

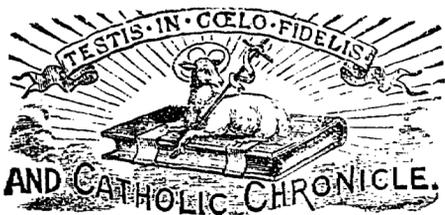
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## ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

The Wonders Wrought  
at this  
Famed Shrine during 1899.

Written for the 'True Witness'  
by Thomas Whelan,  
Montreal.

Whilst the frost and snow of a Canadian winter envelop the village of St. Anne de Beupre, holding in an icy grasp the great waterway of the majestic St. Lawrence, and suspending for the winter months the vast throngs of devout pilgrims that each year flock to this renowned Thaumaturge of Canada, it will no doubt be interesting to review some of the more important miraculous cures that occurred here during the year that has just ended.

In the penultimate year of this nineteenth century, St. Anne was pleased as much as ever to manifest on our behalf the wonder-working power that Almighty God has given to her for the material and spiritual benefit of her numerous faithful clients throughout Canada, and the United States. We are, however, only enabled to enumerate some of the physical favors that have been wrought through the powerful intercession of this good mother; for no one knows the numberless cures of the soul and mind that annually occur here. They that yearly obtain relief from physical infirmities are in a small minority when compared to those that are cured of mental and moral sufferings, which, although the effects are invisible, are none the less cures. Thus, we must confine ourselves to the healing of bodily ailments, although it is estimated that in comparison to the one person who receives a physical or material favor at the shrine of St. Anne, there are five hundred who return home benefited morally or mentally. What a vast number of thanksgivings must ascend annually to the throne of God for relief in sorrows and afflictions of the mind; for the reconciliation of enemies, for the conversion of erring friends and relatives to the true faith, for the return of a loved one to his religious duties and the abandonment of his bad habits, for success in the choice of one's vocation, and perseverance in the path of grace.

Notwithstanding all this, many, including a number of Catholics, require actual and visible proofs of the wonders continually being wrought by good St. Anne at Beupre; and like the doubting Apostle Thomas of old, they decline to believe unless they see and can obtain substantial evidence of the miracles. They require to gaze upon the favored shrine with its massive pillars laden with crutches, ruses, spectacles, canes, iron supports for deformed limbs, braces, medicines and various other human aids to physical infirmities; or they must be shown names, addresses, certificates and other data respecting the cures before they will acknowledge the power of Almighty God. To these especially, the facts here given will be of more than passing interest and may, perhaps, help to rekindle their smouldering faith.

Now, although they that are healed of their infirmities have a firm belief in St. Anne's all-powerful intercession, their cure is not a faith cure, nor does it coincide in any way with the Christian scientist idea; but, rather it is a direct answer to earnest and persevering prayer, and is the result of a fervent and repeated appeal to the God who has said, "Ask and you shall receive." It is obtained after human medical skill has failed, and relief is to be had and sought for from God alone. If then, the miracles are the result of prayer, many will naturally ask, what particular prayers are to be recommended as the most beneficial? During the writer's sojourn at St. Anne de Beupre last July, this same question was put to Sister Mary of Mercy from Newfoundland, who had been completely and instantly restored to perfect health on the previous morning. She replied: "I simply placed my whole trust in the 'Hall Mary,' and said my beads very often invoking St. Anne's aid frequently and reciting whatever other prayers suggested themselves. The sisters in our

convent at home, also joined in making a novena for my intention."

Again, no one should labor under the impression that all, or nearly all, who visit the shrine, for the cure of their bodily ailments, come away healed. Certainly all are benefited spiritually if not physically, by a pilgrimage to this favored and hallowed sanctuary of St. Anne, but what a small percentage of people go there with the proper dispositions that humble and devout pilgrims should have! How few precede the journey by a novena of prayer! This is especially true of large pilgrimages where many look upon the trip as a pleasant outing; and prepare themselves for it as they would for a picnic. Even now are recalled the words of Rev. Father Holland, C.S.S.R., in a sermon delivered last summer, which illustrates this matter in a clear and concise manner. He said:—

"These are not excursions on which you come to St. Anne's. They are not trips of mere sight-seeing and pleasure. Go somewhere else for such. These that come here should realize that they come as pilgrims, humble and devout, to one of the holy places of the earth. You should remember also that it is not to everyone who asks in prayer that it is given. You may be afflicted, but there may be some reason why your affliction may seem to be good in the sight of God. If there is a reason for it, it will not be removed; and you should be thankful that it is so. For otherwise you might fall into some worse affliction. If you were going away on the train, and you should fall at the station and break your leg, that would be an affliction. But suppose you should hear afterward that all the persons on the train that you were to take, had been killed later in a collision. You would then be thankful for the affliction that had kept you from going on that train. So it may happen that you may come here to St. Anne, and may ask and may not receive. But you certainly will receive if that seems best to God. The child asks for sweets, but the parent must sometimes refuse for the good of the child. Do not be ungrateful enough to repine. You cannot get fruits and food without tilling the soil and working for them. The good things seldom grow wild for the plucking. You may come here to be healed of disease and go away uncured. But if you maintain the right spirit toward God, you will be helped in soul if not in body. Always remember that; and, for the mercies that are given, for the limbs that are healed because that seems good in the sight of God, give thanks to Him and to the good St. Anne who here listens to the sorrows of man."

Even the Redeemptorist Fathers who are the guardians of the shrine, are unable to keep a complete register of all the wonderful cures that have been wrought here, as many who are cured, are like "the ships that pass by the night." They come from far and near, leave their crutches or other "ex-votos" at the shrine and return home in a few hours without informing the priests in charge. Many obtain relief after they reach home or while they are on the way.

Some are healed after having made several pilgrimages, others are cured perfectly and instantly, and others again but partially. The Fathers are very particular in accepting evidence of a miraculous manifestation in all cures, as many people have a vivid imagination and might otherwise, for the time being unintentionally impose upon them. It is for this reason that the most striking cures only are taken into consideration and are recorded in the annals of St. Anne de Beupre. Nevertheless, the numerous and unquestionable proofs that are present in the Basilica of St. Anne, more than suffice to show that it is a spot signally favored by Heaven. The repeated instances where the crippled have been healed and straightened, the paralytic made to

walk, the blind to see, the deaf to hear, the dumb to speak, the weak and delicate made strong and the diseased cured—one and all prove that this spot is holy. That the spirit of St. Anne dwells therein, and inclines itself in a special manner to listen to the prayers of her faithful suppliants.

The statistics of the past year, show the result to be very gratifying. According to the official list of the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway to St. Anne's, there were seventy-eight thousand five hundred people came by rail, and Mr. Simard, proprietor of the wharf, announces that thirty-five thousand arrived by boat. Over seven thousand persons from the surrounding parishes came on foot or in vehicles, which brings the total number of those who visited St. Anne de Beupre during 1899 up to one hundred and twenty thousand five hundred. Of these over forty thousand arrived during the month of July alone. According to the register at the Basilica, there were one hundred and twenty-two organized pilgrimages from various points in the United States, the Lake St. John region and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. One hundred and twelve thousand Holy Communion were administered and five thousand Masses were celebrated in the Basilica during the year.

Amongst the many miraculous cures worked at the shrine during the year, we will mention those only who were cured instantly and remarkably of diseases or infirmities, which medical science had declared incurable. These facts have been obtained by personal observation at St. Anne's, and also through the kindness of Rev. Father Wittebolle, C.S.S.R., the editor of the "Annals," and of Rev. Father Holland, C.S.S.R., the director of English-speaking pilgrims at St. Anne de Beupre.

The season of pilgrimages generally opens with the month of May; and one of the first of the remarkable cures that 1899 witnessed was that of a little boy named Emile Thibault who resides in our own city of Montreal. For several months previous to June last, he had been suffering from bone disease, also called "caries of the bone" and "consumption or decay of the bone." Ulcers appeared on both legs, and he daily grew thinner. He could not walk but a few steps, and was unable at all to kneel. The attending physician, Dr. H. Dufresne, after constant treatment, finally told the parents that as the membrane surrounding the bones was affected and caries of the bone had set in, the case was incurable. As another member of the family had died of the same dread disease after three years of suffering, the parents resolved to place their hope in a visit to St. Anne de Beupre, and with the doctor's consent, the child and his elder sister accompanied the pilgrimage of lady Tertiaries of St. Francis, which took place from Montreal on June 17th, under the direction of Rev. Father Columban, O. S. F. What followed is best narrated in the sister's own words.

"I started with a firm confidence that Emile would be cured. On arriving at St. Anne, he walked from the boat to the Basilica without complaining too much. Oh, what a happiness we felt on entering the shrine! A Mass was said at once, and I received Holy Communion. My little brother remained sitting during that time, and at the moment of the Elevation I asked him to try to kneel down. He began very slowly, and finally succeeded, remaining upon his knees, for I know not how long. After Holy Mass, we went to breakfast. I often asked him whether he suffered, and he answered that he did not. I then began to believe that he was cured. After breakfast I took him to the Scala Santa, and asked him to ascend the twenty-eight steps with me, and he succeeded in ascending some of them. He then went up to the top without difficulty. I

asked him once more if he felt any pain, and he said he did not. My heart overflowed with joy; and I said to myself: "He is truly cured."

Until then I had not ventured to remove my little brother's stockings to look at his legs; for it seemed to me that this would be incredulity on my part. I needed not to see in order to believe. I knew and believed he was cured. In the evening, three Rev. Fathers who were on board the steamer, came to see him, and I decided to remove his stockings and the clothes covering his sores. He was entirely cured. Rev. Father Marie d'Alcantara struck his legs lightly. Emile smiled, and said it did not hurt him. Upon our return to Montreal, the doctor visited his little patient, and was greatly surprised on finding his legs completely cured. All traces of the disease had disappeared." Here is a copy of the certificate given by Dr. Dufresne to Miss Thibault in connection with the sudden cure of little Emile:—

Montreal, June 20th, 1899.  
"I attended Emile, child of Mr. Charles Thibault, before his departure for St. Anne de Beupre. Osteomyelitis of adolescents was beginning to form in the upper portion of the thigh bones; the periosteum was affected. This illness is very serious, and frequently a long one. On the very day of his return from St. Anne de Beupre, I found that the disease had disappeared completely without leaving any traces. Moreover, the child can walk easily, and even run about, although he had great difficulty in walking previous to his departure. Under the circumstances, I firmly believe that this sudden cure is quite supernatural and miraculous.

Signed,  
C. A. HENRI DUFRESNE, M.D.

A few days later, on June 21st, other signal favors were granted. The first was that of a little girl, thirteen years old, the daughter of a widow, Mrs. Auger, who had come to St. Anne's with the Joliette pilgrimage, under the direction of Rev. Father Beaudry, Superior of the Clerics of St. Viateur. Through the effects of a disease, the child's leg had become twisted by the contraction of the sinews at the knee, and she was unable to walk. She was led before St. Anne's statue by those who accompanied her, and after a few moments, she came back unaided, radiant with joy and supporting her body with ease upon the limb that was powerless a moment before.

The second cure was that of a man who had come upon the same pilgrimage, and who resides in St. Gabriel de Brandon. He was a cripple from the effects of a wound inflicted some years ago, and since then was compelled to walk with crutches. He left his crutches after him at the shrine as an evidence of his cure.

On June 28th, Jean Baptiste Valcourt, who had been deaf for ten years, recovered his hearing. He accompanied the pilgrims from Madawaska; and his pastor, Father Thibault, said that the man was so deaf that when he went to confession, everybody had to go out of the church. Mr. Valcourt is married and forty years of age. His sister, who resides in the United States, made the pilgrimage with him to obtain his cure. He felt better during the night, and after receiving Holy Communion, his deafness disappeared. Their prayers were granted, and he afterwards heard every word perfectly. Both he and his sister reported his cure. Here is the certificate of Father Thibault, pastor of St. Rose du Degele:—

July 3rd, 1899.

"I certify that Jean Baptiste Valcourt was the deafest man of the parish of St. Benoit, Packington, and that since his pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beupre on June 25th, he hears like any ordinary person. Rev. Father Proulx, S.J., who is here at present, and who has conversed with the said J. B. Valcourt, finds that he hears well. Mr. Valcourt is never weary of saying that St. Anne has cured him of his deafness."

Signed,  
A. THIBAUT,  
priest.

On July 12th, Mr. Victor Poulin, of Pittsfield, Mass., who had been paralyzed for two years and a half, recovered the use of his limbs at the moment when he received Holy Communion. He had come to St. Anne's with Father Marcoux's pilgrimage, from Springfield, Mass., and his cousin, Mr. J. Poulin, had been obliged

to carry him up on his shoulders into the church. Here is the certificate of two physicians who were present at St. Anne at the moment of the cure:—

St. Anne de Beupre, July 12, '99.  
We certify that we saw Mr. Victor Poulin, of Pittsfield, Mass., U. S., unable to use his legs, and suffering from an affection of the spinal marrow, the natural consequence whereof was paralysis of the lower limbs. We further certify that we saw and examined the said Victor Poulin after Mass, and found him cured. In testimony whereof we have signed—William A. Baribeault, physician, Spencer, Mass., and (Louis Ovide Morasse, M.D., Putnam, Conn.) The happy man who had been cured, walked on the following day over a mile, and ascended the twenty-eight steps of the Scala Santa upon his knees.

Mr. Louis Beaulac, a farmer of Nicolet, was suddenly cured on July 18th, while returning from St. Anne de Beupre on the steamer "L'Estreite." He suffered from an aggravated form of sciatica, and for four months and a half previous he was unable to walk without the aid of two crutches. He accompanied the Nicolet pilgrimage, under the direction of Rev. Father De Carheil, pastor of St. Angele, and Father L. H. Lavalles, pastor of Nicolet Cathedral. He was carried before the miraculous statue at St. Anne; received Holy Communion at the pilgrims' Mass, and prayed with all the fervor of his soul. He returned to the steamer without feeling any change in his condition, and departed from St. Anne's, believing that God did not wish him to be cured. Although resigned, he was discouraged. About four o'clock in the afternoon, his brother-in-law asked him: "Do you believe that St. Anne is able to cure you?" "I do believe it," answered Mr. Beaulac. Upon making this avowal of faith, the sick man felt, as it were, an electric shock through all his limbs, and all the pain he had so far endured, ceased completely to give place to new strength. He arose, and without the aid of his crutches walked with a firm step, and went all over the boat easily. He even climbed without difficulty, the stairs that led to the saloon of the boat. He was completely cured! His wife wept with joy, and the other pilgrims congratulated him, who on the eve of the pilgrimage had been so miserable and who could now follow them freely. His crutches now useless, were forwarded to St. Anne de Beupre, and were placed at the foot of the miraculous statue of St. Anne.

Mrs. Thomas Hartley, of New Bedford, Mass., was cured while attending Benediction in the Basilica of St. Anne de Beupre, on July 21st. She had been under the doctor's treatment during nine years for an internal ulcer; and a painful and dangerous surgical operation had failed to do her any good. Speaking of her miraculous cure, Mrs. Hartley said: "I prayed fervently to St. Anne, that if it were the will of God, she would cure me of the disease which had kept me in suffering for nine years. Suddenly, during Benediction, a beautiful light seemed to shine out from the statue. All around and far, far behind, I could see nothing but this dazzling light. St. Anne turned her eyes upon me in the midst of this vision, and said to me slowly, 'You are cured, you are cured.' I was fascinated by the gaze from her sweet face, and could do nothing but sob. I did not see any of the people in the church, although I knew they were there. It was a terrible effort to keep from standing up where I was, and screaming that I had been cured. I was beside myself with joy, happy that St. Anne had heard me and granted my prayers. I am now in perfect health, and can walk as well as ever."

