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MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

Appeal From the Irishmen of Manchester and Salford.

To Secure Aid for the Purpose of Erecting a Monument.

The following appeal has been issued by the Grattan Club.

The members of the above Club, with their friends and associates, consider that after the lapse of 30 years Irishmen in Celtic design to the memories of the Manchester Martyrs in the Catholic Cemetery at Mount.

For this purpose a Committee, with power to act, was formed in the above Club on Nov. 28th, the anniversary of the execution of Rev. Father Ryan, of St. Michael's, who kindly consented to act as Treasurer.

Our English political opponents delight in branding and stigmatizing those brave and self-sacrificing Irishmen as traitors and murderers. To these foul charges every true Irishman gives an emphatic No.

They were done to death on account of their love for Motherland. England thought by this one foul blow, this one act of legal murder, to crush forever in the breasts of Irishmen the ennobling spirit of patriotism that is so characteristic of our race.

Then here's their memory—may it be for us a guiding light To cheer our strife for liberty And teach us to unite.

In ancient times the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans erected monuments to their heroic dead; we also did our own pagan forefathers collect mighty cairns to their.

Long, long may our land guard and treasure each name. Till a nation made free hymns their glorious fame; And our grandsons shall tell that from your cold grave Sprang the spirit yet destined our nation to save;

God Save Ireland. Mr. Edward Griffin, president; Messrs. E. Coleman, J. E. Callan, Jas. Barrett, vice-presidents; Rev. Father Ryan, treasurer; Martin Mulkeners, secretary; Hugh Reilly, assistant secretary.

THE BLACK CAP. There is one particular part of the dress belonging to the order of the coat—the black cap—which the Judges in England always put over their wigs when passing sentence of death.

known concerning this black cap, and many mistakes have been made about it. Mr. Sergeant Pulling in his work "The Order of the Goff," previously referred to, says: "The black cap, or sentence cap, of the Judges and Sergeants is certainly not the coat, as Lord Campbell repeatedly states it is, on the contrary, the covering expressly assigned to veil the coat, on the only occasion when the coat was required to be hidden.

"The head of the administrator of justice was then covered, as a token of sorrow by the black sentence cap. This cornered cap, black cap, or sentence cap, as it is sometimes termed, is a piece of limp black cloth, which is put on the top of the wig. The cap is rarely put on, except when a prisoner has been convicted of murder, and then the Judge places the cap on the top of his wig and passes sentence of death."

When the Judges sit in the criminal court and when attending church in state, they always carry the black cap in their hand, as a part of their judicial attire. The black cap is also worn by the Judges on the day when the new Lord Mayor goes in state to the Royal Courts of Justice to be sworn in.

Our Observer

OUR CITY FINANCES.

Some very valuable and interesting statistics regarding Montreal's civic finances from 1889 to 1896 are given in an editorial article in The Insurance and Finance Chronicle, of which Mayor Wilson-Smith is editor and proprietor.

The masterful grouping of the sets of figures and the carefulness and accuracy which mark their compilation indicate that the article, which is one of a series, is from his Worship's own pen.

But we are under no such courteous restraint; and we say that these figures reveal an amount of extravagance—to say nothing worse—that is simply disgraceful. From 1889 to 1896 inclusive, the debt of the city was increased by nearly \$15,000,000 for which sum there is not \$8,000,000 real value to show.

RE-LEGISLATION. The Fire Committee has made the amende honorable in appointing Thomas Nolan, a son of the late Captain Nolan, to the post of engineer at No. 10 Station.

IF SUB-CHIEF NAUD WERE IRISH!

The Fire Committee has made the amende honorable in appointing Thomas Nolan, a son of the late Captain Nolan, to the post of engineer at No. 10 Station. It appears it was the Committee's desire that, following precedent, the widow of the late Captain Nolan should draw his salary during the few months which would elapse from the day of his death until the close of the year.

"DON'T WORRY" MOVEMENT. An odd movement deserves an odd name, hence the title of "Don't Worry," which Mr. Theodore Seward of New York, the originator, has given to a movement whose object is to relieve the strain of the mind and nerves of cultured persons.

THE BLACK CAP.

There is one particular part of the dress belonging to the order of the coat—the black cap—which the Judges in England always put over their wigs when passing sentence of death.

longer to occupy the pulpit of St. James'. In spite of all these protests he has not yet withdrawn his countenance from the movement, which goes quietly forward.

"I doubt if any movement ever spread so rapidly. There are already four 'Don't Worry' circles in existence in this city, three in connection with church congregations, and one entirely social. Others are soon to be formed at Plainfield, N. J., and in Hartford, Conn.

"1. Consider what must be involved in the truth that God is infinite and that you are a part of His plan."

"2. Memorize some of the Scripture promises, and recall them when the temptation to worry returns."

"3. Cultivate a spirit of gratitude for daily mercies."

"4. Realize worrying is an enemy which destroys your happiness."

"5. Attack it definitely as something to be overcome."

"6. Realize that it never has done and never can do the least good. It wastes vitality and impairs the mental faculties."

"7. Help and comfort your neighbor."

"8. Forgive your enemies and conquer your aversions."

"9. Induce others to join the 'Don't Worry' movement."

There is a modicum of common sense in some of these rules, but those who look into the eccentricity of the whole and will certainly not induce others to join the "Don't Worry Movement," as required by the last rule.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPE-WRITERS.

Twelve thousand ladies of varying ages, morally young and bright stenographer and type-write for the official, professional and commercial men of Chicago, and, as their ranks are steadily and rapidly increasing, it is not too much to prophesy that these heroines of mystic signs and nimble fingers will multiply to an extent that will soon make them a great power in the electorate and ensure them direct representation in the Councils of the State.

The investment of the city from these outside sources is attributed to the fact that stenography and its sister accomplishment, in the eyes of ladies desiring to earn an independent income, approximate nearer to the character of professions or accomplishments than any other occupations open to them, and thus, to excel in these is the height of their ambition, while to utilize their knowledge they are obliged to seek the larger towns, as the smaller ones offer no field. Chicago is said to have the most and, at the same time, the most mediocre typewriters in the world. Some have attained

A MARVELLOUS DEGREE OF PROFICIENCY, and true to our adage that "merit is modest," do less to parade the fact than many who are by no means their equals. Nine young ladies, by common consent, stand out conspicuously amongst the 12,000 and make specialties of court-reporting and technical subjects. The speed attainable by those champion experts is governed, of course, by circumstances, but where these are favorable, any of them will contract to report 250 words a minute on any subject, and will exceed this when dealing with familiar ones.

When a woman gets sickly, nervous, fretful and despondent the average husband doesn't have the faintest conception of what is the matter. When she gets worse and finally realizes that ill-health of some description has something to do with it, he calls in some obscure neighborhood doctor. The chances are that the doctor says it's stomach, or liver, or heart trouble. Five times in ten he isn't within a mile of right.

