the world.

Itis to record all this that Mr-McCarthy has written. He records it with admirable directness and of his method.

As to the later Napoleonic wars: "To do Napoleon justice, it must be said that he did make overtures to England for the establishing of an honorable and lasting peace. The English Government of the day did not believe that his word could be trusted, or his oath, and they rejected his approaches, or at least they stipulated for impossible preliminary conditions, such as a restoration of the Bourbons by the permission, and we may say the patronage, of Napoleon.

"The result was that the war broke out again with something like redoubled passion, and until the fall of check or stay. It was altogether a question of opposing tendencies rather than opposing forces. The Government were striving, unconsciously no doubt, to fight not merely against Napoleon, but against the whole impulses, principles and tenddencies of the French Revolution.

"Napoleon himself could no more have secured a throne in France to a Bourbon sovereign, to the principles of Bourbon sovereignty, than George III, could,"

Concerning Pitt's hesitancy to stand and are thus suggested: for Reform in his later career, Mr. McCarthy says:

"Those later days were case in the worst of all times for a reforming statesman. The thoughts of the counating a vast prosperity, but only pledging its credit for an enormous debt." Here again we have an utterance

reminding us of one of Trevelyan's presented in these columns last Sunday:

"England, in fact had in George III broad appreciation. The examples a sort of benevolent despot without that follow will indicate the charm the supreme attribute of royal intellect which is commonly understood to be a part of the ideal benevolent despot's' outfit for the enterprise of gov. ernment. It would have been well worth a revolution, could no other means have accomplished the object, for England toget rid of GeorgeIII.'s

cardinal principle of constitutional government. We shall see in the course of this volume how it fortunately came to pass that the English people were able to secure for themselves a constitutional and representative government without recourse to revolution.

"Let it be remembered that the greatest intellects of the time were Napoleon at Waterloo it knew no with few exceptions, opposed to George III.'s idea of principle and of policy. The course of action which led to the war with America was condemned to the end by the elder Pitt, the great Lord Chatham, and by Edmund Burke. The policy of conciliating the Roman Catholics was well known to be. the policy of Pitt the younger, and it was only Pitt's unfortunate and almost servile submission to his master's dictatorship

which enabled the king to hold his own for the time." The genius and the work of Talley-

"The name of Talleyrand is one of

the three great names which will always belong to the history of the French Revolution, the other two being those of Mirabeau and Napoleon. | minded spirit towards those not of try were absorbed in the war, and Luropean statesmanship up to that his faith, and we think we can say the war was sincerely regarded by time took no account of the feelings the same of the Protestant clergy and Lawrence route.

. .

glad to give each and every one every possible assistance and would endeavor to do his duty to the best of his ability.



At a complimentary dinner given in his honor at the Carrison Club, Quebec, Sir William Van Horne made the following observations regarding the fast Atlantic steamship service. He said:---

"If I had anything to do with the improving of the Atlantic steamship service I would consider it a ferry service and not an ocean service. I would not be satisfied with the drifters that are now running this service, but I would have as fine boats as there are crossing the ocean. I would not be satisfied with 191/2 knots an hour, but would want 22 to 24, or as fast as there were running from other ports. I would turn the tide of travel now leaving American ports towards Canada. Today the Canadian Pacific were carrying more than one-half the business Japan and Australia, although they had only three boats out of fifteen the summer terminus of the fast At-

as the winter port. The heavy freigthers would go to Montreal and St. John. This service would carry the mails as quick as it is possible to carry them between Canada and Great Britain. A train service from Euston Station to the docks would be the best equipped one in the whole of Eurpoe. The steamship service would be the fastest and most accurate in existence, and the connections in Canada would be complete in every detail. It would be my desire to see the possibility of a man buying a ticket about the size of a street car ticket at Euston station from London to China or Hong Kong, and feel assured that the connections would be just as facile in covering that distance as if he was only going

With these facilities and with this service, Sir William was of opinion, that there was not the least doubt that travel would turn from its old channels and be diverted to the St.

The seature putty was held on the first floor of the asylum, where the rooms were prettily decorated and re-

flect great credit on the ladies who not up in the mysteries of eachre by they could play forty-five.

The different rooms were in charge of the following ladies:

Room No. 1, Mrs. M. Kavanagh and Mr. and Mrs. Stickel; Room No. 2, Mrs. John Gorman and Mrs. Horace King; Room No. 3, Mrs. H. F. Sims and Mrs. John Martin; Room No. 4. the Misses Cassidy, 194ff and Whelan. About 11 o'clock refreshments were served in the basement, where the rooms were nicely fitted up. The tables which were bountifully supplied by friends and beautifully decorated were in charge of Mrs. King, Mrs. John O'Reilly, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Gauthier, Mrs. Enright, Mrs. Mundy, Miss Baskerville, Mrs. A. Warnock, Mrs. J. Casey, Mrs. Jas. Baxter, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. M. T. Burns, Miss Wade, Miss Watterson, and Miss Enright. who were ably assisted by a number of young lady and gentlemen assist- hall in the village for church purposants. The programme presented after the bountiful refreshments had church, which will be gone on with been partaken of, was of a high or- next spring.

propose giving an entertainment in and of St. Joseph's Home, Ottawa,

On Thursday evening of last week, were in charge. Mrs. Batterton, who the newly formed St. Dominick Sowas on the ladies' executive had "hery, an organization in connection matle provision for those who were 1 with the French parish of St. Jean Baptiste, gave an entertainment, lit. providing for them a room wherein letary and musical. His Grace the Archbishop and a number of clergymen were present. The inaugural address was given by the Rev. Father Caouette, O.P., (Dominican), the spiritual director of the society.

> A new church at Ottawa East is being talkedof, for the accommodation of the residents of that locality who have to come a long distance to Mass in the city churches

News was received in town on Friday of the destruction the previous afternoon of the Catholic Church at Rockland, Ont. Insurance \$7,375, egainst a loss of \$15,000. The Blessed Sacrament, sacred vessels and statues were reported saved. The Rev. Father Hudon, the pastor, was in town on Saturday. He has made arrangements for the use of a large es, pending the re-erection of the

A OHURCH BURGLAR.

Father H. P. Smyth, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Evanston, caught a burglar recently. Several months ago he conceived the idea of protecting the alms box which stands in the vestibule of the church with a burglar alarm, connected by wire with his residence at Oak avenue and Lake street. The capture of a man in the act of emptying the contents of the box \$14, into his pocket, was the result. About 11 o'clock Father Smyth was in his study when the burglar alarm rang. He stepped to the telephone, notified the police, and then hastened to the church, which is close to his residence. As he entered the vestibule he saw a man bending over the open money box. Refore the man could offer any resistance Father Smyth seized him by the collar and held him until the police arrived.

A REBUKE.

A chill, dark autumnal morning. A breakfast table with an overcrowded | ter; I shall live so that none shall betribe of clamorous children. A wor- lieve them." · . . .

ried mother and an irritable father muttering something about "no de-cent elbow-room." A small child uplilts solemn eyes from his plate and says: "Hadn't one of us better die?---The Academy.

Every day we are most forcibly reminded of the necessity of the Catholic press, and yet many Catholics say that the secular newspapers contain all the Catholic news they wish. These Catholics forget that the secufar papers publish most outrageous falsehoods about the Church, which would be never contradicted but for the Catholic press. - The Church News.