July 22nd, an Indian, named Peter Jacques, belonging to the Micmac tribe, was completely cured of paralysis, which had deprived him of the use of his right arm and leg. For two months he had been confined to his bed; and when he tried to rise he could only move by leaning on a chair and pushing it before him. The doctor that had attended him, said that he was incurable. It was then that he and his wife resolved upon making a pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beupre. They arrived on Thursday evening, July 21st, he leaning upon a stick, a mere branch of a tree. The following morning, he received Holy Communion with great fervor. After

having breakfasted, he returned to the church, where he remained until noon before St. Anne's statue, reciting whatever prayers were suggested to him by his faith and confidence. Upon rising, he said to his wife that he felt perfectly cured, and immediately placed his stick with the other ex-votos at the foot of the statue. He walked afterwards without any support; and continued his devotions all Friday afternoon and Saturday. He visited the different chapels, and twice ascended the Scala Santa. Every symptom of paralysis had disappeared, and his strength had returned. The stick could easily be recognized among a number of crutches, and other contrivances left during the year at the foot of the miraculous statue of St. Anne.

The cure of Sister Mary Gertrude, a Sister of Mercy from Newfoundland, which occurred on July 27th, was very striking; and was witnessed by the thousands who flocked to St. Anne de Beupre for the feast of St. Anne. The story of her illness and cure is told by the Mother Superior of the convent, who accompanied her to the shrine. Sister Mary Gertrude Kennedy had an attack of St. Vitus' dance in September, 1895, accompanied by epileptic fits. In the following spring and autumn, the attack returned with fresh violence, and produced curvature of the spine and contraction of the muscles. In the spring of 1897, the former disease re-appeared with partial paralysis which deprived the Sister of the use of her right leg for several months. The same thing occurred in the beginning of November, but with the most alarming symptoms. Then came a hemorrhage of the brain, which made her a complete invalid, and took away her appetite. His Lordship, Bishop McDonald, suggested a pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beupre; as the case was very desperate, we placed all our hopes in Good St. Anne. We reached St. Anne de Beupre about the middle of July; and began a novena, which was to end on the feast. The novena passed without any improvement manifesting itself; and our patient remained with her neck twisted and bent forward. But on the following day when she approached the Holy Table, she suddenly felt a peculiar sensation in her back. She instantly straightened her neck, received Communion with head erect for the first time in three years, and returned to her pew without help. The last traces of her disease had disappeared, and she was completely cured. Upon their return to the convent at Conception Harbor, Newfoundland, a solemn Te Deum was chanted in thanksgiving; and Mrs. Kennedy, mother of Sister Mary Gertrude, presented the parish church, of which Rev. Father Veitch is pastor, with a magnificent statue of St. Anne. A pilgrimage from Newfoundland to St. Anne de Beupre, is at present being organized for the coming summer.

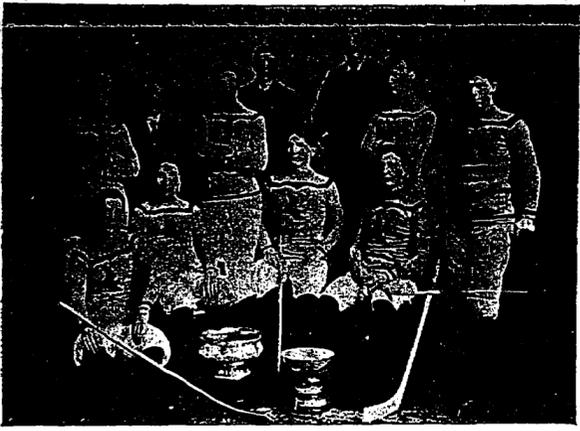
A little boy, fourteen years of age, Adjour Leclere, of St. Christine, Portneuf, was miraculously cured on October 27th. He was afflicted with some internal disease in the foot, which defied all earthly remedies. For two months he had walked only with the aid of two crutches. He was taken by his parents to St. Anne's shrine and was instantly and radically cured at the very moment that he was venerating the holy Relic. He left his crutches at the foot of the statue of his benefactress.

We could fill more columns in giving the details of other miraculous cures that happened during 1899; but as we consider that the foregoing ones will suffice to make known the wonders that are being wrought at St. Anne de Beupre, we merely mention the facts of some of the others. On July 12th, Mrs. Romelus Pilon, of Worcester, Mass., who suffered for several years from dyspepsia and catarrh of the stomach, had been treated by five doctors, and had undergone three operations, was cured after receiving Holy Communion.

On July 18th, Antonio Bourgeois, son of Mr. Louis Bourgeois, of Nicolet, was cured of sore eyes. On the feast of St. Anne, Mr. James McKenna, of Kingston, Ont., was relieved of pain after washing his foot in St. Anne's miraculous spring. On August 8th, Miss Helen Mahoney, of Ottawa district, whose leg had been crippled for six years, left her walking cane at the shrine, and was able

Continued on Page Five.

# MR. FARRELL'S NEW BOOK.



SHAMROCK HOCKEY TEAM (CHAMPIONS.)

We present our readers with a couple of cuts which appear in a most interesting little book, entitled "Hockey," the author of which is Mr. Arthur Farrell, member of the Shamrock (champion) Hockey Team, and son of ex-Ald. William Farrell. That young Mr. Farrell is capable of writing such a book, and of being considered an authority on this subject of such widespread interest, was fully demonstrated during the recent series of games between the Shamrocks and the Victorians of Winnipeg, for the Stanley Cup. All who were present will recall Mr. Farrell's famous run, from goal to goal, eluding all his opponents and scoring a game for the green colors, amidst thunderous applause.

The illustrations are pen and ink sketches by Mr. C. Farrell, brother of the author, and an artist who has done some very important sketching.

in colors, for the C.P.R. Company. We have here an evidence of the many-sided talents and capacities of the Farrell family. While various essays have been written on the subject of "Hockey," this book is the first volume dealing with the science of the game. The book is an honor to the writer and to the athletic association of which he is a distinguished member.

The contents of the volume are very ample, including a history of the game; its development; the rules; hints on training, practise and scientific plays; with sketches and cuts of the leading teams, and opinions of expert players. The book is a most presentable one, with a handsome lithographed cover in blue, on which is a picture of a hockey player. We trust that Mr. Farrell may have great success in his literary undertakings.

## A STORY OF IRISH EXILE.

On more than one occasion we made reference to the Irish story-teller, Seumas MacManus, whose tales characteristic of the Irish race have been appearing in the New York "Herald." We cannot heartily approve of all this writer's output of literary matter; much of it is very good, a considerable portion of it is far-fetched and evidently strained, and too much of it is absolutely flat and unwholesome. We even do not know whether the writer of these stories signs his own name, or a nom-de-plume. Unless a piece of work is positively injurious to either the Irish character, or the Irish cause, we do not feel justified in paying any attention to it; generally it can do less harm when allowed to pass unnoticed. But when a literary production—no matter in what form—is calculated to benefit, to encourage, to elevate, to assist, or to please our people, we always seek to give it as much publicity as our circumstances will allow.

In a recent issue of the New York "Herald" Seumas MacManus has a very lengthy and very clever as well as interesting article descriptive of the Irish emigrant of the past, and the one of the present. Leaving aside the long story of the sufferings endured by those "Irish Exiles," we will simply reproduce that part of the article which deals with old time emigrants. It is a genuine piece of honest and graphic description; it runs thus:—

"I come from the one county of Ireland, which perhaps more than any other has for generations been sending into exile its sons and its daughters—the county of Donegal. Month after month and week after week for many years I have seen the human stream flow outward and over the ocean to the great land of our hopes and longings. I remember well the feeling of sadness that oppressed me when, leaving Ireland, I stood on the fore-castle of the tender that steamed away from Derry quay and looked down upon the thousand boys and girls who, with their little bundles and bags, crowded the main deck. Many of them were openly weeping; almost all of them crying in their hearts as through misty eyes they gazed yearningly at the heath-clad hills which were sinking away from their vision.

"I said to the comrade who stood by me, 'What a crying pity it is to see the flower of youth of our country, its blood and its brawn, borne away week by week like this.'

"'It is,' he said, 'yet you go yourself?' And I could not reply to this.

"For our Irish boys and girls to leave their homes now is a trial, but fifty years ago it was in its dire importance perhaps only second to death.

"In the Irish famine times of 1846-47-48, and for half a dozen years after, my country men and women swarmed across the Atlantic by hun-

dreds of thousands. From countless bays on the west coast in every week in every summer of those years hundreds of little boats of 100, 200 and 300 tons were constantly putting out, laden down with human cargoes, destined to flounder about for any space of time between seven and seventeen weeks before they reached America, portions of their cargoes still alive and portions of them lying at the bottom of the ocean. No wonder that "going to America" was then a great undertaking.

"Three weeks before the date of his proposed sailing the intending emigrant started out over the countryside to say good-bye. He must call at every house within a radius of many miles from home. Even if families to whom he was not known lived within that radius he must shake the hand of every one of them also and get their 'God send you safe and prosper you where you're going.' If, when he came to sail, he had omitted one child within a wide area he would leave with a troubled conscience, and his friends would be ashamed for his neglect.

"His more immediate neighbors and his friends from far and near a week before his sailing began baking and hardening oat bread (for it took a full week to harden to the extent necessary), making their calculations, as they did, for a probable four months' voyage. As every one had to provision himself, a barrel was provided with a hinged lid and a lock, and in it were packed everything suitable that he should need—oat bread, potatoes, bacon, hard-boiled eggs and butter. The provisions needed were all, or more than all, provided as tokens from his neighbors and friends. The very poorest—and in those days the poorest were poor indeed, have from their scanty store or borrowed from a more fortunate neighbor that they might give, for they could not bear that one day the departing Canal might reflect, 'Every soul of my neighbors minded me, unless Shan Mor's people.' At my native place the passenger schooner rode in the centre of a group of islands in the bay—Donegal bay—awaiting its consignment. A certain day was named for the passengers to be aboard, after which, as soon as the weather would permit, all sail would be set for America. We believe in drowning grief by merriment, so for several nights and days before the emigrant crossed his father's threshold for the last time his friends and the neighboring fiddlers and pipers came in and held high revelry by day and by night. This revelry did not jar upon the breaking-hearted mother nor the downcast father, but, instead, prevented their brooding too much, as they otherwise would, upon their coming sorrow.

"On the morning on which he must board the boat the passenger, his father and mother and all his neighbors—every one of whom was in

duty bound to be there—started for the shore. A piper and fiddler led the procession, half a dozen of his friends carried jugs of whiskey and glasses to treat every one whom they met and to treat the company as they went, and some other friends brought up the rear, carrying between them his little luggage. All who could not come to the convey appeared at the wayside to say a last word to Conal and pray a last prayer on him, and when the convey swept past they looked after it with tear-dimmed eyes. When the shore was reached other convoys had already come and still more were coming, and no matter what the hurry of the skipper might be—though generally he knew no hurry—hours were spent in merry-making and carousing here. Finally, after a deal of swearing and threatening and bulldozing by the skipper, the emigrants, attended by boatloads of their friends, rowed off to climb aboard the schooner.

"When all were aboard the skipper, waiting upon wind or weather, or often upon something of far less importance, delayed a day, a week, three weeks, or even actually a month before he lifted anchor. During this period of delay the emigrant's friends rowed off daily to see him and to carouse with him. The boat's officers could not think of interfering with this, and as there were from 100 to 200 passengers aboard, all receiving their friends, the state of things upon that ship's deck, fiddling, dancing, crying and carousing, may be conceived. Finally, when the command was given to weigh anchor all the emigrant's friends were ordered off the ship. They got into their boats, fastened them to the ship and were towed after it down the bay, the fiddlers fiddling for all they were worth, and all of the remainder who were not crying shouting cheerily to their departing friend, who now leaned over the ship's side. When the mouth of the bay was reached and the row boats could not venture any further the skipper put them all loose and they lay upon the water, cheering and waving their hats and 'serenades' till the departing ones disappeared from their sight. Also, while the schooner was sailing down the bay, the hill-tops along the shore were crowded with thousands who could not accompany in boats, and as the ship passed each hill wild cheers, mingled with cries, were raised for those who were going, perhaps forever."

ly when he drifts into the political sphere that we fully recognize the man, his style, his ideals, and his all-absorbing patriotism. It seems, to the ordinary observer a "long call" from the Basque country to Ireland; yet the space is not only leaped by the writer, but, in the lapse of a few seconds, he makes half a dozen leaps back and forth, from the one to the other. In this we cannot fail to perceive his spirit of Irish patriotism dominating even his few days of recreation.

Here is a novel way of contrasting country with country, and race with race:—

"Does it strike you, as it struck me, that in the condition of the ox in the Basque country and in the Irish country we have the whole secret of the difference between the France that her children cling to and the Ireland that her children fly from? In southern France it is the Basque peasant who is king and the ox that is his slave. In western Ireland it is the peasant who carries the yoke and it is the ox that owns the country and can have his peasant slaves hypnotized in his interest and driven whither he will."

This is William O'Brien, and no mistake about it! What a speech, or lecture, or volume could he not fabricate upon the basis of this one paragraph! And what rich sarcasm in the concluding lines of that sketch! He fires this arrow, as a parting shot:—

"Wherever there is question of a yoke it is on the bullock's neck it rests and not on the peasant's. And shocking as it will seem to Lord Clonbrock, a revolutionary French government understands so little of its business that there seems to be no question of sending down an extra police force to restore the sovereignty of the bullock and to sweep the busy peasantry of Gascony from their bright villages into the jails and emigrant ships!"

## FROM THE ISLAND BY THE SEA.

The weather at St. John's this winter is a surprising surprise of a surprising kind. Scarcely two days are alike, and the usual severe, stormy and frosty weather have not visited the capital so far. A few days ago flowers were picked from several graves in the cemetery, and the grass is to be seen in the neighboring fields.

On Feb. 2nd, His Lordship, Right

deeply impressed, and carried away with them to their homes, greater love and admiration for the beauties of the Catholic Church. The assembled clergy were entertained at the parochial residence by Rev. Fr. McCarthy.

Grim reaper death has been busy of late, and has deprived the community a respected and exemplary citizen in the person of Mr. Laurence J. Geran, who had been suffering from heart trouble and dropsy, and about three months ago visited Canada and the United States, returning somewhat recovered, only to be again attacked by the illness which resulted in his death, despite the efforts of the best medical talent in the city. He had been for years closely identified with the business of the country, and in 1899 was elected to the Legislature for the district of St. John's west, which he ably represented for four years. He up to his death was also a member of the T. A. Society, in the affairs of which he took a deep interest, identifying himself also with the juvenile body and the advancement of the Cadet Corps. Every philanthropic and charitable movement had his earnest support, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, of which he was treasurer for a lengthy period, and one of its founders. Always a devout Catholic and good Christian, Mr. Geran's well-spent life gained for him the reward of a happy death, attended as he was regularly by Rev. Dean Ryan and other clergymen.—R.I.P.

Mr. Joseph Courtenay, a young man of a very retiring disposition, also passed over to the majority a few days ago. The deceased was suffering for some time, and bore his sufferings with Christian resignation and fortitude, receiving all the consolations of our Holy Religion. He was the son of the late Richard Courtenay, a well-known, and highly respected citizen of the West End.—R.I.P.

The Catholic Cadet Corps, a splendid organization, is making rapid strides in every particular. Lately there has been added to the corps a fine brass band, and probably a bugle band will be the next move. Their church parade took place lately, and was witnessed by a large concourse of people who were loud in their praises of the boys. His Lordship, Dr. Howley, addressed the body in

spring apparently leave no stone unturned to bring them up properly, in body, mind and soul, enforced by good example, religious schooling and church discipline.—yet the boy turns out a rogue or worse, and the girl wayward or worse. May not mothers or fathers, while satisfied with their performance of parental duty, find, on close scrutiny of themselves, that the boys or girls, far from being taught detachment from the world, were thrown into the fashionable vortex, especially where the family had money, and that these children or young men or women yielded little by little to the blandishments of a society that seeks in a round of sensuous pleasures the supreme good? Husbands, watch your wives. Wives, watch your husbands. Many a poor, well-meaning man has been desolated by the foolish folly of his wife. Many a God-fearing woman has been made miserable by the indulgent theories and practices of her husband. Examine your consciences searchingly, you fathers and mothers, and see if the tares in your domestic field be not after all of your own sowing.—Randall's Letter, Catholic Columbian.