"I most certainly would advise a young woman to enter the profession if she is thoroughly convinced that she would rather be a stenographer and typewriter than anything else, and on condition, of course, that she is adapted to the demands of vocation," declares Mrs. Carver. "There are pessimists in all professions, and ours is no exception to the rule. There are many stenographers who, although they themselves have been eminently successful in their work, have not a single word of encouragement for the girls who express the desire to follow in their footsteps.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

just as liberal as in the good old-fashioned days of which we talk so much. So long as there are poor stenographers there will be low wages, but for her who excels there is always a good opening."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Congress to Discuss the Question of Child-study.

School Census Figures—Millions Sent Away in Christmas Presents—A Roundabout Method of Paying Aldermen—Demand for the Abolition of the Offices of Coroners—The Enormous Financial Requirements of the Greater City—The Practice of Carrying Firearms—Subway Project and the Civic Borrowing Powers Reviewed.

New York, Dec. 28.—There is to be opened to-morrow a Child-study Congress in New York, and if the proceedings are to be measured with the importance of the theme, the new convention will be replete with suggestions which will be felt as an important influence in the events of the coming century. It is to be undenominational in character and the subjects proposed for consideration are those relating to the work of teachers, and how they may best teach the young idea how to shoot. It is to be a gathering of great minds who have devoted the work of their lifetime to the training of the young. The subject to be treated on the first day will be: Relation of the Catholic child to the parish school; the Sunday-school; confidential relations to spiritual adviser; practical instructions in virtues and vices; children's secrets; manifestation of conscience in first confession; spiritual development; altruistic tendencies; heart-areas follow as well as brain areas; environment; relations to the family, teachers, schoolmates and companions; generosity, kindness and patriotism cultivated.

New York Christmas Presents. New York sent out a good many Christmas presents to Europe if the money orders during the first eighteen days of December are any criterion. They amounted in value to \$1,536,836.08 and in number of orders to 140,003. They were divided as follows:—Great Britain, 73,400 orders, amounting to \$789,514.46; Germany, 32,870 orders, \$328,744.58; Italy, 2,923 orders, \$17,551.70; Sweden, 15,735 orders, \$167,565.84; Norway, 3,444 orders, \$47,990.52; Switzerland, 2,208 orders, \$24,307.07; Belgium, 413 orders, \$6,356.08; Denmark, 2,187 orders, \$20,916.03; Netherlands, 430 orders, \$3,615.25; Austria, 3,992 orders, \$49,265.68; Hungary, 1,027 orders, \$11,400.92; France, 2,263 orders, \$28,164.84; Portugal, 15 orders, \$193.05; Luxemburg, 63 orders, \$951.35; and Cape Colony, 33 orders, \$398.09. The incoming orders up to date, with the countries sending them, are as follows: From Germany, 4,284 orders, \$135,263; Great Britain, 7,683 orders, \$74,700; Sweden, 1,516 orders, \$165,000; Denmark, 213 orders, \$1,775; Netherlands, 186 orders, \$2,820; Norway, 251 orders, \$5,100; Switzerland, 199 orders, \$3,500; France, 420 orders, \$7,500; Hungary, 155 orders, \$66,600; Italy, 126 orders, \$4,400; and Austria, 370 orders, \$9,700.

A Big Budget for Greater New York.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment have adopted the budget for 1898, and it shows a total to be raised by taxation of not less than \$46,402,743.16. The total amount of the budget is \$51,448,643.61, but from this is to be deducted the general fund of \$5,045,900.45, leaving the sum given above. Last year the amount raised by taxes was \$45,685,257.17. The net budget would have been higher this year but for the fact that \$1,100,000 was turned into the general fund from the Excise Department. There are actually few increases in the amounts as compared with 1897. The Mayor's appropriation stands as last year, \$25,000, and that of the Board of Aldermen is reduced by \$1,500. The Board of Education grant is increased by a cool million, but the increases in the big public departments, apart from this, vary from \$50,000 up to \$300,000. Before the Budget was passed, the controller was authorized to issue \$250,000 assessment bonds. The Commissioner of Public Works was authorized to pave with asphalt West Seventy-sixth st., between West End ave. and Riverside Drive. Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring got \$57,065 for new stock. The budgets passed during the three years of Mayor Strong's administration are as follows: 1896, \$43,996,571; 1897, \$45,685,257.17; 1898, \$46,402,743.16.

The Practice of Carrying Firearms.

Europeans visiting New York and other large cities of the American continent have an idea that sixshooters are to be found on the person of every second man they meet. This is wildly imaginative, and virtually a libel on the country. Its people and its customs—far, as a matter of fact, there are as few if not fewer revolvers to be found in the pockets of New Yorkers, for instance, than in those of Londoners, while the bowie knife is a "rara-avis" as compared with the stiletto in Spain or Italy. Whether due to the license imposed for the privilege of carrying pistols, or to the orderly spirit and peace-loving disposition of the people, the fact remains that less than 800 fire-arms are carried by New York citizens. For the privilege of carrying one's self a permit is required and everyone cannot get it. The process is:

OBTAINING SUCH A PERMIT

is not quite as simple as many people imagine. The person who wishes to carry a revolver without running the risk of arrest applies to the Captain of the precinct in which he lives or in which he does business. There is a printed blank which the Captain fills out, giving the name, residence, and application of the applicant; his reasons for wishing to carry the weapon, and the signature of a person by whom he is recommended. The Captain has made a careful investigation of the character of



Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

USE ONLY

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

IT IS THE BEST

of the arguments used by the advocates of the new Chicago measure which gave the windy city aldermen the right to employ a private secretary at \$1,600 a year. It was that unless they got it they could not remain "honest."

Do Not Want Coroners.

The King's County Grand Jury have asked the Legislature to dispense with the office of Coroner on the ground that as at present constituted it is absolutely useless. Touching this matter they say: We recommend to the State that the office of Coroner be abolished. We believe from our investigation that the office is useless; that it has no practical effect in ferreting out crime; that the method in vogue in that office during the time of our investigation is open to the most severe censure; the manner of conducting the business is inefficient, and the powers of the Coroner were delegated to subordinate whose chief function seemed to be to get rid of the business and collect the fees incident to the office for their chief. We believe that the continuance of the Coroner's office in its present shape as the law now stands, will lead to further abuses; that the law governing the rights, duties, and obligations of the Coroner is not clear; that the very fact that various interpretations as to the rights and duties of Coroners may be put upon the law by those who should be familiar with it will lead to abuses which only the entire abolition of the office can wipe out."

New York Christmas Presents.

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Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.

Organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1877. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18 Duane street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, JAS. J. McLELLAN; Secretary, M. J. POWELL; all communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: W. J. RIMPHY, D. GALLER, JAS. McMAHON.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Lefferts streets, on the 2nd and 4th of each month, at 8 p.m. President, ANDREW HENRY; Recording Secretary, THOS. McMILLAN; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. J. GALLER; all communications should be addressed, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. DUNN, M. LINDH and St. Connaughton.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at Victoria Hall, No. 212 Notre Dame St. Officers: E. WALL, President; D. GALLER, Vice-President; John HUGHES, Recording Secretary; Wm. J. GALLER, Recording Secretary; W. P. STATION, Sergeant-at-Arms; T. ERWINE, Chairman of Standing Committee; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. WALL, D. GALLER, John HUGHES, Brophy, Wm. J. GALLER, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: B. WALL, M. J. POWELL, M. McLELLAN, J. McLELLAN. Open every evening, 8 o'clock, and on the nights for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers on file.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1888.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month, at 8 p.m.