"If anyone speaks ill of thee," said Epictetus, "consider whether he hath truth on his side, and, if so, reform thyself, that his censures may not affect thee." When Anaximander was told that the very boys laughed at his singing. "Ah!" said he "then I must learn to sing better." Plato, being told that he had many enemies that spoke ill of him, said "It is no mat-

on a short voyage."

lantic line of steamers, and Halifax

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-12 PAGES.

Saturday, January 28, 1899.

TALKS TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

pockets of a terrible mixture of ging-

erbread, marbles, fish hooks, earth

They tear their buttons off when

their sisters have learned to sew

them on. They wade in the gutters,

and ride behind ice carts, dissect kit-

tens, climb trees, and fight with oth-

er boys; but remember they are mere

children. You cannot expect your

future explorer, who will one day

nuke his way to the North Pole or

the Interior of Africa, to abstain

from excursions into the city or the

Breaking Off a Bad Habit.

girls as well as many grown-up peo-

bad language-"", could even re-

sent such an imputation as an in-

sult-and yet those very ones are

continually breaking the second com-

mandment of God, by the common-

place and thoughtless use of such ex-

clamations as "O Lord," "My God"

and similar interjections. Let us

trust that the moral attached to the

following little incident recorded in

the Young Catholic Messenger, and

which illustrates the absurdity of

such a habit, will be of profit to

Conrad Weiss was an honest peas-

ant lad, the son of a good father and

mother, who had impressed him with

a horror of taking the Lord's Name

in vain. When his parents died he

went to live with a widow who own-

The faithful lad performed his work

so well, and so edified her by his

ed a comfortable farm at some dis-

tance from her own village.

some of our readers.

the who never corse, swear nor use

There are a number of our boys and

worms, apple cores, etc.

It's the lonesomest house you ever | "my son," as she looks into the crasaw.

10

This big gray house where I stay-I don't call it living at all, at all-Since my mother went away.

Four long weeks ago, and it seems a year;

"Gone home," so the preacher said; An' I ache in my breast with wanting her,

An' my eyes are always red.

I stay out of doors till I'm almost íroze,

'Cause every corner and room Scems empty enough to frighten a boy,

And filled to the doors with gloom.

I have them to call me in to my meals; Sometimes I think I can't bear

To swallow a mouthful of anything, An' her not sitting up there

'A-pourin' the tea, an' passin' the things. An' laughing to see me take

Two big lumps of sugar instead of one,

An' more than my share of cake.

I'm too big to be kissed, I used to say,

But somehow I don't feel right Crawling into bed as still as a mouse Nobody saying good-night.

'An' tucking the clothes up under my chin An' pushing my hair back, so:

Things a boy makes fun of before his for the mother of boys. chums

But things that he likes, you know.

There's no one to go to when things go wrong--

She was always so safe and sure: Why, not a trouble could tackle a boy That she couldn't up and cure.

There are lots of women, it seems to me,

That wouldn't be missed so much---Women whose boys are about all grown up,

An' old maid aunties, an' such.

I can't make it out for the life of me Why she should have to go, 'An' her boys left here in this old gray

house. A-needin' an' wanting her so.

I tell you the very lonesomest thing In this great big world to-day,

Is a big hoy of ten whose heart is broke

'Cause his mother is gone away.

Self Advancement Among Girls.

In order to advance one's self no unusual amount of intelligence is

was the old woman's favorite spot. There she took her newspaper and her knitting, often sitting under the spreading branches all day long. Conrad had some very choice cabbagdle. Of course, boys are troublees growing near, which were being some. Even in their cradle they tear infested with caterpillars. One afttheir frills, and scream and kick the ernoon when she came to her favorclothes about as girls never do. ite seat under the tree she found her They come in from play with dirty son-in-law busily engaged in looking. hands and faces and torn clothes, for the noxious worms which were when your sisters have learned to destroying his cabbages. She took walk along at your side, with due respect to their best flounces and sash out her knitting and smiled pleasantlv. ribbons. At night you empty their

> At that moment Conrad exclaimed 'O dear mother, I have a caterpillar!" Somewhat surprised at this affectionate mode of address the ' old lady replied:

"Kill it then."

A moment later Conrad again cried out, "O dear mother, I have found another caterpillar!"

"Well, kill it," the old lady said once more, at the same time regarding him with curiosity.

Conrad continued, "O, dear mother here is another!"

woods, even if he loses himself. It is "Kill them, kill them, she answered impatiently. "Don't bother me with not presumable that the soldier in embryo will refrain from fighting the your caterpillars."

butcher's boy, at the risk of black Conrad did not look up from his eyes and bleeding morehead; or that occupation but said in reply, "O, the sailor of twenty years to come dear mother, I mean no harm, it is will not paddle in your wash tub; only a habit."

that the naturalist born will not Dropping her knitting the good take an interest in snails, crickets, woman looked at him in amazement, beginning to think that her son-inmice etc.; or the surgeon of the future feel it his duty to investigate law was losing his senses. A short the interior arrangement of the fampause and again he broke forth. "O ily kitten. Bear with them, good dear mother, here are two caterpilmothers, and look forward, for in lars!"

the juture lies the great happiness "Conrad, what do you mean?" anxiously inquired the old lady. "Are you crazy?"

> "O, dear mother," said the young man "I mean no harm, it is only a habit. You know I am not crazy.j' "Well, then, if such be not the case, it is something worse," said his mother-in-law rising from her seat beneath the mulberry tree. "I would almost rather that you should have gone crazy than to have lived to see the day when you, whom I have loved as my own son could turn me into ridicule."

> "With these words she turned towards the house, her son-in-law following her as fast as he could, uncertain whether his experiment had been a success or a failure.

> As they reached the threshold of the little kitchen, the baby looked up from its play on the floor. "O, dear Lord." it exclaimed. "Grandmamma is crying." At that moment the old woman and the son-in-law exchanged glances and she understood.

> "Ah! I see what you have been doing, Conrad," she cried out between smiles and tears.

"You have been trying to break me of a bad habit. But good as your in- proposes to have an enabling Bill, in

which grew a mulberry tree. This lowing letter from his little sevenyear old daughter. Dear Papa,---I went down to see

your store that was burned, and it looks very pretty all covered with ice. Love and kisses from LILLTAN.

The father smiled as he read; and the man who had contemplated jumping from the train laughed aloud. The spell that overshadowed him was at last broken by this ray of sunshine.

A cheerful man is pre-eminently a Canada Consul, according to the laws useful man. He does not cramp his of Canada. mind nor take half the views of men and things. Ile knows that there is ents recently granted by the Canadian much misery, but that misery need Government, through Messrs. Marion not be the rule of life. He sees that & Marion. Solicitors of Patents & in every state people may be cheerful; Experts, New York Life Building, the lambs skip, birds sing and fly Montreal. joyously, puppies play, kittens are full of joyance, the whole air full of careering and rejoicing insects; that everywhere the good outbalances the bad, and that every evil has its com-

You must take joy with you, or "I will keep my grain from mice whole handfuls."--Pushing to the Front.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN COUNTY COUNCILS.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., in his weekly contributian to the Dublin Nation, under the caption of "Occasional Notes," has this to say in regard to the proposal to open the doors of the Country Councils to women:

In this time of extended franchises surprised to find that the "Women's the Lady Frances Balfour, and the Right Hon the Earl of Meath - a

upon his bed one night, suddenly saw the curtains part and a gigantic woman appear before him. This appari tion informed him that he would one day be the greatest man in England and then disappeared --- New York World.

the sanitation of cities. The substitution of auto-trucks and vehicles for the work-horse, I believe, has been found a great aid in the solution of

these vital problems. "Sem-propelling vehicles will allow New York to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world, as the pavement can be asphalt; and the removal of the horse also will obviate wear on the pavement.