## MR. CROKER'S NEW SCHEME.

Mr. Richard Croker has invested in a new Irish scheme, which promises handsome results. The Tammany chieftain has become the American director of the Granite Industries of Donegal, Limited, and as a result, the monument to Parnell, to the fund for which Tammany Hall subscribed \$15,000 will probably be constructed with stone taken from the company's quarries, in the extensive estate known as the "Russos of Donegal," near Dunloe, in the northwestern part of Ireland.

Associated with Mr. Croker on the board of directors of the company are the Duke of Abercorn, who is Chairman; the Hon. John Herdman, Strabane, County Tyrone; Col. Percussion, of Earlsfort Mansions, Dublin, and the Hon. Frederick J. Abbott, of Liverpool. The company has just been incorporated, with a capital stock of £100,000, which will be increased as soon as occasion warrants it.

The quarries are situated in one of the poorest and most congested districts of Ireland, and the working of the quarries on a large scale will give support to hundreds of families who are now practically existing under conditions of semi-starvation. With Mr. Croker's name on the board of directors, it is believed these granites, which it is said have been pronounced by experts the most enduring and beautiful at present known, will attain great popularity in the United States.

Mr. Croker's leg is mending slowly, and he expects it will not be long before he can walk without assistance. Mr. Croker is still using crutches. He is anxious to get back to New York to look after his political interests, and will return as soon as he can make the voyage in comfort.—Irish American.

If you intend to do a mean thing, wait till to-morrow; if you intend to do a noble thing, do it now.

Sometimes will endure a great amount of misery before they feel compelled to look there for help whence all help and healing comes.



It has been wittily said of the martyrs that they were people who were canonized while they lived and were canonized when they were dead. The same thing might be said of many a woman, who has been canonized by curses and criticisms while she lived and canonized as a saint after death.

Husbands don't mean to be small and selfish. But they can't understand the sufferings which come with debilitating drains, irregularity, inflammation, or ulceration of the sensitive female organs. Thousands of happy women pay tribute to the wonderful change in their lives effected by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is not a cure-all. It has a specific purpose, in the curing of diseases peculiar to women. It cures these diseases perfectly.

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"My health is much better since I have been using Dr. Pierce's medicine." After Brooks, of Martin, Franklin, Co., Ga., having a miscarriage in 1890, suffered with a pain in my left side and a lingering cough which grew worse and worse. I used Wine of Colic but it only gave me temporary relief. Last spring I got just doing anything and my husband went to the drug store and called for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as better, so I bought one bottle. I began to take it as directed in the pamphlet wrapped around the bottle. The book said if the disease was complicated with cough to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Favorite Prescription" alternately. Mr. Brooks got the Golden Medical Discovery and I took it as directed. The cough left me at once and I got better so rapidly my husband was astonished at my improvement. I took six bottles of the two medicines. I am now able to work and do the washing for two families."



## PEASANT LIFE IN FRANCE.

William O'Brien in his new paper "The People," has been writing some interesting sketches of a semi-political nature. Having spent some weeks, recently, in the South of France, the gifted Irish writer draws some graphic pictures of life and its conditions in that section of the world. As, for example, the following account of the Basque peasants and their beasts of burden:—

"One of the characteristic sights of the Basque country is the ox team. The Basque oxen are of a peculiar soft fawn color, like vastly overgrown deer. They are bound together in twos by a heavy wooden yoke which presses down upon their neck with a weight which there is no resisting. Bent under this yoke, you see their ferocious horns and great melancholy eyes writhing and twisting, as though the brutes were dimly meditating a revolt some day under their slavery. In front of them marches a Basque peasant, one of the mysterious race, whose solves and whose mysterious tongue—not at all probably some remnant left behind by the Iberian adventurers who set sail from these coasts for Ireland before Romulus built the mud walls of Rome—remain the puzzle of biologist congresses. The Basque carries a long wand which he from time to time waves over the heads of the oxen when he would have them obey. The wand is not used by way of wattle, but is passed over their heads as in some mysterious hypnotic rite by some Basque Svengali bending his bovine Trilbys to his will."

While, from a literary standpoint, we must always admire the charm of Mr. O'Brien's compositions, it is on-

Rev. Dr. McDonald, raised to the priesthood, Rev. Mr. Wheilan. The Rev. Father Wheilan made his studies at the Quebec Seminary, and was a model student in every respect. The ordination took place at his native town, Carbonear, and was attended by a large number of priests, as well as a large congregation.

After the first Gospel, His Lordship preached an instructive and eloquent sermon on the Feast Day, very ably and clearly setting forth the meaning of the day. The Right Rev. preacher vividly portrayed the holy joy of the aged Simeon when he folded the Divine Child in his arms, exclaiming: "Now," while tears of joy rolled down his venerable cheeks, "Now thou dost dismiss Thy servant, O Lord, according to Thy word, in peace; because my eyes have seen Thy salvation, which Thou hast prepared before the face of all peoples; a light to the revelation of the Gentiles and the glory of Thy people Israel." After which he added that this child born for the ruin and resurrection of many in Israel, would be a sign of contradiction to men and that sorrow should pierce the soul of his mother like the sharp point of a sword. Similarly, continued the preacher, this young priest, this child of the people, reared in your midst, is to be the guide, the never-failing friend, the visible angel, guardian of his flock, who will open the gates of Paradise to his people, when their earthly journey is o'er. After exhorting the priest to weary never in his Holy Office and exhorting him for the offering of himself to his Creator, the bishop, followed by the priests, on bended knees, received the young priest's blessing. After mass, numbers remained to receive from the young holy man of God a blessing from his anointed hands. All were

the Episcopal Library, and wished them every success for the future.

Even now preparations are being made for the shipment of iron ore from Bell Isle during the summer of 1906. The Nova Scotia Steel Co. purpose having 17 steamers on the route, as almost as much again as the '99 output is required to fill present orders. Only one steamer, the S.S. "Otto," of the fleet that ran last season could be obtained; the others are all Norwegians. The Whitney people will also do an immense business. Over 20 steamers up to the present have been chartered, and they want more; owing to the demand for ships caused by the Transatlantic war, freights looked ahead are at steep figures. Bell Island will boom the coming summer, and employment will be given to an enormous number of men.

## THE SOWING OF TARES.

I heard a sermon last Sunday week on what is one of the saddest things in this life, the misconduct of boys and girls who have been sedulously trained by Catholic parents, with conscientious anxiety and dutiful fever. It is, said the preacher, not only sorrowful but puzzling. Let us see if there be no solution. The question of heredity may play a part in this paradox or what appears to be such. Some remote ancestor may have thrown baleful shadows upon such children or young men and women. But this is psychologic hypothesis. Sacramental grace can check the poison of heredity, and transform it into soundness and beauty. Given good, pious, practical Catholic parents who, from the birth of their par-

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 Jas. McIver, County Secretary, 329 St. Antoine Street.  
 Humphrey T. Kearns, County Treasurer, 51 Gain Street.  
 Board meets third Friday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame Street, 8 p. m.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1900

**NOTES OF IRISH NEWS.**

**PLUNKETT AND PUGCHASE.**

The South Tipperary County Council had before it a letter from Mr. Horace Plunkett, Vice-President of the Technical Education Department, asking the views of the Council on the Agricultural Institute which is proposed to be established in Munster under the new Act. The Council displayed a very commendable diffidence in dealing with the subject. Mr. Dwyer said there could be no improvement in agriculture in Ireland without compulsory purchase. They should first ask Mr. Plunkett to help them in that direction. Mr. K. E. O'Brien—I agree with Mr. O'Dwyer. Every improvement under existing circumstances will be only giving an excuse for charging rent, and we will be no nearer the legislation we want. I say this is beginning at the wrong end. Mr. Dwyer—Mr. Plunkett is the greatest enemy of land purchase in Ireland. There is not a meeting that he attends that he allows a resolution in favour of purchase to be passed. Is he a friend of the farmers of Ireland? They will spend the whole money in salaries. Mr. Manning agreed with Mr. Dwyer, and said he knew where rents had just been raised or confirmed in the case of the farmers who had done a lot to their farms, while those who did little had their rents reduced. Mr. Dwyer referred to the reports in the Press showing that where creameries most abound the rents were higher than in other places. The Chairman (Mr. E. Cummins, J. P.)—There are two sides to the question. Mr. Dwyer—but this was proved by figures. The Chairman—Figures can be made to prove anything. Eventually the further consideration of the matter was adjourned.

**BEATIFY OF A CANON.**

The death of the Very Rev. Canon Judge, P.P. at Killasnoo, County Mayo, is announced. The deceased was a profound Irish scholar, and in theology and Scripture his attainments were of no mean kind. His missionary life, extending over considerably more than half a century, fully realized all the hopes that his college days had inspired. In the many parishes of the diocese through which he passed he is still remembered for his holy life and a paternal manner and suavity of disposition which softened and reconciled all who approached him. It was thrilling to listen to his experiences of the famine times. He frequently told how in that terrible period he often set out at break of day, with a crust of dry bread in his pocket—his sole sustenance for the day—and returned at nine or ten o'clock at night—himself and his horse literally reeling from exhaustion—having ridden in the meantime seventy or eighty miles and administered the last sacraments to as many as thirty persons in different parts of the extensive and populous parish of Kilmactigue.

**A NEW COLLEGE.**—The people of Ballina are much gratified at the intelligence that the Most Rev. Dr. Conway, Lord Bishop of Killala, is about to erect a new diocesan college in that town. His Lordship will need funds for the important undertaking, but the Irish people, ever generous where the question of their Faith is concerned, may be relied upon to respond with customary eagerness and large-heartedness to any appeal His Lordship may put forward.

**A PATRIOT GONE.**—As far back as the sixties, Mr. William Kilroe, whose death is announced, took a prominent part in the Nationalist struggle in the County Galway. He was actively associated with the

Ballinasloe Tenants' Defence Association started in 1878, and which embraced in its ranks every Nationalist worth speaking of in Galway. Later on he threw himself heart and soul into the Land League and subsequent National movements, and to the last maintained the same sturdy spirit of patriotism which earned for him the admiration and esteem of countless friends. His death took place at the ripe old age of 91.

**A CENTENARIAN.**—A large cortege of the people of Ballintogher and district followed the remains of Mrs. McGarry to the last place of rest. The deceased had reached a great age, popularly believed to be 102 years.

**DAVITT'S SUCCESSOR.**—The selection of Mr. John O'Donnell to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Michael Davitt in the representation of South Mayo has been generally approved. Mr. O'Donnell was an active member of the Westport District Council, and the connection led that body to pass a vote of hearty congratulation to their brave young colleague.

**FUNDS ROLL IN.**—As Whip of the Irish Party, Captain Donelan, M. P., received a letter from Mr. George Crosbie, "Examiner," Cork, expressing congratulations on the advent of unity among the Irish members of Parliament, and giving substantial effect to his satisfaction by enclosing a cheque for £25 towards the Parliamentary Fund.

**A GOLDEN JUBILEE.**—A very remarkable and genial old lady is Mrs. William Crowley, of Cree, County Clare. She is in the vicinity of her hundredth year. She is the mother of eighteen children; the grandmother of 126 children, of whom 99 are living, and the great grandmother of 66 children, of whom 61 are living. Her daughter, Mrs. Carey, has just celebrated the golden jubilee of her marriage.

**IRISH NAMES FOR STREETS.**—At the monthly meeting of the Galway Urban Council, Mr. Martin McDonagh, chairman, presiding, a motion was adopted resolving that the names of the several streets in the town be printed in Irish characters, the cost not to exceed £5.

**CONSCIENTIOUS COUNCILLORS.**—Alderman Condon, M.P., presided at a meeting of the Council Corporation, at which the resolution of the Council condemning the action of the Lord Chancellor in removing Mr. Kendall O'Brien from the Commission of the Peace was read. Mr. Thos. Phelan and Mr. D. J. Clancy dissented from the resolution. Mr. Phelan considered a magistrate who had taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty should not sympathise with resolutions in favour of the enemies of the Queen. The chairman reminded these gentlemen that some of the foremost English statesmen of the day were opposed to the waging of war, and denounced it with even more vehement utterance than had ever emanated from an Irish platform. The resolution was adopted, the two councillors named dissenting.

**THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL.**—The Belfast "Irish News" says:—The St. Patrick's Day Banquet Committee have decided that this year's celebration shall be held at the Hotel Cecil on March 20th, and the committee met on Tuesday to discuss the question of chairman and guests. It was not then known who would be chosen to fill the chair of the Irish Party, and the committee, with a laudable desire to cement the unity which has been established, resolved to invite the chairman of the Irish

Party, whoever he might be, to preside at the banquet. After the meeting of the Irish Party on Tuesday, the invitation was duly conveyed to Mr. Redmond, who at once intimated to Mr. MacVeagh, the hon. secretary, his intention of accepting it. The committee have also invited Mr. Dillon, Mr. Blake, Mr. Healy, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Michael Davitt and Mr. William O'Brien, and the arrangements, which are already far advanced, give promise of resulting in a magnificent success.

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**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
 is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an act to incorporate a religious community. The said corporation to be called "The Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer."  
 The persons to be incorporated are: The Rev. Alphonse Lemieux, the Rev. Edward Strubbe, the Rev. Louis Savard, the Rev. Edmund Flynn, and the Rev. Peter Vermeiren, and such others as shall hereafter become members under the rules of the corporation.  
 The said Corporation to have perpetual succession and a common seal, to be altered at will; said corporation also to have the right to appear before the Courts; said corporation also to have the right to possess, accept, acquire by any legal title, whatever movable and immovable property, and to sell, alienate, hypothecate, assign, lease, transfer, exchange or otherwise dispose of the same for the benefit of the said Corporation.  
 The head office of the corporation shall be in the city and district of Montreal. The objects of the corporation are as follows:  
 (1.) The maintenance of public worship.  
 (2.) The religious education of the people and especially that of the poor and abandoned, particularly by holding missions in cities, towns, villages and parishes.  
 (3.) Taking spiritual charge temporarily of small congregations which cannot afford to support a priest.  
 (4.) Giving moral education particularly to poor and orphan children.  
 (5.) Helping in missions and in education within the limits of their duties.  
 (6.) The maintenance of public cemeteries connected with buildings devoted to public worship, and the construction and maintenance of halls attached to or belonging to the buildings under their care, for the public purposes of such buildings respectively.  
 (7.) Giving aid and assistance in the promotion of Immigration.  
 (8.) All other works depending upon these above mentioned and all other works in any way connected with the objects above set forth.  
**QUINN, MORRISON & LYNCH,**  
 Attorneys for Applicants.  
 Montreal, 25th January, 1900.

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**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.**  
**SUPERIOR COURT—No. 2481.**  
 An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted by Dame Marie Adeline Victoria Boutillier, of the Parish of St. Antoine de Longueuil, District of Montreal, against her husband, George Vincent, of the same place.  
 Montreal, 12th February, 1900.  
**GEOFFRION & MONET,**  
 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The head of the rattle-snake has been known to inflict a fatal wound after being severed from the body. The power of serpents to charm birds and small quadrupeds is a well authenticated fact.

# The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.

Printed and Published by the True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited,  
178 St. James Street Montreal, Canada.

P. O. BOX 1138.

## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

CITY OF MONTREAL, Delivered,	-	-	\$1.50
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## EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 24, 1906.