Applicants for membership or any one desiring information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: M. SHARKEY, President, 1338 Notre Dame St.; J. H. PERLEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St.; G. A. GIBBONS, Fin. Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St.; JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St.

C. M. B. A. of Quebec.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC

Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United States. Membership 43,000.

Accumulating Reserve of \$1,300,000.00. ROBERTS, 341 Reserve. Branch No. 1 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month. For further particulars address: DOYLE, Secretary, 281 St. Martin street, Montreal. P. O. LAVALLEE, Recording Secretary, 43 Shaw st.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

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. Chief Ranger, JAMES P. FOSTER; Recording Secretary, ALFRED PATTERSON, 65 Eliza street.

Total Abstinence Societies.

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

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St. the second Sunday of each month, at 8:30 p.m. REV. J. A. McLELLAN, S.S. Rev. President; JOHN A. McLELLAN, 1st Vice-President; DOYLE, Secretary, 281 St. Martin street; to whom all communications should be addressed. The Committee of Management meets the first Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

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

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN, President; JOHN KILPATRICK, Secretary; THOS. ROBERTS, 341 Reserve. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, at 8:30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Kilfeather, T. Rogers and J. Shanahan.

FROM OLD STADACONA.

The Strides of Progress in Evidence.

Reflections on the Shortness and Insecurity of Life—Interesting Notes Regarding Religious and Educational Matters.

[SPECIAL TO THE TRUE WITNESS]

Of all cities, either old or new, Quebec beats them all in breadth of view. As in history is legend, tale and story, it outlives all in depth of glory.

When the tourist and traveller of any land wishes to regale his senses with unrivaled scenery, or inspire his mind with memories of bygone historic events, he usually turns towards old Quebec, for therein he can always find a wealth of historical lore and physical scenic beauty perhaps unequalled in this new world.

The Most Striking Feature

To one who journeys by the Canadian Pacific road is the wonderful enterprise of that great railway system, for it offers tempting facilities to business men all over the country and to tourists and visitors, providing for their comfort and safety on the way, and when they land in Quebec it conducts them—

In the midst of things, new and changed, I saw many of the old landmarks and familiar objects of earlier days. The Laurentian Mountains kept their accustomed place as nature and Providence had placed them.

Turning my mind from these physical things, I strove to find out how it had fared in the intervening years with the friends and companions of the bygone seventies. Herein the retrospect was not so satisfactory, for numbers of these had passed into their silent graves, while others had retired to try their fortune in other climes, and so forgetful is the world of that which passes away, that hardly a memory remained of the absent ones.

The Shortness of Time and the Insecurity of Life.

for in the space of a few short years we see companions grow old and changed in appearance, and we miss the glow of health and spirits and the rapturous joys that made younger life exultant and happy.

Passing on from these serious reflections, we determined to test, by practical enquiry in St. Patrick's congregation, how many of the old-timers were still to the fore and how many familiar faces we could recognize in a flock once pretty well known to us.

Parish of St. Patrick's.

for we saw the church crowded with the healthful and sprightly youths of a new generation of boys and girls and adult young men and women, whose spiritual and temporal welfare is scrupulously cared for by the Rev. Father Rector R. M. Schach, C.S.S.R., and his devoted staff of Rev. co-laborers.

that sacred function proceeded Christian Brothers led in the recital of the Rary and Litanies and the little fellows clearly and heartily answered aloud. I could not help admiring this preparatory spiritual lesson preceding the scholastic training of the day, nor could I doubt that such mode of teaching will engraft itself upon the young souls in a manner that will never be destroyed no matter how strong or violent may be the temptations that beset them in later life.

OUR NEW-YORK LETTER.

conditions that will be consistent with the debt limit, and it is even said the commissioners have drawn a contract to effect this. The debt limit question, though serious, is not considered complicated, much depending on the standpoint from which it is viewed.

A NETWORK OF DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES surrounding the position from which New York the lesser may not be able to extricate itself in time to become "N. Y. York the Greater" on 1st January, 1898, Judge Ingraham, dissenting from the other judges of the appellate division and contending that the limit cannot be exceeded, said:—

"If the act of Legislature imposing a liability for these obligations upon the new municipal corporation because of the fact that such liability exceeds 10 per cent. of the value of real estate as assessed for taxation is void, a situation is created which certainly is most serious, the consequence of which it is impossible to conceive. Just what effect it would have upon the new charter, upon the validity of the whole scheme consolidating these cities, upon the liability of the several cities, towns, and villages embraced within it, or upon the rights of creditors and bondholders, is most uncertain.

AN APPEAL FOR INDIAN MISSIONS.

The following appeal comes from the Ursuline Convent, St. Peter's, Montana, in behalf of the Indian Missions:—

The winter is upon us, and the shrill blasts of our mountains call to you for help for our poor Indian girls, of whom we have over a hundred. Listen to the wailing voice, as you sit about your hearth-stone, as you look into the faces of your children. About us are many little ones of the wilds, motherless, fatherless, friendless. Not only is the hard winter upon them, but the harsher usage of their native land. For our contract has been wholly cut off, and were it not for us, were it not for the alms which the Recording Angel has written above, and for which we plead again, these Catholic Indian girls would know no home but the squalid "teepee," no hope but the degradation of sin. How noble, how self-sacrificing has your charity been! Since government allowance was cut off July 1, 1896, we have lived upon alms. Our sufferings have been great, but the good accomplished has been commensurate to the pain, and the rewards that await you will be drawn from the very depths of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Ah, friends, old and new, help us in our absolute need, in our utter dependence upon your charity. Our Lord loves children, and He loves with reflected tenderness those that minister to His little ones. Drop an alms to these poor Indian girls, and it will fall into those blessed little hands that wrought our redemption, and that are teaching for us with an eternity of Divine carresses.

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

APPOINTMENTS.

The administrator of the archdiocese has made the following appointments:— Rev. O. Lague, vicar at St. Joseph of Montreal; Rev. J. Roussel, vicar at St. Henri; Rev. A. Benoit, vicar at Contrecoeur; Rev. A. J. Champagne, vicar at St. Cyrien; Rev. E. E. Mongeau, vicar at St. Jacques de l'Achigan; Rev. H. J. D. Latour, vicar at Notre Dame de Montreal.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

essily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE SALOON MONOPOLY.

Twelve Good Reasons

Why Saloonkeepers Want License to Sell Liquor—Gives Their Saloons the Appearance of Respectability—No Restriction to Intemperance.

Satan is infinite in his ability to send delusions to deceive men; the latest delusion which he has sent is the doctrine that high license is a remedy for the liquor traffic. But the truth of this matter is this: high license is a scheme gotten up by the liquor dealers for the purpose of promoting the best interests of their business, and for nothing else.