"It will greatly facilitate the handling of freight, and relieve the congestion of the streets; it will also create a field for organized labor.

"It will remove the dilapidated buildings now used as stables and ramshackle storage buildings, which will be supplanted by new fire-proof structures.

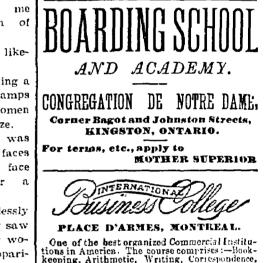
"We shall give the present truckmen an opportunity to join our new enterprise, and make this a company, owned by the people of our city.

"The carting of coal in Greater New York, while representing an annual expenditure of \$7,500,000, is only a small part of the enormous amount expended for the handling of freight and goods."

PULPWOOD INDUSTRY.

Premier Marchand, in the Quebec Legislature said on the pulp qiestion:---

"It is actually painful for me to see how our pulpwood is going out of the country to the advantage of the United States mill owners, and I am ready to take any proper steps to preserve this wealth for our own people, but I think it would be a mistake to come to any hasty decision. We know that the question is before the International Commission. The question is being discussed of removing the duty on pulp going into the United States, and if the duty is removed no measure on our part will be necessary. If the duty is retained, the position of the pulpwood millers will be such that it will be necessary to consider whether it will be necessary to adopt more means of compensating our manufacturers for the advantages which their United States competitors will enjoy over them."



FANCIES OF GREAT MEN.

and of enlarged ideas regarding popular representation, one cannot be

Rights" associations are coming to the front, and demanding that women shall be, by law, rendered eligible for election to all representative bodies constituted under local government acts. 'There has existed for some time an organization having its headquarters in London entitled "The Women's Local Government Society," established '; for promoting eligibility of women to elect and to serve on all governing bodies." The society is established. "on a party basis," its president is the Countess of Aberdeen, and it has for vice-presidents the Lady Frederick Cavendish, the Right Hon, Leonard Courtney, M. P.;

strong heading surely. The Society

Pope once saw an arm apparently thrust through a solid wall. When he called out, "Who is that?" he found that he was the victim of an optical illusion.

Dr. Johnson, once declared that he heard his mother calling him, although at the time she was several hundred miles away.

Napoleon pointed to a star that he fancied he saw shining in his room and said:

"It has never deserted me. I see it on every great occurrence urging me onward: it is an unfailing omen of success."

Goethe once saw his own exact likeness advancing to meet himself. Sir Joshua Reynolds, when taking a walk one night, thought the lamps were trees and the men and women he met bushes agitated by a breeze. Bostok, the jolly physiologist, was in fancy always surrounded by faces and figures, and there was one face that sometimes followed him for a day at a time.

Oliver Croinwell, tossing sleeplessly

pensating balm. you will not find it, even in heaven. He who hoards his joys to make them more is like the man who said: 62223 Domunat Quintal, Isle du

and birds, and neither the ground nor the mill shall have it. What fools are they who throw away upon the earth

62205 Amedee Tetrault, Montreal, P. 62208 Robert Anderson Evans, Win-62216 Hargrave & Wylde, Montreal, 62221 Edmond Parent, Terrebonne,

62226 A. W. Ellis, London, England, 62331 Pierre Larange, St. Hyacinthe,

PATENT REPORT.

No Chinese Patent Office.

There is no Patent office in China,

and no treaty with Canada regarding

copyrights, trade-marks and patents;

therefore there is nothing to prevent

Canadian books being reprinted, Can-

adian trade-marks copied, and Cana-

dian patent goods reproduced by the

Chinese themselves, though if the in-

fringer were a Canadian the case

would be tried and decided by the

Below will be found a list of pat-

nipeg, Man., vehicle wheels.

P.Q., sample carriers for com-

Pas, P. Q., improvements in

P. Q., trimming attachments

stopping devices for bottles.

62360 Charles A. Prescott, Victoria,

for pegging machines.

Q., sewing machine.

P.Q., ironing boards.

mercial travellers.

carriage wheels.

B. C., ink wells.

needed; but rather a disposition to make the most of one's opportunities. There is always room at the top; and a fair average of good sense with a proper amount of application will accomplish everything and enable one to reach the top.

A young woman recently found employment in a queensware store. She immediately began a course of study in her leieure moments, upon glassware and china. Then she read same recent works upon the appointment of the table, and in a short time, by applying herself to her business became the most valuable employe in a large store.

In the millinery establishment the young woman who found time for reading a book or two on colors and their harmonious combination, found her own taste greatly improved, and her ability to please patrons much greater. She was soon a favorite with the employers and customers.

The young woman, who, to earn an honorable living, went into a lady's kitchen and instead of gossiping every evening, found time to read a few books and household papers, was soon too valuable a housekeeper to be kept in a subordinate position in the kitchen. She knew how a table should look for a formal dinner; she knew what dishes were in season; she knew how to serve a meal in its proper courses, and more than that, she knew something about the food value of different dishes.

Therefore girls should be continually desirous of improving themselves especially after they have left school. Thus, accustomed from childhood to profit by their opportunities, they will certainly better their condition in life.

Mother and Boy.

The mother has an extraordinary influence over her boy, and he has a peculiar love for her. It is a fact which must interest every woman, to know that there has scarcely ever been a great man who had not a wise and good mother. Over and over again, in the zenith of her fame, have such men said:

"My mother made me all that I have become; she taught me my duty, she encouraged me in every worthy effort. She believed in my success from the very first." ..

. .

laily conduct that when she began to perceive a growing affection between him and her only daughter, instead of frowning upon it as many would have done, she openly encouraged it, to the wonder and disgust of some of her more worldly neighbors, who thought the pretty Katrina might have made a much better match. From which it will be seen that Frau Widerin was a wise woman. The pair

were married and all went well in the pleasant farm-house where all three dwelt together in peace and unity.

There was only one cloud in the sky of Conrad's happiness; one which to the majority of persons would have seemed the merest trifle, but which to the pious young man was a constant source of sorrow and regret.

His mother-in-law was in the habit of using the Lord's name in that too familiar manner, which, although often thoughtlessly acquired, savors an irreverence not always meant by those who employ it.

Katrina accustomed to it all her ife, it did not have the same effect, although after she had heard Conrad express his disapproval of it several times when they were by themselves, she also began to feel as her husband did in the matter. However, she was far too timid and amiable ever to signify to her mother that the habit was one which ought to be broken, and at first Conrud, on his part, was too deeply attached to the good woman who had indeed taken him for her son, and in all respects treated him as such to venture on a disapproving word. But after a while it seemed to him that the habit was growing upon her: there was scarcely a sentence into which she did not interject "O Lord!'' or "'My God!''