## THE LENTEN SEASON

We desire to communicate to our readers the orders and rules laid down for the guidance of all Catholics during Lent.

### REGULATIONS.

- 1st. The four last days of Holy week will be fast days.
- 2nd. Every Sunday will be exempt from fast.
- 3rd. Every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday—except the Saturday of Ember days, Holy Thursday, and Holy Saturday—Every one may eat meat at the principal meal; and on those days persons legally or reasonably prevented from keeping fast, may eat meat at all meals.
- 4th. The other days, that is all the Wednesdays and Saturdays, as well as Saturday of Ember Days, and Holy Thursday and Good Friday, will be fast days.
- 5th. Meat food and fast food cannot be taken at the same meal.
- 6th. The obligation to fast should be observed every day, except on Sundays, as on ordinary occasions.

By order of  
HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP.

Lent is a season of penance! Forty days did Christ dwell in the solitude of the desert, preparing Himself for the terrific part He was about to play in humanity's most marvellous drama. Forty seems to have been a favorite number with the Jews and the members of the great social body, extending backwards to the dawn of creation. Even so is it today. The symbolic dust, or ashes, that is cast upon our heads leads us to believe more firmly, to regard life more seriously, to contemplate death more earnestly. The nothingness, the vanity, the futility of life—even of the longest life—flash significantly before the person kneeling, praying and receiving the warning that "unto dust thou shalt return."

These forty days constitute a term of preparation for the glorious festival of Easter. Lent has its rules and regulations, but over these do not prevent the true Catholic from making other sacrifices and performing other penances, that his errors, sins and, perhaps, crimes may be atoned for, and that he may be purified to such an extent that on Easter morning he may arise from the grave of evil and participate in the splendid blessings of the Resurrection. It is to be hoped that all our readers will observe the Lenten Regulations with exactness. For many this will be the last Lent they have to spend in the world; another year some one else will be busy preparing for Easter in the seat occupied by the friend of to-day. Let us reflect on this subject, and the very thoughts suggested to us by the ceremonies of Ash Wednesday, will be the paving stones to a happy and glorious spiritual arising on Easter Sunday.

## CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.

Not frequently do Catholics receive due credit for the works they perform, and this is often noticeable in the case of priests and nuns who render inestimable services to the country. During the Crimea and the American Civil war, the prejudice

against all who wore the Catholic religious garb was most apparent. To-day things have changed a little; and we find, for example in the present South African contest, that the Sisters—of Catholic communities—who minister to the needs of suffering humanity are being better recognized than were those of former days. The following paragraphs, which we select from an able article in the New Zealand "Tablet," may serve to illustrate our meaning, and at the same time to do justice to the memory of many a saintly woman which heaven has long since accorded her. The article speaks of the Crimean war and the praiseworthy deeds of Florence Nightingale. Then it says:—

"Even when the Sisters of Mercy were gratuitously toiling and dying of cold and hunger and overwork and disease at their unpaid post of duty in the Crimea, there were to be found some inglorious varlets—even clergymen—who sat in guilty comfort in their easy chairs in England and in pamphlet and newspaper railed at and ridiculed their admitted devotion to the sick and wounded soldiers of the Queen. The undoubtedly valuable services of Miss Nightingale were made the theme of song and story. Those of the Sisters of Mercy were either passed over in absolute silence or coldly and thanklessly accepted as a sheer matter of course. Miss Nightingale was, however, more generous than either the clergymen or the journalists of her time. Shortly after the close of the war she wrote the following words to the superior who had been in charge of the Sisters during the course of that sublimely blundering campaign:—

"I do not presume to express praise or gratitude to you, Rev. Mother; because it would look as though I thought you had done this work not unto God but unto me. You were far above me in fitness for the general superintendency in worldly talent of administration, and far more in the spiritual qualifications which God values in a superior; my being placed over you was my misfortune, not my fault. What you have done for the work no one can ever say. I do not presume to give you any other tribute but my tears."

It is becoming more and more an acknowledged fact, amongst the great mass of Protestants to-day, that the heroism—for the love of God—displayed by members of various Catholic sisterhoods is of a nature to challenge the world's admiration. What a contrast between their spirit and the miserable one that animates the A.P.A. fanatics, whose greatest achievements consist in unwarranted and unmanly attacks upon noble women!

## THE FEVER VICTIMS' MONUMENT.

Respect for the dead is one of the most profound sentiments in the nature of our people. It is not then to be wondered at, that the very mention of desecrating the commemorative stone at Point St. Charles, which has for so many years indicated the locality where the remains of the ship fever victims are deposited, should cause a feeling of deep resentment. Without the energetic and un-

tiring efforts of Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., and his colleagues, the removal of that sad reminder would have been carried out long ago. The whole neighborhood of the stone, bearing its sad inscription, has undergone a change. The ground surrounding it has fallen into a state of neglect, no one having bestowed the least care upon it, and the cry of insatiable commerce now is to do away with the reminder erected by the willing hands and pious hearts of the workmen, who had the Christian thoughtfulness to place it there. In another column we publish the spirited letter of a respected Irish lady litterateur, Mrs. Sadlier. Such a production needs no comment. Having given the subject much thought, and taken cognizance of all that has been written upon it for years past, as well as having viewed the grounds, we are of the opinion that it is not necessary to remove the stone. Railway tracks run in all directions about the spot, a few tracks more or less will not make the place any worse than it is. There cannot be any imperative necessity for running a track over the very spot where the monument stands. Let the G. T. R. Company then take the land except the spot where the stone is erected. If for the purpose of laying tracks, the remainder of the ground requires filling, the base of the monument should be raised by the Company. It would improve the structure where this done. Thus, for all time, the intention of the original builders would be respected. The spot sacred to so many would be marked, and a painful episode in our history be commemorated as it deserves to be. The remains of the dead would not be desecrated, and whilst their sad fate would be kept in mind, the heroic deeds of men and women who faced danger to bring assistance to the afflicted, would be preserved as a lesson to future generations.

## ORANGEISM AND ITS AIMS

We do not generally take, without a grain of salt, those flaming announcements of "terrible exposures" and "astounding revelations." We have learned from long experience that when "ex-nuns" and "ex-priests"—so-called—go about revealing the terrible crimes that are claimed to be perpetrated inside the walls of Catholic institutions, they are humbugs, impostors, liars, and deceivers. Consequently when we read of some recent convert exposing the secret of Freemasonry, or exposing the hidden wickedness of other secret organizations with which they claim to have been connected, we always like to have very positive proof of the genuineness of their statements, before taking them for the truth. As a matter of fact, we know that ninety-nine out of a hundred of these "exposures of Masonic secrets," and similar pretended revelations, are all nonsense, and that, for one reason or another, they are used as a means to an end. It is always a safe undertaking to launch forth a set of secrets said to be wrenched from the arcanum of some society; the Catholics who accept or who hear these things are not in a position to verify them, while the members of the society thus exposed are very much interested in not contradicting them—since they really are not secrets of the organization, that body has no objection that they should be made public, for they serve thus to hide still more the real secrets.

But we have come upon a series of extraordinary revelations concerning Orangeism, and, from what we know of that society's history, and from the fact that the person making the statements is a sincere, and even bigoted Protestant, we cannot but accept them as genuine. The revelations come in the form of a lecture, delivered in Australia, by Mr. E. Lewis, a native of that colony, but an Irishman by parentage. He had been "Assistant Chaplain and Arch Purple Man of the Campbell Lodge, No. 130, L.O.I.V." He tells plainly how he came to join the Orange Order, then how he awoke to find that the whole affair was a huge deception, and finally his reasons—both remote and immediate—for leaving that body. The first portion of the lecture occupies six long columns of the Dublin "Weekly Nation," and, to judge from his introductory, we have only about a third of the whole conference. According to the heading, Mr. Lewis describes the ritual and ceremonies of the Orange Order, draws vivid pictures of the initiation rites, and exposes the true aims and methods of the society. Consequently, the portions of the lecture which must infallibly prove of the deepest interest to our readers are yet to come. Needless to say that all will watch closely for the next issues of that paper, in order to secure the remaining parts of what appears to us a most wonderful and most reliable lecture.

Meanwhile we have sufficient before us in the account of how Mr. Lewis

came to join the Order, how he rebelled against some of its practices, how he resigned his membership, and how his final breach with Orangeism was due to the words, works, deeds and movements of the notorious "ex-priest" Slattery.

All this matter is most highly interesting, even amusing in some instances, and always instructive. As we hope to deal in a future issue with Mr. Lewis' revelations, we will simply reproduce his explanation of how he comes to repudiate the order and to still be faithful to his agreements when he exposes the whole institution. Mr. Lewis said:—

"It may be said, indeed it has been said, that in exposing the methods and proceedings of the society I am violating certain so-called solemn obligations and promises of the Order, of which I voluntarily became a member, and that my action is in something of the nature of a betrayal. But this I most emphatically deny. I did make a compact with the society, and in making that compact I did enter into certain obligations, and would have felt these obligations binding upon me had I not, in the first place, been grossly deceived as to the nature and aims of the society, and had not the rulers of the Order violated in my regard every principle of justice and fair play. I was induced to join the Order by certain representations, which upon becoming a member I discovered to be wholly misleading, and in almost every detail at variance with the practices and motives of the organization. Indeed, I found out in time what many others like myself have done—that Orange professions are nothing but a tissue of hypocritical impostures intended to deceive respectable citizens into the society. And when at length I showed my disapprobation of their methods, and in one notable instance, which I shall specify, endeavored to carry out the avowed principles of the Order, I was treated by members with the grossest injustice, and without a single charge being openly laid against me, or being furnished with any reasons, without the name of my accuser being mentioned, or being allowed the opportunity to refute any accusations."

Before he had time to resign he was dismissed by a vague and unsigned communication. Having thus cleared himself of any suspicion of being unfaithful to his obligations, he tells, at great length, the story of Slattery, how the Orangemen took him up, and how he vainly protested. He had been delegated with others to interview this Slattery and find out what he intended doing, to benefit the Order and to crush Rome. He thus tells of the result:—

"Finally, we left him without coming to any definite understanding as to the business upon which we interviewed him, and in my mind the conviction was established that Slattery was a most unblushing, unscrupulous liar, without sufficient brains to prevent that fact being apparent to anyone who put his statements to the slightest test. I should also state that immediately upon leaving Slattery I consulted my Orange colleagues who were present during the interview, and they quite concurred in my opinion of the man, and both declared him to be an unmitigated liar."

Despite all this, the Order decided to encourage and assist Slattery. It was this that so disgusted Mr. Lewis that he determined to get out of the society.

After exposing the disloyalty and un-Christian practices of the Order, he comes to the question of initiation. Of this we have only the first paragraphs. What will follow next week must surely be of deep interest. We will reproduce his real preface to his serious revelations. He says:—

"The new member, if he be a man of observant habits, will find much to surprise, if not disgust, him on the first night of his membership. The ceremonies of the first degree do not call for much special comment, beyond the fact before mentioned as to the warnings and cautions given to the neophyte of the all-important observance of secrecy. The Bible is strongly in evidence during the proceedings, and nowhere but in an Orange Lodge might be found a Bible with surroundings so little in harmony with its sacred precepts and teachings. It is not too much to say that it is nothing short of blasphemy to have the sacred writings exposed to view and at certain intervals having passages read from them in the midst of scenes which would be quite in keeping with the surroundings of a low pothouse in which the worst class of society may assemble. This may seem a serious indictment, but I assert without fear of contradiction that at lodge meetings it is the common practice as soon as the formal business is disposed of to spend the remainder of the evening in the consumption of beer and other alcoholic liquors, whilst the enjoyment of the brethren is further enhanced by songs and recitations, many of which are only remarkable for their coarseness, vulgarity, lewdness, and profanity. And all this, be it remembered, is enacted by men who make such loud professions of piety, and whose meetings are solemnly opened and closed with Bible reading. It is no wonder, then, that large numbers of self-respecting men retire in disgust from such shameful proceedings, whilst many like myself have again and again protested that conduct such as that mentioned was an outrageous violation of the professed principles of Orangeism."

In our next issue we will give the account of the Orange rites and aims.

## SOMETHING ABOUT POINT ST. CHARLES.

BY MRS. M. A. SADLIER.

How the waves of time wash away even the deepest foot-prints of past events—once such stern and vivid realities!—Looking back into Ossian's "dark brown years," we of the generation passing away see many things that would startle the world of to-day, so strange, so weird, so solemn, like the ghosts of the long-buried dead.

One of these, a mournful episode of Montreal's chequered story, rises I refer to the awful visitation of what was then called "Ship Fever," but more correctly named "the Famine Fever," first brought to our Canadian shores from famine and plague-stricken Ireland in the dismal year of 1847.

Rumors of famine in Ireland had been coming all the winter and spring and charitable efforts were, as usual, being made here and elsewhere to relieve the suffering people of that much-tried land. Then came pitiful tales of fever, following on the famine, in many districts of that fair and most fertile island. This was sad news for people everywhere who had near and dear ones in the old land. But sadder still was to come and the terrible pestilence was itself the messenger!

The people of the plague-stricken districts began to fly in thousands and tens of thousands to the seaports of Ireland and take passage to America, hoping thus to escape the famine and the fever that were making their beautiful island one ghastly desert. Of this mournful exodus our own McGee plaintively sang in those gloomy days:—

"Where are the swift ships flying  
Far to the West away?  
Why are the women crying  
Far to the West away?  
Is our dear land infected,  
That thus o'er her bays neglected,  
The swift steals along dejected,  
While the ships fly far away?"

"They are flying, flying like northern birds over the sea for fear,  
They cannot abide in their own green land, they seek a resting here."

Alas for them, poor self-made exiles, they did not escape the plague themselves, and they brought it to those friendly shores where they fondly hoped for "a resting!"

I will pass over all the wonderful scenes of cruel and suffering of patience, of resignation, on the part of the multitude of victims who gave up their lives in the desolate fever-sheds at Point St. Charles, and the no less touching and admirable self-devotion and sublime charity evinced by the clergy and the religious communities of Montreal during those long and dreary months when hundreds and thousands of Irish men, women and children, were passing away day by day, hour by hour, on the western outskirts of our city. I have told this marvellous tale a few years since in all its sad completeness in the pages of our Canadian Messenger. I will now only add one touching little episode of this mournful drama, which came under my own personal notice:

One of the many priests who fell victim to the ocean-plague, Rev. Father Richards, an American convert from Methodism, and a member of the Sulpician Seminary, preached in St. Patrick's Church one Sunday, when the fever was doing its worst. An aged, venerable man, with long gray hair and calm, earnest face, he spoke with simple fervor of the sufferings and death of the faithful of Ireland in our city—the tears rolling down his cheeks the while. He told of the faith, the piety, the resignation with which they suffered and died. "O my brethren," he said, "grieve not for them; they did but pass from earth to the glory of heaven. It is true they were cast into the earth in heaps, their place of sepulture unmarked by name or epitaph, but I tell you, my dearly-beloved brethren, that from their ashes true religion will spring up along the St. Lawrence, for they died "martyrs," as they lived "confessors" of the faith."

A few days after and the holy old man was seized with the dread disease, while ministering to the spiritual wants of the fever-patients in the sheds, and speedily succumbed to its deadly blight. A thrill of sorrow ran through the entire city when the news of his death went abroad among the people.

More than half a century has passed away since that tragic episode of Canadian history threw its shadow on the shores of the St. Lawrence. Two generations have come and are well nigh gone, and the memory of that time is waxing dim. But to those yet lingering by the way who witnessed its unspeakable miseries and horrors, it is still painfully fresh and real.

Many incidents and details come up from those long-past years, which must here be passed over. Two facts, however, I wish to place here on record. One is, the tender charity wherewith the French-Canadian people, dwelling on the shores of the great river of the North, at the suggestion of their beloved pastors, adopted the thousands of helpless orphans left in their midst by the terrible ocean-plague, receiving them as gifts from Heaven, and cherishing them as their own flesh and blood, thus bringing them up in the faith of their martyred parents;—an act never to be forgotten by the Canadian Irish.