They do this under the pretext that it will lessen the evil and finally destroy it, just to throw dust in the eyes of the people and make them believe that they are honestly working for temperance. They are very busy circulating and emphasizing the statement that high license is a scheme gotten up to drive them out of the business, but they will submit to it for the good of the cause. Nothing could be further from the truth, for they want high license. They have succeeded so far in pulling the wool over the peoples' eyes that learned editors, wise statesmen and sometimes even clergymen take up their cause and plead it for them with all the eloquence they can command. Oh yes, they say high license is solely for the good of the cause and there are enough blind people to believe it or make it very popular. And yet when we use our common sense and open our eyes we find that there are twelve good substantial reasons why high license will benefit the liquor dealer and saloon-keepers want it. And yet there is not even so much as one reason to show that high license will help the cause of sobriety or lessen the crying evils of the saloon business.

And now we will give the facts to prove this to be literally true. The saloon-keepers want high license for the following twelve reasons:

First—They want it because it enables them to open up business which prohibition prevents and that is an all-important consideration. Second—It gives their business the support of the law and makes it respectable as any other calling, for what is lawful cannot be disgraceful. Another important point. Third—It relieves them of a large part of the responsibility for the sin and suffering caused by the traffic by saddling the blame on others who vote for it. Fourth—High license is a bribe for the taxpayers which makes them the

saloon-keepers' friends and supporters, another very important consideration. Fifth—High license is hush money which silences the press and pulpit and which forms of opposition which they would have to meet, a matter of still greater importance. Sixth—It gives the rich saloon-keepers a monopoly of the business and enables them to starve out the small dealers and make more money by it. So it makes a great monopoly in the interest of the rich. Seventh—High license enables them to give their saloons the appearance of respectability through like whitewashed buildings they are "full of dead men's bones." This also is a matter of prime consideration, as it enables them to keep up their business by drawing custom from rich and respectable families. Eighth—If the people complain that the saloon-keeper is doing great harm by selling liquor in their midst, he can stop all their mouths by saying to them "I pay my money to sell, so you just shut up your mouths, or I kick you out of here." He is master and they are slaves. Ninth—High license induces men of large means to put their money in the business, which forfeits it and gives it a more solid foothold. Tenth—It gives the brewers and distillers a better class of customers, which greatly promotes their interest and the stability of their business. Eleventh—License, high or low, enables the liquor dealers to build up a free-whiskey party of great power which dominates the nation, the state and almost every community, which they could not do under prohibition. Twelfth—License, high or low, by giving them political ascendancy, enables the saloon-keepers to secure the enactment of just such laws as they want to promote the best interests of their business, which would not be the case under prohibition, however poorly enforced. If it not in the public interest, then, that any one could be permitted to end-run high license as a means of suppressing the liquor traffic? Think of the great delusion of the past which have taken possession of men's minds to induce them to favor idolatry, polygamy and human slavery in the past. And yet not one of them was so dark and misleading as this delusion which leads men to accept high license as a means for suppressing the liquor traffic. It is like throwing fuel on the fire to put it out, or like giving a man high license to sell stolen goods to stop stealing. It is as senseless a procedure as it would be to give the grocer or butcher license to sell adulterated food and diseased meats for the purpose of suppressing such swindling. How any one that has the capacity to reason can advocate such a doctrine is a great mystery. If this doctrine is true, then God made a mistake when he gave the ten commandments and instead of saying: "Thou shalt not commit murder,"

He should have said, thou mayest murder, and commit adultery, and steal and bear false witness, and break the Sabbath day and worship idols; it thou wilt pay a thousand dollars a year for the privilege of breaking the ten commandments night and day so long as time lasts. Thus we see the doctrine of high license destroys the moral code, breaks down the distinction between right and wrong and betrays millions into the thrice-cursed liquor traffic who otherwise would never have gone into it. There is only one way to explain the existence of this widespread delusion which is a shock to common sense, and that is the "human heart" is desperately wicked, so that when we want to do anything that is wrong we go to work and invent a thousand devices to make it seem right and to soothe our own conscience. Church members accept this delusion because it is an excuse for their voting for the saloon, and clergymen favor it because it is popular with the pew, and taxpayers accept it without inquiring because it lessens their taxes, and politicians roll it as a sweet morsel under their tongues because it is a stepping stone to the object of their godless ambition. The one fact that the liquor dealers want a thing is positive evidence that prohibitionists do not want it. It may now be asked, what shall we do in states or communities where the popular sentiment is so adverse to it that prohibition cannot be enforced, will we let the saloon men run wild? No, by no means, and the point we make here is this, if the people must and will have liquor, the saloon with high or low license is by far the most injurious way to let them have it. It is far more injurious worse than the old gallon law which prohibited any drinking on the premises where the liquor was sold. There are many ways of furnishing the public with liquor without the licensed saloon. Our western and the licensed saloon must go, whatever takes its place, for nothing is so bad or can be as bad as this.—The Index.

Pure blood is a solidly necessary for perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier and nerve tonic.

The moral delusion of the world owes to the Catholic church is immeasurably, but perhaps none of its ever monuments have done more for the preservation and elevation of European morals than the practice—so much misapprehended, if not misrepresented—of confession.—Prof. Knight, L. L. D.

"I know of no parochial clergyman in the world whose practice of all the Christian virtues has been more universally admitted, and has been productive of more beneficial consequences, than the Catholic Priesthood of this province."—L. R. Durham's Dispatches, Canada.

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MONTREAL City and District Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Eight Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after MONDAY, the sixth day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, HY BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, December 1st, 1897.

M. J. DOHERTY, Accountant and Commissioner INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT. Money to LEND! No. 8, FOURTH FLOOR SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS

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In consequence of the remarkable success that has attended our Christmas trade, stock in a great many lines has run pretty low, and we have decided to offer the balance at exceptional discounts during this week.

- TOYS, 50 percent. off. DOLLS, 25 to 50 percent. SLEIGHS, 25 percent. GAMES, 25 percent. DOLLS' CARRIAGES, 25 percent. FANCY STATIONERY, 20 to 50 percent. CHRISTMAS CARDS, 50 percent. PORCELAIN VASES, 25 to 75 percent. BRIC-A-BRAC, 25 to 50 percent. TRIMMED MILLINERY, 50 percent. MANTLES, except fur-lined, 20 percent. BOOTS and SHOES, 20 to 50 percent. LAMPS and SILVERWARE, 20 to 50 percent.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, True Witness P. & P. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1138.

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 bias those who encourage this excellent work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1897

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The associations which cluster around New Year's Day are always both sad and joyful. Marking as it does the turning over of a new page in the book of time—being, as it were, a finger-post on the highway of life—its recurrence inevitably suggests a retrospective glance over the events of the year that has closed, that has gone to join the others in the irrevocable past. In the midst of the rejoicing with which the arrival of a new year is always greeted there will come to many hearts that mournful feeling which finds such touching and eloquent expression in the lines of the late laureate:—

O for the touch of a vanished hand! And the sound of a voice that is still!

For many have been the loved ones, and the dear friends, and the valued acquaintances, and the men and women prominently associated with good works amongst us, who have passed away during the twelvemonth that has rolled by, and whom we shall never more see with mortal vision.