At last he could bear it no longer, and began gently to remonstrate with her. She took his interference in very good part, endeavoring to ugh it away, and saying it was only a habit by which she meant nothing wrong. A few days later his little son, aged about fifteen months, and just beginning to speak plainly, sat on the floor playing with some wooden soldiers. One of them rolled off beyond his reach; the child leaning over to capture it exclaimed, "O Lord!" At that moment Conrad took a resolution, which he proceeded to carry into effect as soon as possible. A mother is always proud to say | Behind the house was a garden in aster occurred, and received the fol- | reddish color.

1

tentions were, I do not think you would have been half so successful as has been this innocent baby here. by whose mouth I stand convicted and ashamed."

Seizing the child in her arms she clasped him to her bosom exclaiming 'So help me God, my darling, your grandmother shall never again be guilty of giving you had example. And Conrad, I wish to make a bargain with you. Bad habits are not broken in a day, and if ever you hear me forget myself, only cry out, "O, dear mother, I have found a caterpillar, and I shall remember."

Conrad promised: the cure was soon effectedi and peace and happiness once more reigned in this good little familv. - T. W.

CHEERFULNESS AND LONGEVITY.

Goldsmith says that one of the happiest persons he ever saw was a slave in the fortifications at Flanders-a man with but one leg, deformed and chained. He ,was condemned to slavery for life, and had to work from dawn to dark, yet he There is much force in these arguseemed to see only the bright side of everything. He laughed and sang, and appeared the happiest man in the garrison.

"It is from these enthusiastic fellows," says an admirer, "that you hear--what they fully believe, bless them- that all countries are beautilul, all dinners grand, all p rtures supesb, all mountains high, all women beautiful. When such a one has come back from his country trip, after a bard year's work, he has always found the cosiest of nooks, the cheapest houses, the best of landladies. the finest views, and the best dinners. But with the other the case is indeed altered. He has always been robbed, he has positively seen nothing, his landlady was a harpy, his bedroom was unhealthy, and the mutton was so tough he could not get his teeth through it.

A gentleman in Minneapolis owned a business block that was completely gutted by fire. The misfortune produced a melancholy that bodied ill for his mind. In vain his friends tried to cheer him. Nothin could dispel the impenetrable gloom. He

the following terms, introduced the next session of parliament: A BILL

To Enable Women to be Elected and to Serve on the County Councils.

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :-

to and to act upon County Councils as Councillors and Aldermen, in the same manner and on the same conditions as men. II. This Act may be cited as the County Councils (Qualification of Women) Act, 1899.

I. It shall be lawful for women to be elected

Amongst the reasons set forth by the ladies in support of the proposed measure are the following:

That the business of County Councils is administrative, and that women as Poor Law Guardians and members of School Boards have proved their capacity to do valuable administrative work, and that is recognized in the Local Government Act of 1694.

That the co-operation of women as County Councillers is especially to be desired in connection with Lunatic Asylums having female inmates, with Industrial Schools, with Baby Farms (in the County of London). with the Housing of the Working Classes, and with Common Lodging Houses.

ments; I do not see how they can be controverted. The claim that women may be made aldermen sounds a little odd; why should they not, in like manner, be made Lord Mayors? But "what's in a name?" Why not call them alderwomen and Lady Mayors? That matter could be easily settled. I will vote for such a Bill if it be brought into the House of Commons.

"In order to settle a dispute in regard to eating apples," writes "A Subscriber" from Calgary, "whether is it better the first thing in the morning for the last thing before retiring? Kindly answer through the Giobe." The decision should rest with the Department of the Interior.

A French physician recently reports eded to the Academie des Sciences the result of his experiments on blind children. Among 204 he found 5 boys and 4 girls who were able to recognize the Rontgen rays. Some saw the X, cathodic, and fluorescent rays, others only the Cathodic and Xwas away from home when the dis- rays, and described them as being of

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MR. CARNEGIE'S DONATION

The donation of \$250,000 by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for a public library building in this city is the cause of much rejoicing among the friends of the free library. The munificent donation was tendered in an informal manner, the donor writing with a pencil on an envelope:

"If Congress will provide a site I will give \$250,000 for a new library building. Andrew Carnegie."

Mr. Carnegie has given much money for libraries, and it was but natural that he should remember the capital city of the Republic, with which his name will ever be closely connected. His influence will probably inspire others, so we may yet have for the use of the masses a library that will ompare favorably with the best in the country .--- The Church News, Washington.

CARTAGE BUSINESS OF WNE YORK.

In our last issue we reproduced an article from a leading New York daily, dealing with some of the great changes which the proposed New York Auto-Truck Company may bring about in connection with the imm-use cartage business carried on in our city, Mr. Richard Croker in a recent interview, it is said, expressed the opinion that the city would be benefitted by the new concern, which will, it is thought, give congested thoroughfares a relief from their present crowded condition. Mr. Croker said:---

'As population are mes more dense while the business portions of our communities cannot for obvious rearons, readily be expanded, the public welfare requires a relief from the congestion of the streets, and that every measure possible be taken to aid in



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-Toronto Globe.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-12 PAGES.

SYSTEMATIC STOCK-TAKING IN AMERICAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

(From the New York Post.)

"A good stock-taker is more valuable to me than a good salesman," said an old merchant recently. This remark is paralleled by the utterance of a chief of department in one of the metropolitan jobbing houses, when

he said: "If one gets his inventory wrong, his accounts will never come right." Something of the importance of the work recently undertaken by wholesale merchants, may be gleaned from this remark. The inventory time calls for all the labor and ingenuity the employee can bring to bear. For the employer it is an anxious time in more ways than one. In the great stores he does not know, accurately, where he stands in business, except on two occasions --- immediately after the inventory of January and immediately after that of July. Even then the statements brought to him show only the condition on the exact day of the invent. ory. Within two days, if called upon to state the exact amount which he has invested in stock, he would be unable to state within several thousand dollars. If he should fail, it would take the employees of a receiver or an assignee several weeks to find out what his employees discovered in three days. In this, of course, fami, iarity with the goods under inventory plays an important part.

The approach of the inventory-taking in the big dry-goods jobbing stores comes with the day after New Year's. It is heralded by a phalanx of porters with have trucks, who fall on all the boxes and cartons, empty them of their contents and drag them off, like the giants in the fairy tales. to their caves and lairs in the cellars. The goods thus dumped incontinently or the floor are piled up in "lots" on papers. Dress goods and prints and similar bulky goods are assembled in groups of about twenty-five unitspieces are bundles. A less rough method is pursued in the case of the more fragile articles of merchandise. These "lots" are neatly arranged in long double rows with an aisle between every two rows, for the convenience of the inventory takers. These are the young men "in the stock," the class of apprentices, half porters, half salesmen, who arrive in time at the goals of their ambitions, j and become "travelling men" or "general salesmen." These are a study in ndustry during the time the inventory-taking is in progress. There is no time for flippant conversation behind the piles of goods or confiden-

ue we have placed on them, at least -unless unforeseen trade changes occur to account for any discrepancy. To fail to show a profit through small sales is bad enough for the department men. To fail ' to show a profit through an overestimate of stock is simply beyond apology."

The slips are now sent to the entry clerks, who go into the multiplication business on a huge scale. Their task is to figure the values on each "lot" by multiplying the amounts by the prices affixed by the chiefs. The slips then show the values by "lots," and they are sent at once to the bookkeepers, who vary the arithmetical processes by substituting addition for multiplication. They foot up the 'lot values in each department, and make statements showing the partial and general totals. These final inventory sheets go to the members of the firm or the officials of the company, if it is a corporation. Copies of them are sent to the department chiefs, and from them are "posted" the general and department stockbooks.