The other fact, likewise worthy of note and of grateful remembrance, is the rude, but substantial monument erected at Point St. Charles over the graves of six thousand half forgotten victims of the plague of 1847, by

\*Vol. I, p. 204—10.

the workmen employed in the construction of the great Victoria Bridge. Surely, such facts go far to redeem the character of our fallen race from the charge of selfishness and cold indifference to the woes and miseries of others.

Respect for the dead is a well-recognized characteristic of Christian civilization. The huge sepulchral stone at Point St. Charles tells its own story—it was placed over the graves of those buried thousands of Irish emigrants to preserve their remains and their place of rest "from desecration." Surely a holy and a righteous object! It is for the Irish citizens of Montreal to see that it be carried out and perpetuated now and hereafter!

Who shall dare to outrage the most sacred traditions, as well as the most tender affections of a whole people by converting the site of the fever-sheds and the place of sepulture of the famine-victims of 1847, to any secular or commercial purpose whatever?

## NOTES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The following information gleaned from different sources, especially the "Missionary Record," may prove of interest to all our Catholic readers. It is well that we should have an idea of the situation of Catholics in that far off land, so recently brought before the eye of the world by the terrors of a protracted war.

The following letter from a Right Reverend correspondent (evidently His Lordship Bishop Jolivet, O.M.I., Vicar Apostolic of Natal, appeared in the "Weekly Register" of Dec 23, 1899:—

Durban, Natal, 24th Nov., 1899. I will send you no news of the deplorable war which is causing such havoc in Natal, the electric cable will let you know all about it. The cable, however, is likely to say little or nothing of what would most interest some of our readers, that is how our missions, our convents, and our schools are faring, and I venture to address you a few words on that subject.

Our losses will be heavy, if not irreparable. At Newcastle the Dominican nuns had flourishing schools; they had just taken possession of their new Community House; their success was great, greater still their hopes; now their work is destroyed, their property ruined, their hopes dashed. They had to leave their convent at a moment's notice, and to seek a shelter in their smaller establishment at Dundee. They had scarcely had time to settle there when they were again ordered away by the British authorities. Imagine thirty nuns, and twenty-four children boarders who could not return home, flying for their lives, and arriving tired, destitute, and heart-broken at Pietermaritzburg. Here they managed to hire a small house where they live crowded together, nuns and children, in a most miserable state. And what will be the fate of their establishments at Newcastle and at Dundee? Poor Sisters! ruin and desolation will face them when they return.

Now let us come to Ladysmith. Here the Augustinian nuns had a private hospital and schools, and when the Boers invested the town they remained bravely at their post, nursing the sick and the wounded, until they were ordered to retire to the "neutral ground camp" four miles away, with the women, the children, and the invalids, to avoid the shells of the Boer artillery. They, too, when the war is over, will have to face ruin and desolation.

At Estcourt the Augustinian nuns have a beautiful establishment, consisting of schools and hospital. The school children have nearly all been sent home, and the good nuns, sleeping on the floor in an old building, have cheerfully given up their own apartments, the school rooms, the dormitories, and even their chair, to be used as hospital wards for the sick and wounded soldiers. They are indefatigable in their care of the patients, and their services are highly appreciated by the army doctors. But whilst I am penning these few hurried lines I hear that the Boers are in possession of Estcourt also: "Quousque tandem!"

Our Catholic soldiers are provided with chaplains everywhere. I myself, went to Estcourt last week and helped Father Follis there in preparing a number of soldiers for Holy Communion. Twelve soldiers were confirmed on the same day, and about 600 were present at Mass. It was a beautiful sight, and most edifying.

A word about Bishop Jolivet, who is supposed to be the writer of the foregoing letter, may be timely.

A writer in the "Natal Mercury" thus happily mingles the name of good old Father Sabon, O.M.I., who is gone, with that of one who is still actively at work:—"Bishop Jolivet is one of those who have witnessed the growth of the Colony, and, bearing the heat and burden of the day, have helped in its development. His Lordship marked out a straight course and kept it, with the result that he is able to point to most gratifying achievements in various parts of his immense diocese. Reading of his work, I could not help remembering one who was closely associated with him, both in Natal and Zululand, and who will always be affectionately remembered ways be affectionately remembered in Durban. I refer to the late Father Sabon, a self-denying priest and zealous in his work. Bishop Jolivet, by reason not only of his long and faithful service in Natal, but also because of his genial and kindly disposition, has won the esteem of large numbers who do not belong to his church, but who recognize his fruitful labors. May he be spared many years to behold the fruition of his toil."

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Lewis E. Curran has been appointed a Commissioner of the Superior Court for the district of Montreal.



HON. JAMES McSHANE.

APPOINTED HARBOR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Hon. James McShane has been appointed Harbor Master of the Port of Montreal. For a long time Mr. McShane's friends have been expecting his political party to reward his long and faithful service. It was confidently expected that he would have been appointed Postmaster of this city, but in that he had to bear disappointment. At long last he has been given his present position. There is grumbling that he should have been so favored. Those who complain of the selection say that he has not the necessary qualifications for the post. It would not surprise us should Mr. McShane give great satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. The position is not a very great reward for the long services rendered by Mr. McShane to his party. Had he devoted half of the time, energy and attention to his own private affairs that he has given to the advancement of his party in this district he would be a wealthy man to-day, and could afford to snap his fingers at public patronage, as it is he has sacrificed his private interests and now that a

petty reward is given him he is carped at. We hope Mr. McShane may enjoy his position for many years, and trust that ere many months have passed his bitterest foes, who are not in the ranks of his late political opponents, may be forced to admit that he is the right man in the right place.

Since writing the above, a number of criticisms have appeared in the daily press, which we consider extremely unfair. Mr. McShane has been attacked in a savage manner for his inability to fill the office of Harbor Master. Mr. McShane may have his faults, like other men. He is certainly a good man of business, and he has intelligence and considerable ability in the management of men. There is not the slightest doubt but that he will fill his office well. Let those who are clamoring for his removal have the common fair play to give him an opportunity to let the public see what he can do. Should he fail after an honest trial, then, by all means, let him be removed, but to hound a man down as some people are now pursuing him is not worthy of a lot of Hottentots.

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S BUDGET.



COUNTY BOARD.—One of the largest and most important meetings of the County Board, A.O.H., was held on Friday evening last. County President Rawley presided, and almost all the Divisions were fully represented. Several transfer cards were granted, amongst them one to Col. James McGinn, a veteran of the organization in this city. The transfer reads from Div. No. 1, Montreal, to Div. No. 41, Philadelphia. The members of the Order in Montreal will be glad to learn that Bro. McGinn is as active as ever in the interests of the old land in his new home.

A committee of five was appointed to look after the annual entertainment of St. Patrick's Day. All indications point to its being a very successful affair. A committee was named to draft resolutions of condolence to the family of the late Bro. Phelan. Several communications from the local Division were read; an important communication from a prominent member of the Order in Boston was referred to a special committee.

Communications from Divisions No. 6 and 9, requesting that some steps should be taken to congratulate the Irish Parliamentary Party on their unification, were read, and the Board was unanimous in selecting a committee to draft a series of resolutions.

DIVISION NO. 9, A.O.H., which has turned round the hundredth mark, and is advancing steadily in the second hundred, will give a grand complimentary entertainment to their members and friends in the Natural History Rooms, Cathcart St., on Shrove Tuesday evening.

NEW HEADGEAR.—It is expected that Divisions No. 7, 8 and 9, will appear in the St. Patrick's Day parade with a new head gear, the good old "file" is to be discarded and replaced by a wide brimmed Fedora, with a band of green and gold lace, and monogram of the Order in front. The appearance of these three Divisions is looked for with much interest.

time in America; one of those in particular should be seen by every Irish man and Irish woman of Montreal, it is a true picture of his last interview with Sarah Curran. The second, "The Unlettered Slab," in Glasnevin Cemetery, where the monument to proclaim the legislative independence of Ireland, is to be erected when Ireland regains the rights stolen from her one hundred years ago.

ST. GABRIEL'S L. and B. SOCIETY.—At a monthly meeting of St. Gabriel's Literary and Debating Society, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Jas. Brady; vice-president, John Cantwell; recording-secretary, P. Sheridan; financial-secretary, Charles Sweeney; treasurer, M. McCarthy; librarian, Jas. Kane. Committee of Management.—John Connors and B. Connaughton.

THE NATIONAL DAY.—The entertainment to be held under the auspices of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association in Her Majesty's Theatre, St. Patrick's night, March 17th, 1900, promises to be one of exceptional merit. "Mileen Oge" or "The Rose of Limerick," is the title of the drama, which will be produced by the dramatic section. It is a very pretty play, is patriotic and abounds with interest, besides scope being given for fine stage settings and thrilling climaxes. The cast selected to portray the various roles is a very strong one, the ladies and gentlemen comprising it being amateurs, who had had considerable experience on the boards. There are twenty-three speaking parts, and in order to give a creditable production rehearsals have been in progress since the beginning of January.

At a largely attended meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, held on the 16th inst., the following resolution was passed unanimously:—That we the delegates of the County Board of Directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Hochelaga County, Province of Quebec, in meeting assembled are glad to learn of the unification of the Irish Parliamentary Party after years of discussion and strife and the re-organization of the same on the independent lines followed by the late illustrious

leader of the Irish people, Charles Stewart Parnell.

And we hereby pledge ourselves and the members of our organization in this county to support by all legitimate means in our power the reunited Irish Party under the leadership of John E. Redmond, in securing the legislative independence of Ireland.

Committee — John Iavelle, M. J. Doyle, W. J. Clarke.

DIVISION NO. 2, A.O.H., will hold a grand literary entertainment on Easter Monday night. A committee has been appointed to carry out the arrangements.

BRANCH NO. 10, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Quebec, held a meeting on Wednesday evening, in their hall, on Seigneur St. President Andrew Duggan, presiding. An official visit was paid the Branch by Supreme Deputy Flannery, who delivered an interesting address to the members.

AT ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.—The mission for the English-speaking Catholics of St. Jean Baptiste parish opened in the Hospice Auclair, on Sunday evening, and the attendance, at both the morning and evening services, is large. Rev. Fathers Hogan and Klauder, of Troy, New York, are the preachers. The mission will be continued during next week, and will be brought to a close on Sunday evening, the fourth of March.

DIVISION NO. 8, A.O.H., held an enthusiastic meeting on Wednesday evening. Vice-President Fitzpatrick presiding. The members were unanimous in leasing the Hibernian Knights' Hall for the ensuing year.

At the regular meeting of Div. No. 5, A.O.H., held on last Wednesday evening, President McNichol presiding, the following resolutions were passed:—

We, the officers and members of Division No. 5, A.O.H., in meeting assembled, express our sincere regret and profound sympathy with the relatives of our deceased President, the late Mr. M. Phelan.

As a member of society he was unequalled, as a parent, we believe him to be unrivalled, and, in consequence, wish to place on record the following resolution. Be it resolved that this Division feel the sad bereavement and sincerely hope the Almighty God who wills the destinies of the human race, to pass a favorable judgment on our respected President, and be it further resolved, that we place the charter of the Division in mourning for a period of three months and a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the relatives of deceased and to the "True Witness" for publication.

BRANCH 1, C.M.B.A., will hold their first Pleasant Euchre Party on Monday evening, 26th inst., in the large hall over their meeting rooms, 1717 Notre Dame, opposite Seminary. Prospects splendid.

BRANCH 74, C.M.B.A.—An open meeting of Branch 74, of the C.M.B.A., of Canada, was held in its hall in the basement of St. Gabriel Church, last evening, there was a large attendance of members and friends. Rev. Father O'Meara, P.P., presided, and beside him on the platform were: Grand Deputies J. J. Costigan and John H. Feeley; Brothers F. J. Curran, B.C.L., of Branch 26; President Deegan; Chancellors Coffey, M. Murphy, J. Cullen; Brothers Darcey, Kavanagh, Colfer, O'Toole and others. The Rev. Chairman opened the meeting with a brief address of welcome, and dwelt at length on the object of the meeting, which was mainly to spread the usefulness of the association, of which he was proud to say he was a member. He was pleased to see such a large attendance.

Brother F. J. Curran, B.C.L., of Branch 26, was then introduced, and enthusiastically received. His address was on the history of the Association, and its aims and objects. He traced its progress from its inception in 1878, and the good it had done, and was still doing. The membership in the C.M.B.A. comprised men in every walk of life, on its roll would be found the names of nearly all the Archbishops, bishops and priests in the Dominion, as well as statesmen, judges, lawyers, merchants, bankers, doctors, artisans and laborers, all banded together in the one common cause. On resuming his seat, Brother Curran was the recipient of well merited applause.

Secretary Deegan then favored the gathering with a song, and was applauded.

Grand Deputy Costigan, President of Branch 26, then addressed the meeting, dwelling chiefly on the cost of membership and the progress now being made by the Association, and the good it had done in the vicinity of Montreal since the inauguration of Branch 26 in 1888. The C.

M.B.A. when founded was started on a firm basis, and had stood the test of time.

A song by Mr. Morris followed, and received a well merited encore.

Grand Deputy Feeley then made an able address, in course of which he dwelt upon the financial standing of the C.M.B.A., and its ability to fulfill its engagements.

The St. Gabriel's quartette then gave a selection, and deserved the applause they received.

Short addresses were delivered by Chancellor Coffey, Brother Darcey and others. Refreshments were served, and a pleasant half hour was spent. At the close of the meeting, the Secretary announced that he had received ten applications and the promise of as many more.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.—The following were elected office-bearers to this Council, Quebec, which is composed of three delegates from each of the city branches:—Bros. H. Butler, Branch 9, President; A. P. Maxwell, Branch 2, 1st Vice-President; J. F. Petit, Branch 3, 2nd Vice-President; F. C. Lawlor, Branch 1, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Continued from Page One.

to ascend the Scala Sancta. On August 10th, Miss Ada Lanetot, of Chateaugay, N.Y., who had come with the Ogdensburg pilgrimage, was cured of spine disease. She was afflicted for three years, and walked with the aid of two crutches. She left her crutches at the shrine, having no further use for them. Upon the same day, a man from Madrid, N.Y., who was unable to walk up stairs, was cured of articular rheumatism, and afterwards ascended the steps of the Scala Sancta without aid. On August 22nd, a little girl, Grace O'Connor, who came to St. Anne de Beaupre with her aunt from Toronto, Ont., was cured of a paralyzed hand. She had been unable to use her right hand at all for nearly a year; and after the application of the Holy Relic, it became as flexible as the left. Finally, Mrs. James Boyte, of Montpelier, Vermont, came to St. Anne de Beaupre with the St. Hyacinthe pilgrimage on August 29th, and was cured after receiving Holy Communion. She left her crutch after her at the shrine.

These are some of the wonders that were wrought during last year at St. Anne de Beaupre; and in conclusion, we would add that in this the Holy Year of Jubilee, we can be prepared to witness even more striking manifestations of St. Anne's miraculous power at this famous Canadian shrine, which is a standing monument of the favors and graces granted to her devout pilgrims.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE. Report for week ending Sunday, 18th Feb., 1900.—Males, 406; females, 31; Irish, 247; French, 119; English, 27; Scotch and other nationalities, 44. Total, 487.

A SAMPLE COPY.

If you receive a copy of this paper, and are not a subscriber, you may conclude that it is sent as a sample copy, and we respectfully ask you to give it a careful examination, believing that, after you have done so, you will be so well pleased with it that you will want to receive it regularly, and, if an advertiser, will desire to use it as a medium to make your business favorably known to the thousands who are its constant readers. The sample copies are sent free of charge, postpaid, to all parts of the world.

DIED.