But if there have been losses there have also been gains. New ties have been made. New friendships have been formed, the ranks that have been thinned by the hand of death have been recruited. In English speaking Catholic circles in this city a new moment has arisen for the purpose of recovering the influence and the prestige which we have lost through the absence of unity and a definite aim, and also through apathy and carelessness in the past. Our people have at last awakened to the realities of the situation, and a spirit of determination and aggressiveness has been created. There is in the birth and growth of this new sentiment much to be thankful for; and we feel confident that in the year which has dawned upon us this sentiment will actualize itself in fruitful efforts and practical and enduring results. To those who have joined the movement, as well as to all of our readers, we cordially wish a Happy New Year.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE HOLY SEE.

Some newspapers seem to think that it is a new thing, and something that is wrong, for the Pope to protest against his treatment by Italy in withholding from him his temporal power. But neither the present Supreme Pontiff nor his saintly predecessor has ever ceased, on fitting occasions, to protest against the usurpation of the Italian Government of the States which belong of right to the Holy See, and without which the Holy See is deprived of the independence which the Holy Father has repeatedly declared to be necessary to the proper fulfilment of his Divine mission. Nor will the Pontiff cease to protest unless the temporal possessions stolen from the Church by the robber-king, Victor Emmanuel, have been given back to the Vicar of Christ, to whom they belong.

FATHER MARTIN CALLAGHAN'S JUBILEE.

The celebrations which have marked the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the sacerdotal life of the Rev. Martin Callaghan, S.S., of St. Patrick's Church, have been such as will long remain in the memory of those who took part in or witnessed them. Seldom have such heartfelt and spontaneous demonstrations, not merely of esteem but real affection, been offered to a pastor. That he should have endeared himself so much to the hearts of the past and present pupils of the schools of St. Patrick's parish speaks volumes for his kindness of disposition, his amiability of manner, and his zeal and services as a priest and as an educationist. At the risk of offending his modesty we have no hesitation in saying that "Father Martin," as the parishioners of St. Patrick's love to call him, after the style of their Hibernal progenitors, richly deserves all the

honors which have been showered upon him. None are so quick to perceive good and lovable qualities as are children; and in the numerous presentations from the children of the parish of which he has been the recipient we find indisputable proof of his rare virtues. With them we fervently say: Ad multos annos!

THE ST. GREGOIRE CASE.

That the Catholic School Commissioners of St. Gregoire le Thaumaturge would win their case against Mr. J. M. M. Duff, for the recovery of school taxes from him, was a foregone conclusion. It is hard to believe that anything else but stubbornness was at the bottom of his refusal to pay the taxes. If Mr. Duff objected to be assessed for the Catholic School Board the law provided remedies for him, of none of which he availed himself. The School law of this province is eminently just and fair. Under it Protestants have equal rights with Catholics. What more do they want? In some cases Catholics have to pay taxes to the Protestant Board, as the nuns at Verdun do; and they do so without grumbling, for they know that the rule cuts to both ways.

No proprietor need be taxed for schools against his will. If he objects to be so taxed, the first remedy is that provided by article 1888 of the Revised Statutes, namely, when the erection of a new municipality is applied for, any one who has property in the territory to be embraced by it and who does not desire to form part of the new municipality but wishes to join the dissident neighboring municipality may, within a month's delay, give notice of his intention. Mr. Duff did not do this. The next remedy is that provided by article 1993, namely, that at any time the proprietor of land, who belongs to the minority, may give notice of his desire to be attached to the neighboring dissident municipality. Mr. Duff failed to give the necessary notice. He preferred to dispense with the requisite legal procedure, and now he has been condemned to suffer for his headstrong conduct.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR! May you be good.

ALL children seemingly unite in praise to Santa Claus in 1897.

RESOLUTIONS are now the order of the day.

No doubt you were good during this last year, be better during the coming year. There is always room for improvement.

DID you ever notice that after having visited half-a-dozen houses on New Year's Day the coffee doesn't have the same nice taste?

"THE play's the thing," said the Shakespearean hockey man as he gaily glided over the ice, and the spectators agreed with him.

AMONG distinguished personages, says an English exchange, who have recently been converted to Catholicity we perceive the names of Lady Auckland and Viscount Encombe, the youthful son of Lord Eldon, nephew to the celebrated law Lord.

ONE hundred or more men and boys were firing a Christmas salute from an old cannon in the outskirts of Nashville, N.C., on Christmas Day, when a can of thirty pounds of powder exploded in the centre of the crowd. Thirty or forty persons were injured, but none, it is believed, fatally.

IT is a matter of regret that Rev. Father O'Neil, the able editor of the Rosary Magazine, should be compelled to withdraw from his labors on account of ill-health. His friends contemplate a European trip for the reverend writer as the best means of restoring his health.

An American referring to the pension lists says:—The able editors and smart critics who are just now so greatly excited over "pension frauds" and "veteran frauds" never ate hard tack on the picket line, and then lay down to sleep in mud and rain. Had it not been for these same "frauds" the critics might have to-day neither country nor flag.

"SYMPTOMATIC" is the term applied by the New York Sun to the report that Mr. Dillon's recent public repudiation of further alliance with the Liberals was paraphrased in an obscure corner of a certain English paper, while, at long ago, it would have received full and prominent notice in the first papers of the land. The Sun sees in the Dillon policy a prolonged tenure of power for the Tory party.

THE Catholic Standard and Times makes a tempting offer to subscribers, which all who desire to become the possessors of an exceptionally beautiful series of art illustrations will gladly embrace. The pictures include the

principal events in religious history, which are graphically and accurately depicted; many being reproductions of paintings unknown in England, and equally so in America. The Standard and Times is an up-to-date medium of Catholic news and an active defender and promoter of Catholic interests.

MR. JOSEPH J. BOPHY is at present canvassing the city to place before the Catholic public a collection of sermons by the Rev. John Talbot Smith on Lenten subjects and others proper to the principal feasts of the year, together with other books of interest and merit, by the same author. The sermons number forty, and being well printed and elegantly bound constitute a very valuable addition to our supply of Sunday literature.

THE rumor has been started, and in turn denied, by some English newspapers that Cardinal Vaughan was to be made a member of the House of Lords. His Eminence would make a very good member of the Gilded Chamber, where he would find himself in company with quite a number of Catholic peers. But why should a favor be extended to Cardinal Vaughan, of Westminster, which would be denied to Cardinal Logue, of Armagh, who has three times as many Catholics under his spiritual jurisdiction as his English brother?

MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P., in a speech delivered at a meeting of the National Federation, voiced the sentiments of Irishmen the world over when he said that if the present Government made concessions on the financial question; if they endowed a Catholic University, and he hoped they would; even if they established an agricultural board on broad democratic lines, which would receive his support and the support of his party, Ireland would remain poor, with a dwindling and decreasing population, unless they had the great question of self-government satisfactorily settled.

A NOTED Irish-American, of New York, who was nick-named "The Irish Baron," recently died; and thereupon the New York Sun and other papers published long lists of the dead man's faults and foibles, some of which may have been true, but several of which are evidently fictitious. How is it that Irishmen are nearly always singled out for such opprobrious treatment after they have gone to their eternal repose? But perhaps we should not complain. These journals appear to think that because a man is Irish he ought to be a saint. Probably they are right.