The next morning the young men are re-packing the goods in the cases, which the porters have wheeled back into place. They put the goods as nearly as possible into the boxes or cartons which they once occupied, Then the newly purchased goods are brought by the hundreds of cases, and set in long rows, which, in their entirety, are not removed for six months. During the whole task, the details of the work have been alloted to the men-the labor of each being only that upon which he is deemed to be an expert. The system and organization could not be more perfect. Practically, in most of the departpartments there is no selling done on these days. Announcement is made to the customers of the firm of the exact date of inventory-taking (it varies seldom), and the buyers have long ago learned that the time is not a propitious one for "shopping" and stay away, Should customers appear, they are welcomed, and the general salesmen attend to their wants, which are generally slight and and only necessary goods required by emergencies which come daily to the retailer. Sales at such a time are made by sample, the buyer loregoing the examination of goods in bulk. In some departments there is a continuous inventory-taking in progress for a week previous to the date set. In these departments sales made from "lots" already inventoried are deduc-

If the reverend gentleman means by a Protestant country in which the majority of the people are either Protestants or Infidels, then this is certainly a Protestant country, and it needs no such facts as he cites to prove what is a truism. But if he uses the term in its correct sense, this is not a Protestant country any more than it is a Catholic country or Mohommedan country.

The facts which he states and glories in are by no means creditable to the people of this country. They simply prove that the American people, and with all their boasted education and enlightenment, are still largely influenced by a narrow-minded and ignorant bigotry. The sentiment which would inspire the defeat of a Catholic candidate for the Presidency in this country is at she bottom the same sentiment which prompted the Puritans to persecute Catholics in the days that are gone by. It is in its essence the same sentiment as that which would have ensured the defeat of a Christian for any office in Imperial Rome during the first and second centuries. Instead of glorying in such a condition of things. the reverend gentleman ought to be ashamed of it and look forward to the time when more enlightened ideas may prevail.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

The English Catholic Directory for 1898, publishet by Messra, Burna & Oates, contains much valuable infermation.

The Sacred Heart College of Cardinals when complete consists of -6 cardinal bishops, 50 cardinal priests and 14 cardinal deacons. There are at present 57 cardinals and 13 vacancies; 5 of the cardinals now living were created by Pius IX, and 52 by Leo XIII.; 123 cardinals have died during the present pontificate. Of the 57 cardinals. 30 are Italian, 9 Austrian, German or Polish, French. 3 British subjects, 4 Spaniards, 2 Portuguese, 1 of the United States and 1 Belgian. Of the 46 cardinal priests, 2 are Patriarchs, 26 are archbishops, and 7 bishops of residential sees, and the 11 others have received episcopal ronsecration; so that, including the 6 cardinal hishops 52 cardinals are Patriarchs, archbishops or bishops.

There are in the church 14 Patriarchal sees, 971 residential archiepiscopal and episcopal sees; and the number of patriarchs, primates, archbishops and bishops (including those retired and the archbishops and bishops of titular sees) is set down as 1,281.

In the United Kingdom and its colonies and dependencies there are 28 archiepiscopat and 104 episcopal sees. 28 v.cariates-apostolic and [11] prefectures-apostolic, making a total of 171. Besides the 132 residential archiepiscopal and opicopal sees. 24 of the vicariates-apostolic are held by the bishops of titular sees. Including 11 coadjutors and 4 bishops auxiliary, the number of archbishops and bishops now holding office in the as a business enterprise; and, as a British empire is 167.

ed in such a manner as to make one fine!" said the gifted surveyor. "We think Adelina Patti is leading. The dug all the holes and will put up the choir is composed of sixty boys. They boards to-morrow. I recollected are trained for the work from the what you said about the boards and time they get control of their vocal made a calculation and dug the post chords, and some of the best singers holes 15 feet apart to even up matare not over nine years old. At the ters." The father gave him one sorage of seventeen they are dropped rowfu, look, and the next day had from the choir. To say that in that new holes dug, while the brilliant famo is difice, one hears the grandest college graduate was trying to exchurch music the world has ever plain how the mistake he made was known sounds commonplace, so far perfectly hatural."- Home Journal short does it fall of apt description. and News.

CATHOLICS AND BANKS.

(From the Providence Visitor.)

which has worked in opposition to

their opportunities is being gradually

dispelled. Such an event was the ap-

pointment of Michael F. Dooley-de-

scribed as Democrat and a Catholi -

as the Secretary and Executive officer

of the Union Trust Company of this

It is a fact worthy of notice that

such an appointment indicates a rad-

this vicinity. Heretofore, though the

effort has been made it was impossi-

ble for a Roman Catholic to obtain

employment in such institutions, and

while the Catholics as a body have

been sought as depositors or borrow-

ers they have been treated with

slight consideration and denied equal

The appointment was a sagacious

one, for as depositors and others de-

sire to do business with the persons

of a broad and liberal character,

there can be no doubt that a great

number who have been chilled by the

patronizing and yet narrow treat-

ment they received in the past from

too many bank officials, will take

the advantage of the more congenial

condition a liberal bank will estab-

lish. We do not wish to have it in-

ferred that the Visitor claims that in

the matter of employment or of busi-

ness one should be employed or ob-

tain business simply because he is a

Catholic. The right to either should

rest entirely upon character and ab-

ility. But we most strenuously do

assert that no one should be depriv-

ed of employment or business solely

That Catholics have had their op-

portunities narrowed in this respect

solely on account of their religion is

well-known, and in no place has it

been more apparent than in many of

the banks of this city. All of the

money of the large numbers of Cath-

olics in the city has been and has to

be confided to these banks, and yet

not a single Catholic has been elect-

because he is a Catholic.

opportunities with others.

city.

THE HUMOR OF IRISH CARMEN The Irish carman-or the "jarvey," The Visitor as a Catholic organ has as he is styled in his native isle-- ena pleasure in mentioning any event in joys a wide celebrity for his humor. which the ability and character of He says the quaintest things imaginthe Catholic laity is recognized; and able without the slightest striving afwhich offers evidence that the feeling ter effect or the least intention of be-

ing funny. A good example of the often audacious humor of the jarveys is found in the following authentic anecdote. A few years ago there was a waiter in one of the hotels in Dublin who was so ill that it was with difficulty he was able to go about. He always made it a point to stand at the door to see visitors off. A commercial traical change in bank administration in veller remarked to the carman who drove him from the hotel. "That poor waiter looks very ill. I'm afraid he won't last long." "Last long," exclaimed the jarvey, "sure he's dead these two months, only he's too lazy to close his eyes."

> A proprietor of a hotel, overheard a car driver in Corkaskingan exorbitant fare of an unsuspecting foreigner, expostulated with him on his exaggeration of the tariff, concluding with the reproof, "I wonder you haven't more regard for the truth.'j "Och, indeed, thin, I've a grate date more regard for the truth than to be draggin' her out on every palthry occasion," was the reply. The sarcasm of their rhetoric is, as a rule, deprived of its sting by the quaint manner in which it was employed.