DINNIGAN.—At Norton Creek, Feb. 21, James Dinnigan, in his 62nd year. Funeral Saturday morning, from his late residence to St. Chrysostome Cemetery.

"The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? No thorn in this point. Severe Pains.—"I had severe pains in my stomach, form of neuralgia. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me well and strong. I have also given it to my baby with satisfactory results. I am glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others." Mrs. JOHN LA PAGE, 240 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Complete Exhaustion.—"After treatment in hospital, I was weak, hardly able to walk. My blood was thin. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla until well and gained 20 lbs. It also benefited my wife." ARTHUR MILLS, Dresden, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS. Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

The complimentary concert tendered by the members of the above Society, to their friends, on last Tuesday evening, proved in every way a complete success. The hall was filled to overflowing. Mr. J. J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President, presided, and in opening the programme extended a welcome to all present. He also drew attention to the coming celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Society, and invited all those who had not already secured their tickets to do so at once.

The programme, which was an exceptionally good one, consisted of a piano duet, by Misses Lillian and Florence Costigan; song, Mr. W. Walsh; recitation, by Master A. McDonald; song, Mr. T. G. Ireland; fancy dances, by Miss Ethier; piano solo, Mrs. Larivee; song, Mr. A. Larivee; comic recitation, Mr. N. J. McIlhorne; violin solo, Mr. Cathcart Wallace, jr.; Irish jig, Mr. P. McDonald; recitation, Mr. Arthur Fells, and a duet, by Messrs. Forsyth and Larivee. All of the above were well rendered, and the different artists received well merited applause.

A short address was delivered by the Rev. S. C. Hallissey, Rev. President of the Society, who urged upon the men of the parish to join the Society. The Rev. speaker's remarks were listened to attentively by the large audience present.

Arrangements are now completed for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Society. On Sunday, Feb. 25th, the members will receive Holy Communion in a body at the 8 o'clock Mass. In the evening, at 7.30, a grand religious celebration will be held, at which all the societies of the city will assist. A special sermon will be preached on the occasion by a well-known speaker. On Monday evening, Feb. 26th, a grand concert will be held in the Windsor Hall. The address on this occasion will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Thos. J. Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University of Washington, D.C. A select musical programme of vocal and instrumental music has been prepared, under the direction of Mrs. E. C. Monk. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi will also be present on this occasion.

The advance sale of tickets now on indicates that standing room will be at a premium on the evening of the 26th.

"THE BETTER PART"

Of valor is discretion," and the better part of the treatment of disease is prevention. Disease originates in impurities in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. People who take it at this season say they are kept healthy the year round. It is because this medicine expels impurities and makes the blood rich and health-giving.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills.

A humorous incident, practically Irish, occurred in the country court at Lismore, Ireland, where two men were fined for belaboring each other. One paid, but the other said he hadn't the money. He turned to his erstwhile antagonist and asked him to pay the fine for him. This request was readily complied with, and both left the court the best of friends.

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

MCCORMACK'S Pectoral Balsam CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. NEVER FAILS. PRICE - - - 25 CENTS. P. McCORMACK & Co., Cor. McGill and Notre Dame Sts. And cor. Prince Arthur st. and Park Av.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 1797.

SUPERIOR COURT. DAME EDITH GOLDBER, Plaintiff, vs. CASSESE RAHARAELOVITCH, Defendant, and IRENEE RAHARAELOVITCH, Mis en cause.

An action in separation as to property and as to bed and board has been taken to-day in this cause.

Montreal, January 16th, 1900. JOS. BARNARD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

J. A. KARCH, Architect. MEMBER P.Q.A.A. No. 3, Place d'Armes Hill.

C.A. McDonnell Accountant and Liquidator. 180 St. James st., Montreal.

OGILVYS' Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts. FRANK J. CURRAN, B. A., B.C.L. ADVOCATE, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS, 180 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society DIAMOND JUBILEE.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT

Under the special patronage of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi.

TO BE HELD IN THE WINDSOR HALL, Monday Evening, February 26th, 1900.

ADDRESS BY Rt. Rev. Mgr. Thos. J. Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University of Washington, D.C.

The programme under the direction of Mrs. E. C. Monk, will comprise the following first class talent: Mrs. G. Turner, Miss Frances Murphy, Miss Marie Terroux, Miss Taschereau, Dr. H. Stewart Nichol, Mr. Ed. Lobel, Mr. Frank Fern, Master Willie Polan and Master Ralph Kellert. Orchestra under the direction of Prof. J. B. Roy.

Tickets:—Reserved Seat, 50 cents. General admission, 25 cents. For sale by all members of the Society and at St. Patrick's Freechery, 70 Dorchester st. Plan of Hall at Shaw's Music Store, St. Catherine Street, where tickets may be exchanged. W. P. DOYLE, Secretary

YESTERDAY WE SECURED A SMALL LOT OF THE VERY FINEST SCOTCH WHISKIES

From the Estate of PATTISSON'S LIMITED, LEITH AND LONDON.

The Immense Scotch Whisky Corporation that went to smash a year or two ago. Out of their enormous stock a small parcel, comprising the VERY CREAM OF THEIR WHISKIES found its way to Canada some months ago, and a Caskload yesterday from the liquidators of the Estate ordered its immediate sale. We secured it, and now offer consumers the benefit of our purchase.

Pattison's Very Highest Grades of HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

From the Glenfarras, Glenlivet and Aultmore-Glenlivet Distilleries.

Here they are at prices. In case lots, we will deliver these whiskies anywhere in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and far West as the City of Winnipeg, freight charges prepaid by us.

Pattison's "Grand Special" Whisky.

Highland Whisky of great age, in its native purity as drunk in Scotland.

\$1.10 per bottle, \$12.35 per Case.

Pattison's "Imperial Liqueur" Whisky.

\$1.25 per bottle, \$13.95 per Case.

Pattison's "Her Majesty's Cabinet Liqueur Whisky."

\$1.50 per bottle, \$15.95 per Case.

GLUTEN AND DIABETIC FLOURS

Fresh from the Mills.

The PURINA "HEALTH" FLOUR, in 5-lb cartons and 10-lb sack.

FARWELL & RUINE'S "GLUTEN FLOUR" in 10-lb sacks and half-barrels.

FARWELL & RUINE'S "SPECIAL DIABETIC FOOD," in 10-lb sacks.

GOLDEN TIPPED CEYLON TEA

50 CENTS PER POUND.

FRASER'S "GOLDEN TIPPED" CEYLON TEA, in 5-lb boxes, 50 cents per lb.

FRASER'S "GOLDEN TIPPED" CEYLON TEA, in 10-lb boxes, 50 cents per lb.

FRASER'S "GOLDEN TIPPED" CEYLON TEA, in 100-lb boxes, 50 cents per lb.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 207, 209 & 211 St. James Street.

Boy's Clothing

SALE PRICES. Boys' 2 piece Suits, in Light and Dark Tweeds; sizes 22, 23, 24 and 25; regular price, \$4.50 for \$3.60; \$4.75 for \$3.80, and \$3.50 for \$2.80.

An odd lot of Boys' Mixture Suits in a Nice Fawn Mixture, with Bloomer Pants, suitable for spring wear; sizes 23, 31, 32, 33 and 34; regular prices, \$8 for \$6.50, \$7.50 for \$6, and \$4.50 for \$3.60.

An odd lot of Boys' Blanket Coats, with Extra Heavy Tweed Lining; regular price, \$6, to clear at \$4.75; sizes 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

A Nice Line of Youths' 3 piece Suits, long pants, in Dark Brown, Fawn and Grey, now offered at very low prices; regular \$7 for \$3.50; \$7.50 for \$5; \$6 for \$3.50 and \$4.

An odd Lot of Youths' Reeler Coats, in Navy Blue, Nap Cloth 1 sizes 33, 34 and 35; regular price, \$4, now offered at \$3.

Boys' Odd Pants, in Nice Dark and Light Tweeds; also in Navy Serge; sizes 23 to 35; prices 75c to \$2.75.

OGILVYS' Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

FRANK J. CURRAN, B. A., B.C.L. ADVOCATE, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS, 180 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.



**LOVE OF DRESS AND LUXURY,** says Rev. Father Wetzel in his excellent little book entitled "A Guide For Girls," and the passion for enjoyment and pleasure are daily on the increase; a girl is quite unhappy if she cannot go everywhere and take part in everything. She accuses her parents of grudging her pleasure, and seems entirely to forget that simplicity and modesty, contentment and humility are not only a girl's best adornment, but are likewise the foundation of a contented and happy life. People must have the courage to oppose a strong and decided "No" to the thousand enticements and allurements of the world. And if by this means one is able to save something, how glad one is later on, and how thankful would many poor parents be if they had a good daughter, who could help them with her savings.

An excellent but poorly circumstanced peasant-couple had one daughter, named Elizabeth, who made a firm resolution at the age of 14, that she would relieve her parents of part of their household cares, and from that time forth would make her own way in the world. Accordingly she went into service, and although for the first year she was paid no wages, and only got an occasional "tip," she managed to put aside five shillings. On her 15th birthday she sent the money to her poor parents with the following letter:

"Dear Father and Mother,—For 14 years you fed and clothed me, took care of me and watched over me, and brought me up in the fear and love of God. How am I to thank you today my birthday? I send you five shillings, which I have saved out of the tips I have had from my master and mistress. They are very kind to me. I hope on my next birthday to have rather more for you. Take care of yourselves and keep well.

Your loving and dutiful daughter,  
ELIZABETH.

**A CARDINAL'S LETTER.**—His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, was requested to write a letter to some Catholic boys and girls in England. He did so. Here is his letter. Read the part in it about the torchlight parade:—

Dear boys and girls, readers of the "Catholic Fireside."

I have been asked to say a word to you, and you will each accept what I have to say to you as if spoken to yourself individually and for yourself alone.

First of all, never forget what you are. Always remember with joy and thankfulness that you are a Catholic. The name of Catholic is the most glorious of all titles, and the Catholic faith is the most splendid heritage which a man can possess. It is not merely that in belonging to the Catholic Church, "the Church of all Nations," you are a member of the greatest, the most ancient, the most numerous, the most widespread religious body in the Christian world. In being a Catholic, you are a child of the one, true and only Church, or "Kingdom," which Our Savior Christ founded here upon earth. In it, you are united to Christ, as a living member of His Mystic Body. In your baptism you were consecrated to Him. In your confirmation you were sealed to Him, and solemnly enlisted as His soldier. Because you have the Holy Faith, and believe the truths which He taught, you are united to the mind of Christ, and are, as the Apostle said, "of one mind" with Him. You are united to the Heart of Christ when you love Him and seek to do His will and to keep His commandments. You are made a sharer in the life of Christ when you receive His grace in the Holy Sacraments, and, above all, when you receive Him in Holy Communion.

See then how very close and how very complete is your union with Jesus Christ, and how truly you belong to Him. Now for that reason, you must strive above all things to be "worthy of your calling." Your Mother, the Church, wishes to see you grow up worthy children of Christ, and good, fervent, and faithful Catholics. She wishes you in your daily life and conduct—now especially in the time when your character is being formed—to aim at being all that is beautiful, noble, manly, honorable, pure, upright, gentle, humble, loving, loyal, generous and zealous. A body is known by its members. Remember that to all who see you and know you—now and in the future—you will represent, in your measure, the Catholic Church. Be all that the honor of Christ and of His Church would require of you. Be so, not merely by profession or appearance, but honestly and from the heart outwards. If inwardly you are united with the Heart of Our Lord, your outward action and in-

fluence will of itself make itself felt all around you.

In a torchlight procession, each one holds his torch and contributes his share in shedding light upon the path which has to be trod. The Catholic Church is a great torchlight procession ever passing on its way through this world of sin and darkness, and every Catholic carries within him the gift of the faith as a shining torch, and by its profession and practice, does his part to shed the light of Christ around him. See that you hold your torch firmly. Do not allow it to be taken from you, and do not suffer it to burn low and flicker feebly and dimly. When Christ was teaching this lesson of the torch, He spoke of it under the figure of a "lamp," in order to impress upon us that our light is one which requires to be not only shielded from without, but nourished from within. The lamp has to be fed with oil, and if the oil be exhausted, the light speedily fades and goes out. The only oil which will keep your lamp alight is the grace of the Holy Spirit, given you through prayer and the sacraments. If you are to have the light of Christ burning within you, you must say your prayers well, and go regularly to confession and communion. It is from Our Lord within you that all good will go out from you. According to the inflow of Christ into your heart will be the outflow of the good that you can do to others.

May He, as the years of your life go on, make you more than ever His own. May the intercession of the ever-blessed Mother of God draw you more and more closely to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

**DO BIRDS TALK?**—One day recently an elderly lady of charitable disposition observed a blue jay sitting in the snow near her door. Being a lover of the feathered tribe, the kind-hearted lady proceeded to furnish some food for her new-found friend. Fastening an ear of corn to a stick, she went out and quietly placed the stick in the snow where the jay could easily see it. Very soon after her return to the house the bird flew to the stick and began eating the corn. Presently another bird of the same kind flew to the stick, but was repeatedly driven away by bird No. 1, who seemed to claim possession by right of priority. After eating his fill he flew to a small cedar swamp about forty rods distant, and in less than five minutes returned, followed by seven others. Upon arriving at the corn bird No. 2 was rudely driven away, when the family of eight eagerly devoured the corn, though not without something of contention. The birds were evidently very hungry and have frequently been fed by the friendly hand, but how did the seven that followed bird No. 1 from the swamp know there was food awaiting them?—Belfast (Me.) Republican Journal.

Nature "makes all things beautiful in their time." Every one of life's seasons, when life moves on Nature's lines, has its own charm and beauty. Many women dread that period when they must experience change of life. They fear that face and form may suffer by the change, and that they may fail to please those whom they love. The value of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription in this crisis of woman's life lies in the fact that it assists nature. Its use preserves the balance and buoyancy of the mind and sustains the physical powers. Many women have expressed their gratitude for the help and comfort given by "Favorite Prescription" in this trying period. Its benefits are not passing but permanent and conduce to mental happiness as well as physical strength.

### A PECULIAR CASE.

William MacDonald, a young California basso, who has been singing with the Bostonians for two seasons, is seriously ill in San Francisco, suffering from what physicians say is paralysis of the jaw. MacDonald contracted a cold and it settled in a back tooth. He consulted a dentist here who advised ex-

traction. The dentist used some drug to deaden the pain, which paralyzed the nerves of the throat and soon after the tooth was drawn, MacDonald's mouth closed, and he has not been able to open it since, even enough to admit a spoon. The doctors fear gangrene.