THE people of Paris are enjoying a new journalistic sensation. It is the appearance of a new political journal edited and written for exclusively by women. It is called La Froude, and has among its contributors the veteran Clémence Royer, the translator of Darwin; Madame Kergomard, sister of the Reclus and a government inspector of education; Séverine, who has always some humanitarian cause to defend with the emotional fireworks of her pen—and not Gyp. The latter precisely declined to enter into the combination, because she was refused permission to carry on a campaign against the Jews in the new paper.

THE Postal Note system, to come into operation after to-day, will be accepted as a substantial New Year's gift by the people of the Dominion. It will simplify the matter of small remittances and, as the prospectus writer would say, "will supply a want long felt." The amounts of orders will range from 20c. to \$5 in fifteen different denominations, which, in the estimation of some, is an undeniably large number. As it is to be presumed, however, that the issue promised has been already struck off, and is now ready for delivery, it is both too late and too soon to take exception to this matter. Time will tell how the system, in its present shape, will suit those for whom it was decided upon and those by whom it was adopted.

AT last the Ontario Government has taken courage to discuss the timber question, as it affects not only the Province itself, but the entire Dominion. The provisions of the new Act are distinctively satisfactory but for one thing, and that is, that they will not become operative until next spring. The Government has announced its intention of compelling the manufacture in Ontario of all logs cut on Crown Lands within its domain. The delay in bringing it into operation will be taken advantage of by the Americans, who will do their utmost to cut and export a double quantity of lumber until the new law comes into force. One of the points the Commissioner of Crown Lands insisted upon was that the bill was not intended to be retaliatory in its object, but rather to have as its main end the preservation of Ontario pine.

A TRULY liberal-minded, enterprising and generous-souled clergyman, in a Western town, feeling that his congregation were tired of the humdrum monotonous character of his preaching and doctrines, and that they wanted change

and spiritual advancement, determined to throw his pulpit open to the editors of the daily press. Knowing the eminence on which the average editor stands, as a pulpitarian and theologian, one can readily appreciate the treat that is in store for this favored congregation—and how greatly this will be enhanced, should this learned and enterprising divine carry out his idea to its logical conclusion, and extend the preaching privileges of his church to the paragon, itemiser and reporter of the journalistic world. The fare these many-minded men would provide for their parishioner-guests would probably prove a holy hodge-podge that neither body or soul could digest.

A decidedly practical move has been made in the interest and largely owing to the influence of the Gaelic League, by the appointment of a "Professor of Irish" at St. Patrick's College, Drumcondra. It would seem as if there was a settled determination to boom the national tongue at the colleges and public schools, which is essentially a move in the right direction.

In our New York letter reference is made to a Child study Congress which is in session in New York. It is being held in the hall of the Paulist Fathers, and cannot be productive of much good. An exchange, in referring to the subject, says:—

"Boys are operating in many parts of the country, imitating the example of Captain Kidd. Mr. Lafitte, Mr. Richard Turpin and other gentlemen of a gay and gallant character; and many of these boys will certainly imitate their ideal heroes in their mode of exit from the mortal stage. The educator has much to do with all this, for it is in the early period of life most of the mischief is done. We look for some good practical results from the Child-study Congress, and we may welcome it as an excellent new beginning."

Some Reflections.

THE New Year has come, rosy with the promise of youth, and the Old Year has gone, wrinkled with the toil of age. We welcome the new-comer with bells of gladness, as the Old Year, bowing under its burthen, silently vanishes. Le roi est mort; vive le roi. Except to the very young, the addition of another year is not of itself usually matter for rejoicing, but youth is so attractive, and the infant comes to us so winsome and promising, that we fondle and make merry over it, heedless whether each imprint of its lips plants a wrinkle here, or steals the bloom there, or touches one's locks with gray. That it has Pandora's box, and that some of the contents will fall to him, each one, with some hope, is fain for the moment to believe.

To the young, it brings nearer the realization of their dreams; to the sick, it brings promise of renewed health; to the poor, of better times; to the rich, of some coveted distinction. To the TRUE WITNESS it promises increased circulation. All hail, then, to the Future, with its bright promises; and let the Past go with its faded hopes. An English writer has divided the human species into two distinct races—the men who borrow and the men who lend. All other distinctions, he said, are merely subordinate ones, which can be merged into these two great divisions. We strive to belong to the latter category; and, if properly supported, may hope in time to make the strength and influence of the element we represent better felt than it possibly can be without the aid of an influential exponent of its views. For the old cry, which, in the days of ancient Rome, proved in the end so singularly effective, "Carthage must be destroyed," we would substitute this one: The English-speaking Catholic element must assert its rights and make felt its weight. In the Council, in Parliament, in every department of social, commercial and public life, there is much to be done in this respect, and we have at our back the support of the faithful shepherds of their flock, the Episcopate and Clergy generally of this Province. All else that is required is the generous good will and support of our own people. We are willing to give our time and energy. Let the great mass of our compatriots and co-religionists respond, and in the course of time we hope to have not only a weekly but a powerful daily journal which will have to be reckoned with as one of the great exponents of public opinion.

A criminal in one of the English courts pleaded that not having been able to obtain work, he was compelled to steal—that in fact he lived, not to steal, but stole in order to live, and that the community owed him a living. The judge said he was unable to take that view and sent him to jail. This is an apt illustration of the disadvantages of lack of education. Had this man graduated in our school of politics, he could have made his living out of the body politic without any risk of a criminal prosecution. He might, for instance, have taken the stamp of a

man of action and enthusiasm, best of this opportunity by fastening himself on one or more of the many contractors who are seeking plunder out of the public chest.

Our Philosopher.

Is it not strange that everything connected with this terrestrial sphere should have an end? A minute, an hour, a day, a night, a week, a month, a year, each has its end. There is nothing endless on the face of this broad earth nor in the waters that surround it. Our lives, our joys and sorrows, aches and pains, all have an end. But, strange to say, an absolute knowledge in this direction does not tend to comfort us in the various afflictions to which humanity is subject. Take, for instance, a man with a toothache. He may have tried oil of cloves and perhaps half a dozen different kinds of oil, yet they have failed to smooth the troubled waters of his discontent. The tooth still aches. If you are his friend you will likely fall into error and offer your advice—'tis only friends who offer in this way. You will perhaps tell him to have it taken out. But no, he will not. It is a rotten tooth and he is a tolerably good-looking widower. You see, advice is not always agreeable to him who receives it because circumstances frequently preclude its acceptance. Doctors understand this very well and always charge for advice.