The ways in which drivers convey hints to fares are often very laughable. A long car full of passengers was toiling up one of the steep hills in the county of Wicklow. The driver leaped down from his seat in the front and walked by the side of the herse. The poor beast wearily dragged its heavy load, but the passengers were too eagerly engaged in conversation to notice how slow the car progressed. Presently the driver opened the door at the rear of the car and loudly stammed it to again. The "insides" were somewhat startled at first and then thought the driver was only assuring himso't the door was securely closed. For the second time the man \mathbf{r} , sated the same (c) tion; he opened the door and slammed it to again with a louder bang. One of the travellers enquired why he did that. "Whist," he whispered, "tpake low," or she'll overhear us." "Who's she?" asked the astonished passenger, who began to think the driver must be mad. "The mare. to be sure." he replied. "I'm disavin' the creature. Every time she hears the door slammin' that way she thinks one of yez is gettin' down to walk up the hill, and that rises her spirits." The "insides" took the hint.

THE EXPANSION POLICY

Mr. Goldwin Smith, in the Weekly Sun, writes:

"If you have an empire you are sure in some form to have an emperor, not, it may be, a crowned head, but an autocrat or arbitrary power of some kind. The President, though devoid of personal force, a mere availability, in fact, nominated because his name was connected with a tariff, evidently exercises more than ordinary, if not more than constitutional power. Enormous sums are voted to him by Congress on his demand, unconditionally and without restriction. Let him or his cuccessor. be master of a great army and fleet, with all the military appointments, and he will soon be something more than the first citizen of the United States. Lincoln was dictator during the war, but with the war his dictatorship came to an end. The regime which now appears to be opening will not come to an end.

SALARIES OF FRENCH CLERGY.

The work of restitution in the matter of ecclesiastical salaries, begun in France some months ago, still goes on. The Government has kept its promise. Monsignor Catteau, Bishop of Lucon, has just received an official notification from the Mayor of La Vendee that all the salaries of the clergy, which had been suppressed in his diocese, would be restored .- Sacred Heart Review.

Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Associ**atior**.

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Doc. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at f o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meets overy second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, RICHARD BURK E; Secretary, M.J. POWER; all communications to be address-ed to the Hall. Delegatest of St. Patrick's League; W.J. Himphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon



Ments in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 r.w. Spiritaal Adviser, REV. E STRUBBE. C.SS.R.; President, JOHN WHITTY; Sceretary, D. J. O'NEILL, Dologates to St. Patrick's Loague : J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

Ancient Order of Hibernians

DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Ohnreh: corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 r.w. President, ANDREW DUNN; Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH,63 Richmond street, to whom all com-munications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's Lague: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and F. Connauchton. P. Connaughton

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

Meets the 2nd and 4th Monday sof each month, st Hibernia Hall, No. 2042 Notre Dame St. Officers B. Wall, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary; W P. Stanton, Treas.; Marshal, John Kennedy; T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Com-

Saturday, January 28, 1899.

ces in the hallways.

It is a long, tedious task that is set before them. They have begun at hall-past eight, and, unless they are novices hey know they will be at work until midnight. And every moment of the time, excepting the fleeting half hours given them for meals, must claim their whole attention. They work in pairs, one calling while the other writes. There are printed and consecutively numbered slips in the hands of the writers, squares of yellow paper, upon which the figures must be exact and distinct. One sheet is used for a lot, and the goods are accurately described, the number of pieces or bundles is stated, the make and style are noted upon the slip in most cases the work is verified by assigning the pairs to go over the checks of others after their own "lots" have been scrutinized. When a "lot" is examined, the top piece is set cross-wise on the pile, an indication of completion which strikes the eye at a glance. When the work is done, the head of the department and bis assistants take a general survey of the floor and note whether any "lots" have escaped the attention of the recorders. The slips are then collected and arranged numerically. They are passed to the heads of the department, whose hardest labor now begins. Only the description and the amount of the goods are on the slips. The department chief must put opposite each item its actual market i value at the time.

This is the point where the department chief's value becomes apparent. If he were to place opposite the goods the cost price of them, his task would be comparatively easy. But certain goods or styles have deteriorated in value, by reason of the shifting of popular taste, so wellknown to dry-goods men, or from other causes. Other descriptions of goods have increased in value. Of all these facts the department chief must be quite sure. If there is a question in his mind as to exact values on any part cular line of goods, ' he places the lesser value on it.

"We must not cheat ourselves," said a department chief, in speaking of this detail. "By the time the next inventory time comes we must show

ted from the totals with great care and the technical estimate of stock on hand is not impaired.

The foregoing applies to the inventory-taking in the stores. The goods in the warehouses are inventoried without being removed from the packing cases. The fact that the cases contain what their exterior marks proclaim has already been verified on their arrival, and there is, besides, a guarantee from the mill or commission house. So the warehouse men simply transcribe the numbers from the ends of the cases to slips similar to those used in the store, and these slips go through a precisely similar process. Io the warehouses the man who first examines the cases puts a short mark in black chalk on the ones he has passed. The verifier puts a cross-mark over this, making a sure record that the case has been correctly recorded.

ANOTHER VIEW OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.

(From the New World, Chicago.) The Rev. Dr. H. A. Butchel, of East Orange, N. J., recently delivered a sermon or discourse priore the National Evangelical Union at Detroit. The reverend gentleman is a Methodist and he is reported to have expressed himself as follows:

"When William McKinley, who is a Methodist, was nominated for the Presidency, the President of the Convention was a Methodist, the man who nominated him was a Methodist, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency was a Methodist and the man who nominated him was a Methodist. The chairman of the platform committee was a Methodist. No question was raised in the country in consequence. Had all these men been Roman Catholics, what a cry would have gone up! And the ticket would never have been elected. These things prove that this is a Protestant country." .

The reverend gentleman is right in his premises, but wrong in his conclusi . It is true that if the parties he refers to had been Catholics, instead of Methodists, a great cry would have gone up, And it is also true that such a ticket could not have been elected; but these things do not that our goods have brought the val- prove this is a Protestant country. and sacred music written are render- he progressed with the job. "Oh, | Ottawa. , P

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Occupying these sees, there are in the United Kingdom.

In England and Wales, the cardinal archbishop of Westminster; the 15 the way of loans. bishops of the suffragan sees, including the see of Menryia (in Wales), has been to regard the bank and its and a bishop condjutor for Plymouth. In Scotland there are: The archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, with 3 suffragan bishops, the see of Aberdeen being vacant, and the archbishop of Glasgow with a bishop auxiliary. There are also in England one archbishop and 4 bishops of titular sees not included in the above summary.

Under these there are 3,212 priests of Great Britain, 2.247 are of the secular and 465 of the regular clergy. Of the secular priests, 145 are invalided, retired or unattached. Among the regulars, many are in colleges, novitiates or houses of study. They serve no less than a total of 1,854 churches, chapels and mission stations, which number is exclusive of those not open to the public.

The estimated Catholic population of the United Kingdom is nearly five millions and a half- namely, England. 1,500,000; Scotland, 365.000; Ireland (according to the census of 1891), 3,549,956. Including British America (with a Catholic population of about 2,600,000), Australia, India and all other possessions, the total Catholic population of the British empire is probably abut ten millions and a half.

There are 31 Catholics peers, 18 Catholic lords who are not peers, 55 Catholic baronets, 19 Catholic members of the privy council, 3 Catholic members of the House of Commons for England, and 69 for Ireland.