## NOTES FROM ROME.

One of the most sad and most important events that have marked the Holy year, in Rome, is the death of Cardinal Jacobini. Owing to the exalted position occupied by His Eminence, in the Catholic world, we quote the graphic sketch of his career, from the pen of an important correspondent. Thus writes one who is in a position to tell exactly what occurs in the Eternal City:—

"All over Rome there has been mourning for the loss of the beloved Roman Cardinal and Vicar-General—the father and friend of the workmen, and the zealous promoter of every Catholic work. His Eminence has not been in good health for years, but until last December he was as active as ever, always to the fore in Catholic undertakings of every sort. Scarcely had he been appointed to the office of Cardinal-Vicar when he was attacked by a serious illness, from which, however, His Eminence partially recovered, only to be prostrated again two weeks ago when meningitis set in, and between a complication of maladies all hopes of his recovery vanished. Every human endeavour was made to preserve the precious life, and prayers were offered incessantly, but, after lingering between life and death from Saturday to Thursday, Cardinal Jacobini breathed his last on Thursday morning at 9.40 a.m. at the age of 63 years. It will be difficult to estimate the gravity of Cardinal Jacobini's loss at this time, and his place as Cardinal-Vicar is hard to fill, as well as the many other important offices in which His Eminence's vigorous mind and action were the mainspring and foundation. He was President of the International Committee of Homage to the Saviour in the Holy Year, and his noble and spirited appeal to the Catholic world to join in this act of universal homage will not soon be forgotten. To his exertions perhaps more than to any other are to be attributed the imposing celebrations of the century, one of his last public acts being the presentation of the workmen's Jubilee gift to the Holy Father. The vigorous development in the Catholic field of action during the last twenty years in Rome is largely due to Cardinal Jacobini's initiative, and to this congenial work he gave the best years of his life with unselfish devotion—a devotion rewarded by encouraging success. His Eminence was not only co-founder, benefactor, and patron to the Primary Roman Society for Catholic Interests, the St. Peter's Club, the Catholic Artisans and Workmen's Society, the Federation of Catholic Societies, but also a zealous worker in their behalf. On Thursday the Cardinal's body, clad in the cardinalial violet robes, lay in the room in which he died at the Palazzo Lepri, and throngs of people visited the mortuary chamber all day long. An altar was erected there, where Masses were constantly said, until on the afternoon of Friday the remains were placed in three caskets, and exposed in the throne-room of the residence, where the people's pilgrimage still continued, to kiss the ring and look their last on the face of the beloved Cardinal. The funeral procession took place on Sunday afternoon at 3.30, when, accompanied by an almost interminable file of all Rome's Catholic associations and societies, the coffin, in a simple hearse, without flowers or music, was carried to the Church of the Holy Apostles, where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung on Monday morning. The names of Cardinal Satolli, Cardinal Cassetta, and even Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, are spoken of as probable successors to Cardinal Jacobini, but of the three Cardinal Cassetta is the most likely candidate, for his administrative capabilities render His Eminence singularly fitted for the duties of the vicariate, added to which Cardinal Cassetta, before his elevation to the purple, held the important post of Vicar-general of Rome, which embraces many of the minor duties and responsibilities of the vicariate."

**M. BRUNETIERE IN ROME.**—M. Brunetiere, the well-known French journalist and editor of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," drew a crowded and distinguished audience to the Aula Massima of the Cancellaria Palace last week. All that was best in ecclesiastical, diplomatic, and literary Rome was present to hear one of the most distinguished of modern journalists eulogize, in language of flowing eloquence, his great countryman, Bossuet. Cardinals Rampolla, Parocchi, Cretoni, Ferrata, Di Pietro, Serafino Vannutelli, Vincenzo Vannutelli, Segna, Satolli, Mathieu, and Casale del Dongo were present, also many of the Ambassadors to the Holy See, prelates, and members of the

Roman patriarchy. His Eminence Cardinal Parocchi, Vice-Chancellor of the Church, presented the lecturer to the audience in a few well-chosen words, and M. Brunetiere was also supported by Cardinal Mathieu, whose guest he is in Rome, and who accompanied the journalist to his audience with the Holy Father on the same day. The interview with the Pope was long and cordial, and His Holiness warmly congratulated M. Brunetiere on his lecture.

Our readers will remember the social and literary ripple created last year in Montreal by the passage of Mr. Brunetiere through our city. His eloquent and learned lectures have left an impression that will not be readily forgotten in Canada.

**MGR. VAUGHAN IN ROME.**—The Right Rev. Mgr. John S. Vaughan and the Rev. Henry J. Grosch (of Homerton), arrived in Rome on Thursday of last week. Mgr. Vaughan gave a Triduum at the Convent of the Religious of the Cenacle, where prayers were recited each day for the conversion of England. On the 8th inst. the Rev. gentleman preached a charity sermon in the Church of St. Andrea della Fratte, on behalf of the ladies' conference of St. Vincent de Paul attached to the Institute of the Sisters of Charity. It is hoped that Mgr. Vaughan's eloquence, which is already known and appreciated in Rome, will realize a large sum for this most deserving work of charity, which does much good in one of the poorest quarters of Rome—the Prati di Castello. Father Grosch is preaching a series of sermons in the Church of San Silvestro in Capite.

**GENERAL NOTES.**

In receiving the Piedmont pilgrimage, numbering 3,150, the Holy Father looked remarkably well, and spoke some time to the leaders of the pilgrimage, who were presented to him.

A large American pilgrimage is expected in Rome about the middle of March. This is the one now being organized in New York.

The Right Rev. Arthur Riddle, Bishop of Northampton, was received by the Holy Father, in private audience last week, on the same day His Holiness accorded a special audience to the Most Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, Archbishop of Peoria, in the United States.

## Pale and Languid.

THE CONDITION OF VERY MANY YOUNG GIRLS IN CANADA.

They are Subject to Headaches, Heart Trouble, and an Indisposition to Exertion—Parents should Act Promptly in Such Cases.

Miss Alma Gauthier, daughter of Mr. Adelard Gauthier, proprietor of a well known hotel at Three Rivers, Que., enjoys a wide popularity among her young friends, and they have recently had occasion to rejoice at her restoration to health after a serious illness. When a reporter called to ascertain the facts of the case Miss Gauthier was out of the city on a visit, but her father very gladly consented to give the story of her cure. He said:—"I believe that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my daughter Alma might now have been in her grave, and I would be ungrateful indeed if I did not at all times say a kind word in favor of the medicine that restored her to health. My daughter's health first began to give way several years ago. At first the trouble did not appear to be serious, and we thought she would soon regain her accustomed health. As time went on, however, this proved not to be the case. She grew weaker, was troubled with headaches, poor appetite, dizziness and a feeling of almost constant languor. She was treated by a good doctor, but still there was no improvement. She seemed to be gradually fading away. If she walked up stairs she would have to stop several times to rest on the way. She lost all her color and her face was as white as chalk. Her trouble was clearly that which afflicts so many young women entering womanhood, and we feared it would develop into consumption. One day a friend of the family urged her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she consented, and procured a couple of boxes. Before they were quite gone there was a slight improvement in her appetite and we looked upon this as a hopeful sign. Another half dozen boxes were procured, and under their use she day by day acquired new strength and new interest in life. She is now as healthy a girl as there is in Three Rivers, with every trace of her pallor and languor gone. This is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am rejoiced to be able to say so publicly."

The case of Miss Gauthier certainly carries with it a lesson to other parents, whose daughters may be pale, languid, easily tired, or subject to headaches, or the other distressing symptoms that mark the onward progress of anaemia. In cases of this kind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give more certain and speedy results than any other medicine. They act promptly and directly, making new, rich red blood, and strengthening the nerves, and correct all the irregularities incident to this critical period.

Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

A whale suckles its young and is therefore, not a fish. The mother's affection is remarkable.

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

# The S. CARSLY CO., Limited

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Feb. 24, 1900.

## New Spring Dress Goods.

A magnificent exhibit of new Spring Dress Goods is now open for inspection. It has no stronger recommendation to your favor than that it is worthy of the Big Store, and worthy of you who come to visit it. Besides Dress Goods, there's a Counter attraction in the new Wash Fabrics which represent the Fluffy, Filmy, Dainty Things that will conjure up visions of Summer beauties. The Organdies, the Grenadines, the Muslins, the Piques, the Linens, all have a degree of delicacy and beauty which belong to these high class goods—and all economically priced.

- New Dress Goods.** Just put into stock, 10 cases of New Spring Dress Goods. Following are a few of the specials:
- 35 pieces of Colored Bengaline Dress Goods in pretty shades of Fawns, Greys, Drabs, Blues, Royal, Navy, Myrtle, Electric and 20 other colors. These come in three prices, 50c, 75c, 95c yard.
  - 10 pieces of colored Wool Checks, blue and white, brown and white, green and white, suitable for costumes, 42 ins. wide; regular 55c; special 40c
  - 20 pieces colored Plaid Dress Goods, imported especially for Skirts in eight different colors; regular \$1.50; special \$1.30.
- New Spring Novelties.** Nine cases of the latest styles in dainty Washing novelties. Here is a list of a few of the many pretty styles to select from:
- New Foulard Sateens..... 20c. for 30c
  - New Swiss Sateens..... 28c. for 35c
  - New Dentelle d'Alsace..... 50c. for 37c
  - New Lace Grenadines..... 50c. for 35c
  - New Stripe Grenadines..... 65c. for 40c
  - New Black Grenadines..... 40c. for 25c
  - New Galatee Stripes..... 35c. for 25c

### Ladies' Costumes. Dress Skirt Specials.

26 2-piece Costumes in different styles and materials; they sold originally at from \$8.50 to \$12; special price, to clear, \$4.95.

10 Ladies' Covert Cloth Costumes in grey, new blue and ox blood, Chesterfield Jacket, silk lined and trim'd satin folds, skirts full four yards wide; regular \$17.50, special price, \$9.95.

Costumes, trimmed braid, jacket double breasted and silk lined; cut in the latest style; regular price, \$18.75; special price, \$12.50.

Some very special values in Ladies' Dress Skirts.

Ladies' Dress Skirts in Black Melford Cloth; Skirt is cut 4 yards wide and well lined; you'll consider them a good value at \$3.25; special, \$1.87.

Ladies' Dress Skirts in Black Figured Lustre, with small dainty patterns lined throughout and velvet bound, regular \$4.50; special price \$2.50.

Ladies' Navy Serge Dress Skirts, 4 1/2 yds. wide, lined and bound; regular \$5, special price \$3.75.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

## The S. CARSLY CO. Limited.

1768 to 1788 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

Established 1852.

# LORGE & CO.,

Manufacturing Furriers,  
21, ST. LAWRENCE Street.

## SPECIAL SALE OF FURS,

COMPRISING EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN  
.. SEAL-SKIN COATS ..  
Persian and Baby Lamb Jackets,  
Neck Pieces, Scarfs, Collarettes  
And Muffs in all Furs.

AT PRICES FULLY 25 Per Cent LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS :

## No. 21, St. Lawrence Street.

**SPECIALTIES of GRAY'S PHARMACY.**  
FOR THE HAIR:  
CASTOR FLUID..... 25 cents  
FOR THE TEETH:  
SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25cents  
FOR THE SKIN:  
WHITE ROSELANOLIN CREAM. 25c  
**HENRY R. GRAY,**  
Pharmaceutical Chemist  
122 St. Lawrence Street,  
N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

Mantels Hardwood Brick and Tile.  
Bathrooms, Fireplaces, Vestibules, Etc.  
**ANDREW F. MURRAY & CO.**  
CONTRACTORS and IMPORTERS.  
40 BLEURY STREET  
MONTREAL, Que.  
Brass and Gas Logs, Wrought Iron Gas Firs, Fireplaces, Gas and Coal Grates, Furniture.  
Designs and Estimates Submitted.

**COWAN'S**  
ROYAL NAVY CHOCOLATE and HYGIENIC COCOA  
Are always the favorites in the homes.  
THE COWAN CO., TORONTO.

**MENEELY BELL COMPANY**  
TROY, N.Y., and  
177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK City.  
Manufacture Superior Church Bells.

**ROOFING AND ASPHALTING**  
Tiling and Cement Work.  
ROOFING MATERIALS, BUILDING PAPERS, STOVE LININGS.  
ASPHALT CEMENT, for repairs, in cans of 5 and 10 lbs.  
**GEORGE W. REED & CO.**  
783 and 785 Craig Street.

# SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY  
A pure hard Soap  
Last long—lathers freely.  
5 cents a cake.

Monday, February 24, 1900

Random Notes For Busy Households.

SELPHISHNESS AND MANNERS.

From the Baltimore Sun. SELPHISHNESS AND MANNERS.—Attempt to teach good manners by rule and precept without impressing upon the character principles of right and kindness must necessarily fail or result in a mere imitation of the manners that one seeks to produce.

occurred to me that my girl needed the same care. I am finding it a genuine struggle to get her interested in any reading that she ought to have, so filled is her little head with these trashy love stories.

KITCHEN ECONOMY.—The small inconveniences of a kitchen are apt to be overlooked by the housekeeper until in some emergency she finds herself obliged to turn kitchen maid. Then she discovers how much unnecessary effort is entailed because of some trifling fault or omission in the kitchen equipment.

BOILED HAM.—The indigestible properties of boiled ham, corned beef, and other salt meats may, according to Mrs. Parlon, be eliminated if the meat is sufficiently boiled.

ABOUT SOUPS.—Soup is very much improved by the use of whipped cream. A teaspoonful of whipped cream is put in the soup tureen and the hot soup poured over it.

DO NOT MARRY THIS MAN.—I am a young girl of eighteen years and am in love with a young gentleman of thirty. I have seen him as often as three or four times a week within the last two years.

A HEART-BROKEN GIRL.—The reply was as follows:—If the man does not love you enough to stop drinking now there

For torpid Liver, A Poor Digestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Head-Ache. TAKE BRISTOL'S PILLS They are Safe, Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, And always give satisfaction.

is little hope of his doing so after marriage. My experience teaches me to believe that most of the misery in this world comes from drink. And I think nine-tenths of the unhappiness of wives may be traced directly or indirectly to this cause.

HINTS FOR THE SICK ROOM.—A proper knowledge of food is the best aid to the doctor in the sick room. It is quite as important as careful nursing. Here are a few points which may not amiss: Barley Water.—Pearl barley, two ounces; boiling water, two quarts.

Rice Water.—Rice, two ounces; water, two quarts. Boil an hour and one-half and add sugar and nutmeg. Rice, when boiled for a considerable time, becomes a kind of jelly, and mixed with milk is a very excellent diet for children.

A Refreshing Drink in Fevers.—Put a little sage, two sprigs of balm and a little sorrel into a stone jug, having first washed and dried them. Peel thin a small lemon, slice it and put a small piece of the peel in; then pour in three pints of boiling water.

Crust Coffee.—Toast slowly one or two slices of brown or white bread, pour boiling water over it and drink hot or cold, according to preference.

Water Gruel.—Oat or corn meal, two tablespoonfuls; water, one quart. Boil for ten or fifteen minutes and strain, adding salt and sugar if desired by the patient.

Rice Gruel.—Ground rice, one heaping tablespoonful; ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful; water, one quart. Boil gently for twenty minutes, adding the cinnamon near the conclusion. Strain and sweeten. Wine may be added in some cases.

Jelly of Irish Moss.—Irish moss, half an ounce; fresh milk, a pint

for themselves, and judging from the beatings of old as well as young of the flock, the change is doubtless a severe interference on the part of man. But, as a matter of course, the flockmaster is compelled to follow what he considers the most profitable system of maintaining both ewe and lamb, whatever his feelings about animal nature.

The best and quickest method of separating ewes and lambs is to run them through a shedder. This invention, for which we are indebted to our colonial cousins, is one of the handiest things about a sheep farm. There are two points to be considered in weaning, but as the chance affects the lambs more immediately than the ewes, the problem is how to accomplish it so as to arrest their progress of growth.

"There is no little enemy." Little impurities in the blood are sources of danger and should be expelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Society Meetings.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS

LADIES' AUXILIARY To the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m. and third Sunday, at 8 p.m. of each month.

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 8 p.m.

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 3. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near St. Louis.

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 4. President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorimier ave. Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, J. J. Finn; 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. Tomlin; Treasurer, John Faragher; Sergeant-at-arms, D. Mathewson; Sentinel, D. White; Marshal, F. Gochan; Delegates to St. Patrick's, J. J. O'Hara, J. P. O'Hara, J. Gochan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello.

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 5. President, H. J. Hummel, 28 Vintion street; Rec-Secretary, W. J. Clarke, 25 Lymburner av. St. Cunegunde, to whom all communications should be addressed; Fin. Secretary, M. J. Hanley, 794 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Marshal, J. J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Fridays every month, in the York Chambers, 244 St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 24 (ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.) Branch 24 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 111 St. Ann's Street, on the second Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Organized 1885. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the 2nd Sunday of each month, at 2:30 p.m.