Well, being of a kindly disposition, you will try another tack, as the yachting folks say. He has refused your very sensible advice, yet you are not offended. You recall the fable of the spider and his various failures and ultimate success. You try again. If you cannot alleviate the pain in his tooth, perhaps you can soothe his ruffled mind. You have been told by physiologists that the mind exerts a powerful influence on the body, and, of course, you believe it. You wrap yourself in your philosophical cloak, look very wise, and quietly tell your tooth-ache friend that everything in this world has an end, and if he will only have a little patience the end of his tooth-ache will inevitably come. Your false reasoning leads your friend to infer that you look upon a tooth-ache as a sort of little demon who, upon discovering that with the aid of your powerful mind you don't care a rap for his torments, will spread his wings and fly away. The aforesaid friend will mutter something that sounds very much like "fool" and the next moment you may find it absolutely necessary to shift your position and get a little more space between you. While performing this feat the watchful eye of your friend may have detected a stiffness in one of your limbs—all men have a sharp eye for the defects of their friends. You now proceed to lecture him, and amongst other things tell him that he is young and that with age comes wisdom. This is his opportunity. He has noticed your limp and now retorts that if wisdom does come with age so does rheumatism, and he wouldn't give a pinch of salt for the wisdom that cannot evade such an enemy. You see, he who wields a sword should wear stout armor.

Yes, there is an end to everything, even to the wisdom of ages. Never a war without an end, never a peace without a termination—especially in Europe, where Emperors don't have to work for a living. Speeches in the House of Commons have an end, which is a blessing to Parliamentarians who have other business, apart from that of their country, to attend to. And labor has its end. I was walking along the street on a hot summer's day. The thermometer had climbed to the nineties. The air was stifling. It blew in hot gusts into my face and carried with it no balm for my discomfort. In the middle of the street I saw a man wielding an axe. He was removing a damaged piece of asphalt pavement. I looked at the man and watched his axe as it rose and fell. The sharp blade swung by strong arms sunk to the depth of only half an inch in the hard material. Presently the man ceased to toil, and drawing a red handkerchief from his pocket proceeded to dry his perspiring face. He, truly, was earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. The veins of his forehead were swollen; his face was red with the fast running blood. He asked me the time and I told him it was half-past four. As I walked away I heard him murmur, "Another hour and a half and my labor will be done." Yes, until the morrow. Then, at an hour when the lucky few shall be enjoying the sweets of dreamland, he and the many must shoulder their implements and begin again. He was only a laborer, yet, in his lowly way, he worked for the good of others; he labored to smooth the path trodden by his fellow-men. He suffered much and deserved more than he received. He followed the weary road for many who cannot see the end. Yet sure as the night follows the day the end of his labor shall come.

How many have seen the end since the glad tongues of the church-bells proclaimed the birth of 1897? Countless thousands! They had lived, loved, toiled, sorrowed, wept, until the Destroyer, pointing a skeleton finger at eternity's time-piece, cried, "The end has come, the hour is at hand!" and they, obedient to his summons, went down into the grave, leaving sorrow and heart-burnings behind them. Friends extolled their virtues, enemies forgave their offences, but did forgiveness reach them in time? Some years ago a young man and woman were married. They loved each other, but in time a little cloud arose in the East. It grew as it came and finally loomed blackly over their heads. They separated. The wife returned to her mother; the husband went to New York. The man had offended; the woman refused to forgive. Months passed and not a word from

Christmas came. The "what-for" of the wife became softened. She recalled another bright Christmas morning when her young husband had stood clasping her hands in his and wishing her a merry Christmas. She went to a drawer and drew forth his last present, a beautiful bracelet. From that moment the absent one was forgiven. But he must know it. She would write a letter to him. It would reach him in a couple of days, and she felt that it would make his New Year a bright and happy one. Just about the same hour it happened that her husband was coming to her as fast as steam could carry him. He could no longer stand the strain and had decided to seek a reconciliation. But an accident occurred. He never read his wife's sweet words of forgiveness. She saw him again, but he was dead. She had waited too long. The glad New Year would not be hers. The end had come.

The old year that has been with us so long was hailed with gladness twelve months ago. The year that had gone had left traces of the joys and the sorrows, the smiles and the tears to which it had given birth. We looked forward to 1897 with that feeling of hope which is ever present in the breast of man. The new the unknown, was before us, the past was behind and would soon be forgotten. Its roses were faded, its thorns had lost their sharpness. 1897 progressed. The unknown was revealed to us; the future became the present, the present the past; and now on the threshold of 1898 we look back upon what has been. Dear friends have departed never to return. We may have tasted of sorrow, but we have also received our portion of joy and gladness. Let us feel that the latter has outweighed the former, and we shall be all the better for the deception, if deception it be. Let each one look back and if he can honestly say to himself that he has performed even one good action, overcome even one difficulty, or swept from his path even one stumbling block, then 1897 has not been without its victory and its lesson. He is a better man than he who greeted the infant, though now old and dying, year.

Yes, 1898 is dying. He is old. He is bending 'neath the weight of the sorrows of a world. His eyes are dim, but they brighten as he stretches forth his hand for a parting grasp. Expectancy is stamped upon his face as he asks you to forgive those who have offended you; to forget all save the fact that they were once your friends; to forget his own faults and remember that he did his best; to be true to yourself no matter what may happen; in short, to be true men and women. It is his last request. Grant it; promise to do his bidding, and when the bells ring out proclaiming the death of the old year and the birth of the new, lay his icy hand by his side and greet with open arms the young, the bright, the vigorous 1898.

DEMISE OF MR. NICHOLAS O'MEARA

But a few days ago, at Sherrington, P. Q., God's Angel of Death summoned from our ranks one of Ireland's dear sons, Mr. Nicholas O'Meara, uncle of our esteemed pastor, Rev. W. O'Meara. Away back in the thirties, Mr. O'Meara left the land of his birth and made Canada his home. Sherrington was his favorite spot and there he settled. Success crowned all his undertakings, and to the zealous efforts of the O'Meara family Sherrington owes much of its late improvements.

In life, Mr. O'Meara's favorite mottoes were: "Put not off for the morrow what you can do to-day," "Shun delays, they breed remorse," "Take thy time while time is lent thee." Acting on these, he was ever on the alert, and, placing all under heaven's protection, he slowly but surely ascended the golden ladder of good fortune. Rich in merits before God, and leaving his family well provided for, he has gone to receive his crown of glory. To the sorrowing members of his family the TRUE WITNESS hastens to give expression to its heartfelt feeling of sympathy. May he rest in peace.

A. O. H., DIVISION NO. 3.

The result of the election of officers of Division No. 3 A. O. H. for the ensuing year are as follows, viz:—President, B. Wall; Vice-President, P. Carroll; Rec. Secretary, Wm. Rawley; Fin. Secretary, John Hughes; Treasurer, W. P. Stanton; Marshal, John Kennedy; Chairman of Standing Committee, T. Erwine.

NOEL D'IRLANDE.

Wherever there are lovers of music, "Le Menestrel," published in Paris, 2 bis, rue Vivienne, is considered high authority in matters of musical taste. For this reason it is interesting to know that the supplement to the Christmas number of "Le Menestrel" is a piece of vocal music called "Noël d'Irlande" by Augusta Holmès. There are fine chorals in the accompaniment, and a mere tentative playing of the piece suggests that it would be a splendid subject for a well trained choir of men's voices. All rights of reproduction and translation are reserved, but there can be no harm in printing the last verse here:— "Révez, révez, Martyrs d'Irlande, "Que le jour est venu de gloire et d'équité! "Révez! Et que Noël vous rende La force des dieux avec la Liberté!"