A WONDERFUL CHOIR.

In the choir of St. Peter's, at Rome, there is not a female voice, and yet the most difficult oratorios

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si an officer or employed behind their counters, with one exception, when the individual was chosen because of the financial assistance he could render

While on this subject it would be well that our readers would consider this matter of banking. A bank is a quasi public corporation as well business enterprise, consists not only of the stock holders but the depositers. The first entitled to the profits

and the second to accomodations in

The policy of Rhode Island banking depositors as a means of assisting and aiding the private business and enterprises of the directors to such an extent that many of the present banks, while ostensibly only in the banking business, are really in the manufacturing or some other business. The result of this narrow selfish management of the banks will appear when we consider that of the twenty-six banks in this rity, the stock during the last eight years has fallen immensely in value and in some instances has ceased to have ony value while a large number have ceased to pay dividends.

Under these conditions we feel justified in urging our readers to scan the condition of the banks in which they deposit as well as the character of the men conducting them, and to insist that in dealing with them that they be accorded equal opportunities and arcommodations.

TOO MUCH EDUCATION.

A young man graduated from college with special honors in surveying and mathematics. Some time ago his father requested him to put up a fence around a certain portion of his farm. "Go out to the place," said he, "and you will find lots of boards. Make the lower part of the fence with these, and put wire at the top. But before you have the post holes dug for the fence, you had better measure the boards, for some of them are 12 feet long and some are 14." The

young surveyor listened and departed. He got out on the farm, collected a gang of workmen and set to work. At the close of the day he returned to his father, who asked how

and the second second

MONOPOLY OF TRUSTS.

In the course of an address delivered in the House of Representatives against the clause in the laws of Alaska (which was finally stricken out) making it a crime to force, threaten or induce workingmen to strike. Mr. Maddox of Georgia said:

"Nearly every business interest of any importance in this country has combined its capital and organized gigantic trusts. If a man or community undertakes to enter the field in competition with them they set to work and drive him out of business or force him into the trusts. If this business increases for the next ten years as it has in the past ten, a man will not be allowed to manufacture a cotton basket without their permission. Now, what is the effect of these trusts To destroy competi-tion so they can fix their own prices and compel the consumer to pay whatever they demand; to limit the amount of production; to fix the wages of their laborers and compel them to take it, steal or starve, just as they choose, unless they can, by organizing, force their employers to give them living wages in order that they may maintain themselves and families and educate their children, which is the God-given right of every American citizen."

TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

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

FIRST CAPITAL PRIZE.

At the Drawing of January 18th, of the Society of Arts of Canada, 1666 Notro Dame Street, the first capital prize was drawn by Mr. H. Thompson, moulder, 57 Rideau st.,

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mittee. Hail is open every evening (except rega lar moeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other loading newspapers on file

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

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

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall. 93 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. iheregular meetings for the transaction of basiness are held on the 2nd and 4th Mon-days of each month. at 8 P.M.

Applicants for mombership or any one desir-ous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadieux St. J. H. FEELEY, Tressurer, 719 Sherbrooks Bt. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence

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



Jan 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie streets.

M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St

St.Patrick's Gourt, No. 95, C.O.F.

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

Catholic Benevolent Legion,

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L.

Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 16? Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. M. SHEA, President : T. W. LESAGE Secretary. 447 Berri Street.

Total Abstinence Societies.

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

ESTABLISHED 1841. Meets on the second Sunday of overy month in St. Patrick's Hall, 32 St. Alexander street. immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 P.M. REV J. A. MoCALLEN, Rev. President : JOHN WALSH, lst Vice Presi-dent : W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 2-4 St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's Learne : Messrs. J. H. Feeley, M. Sharkey, J. H. Kelly.

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

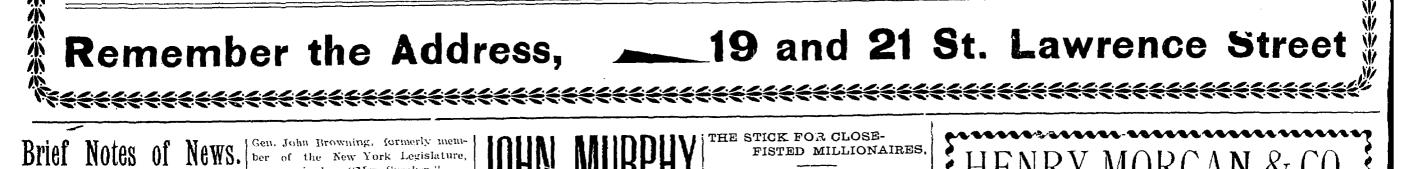
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN Pre. dent, JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secre-tary, JAS. BRADY, 119 Ohsteauguay Strees. Meets ou the second Sunday of every month. in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets., at 3:30 r.m. Delegates to St. Pap-rick's League: Messre. J. Killesther, T. Regers and Andrew Oulien.

المرابي المراجعة المركز أواجا المحاجات

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-12 PAGES Saturday, Janu ⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧⋧ A Special Winter Clearing Sale at Lorge & Co.'s, 19 to 21 St. Lawrence-Street. One Thousand Muffs One Thousand Caps mmm In PERSIAN, LAMB, SEAL, BEAVER, Of various styles, for Men and Boys, at and other Furs prices to suit everyone. Must be sold before the end of January RACOON COATS and JACKETS, at a to make room for Spring Stock. small advance on the Cost Price. The Superiors of Religous Institutions should call and examine our Special Line of Furs

Special Discount given on every sale to Educational and Charitable Institutions.



Quebec 'Official Gazette' lishes the decree of Archbishop Bruchesi erecting the new parish of St. Denis, bounded on the north west by the line of the Canadian Pacific Ry, on the north-east by Christopher Columbus avenue, (Amherst street); on the south-east by Mount Royal avenue; and on the south-west by the limit of the lots of Drolet and Sanguinet streets. This parish is in the vicinity of the grounds of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association.

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Medals of honor, struck from cannon captured in the Franco- Prussian war, have just been awarded by Emperor William of Germany to Rev. Father John Jutz, S.J., and Rev. . Father Alexander Ascheberg, S.J., of the German Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, Shawmut avenue, Boston. Mass.

Both are well known in Boston and vicinity.

In the Franco-Prussian war, a large band of Catholic priests ministered to the spiritual wants of the soldiers; and on several occasions their bravery was exceptional. Their assistance to the wounded was duly appreciated by Kaiser Wilhelm I., who determined a short time before his death that they should be honored for their efficiency and merit.

For the first time in the history of the nation a woman has presided over a State Legislature in active session, says a correspondent to the Boston Transcript.

To Mrs. Frances S. Lee of Denver belongs the honor, and her record in the chair of the Colorado House of Representatives is one of pride to her sisters of the State. A few days ago a resolution was introduced in the House providing for the employment 153-157, Shaw Street, Montreal, of many additional clerks and employees. It was considered by the retrenchment faction as a bold grab at the treasury, and speaker Smith was opposed. He glanced about the floor in search of some member on his side of the question to call to the chair. Mrs. Lee met his gaze, and in a moment was on the platform. The speaker handed her the gavel and took his seat on the floor. Then arose a unique situation. Members were at loss to know how to address the presiding, officer. Mr. Speaker came from one side, while "Mme President" was heard from another ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO. Phone 8853.