Catholic Order of Foresters. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY ESTABLISHED 1840. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. ESTABLISHED 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN, President; JOHN KILPATRICK, Secretary; JAMES BRADY, No. 7, Ross Street, Recording Secretary; J. J. O'Hara, 1st Vice President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 24 St. Mark street.

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Business Cards. M. SHARKEY, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all business.

WM. P. STANTON & CO. 7, 9, 11, St. John Street, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Upholsters, Church Pews and School Desks a Specialty.

T. F. TRIHEY, REAL ESTATE. Money to Lend on City Property and Improved Farms. Valuations. Room 38, Imperial Building, 107 ST. JAMES STREET.

JOHN P. O'LEARY, (Late Building Inspector C.P.R.) Contractor and Builder. RESIDENCE: 3 Prince Arthur St., MONTREAL. Estimates given and Valuations Made.

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER. Successor to John Riley. Established 1860. Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to.

J. P. CONROY (Late with Paddon & Nicholson) 228 Centre Street, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter. ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS Etc. Telephone, 8552.

C. O'BRIEN House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN and DECORATIVE PAPER HANGING. White washing and Tinting. Orders promptly attended to.

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THOMAS O'CONNELL Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor Ottawa. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER.

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork. 54 Prince Arthur Street. Special Rates for Charitable Institutions. Telephone, East 474. 11-9 98

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE MONTREAL and OTTAWA. Lv Montreal 12:30 a.m. Ar Ottawa 11:20 a.m. Ar Montreal 12:30 p.m. Ar Ottawa 11:20 a.m.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS. TORONTO AND WEST. Daily. Ex. Sun. Lv Toronto 5:20 p.m. Ar Montreal 8:15 a.m. Ar Hamilton 6:55 p.m. Ar Niagara Falls 8:40 p.m.

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Buy of BRODIE'S "XXX" No. 50. Return them to us and we will give you a beautiful colored picture in a splendid gilt frame. 12 inches x 10 inches. For 24 cents bag a larger picture in the gilt frame 15 inches x 12 inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag. BRODIE'S BAGS, 10 & 12 Bligny St., Montreal.

Canadian Mounted Rifles Colonel Evans and His Staff are Preparing for the Campaign. Canadian Mounted Rifles, Stanley Barracks, Toronto, 6th February, 1900. Dear Sirs, Will you please accept on behalf of my Officers and men my very sincere thanks for your generous gift of Abbey's Fruit Salt. We all appreciate it very much. Yours faithfully, J. Evans Esq. Comd'g 1st. C. M. R. Dr. J. ALTON HARRISS, of New York, the Medical Muscular Expert, specially recommends Abbey's Salt as the best foundation upon which to build up the health preparatory to continuous physical effort.

A WARNING.—A mother was recently very much surprised to find that her young daughter of thirteen was reading a very poor class of paper-covered novels, which she admitted buying for five cents at the corner stationery-store, remarks a writer on domestic matters. Investigation revealed that she and her young companions in the neighborhood were in the habit of buying these books and exchanging them with each other until each story had been passed around the little circle.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO PURCHASE Rubber Sole Boots at \$3.00.

ONLY SIZES 6 to 8 and 10.

Come at once and not be disappointed.

Those Boots we are Selling at Manufacturers Cost, made in Box Calf, in Tan or Black, all sizes.

CLEARING SALE OF ODD SIZES.

Men's and Women's Box Calf and Laced Boots, regular \$3, for \$2.40. Best American Calf and Vici Kid, regular \$4.00, for \$2.95. Men's French Patent Calf Congress, \$5.00, for \$2.95. Ladies' Slippers Large Variety, clearing at \$1.00 and \$1.25.

SKATING BOOTS, \$1.50, Regular Prices are from \$1.75 to \$2.50.

E. MANSFIELD,

124 St. Lawrence Street, Cor. LaGauchetiere Street. PHONE "MAIN 549."

CANADIANS DIE ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

The struggle still goes on in South Africa, and the fortunes of war seem to have shifted around a few degrees in favor of the British troops. Since the arrival of Lord Roberts and Kitchener, at the scene of action, a change has evidently come over the situation. Still there is no possibility of foretelling the results. The successes of the past ten days are the first and only ones gained by the Imperial troops since the commencement of the campaign. Heretofore it has been a long series of checks, reverses, surprises, and erratic movements. With whole regiments locked up in Kimberley and Ladysmith, and with unknown numbers of Boers peopling the defiles and undulations of the whole surrounding countries, it seemed a hopeless task for the vast army that Great Britain sent out to crush the Transvaal and its Boer population.

The news of the past week has been the most stirring, sensational, and interesting of the whole war. The relief of Kimberley; the attempt by the Boers to flood Ladysmith; the fourth and fifth crossings of the Tugela by Buller; the abandonment by the Boers of their positions in Natal, and in other sections of the British domain, for the purpose of concentrating all their forces in one mighty effort of defense in the Transvaal; the terrible battle of Modder River, on last Sunday, during which a score of Canadians paid the price of military glory with their lives; the gathering together by Lord Roberts of the various sections of the British troops; these and a host of other items of stirring news, have made this a significant and a memorable week in the annals of this war.

It is not our intention to analyze the reports that have come in by day and by night; we have not space for any elaborate account of such a well-filled week of activity. But we cannot omit to state that while considerable advantage has been gained over the Boers, and that they are retreating from the vicinities of Kimberley and Ladysmith, still these movements are no indication of a speedy termination of the struggle. Quite the contrary.

It is now evident the Boer plan of campaign was to keep the various Imperial contingents fully occupied at different and distant points outside the limits of the Transvaal Country, and to so harass them that they might be cut off from each other, or from their basis of operations, or from any prospect of concentration upon Boer territory. Admirably have they carried out this scheme. The mere fact of Buller having four times fought his way to the South shore of the Tugela, and having four times been forced to retire to the North side, finally, having crossed it a fifth time, at a terrible cost of lives, should suffice to show how the Boers had determined upon this guerrilla warfare.

Now they have done all the harm they possibly could under the circumstances, and they simply retire into the fastnesses of their own mountains, to make a general stand for their homes and kindred. The great battle of the war is yet to be fought, and that will be within the Transvaal. What the result of that struggle will be, none can tell. No person has an idea of the strength of the Boers at home.

Meanwhile, a cloud of sorrow, lit up with lurid flashes of patriotic pride, has lowered upon our Dominion, and especially upon the city of Montreal. The news of the deaths of so many young Canadians, fighting for the Empire has changed, somewhat, the sentiment in Canada. While each individual citizen takes a special pride in belonging to a country that has for its object the fostering of a true Canadian spirit within the Empire to which it belongs, there is a gloom over all to-day. In the presence of death, especially of heroic death, more especially of young and promising victims, all heads bow in silent prayer; but, as the poet-priest—Father Ryan—sings:

"Out of the gloom future brightness is born, As after the night comes the sun-rise of morn."

While we mourn the young Canadians whose bones bleach upon the fields of South Africa, and we sympathize most deeply with each bereaved family in this country, we can also, as Irish-Canadians, feel a sense of pride in the bravery, displayed and the patriotism evinced by those sons of our country's youth. We give the list of the dead, wounded, and missing, and, in so doing, we would point out that the whole Dominion is well represented in that brilliant phalanx that the scythe of death has so recently mown down. They came from almost all the prov-

inces, from the leading cities; they were of different religions; they belonged to diversified races; and they contained in themselves the representation of Canada's manhood.

Sunday's battle lasted all day, and the despatches give the following list of killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners,—we trust none of our readers and none of their families will have to weep over this lengthy list—for we hope that no son, or husband, or relative of theirs has paid the dread penalty in the land of the Boer:—

- The dead are: Corporal Goodfellow, of E Company, late of the Fifth Royal Scots. Private C. Lester, of E Company, also of Montreal. Private C. H. Barry, of E Company, of Montreal. Private A. McQueen, of E Company, late of the Eighth Royal Rifles, Quebec. Sergeant Scott, of A Company, late of the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Vancouver, B.C. Private Maundrell, of A Company, late of the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Victoria B.C. Private W. Jackson, of A Company, late of the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Vancouver B.C. Private J. H. Somers, of A Company, late of the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Victoria B.C. Private J. Todd, of A Company, late of the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Victoria B.C. Private J. A. Donegan, of B Company, late of the 26th Middlesex Light Infantry, London, Ont. Private R. Smith, of B Company, late of the 26th Middlesex Light Infantry, London, Ont. Private W. White, of B Company, late of the 21st Essex Fusiliers, Windsor, Ont. Private J. H. Findlay, of C Company, late of the 35th Simcoe Foresters, (lived at Barrie, Ont). Private W. T. Manion, of C Company, late of 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto. Private Z. R. E. Lewis, of D Company, late of the Ottawa City Police. Private C. E. Jackson, of D Company, late of the 37th Haldimand Rifles. Private O. T. Burns, of D Company, late of the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, Ottawa. Private Roland Dennis Taylor, of G Company, late of the Charlotte-town Engineers. Private Patrick McCreary, of G Company, late of the 74th Battalion, New Brunswick.

THE WOUNDED ARE:

- Private Arnold is put down as of A Company, but there is no Arnold in the official list of the Contingent in any company. Private A. C. Beach, of A Company, late of Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Vancouver, B.C. Private H. E. Neibergall, of A Company, late of Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Vancouver. Private R. W. Leeman, of A Company, late of Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Victoria. Private C. W. Duncalfe, of A Company, late of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles. Private H. Andrews, of A Company, late of the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Vancouver. Private F. S. Nixon, of A Company, late of the 36th Peel Battalion. Private Smiles—no such name on official list. Private C. C. Thompson, of A Company, late of the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Vancouver. Private H. Mackenzie, of A Company, late of the Manitoba Dragoons, Winnipeg.

ARE THE

children growing nicely? Stronger each month? A trifle heavier? Or is one of them growing the other way? Growing weaker, growing thinner, growing paler? If so, you should try

Scott's Emulsion. It's both food and medicine. It corrects disease. It makes delicate children grow in the right way—taller, stronger, heavier, healthier.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

FIRE FIRE

Has not only damaged our entire stock, but it will effect a REVOLUTION IN OUR TRADE.

When we have sold our stock, we will fill our store only with

Ready-made Costumes for Ladies.

Since we are abandoning the sale of Dry Goods by the yard, it goes without saying that they will be sold at a great sacrifice. If you fear overcrowding, or if you cannot come now, come in a few days. You will still have a choice. Our stock is large.

THE DOORS ARE OPENED AT 9 30 A.M.

50 Per Cent. Discount. Dress Goods, Tweeds, Fancy Silks, Draperies, Laces, Skirts. 33 1/3 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. SILKS, Black & Colored. LINEN. Flannelettes, Flannels.

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- Private A. Laird, of D Company, late of the Royal Can. Artillery, of Napanee, Ont. Private C. P. Mason, of D Company, late of the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, Ottawa. Private Threaves, no such name on official list. Sergeant G. R. B. Sippi, of B Company, late of the Seventh Fusiliers, London, Ont. Private R. R. Thompson, of D Company, late of the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles. Lance Corporal I. Power, of B Company, late of the Canadian Artillery. Corporal J. Smith, of B Company, late of the 22nd Oxford Rifles, Thamesford, Ont. Private V. F. Marentette, of B Company, late of the 21st Essex Fusiliers, Windsor, Ont. Private C. P. Clarke, of D Company, late of the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles. Private A. E. Paddon, of B Company, late of the 21st Essex Fusiliers, Windsor, Ont. Private E. Baugh, of B Company, late of the Royal Canadian Artillery. Private C. Greene, of B Company, late of the 26th Middlesex Light Infantry, London, Ont. Private C. D. McLaren, of B Company, late of the 7th Fusiliers, London, Ont. Private J. B. Corlay, of B Company, late of the 80th Wellington Rifles, Mount Forest, Ont. Private J. Day, of B Company, late of the 26th Middlesex Light Infantry, came from New York to enlist. Private W. J. Vandewater, of C Company, late of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto. Private R. H. McLaughlin, of C Company, late of Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, Toronto. Private C. A. Gibson, of D Company, late of the 15th Argyll Light Infantry, Belleville, Ont. Private W. G. Ritchie, of D Company, late of the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, Ottawa. Private T. Moore, of E Company, late of the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal. Private Wayne, of G Company, late of the 82nd Queen's County Battalion, Prince Edward Island. Private H. P. McLaughlin, of F Company, late of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. Private W. McIvor, of E Company, late of the Fifth Royal Scots, Montreal. Private A. C. Shaw, of E Company, late of the Third Victoria Rifles, Montreal. Private J. A. Hudson, of F Company, late of the Sixty-Fifth Mount Royal Rifles, Montreal. Private A. J. Turner, of B Company, late of the Eighth Royal Rifles, Quebec. Private G. P. Roberts, of E Company, late of the Second Regiment Canadian Artillery, Montreal. Private J. M. Gorman, of E Company, late of the Montreal Field Battery. Private A. P. Thomas, of E Company, of the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal. Private A. H. Wheatcraft, of B Company, late of the Seventh Fusiliers, London, Ont. Private J. Kingswell, of B Company, late of the Royal Canadian Artillery, Toronto.

- Private M. N. Stewart, of C Company, late of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto. Private J. F. Usher, of C Company, late of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto. Private James Kennedy, of C Company, late of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto. Private J. H. Sutton, of C Company, late of the 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont. Private L. McGivern, of C Company, late of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto. Private S. M. Wards, of C Company, late of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto. Private A. Macaulay, of D Company, late of the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, Ottawa. Private J. L. H. Bradshaw, of D Company, late of the 16th Prince Edward Battalion, Picton, Ont. Private J. D. Coleman, of D Company, late of the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Battalion, Ottawa. Private D. R. McGill, of E Company, late of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, St. Johns, Que. Private W. Hunter, of F Company, late of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers. Private J. A. Scott, of F Company, late of the 93rd Cumberland Battalion. Private L. Larue, of F Company, late of the 87th Quebec Battalion. Private Gilford, no such name on official list of Contingent. Private James Johnson, of G Company, late of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers. Private W. J. Regan, of H Company, late of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers. Private G. F. Adams, of H Company, late of the Eighth Hussars. Private B. McCallum, of H Company. Private A. Robertson, of H Company, late of the Third Victoria Rifles, Montreal.

THE MISSING ARE:

- Private W. G. Adams, of D Company, late of the Seventh Fusiliers, London. Private W. J. Burns, of D Company, late of the 26th Middlesex Light Infantry. TAKEN PRISONERS: Private Cobbold, of B Company—no such name appears on the official list, may be G. B. Corbould, of Victoria, B.C. Private F. H. Wood, of D Company, late of the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, Ottawa. Private Warn, of D Company, no such name appears on the official list. Private G. D. Padmore, of D Company, late of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. Private G. D'Orsonnens, of F Company, late of the 80th Nicolet Battalion, son of Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens, late of St. Johns, Que. Private T. J. Walsh, of H Company, late of the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax. Private James Drake, of H Company, late of the 68rd Halifax Rifles.

That hacking cough is a warning not to be lightly treated. Pyny-Pectoral cures coughs and colds. Take it in time. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry-Davis' Pain-Killer.

(COPY.) Montreal, Feb. 20th, 1900. P. J. McDonagh, Esq., Rec.-Sec., Branch 26, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Montreal. Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt, through you, of the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in full payment of the beneficiary claim due me on account of the decease of my husband, the late Michael Haynes. Thanking you, and the members of Branch 26, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, of which my late husband was a member, for your kindness and prompt attention in this matter. I remain, yours truly, (Signed), JANE HAYNES.

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Corner of Metcalfe Street. TERMS Cash. TELEPHONE UP 111. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT, No. 895. Dame Marie Robitaille, Trudeau, of the Parish of Longueuil, District of Montreal, of Florio-Vincent, farmer of the same place, has, this day, instituted action in separation, as to property against him. Montreal, 6th February 1900. G. LOISELLET & CAMARRE