Miss Marie MacNaughton, of Washington, D. C., gets the biggest salary of any woman in government employ. She is a French translator at the Bureau of American Republics and draws from Uncle Sam's coffers \$2,-500 per year. She obtained the position about a year ago through competitive examination, far distancing several college men who entered into the race with her.

compromised on "Mrs. Speaker."

The Right Rev. Mgr. Bouchet, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of Louisville, Ky., was formerly invested with purple and declared a member of the Pope's household at the Cathedral Jan. 11.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.



180 St. James st., Montreal.

Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms and public corporations a specialty.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Superintendence of Real Estate, such as Reuting, Collection of Rents, and Repairs. Fire and Life Insurance. Valuations made of Real Estate, Personal supervision given to all matters.

TELEPHONE 1182.

J. AI CIDE CHAUSSE, ARCHITECT,

Plans and Estimates furnithed for all kinds of Buildings. Merchants 'Phone 1455.

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO., :: IMPORTERS OF ::

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS Carpets, Oil Cloths, Tin Ware, Crockery,

Glass Ware, China Ware, Etc.

.....Our Terms are CASH at the----CREAT AU BON MARCHE,

1883 1885 Notre DAME STEELT. Merchants', Tel. 582. Opp. Balmoral Hotel Block

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& CO. GREAT JANUARY Clearing Sale Big Clearing Discounts in all Depts. ****** Dress Goods Extraordinary.

500 yards of Dress Goods on centre table, consisting of All-wool Tweed, and Cheviots, All-wool Diagonals. Fancy Brocade Cloths and Covert Cloths, regular value from 50c to \$1.25 per yard. Choice of lot at HALF PRICE.

50 pieces Finest Silk and Wool Dress Goods, all the latest colorings, choicest designs, worth from \$2 to \$3 per yard. Choice of lot at HALF PRICE. About 75 Fancy Dress Patterns in All-wool, and Silk and Wool, ranging is these people I would like to get affrom \$15.00 to \$42.50 per patterns. Choice of lot at HALF PRICE.

25 pieces Fancy Black Dress Goods, value from \$1.40 to \$1.60 Choice neither, I will add, is it aware of the of this fine lot at \$1.00 per power and might carried by the yard 500 yards Broche Cheviots, All-wool,

worth \$1.00. Sale price 50 percent or HALF PRICE.

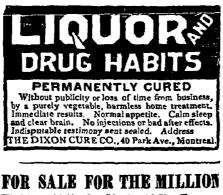
Black All-Wool Crepon, 42 inches wide, cheap at 6oc. Sale price 30 per yard or HALF PRICE.

Black Fancy Crepons, assorted patterns, regular value \$1 50. Clearing sale discount 33 1-3 percent.

****** Country Orders Filled With Care. Samples Sent on Application-*********************************

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street. TERMS: Cash. TELEPHONE Up for.



Kindling, \$2.00; Cut Maple, \$2 50; Tamarao Blocks, \$1.75 ; Mill Blocks, stove langths, \$1.50 J. C. McDIAB#ID, Bichmond Square.

the principal speaker at a Thursday of last week, in the interest of the Berkshire Industrial Farm for Wayward Boys, New York. He said:

A Jeading American

lawyer was

"I have heard, the remark among young men and boys that they did not have the chance now that their fathers had-that the great corporations are destroying the chances of the young man.

"But no matter what the conditions are there seems to be a percentage of boys who are destined to go wrong. The Berkshire Farm is for such boys.

"All that is needed for the work is money. Do not go to the widelyknown givers to charities to interest them in the work. There are many millionaires who never give one penny towards benefitting mankind. It ter with a stick. Go to them."

It has been said that the world all fine qualities, choice patterns, regular does not know its greatest men,

words and by the acts of those among

its greatest men whom it does know. The height of ability consists in a thorough knowledge of the real value of things, and of the genius of the age we live in; and it requires no small degree of ability to know when

to conceal it .- De La Rochefoucauld.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEA THS

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invasiably be endoreed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Notices are inserted for 25c., prepaid,

DEATHS.

BARRY-In this city, on the 22nd inst, Denis Barry, aged 33 years. CILGALLEN-In this city, on January 22,

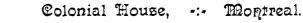
Mar in Kilgallen, native of Ballalagh, Co Mayo. Ireland, IcMULLEN-On the 21st inst., Rose McElheron

beloved wife of Patrick McMullen, aged 35 years, native of County Armagh, Ireland Newry, Ireland, par ers please copy.

OHNSON-On January 22nd, 1899, Marie Louise Johnson, aged 19 yeass and 5 months the only child of John A Johnson. SICARD-In this city, on January 22nd, 1699,

Marie Helene Robidoux, wile of J M J. B. Sicard aged 39 years and 5 months. STYLES-On evening of 22nd. Thomas Styles.

native of County Wieklow Ireland. WHELAN-On the 22nd, Miss Ada Whelan, aged 18 years, beloved daughter of the tate Jose: h Douslas Whelau, brother of John P. Whelan, of the city of Montreal.



GREAT JANUARY SALE DISCOUNTS.

RY MORGAN & CO.,

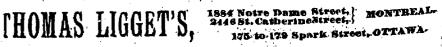
These great Reductions ranging from 10 to 50 per cent. off the actual pric, of the goods should be carefully noted by intending purchasers. And the further cash discount of 5 per cent off every purchase should also be fully understood and appreciated.

The public response to this announcement has been crowds of purchasers who appreciate the ad-vantages offered and avail themselves of them freely.

To enumerate many lines is not practicable, but below we append a few of the discounts During this month there is a straight discount from the regular marked price of every article in the vast stock.

Household Drapery Department.

Down Quilts, 10 p.c. Comforters, 10 p.c. White Quilts, 10 to 20 p c. Colored Counterpanes, 10 to 20 p.c. Blankets, 10 to 20 p c. Embroidered Flannels, 10 p.c. Elderdown Flann is, 10 to 25 p c. White. Scarlet, Navy and Grey Flannels, 10 p.c. French Wrapper Flannels, 10 20, 25 p.c. Wool and Union Shirting Flannels, 10 to 20 p.c. White and Fancy Ceylon Flannels, 10 to 20 p c. Wrapper Flannelettes, Best French Goods, 10 to 33 1.3 p.c. Striped and Checked Flannelettes, 10 to 20 p c Tickings, Cotton Ducks and Drills, 10 p.c. Unbleached White and Colored Canton Flannels, 10 p.c. White and Unbleached Table Linens, 10 p.c. Table Cloths, 10 to 20 p.c. Napkins, 10 to 20 p.c. Huckaback and Damask Towels. 10 to 20 p.c. Sideboard and Bureau Covers, 10 to 20 p.c. Doylies, 10 to 20 p c. Kitchen Glass and Roller Linens. 10 p.c. Hem-Stitched Linen Goods, 10 to 20 p c. Linen Sheetings and Pillow Linens, 10 p.c. Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Cottons, 10 p c. White and Gray Cottons, 10 p.c. ***** MAIL ORDERS WILL BECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION AS USUAL HENRY MORGAN & CO. ······ ONLY A FEW MORE BUSINESS DAYS. TO OBTAIN THE ADVANTAGES OF JANUARY LIQUIDATION SALE Of Carpets and House Furnishings at



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