THERE is a rapidly growing determination to revive the National tongue of Ireland, and every day gives evidence of it—one day we hear of convent children greeting the visiting Bishop with songs of welcome in the language of their fathers, the Bishop improving the opportunity to advocate its study and encouragement. Again, we hear that a Professor of Irish has been added to the teaching staff of Drumcondra College, and now we find that a valued addition is about to be made to the ranks of Irish journalism by the issue of a weekly paper to be published under the title of "Faimne as Lee."

SEPARATE CLASSIFICATION

For English-speaking Catholics in the Next Dominion Census.

The Suggestion of the True Witness Approved.

The Quebec Telegraph on the Subject.

Under the title, "A Good Move," the Quebec Daily Telegraph refers to our suggestion in favor of a separate classification in the next Dominion census for English-speaking Catholics. It says:—

We notice that our excellent contemporary, the Montreal True Witness, is out with a demand that in the next Dominion census there should be a separate classification for English speaking Catholics. Hitherto, in the decennial reckonings of population, the English speaking Catholics, or, to be plain, the Irish Catholics, have been lumped with the French speaking Catholics, and in this way their numerical strength in this and other provinces has been kept concealed, to the serious injury of their political power and prestige. For instance, it is claimed that the Irish Catholics in this province are the numerically strongest element after the French Canadians; yet they are represented at Quebec and at Ottawa only by two or three members, while the Protestants are represented by ten or eleven. This is, of course, largely due to the fact that, while the Irish Catholics are scattered all through the constituencies, a little here and there, and concentrated only in a couple, in Montreal and Quebec, the Protestants form a compact body in the Eastern Townships, and thus control a sufficient number of ridings to give them the representation which they enjoy, and of which it is not desired or sought to deprive them. But, on the other hand, it is

MANIFESTLY UNFAIR TO THE IRISH CATHOLICS,

if they are as numerically as strong as is claimed, that their right to full cabinet representation at least should not be recognized, and conceded as soon as possible. For this reason we heartily endorse the demand of the TRUE WITNESS that in the next census there should be a distinct and separate classification for English speaking Catholics. No good reason can be urged against such an arrangement. As our contemporary remarks, in the table of religions as they now stand, "Roman Catholics" have one column, while no fewer than nineteen are allotted to the Protestant sects. The Presbyterians, who are mostly Scotch, have three columns, enumerating different sub-sects; the Methodists, mostly Irish, have four columns; the Baptists, of whom a large number are Americans, are given three columns. In Montreal the English-speaking Catholics who number 50,000, have no column at all set apart for them, while the Disciples, who, like the children in Wordsworth's poem, "are seven," and the Quakers, who number only five, have each a separate column to themselves. It is the same with the Universalists (18), the Adventists (42) and the Salvation Army (84), each sect has its own column. Why should not the Catholics, the largest religious body in the country, have two columns, thus: "Catholics, French speaking," and "Catholics, English-speaking?"

ECHOES FROM THE ETERNAL CITY.

ROME, 13th December, 1897.—Rome may be said to be now enjoying the fullness of "season" life. It is crowded with visitors who have come to share its Christmas festivities, which seem to have superseded those of Easter. Added to the large influx of visitors, the great families of the city have come in from their lakeside and suburban villas, and matters social will be kept up with great spirit till Lent. An idea prevails in England and, probably also, in America, that Rome is an unhealthy place, that "swamp fever" prevails and is very fatal where it attacks. Such is not the case. It has a clear, calm atmosphere, good streets and clean, with delightful promenades, besides which the hotels and boarding houses are models of comfort and mostly as elegant as they are comfortable. Another great inducement to visit Rome is the fact that the journey is now reduced to less than 40 hours from London, with a new and superbly elegant sleeping-car service which leaves Calais on the arrival of the Dover mail at 4 and goes direct to the Eternal City, doing the trip in 38 hours under ordinary circumstances. This is a great boon to the travelling public and is very fully availed of. Few of those who are visiting Rome for a first time can resist the temptation to stop off a day at Pisa. Apart from this architectural phenomenon which identifies itself with the name of this old Tuscan city, its palaces, its quaint churches, queer old houses and quiet streets, give it an air of dreamy repose that is in pleasing contrast to the hurry and bustle of other

towns of similar size. The view, as seen from the grassy enclosure of the Duomo, is an exquisite revelation of scenic beauty, and, apart from the "Leaning Tower," amply compensates for the break in the journey. The popular superstition that Rome is unhealthy has been very effectively dealt with by Dr. Mendini's "Hygienic Guide to Rome," who meets the charges of bad drainage and the paludal miasma or malaria, and, while admitting that they were once justifiable, gives data and statistics to prove that a changed condition of things now exists, which enables Rome to claim that it is now not only the healthiest of the large cities of Italy, but one of the healthiest in Europe. Dr. Mendini's work refers to the most desirable residential districts of the city, giving prominence to the streets around the Piazza Colonna and on both sides of the Corso, and mentions that the district outside the Porta Pia is a favorite dwelling quarter with the doctors, which speaks for the preference it should enjoy. His book has done much, if not everything, to reassure those who were nervous as to the sanitary condition of Rome, and with this fact added to the improved facilities of travel, the City of the Pope will no doubt see its hotel registers swelling to larger and constantly increasing proportions.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI has left sooner than was expected, to return, and all who had the privilege of meeting him were much impressed with him. Before His Grace left Rome, amongst other compliments extended to him was a handsome entertainment by the distinguished French academician, Mr. Brunetiere, who has been here to collect information on certain matters he proposes to incorporate in his reply to Zola.

SEVERAL Catholic societies in America are about to offer His Holiness, as a Christmas present, a cross of gold, set with ninety diamonds, all flawless and artistically set. The cross is beautifully carved on the back and bears a number of inscriptions. It will cost \$2,000, or \$45,000 of Canadian money, as England calculates our exchange.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. RYAN AND REDDY OPEN A PRIVATE MEAT MARKET.

We are always pleased to record additions to the ranks of our Irish Canadian business men, and feel more than usual satisfaction in announcing the latest acquisition they have received in the firm of Messrs. John H. Ryan and John Reddy. These enterprising young citizens have taken premises, at the corner of La Gauchetiere and Hermine streets, and enter upon their career, as purveyors and provision merchants, with the best wishes and united support of a large number of friends and acquaintances. They have established their business in the shape of a private market, and are in a position to cater to the most fastidious tastes and to meet the wants of all customers, at rates which will challenge the most favorable in the city. Each of the partners has a thorough knowledge of every branch and feature of the market business and is keenly alive to the important matter of thorough cleanliness and ventilation together with the necessity of keeping out of sight everything that can be offensive to the eye or otherwise, and will be found scrupulously exact in all these particulars. Thus their premises are roomy, airy and thoroughly equipped with every modern convenience and contrivance known to the trade and will be found perfect from its slabs to its refrigerators. The manner in which the establishment is fitted up reflects the highest credit upon the enterprise and courage of the proprietors.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

THE PROPOSAL AGAIN REVIVED FOR SUCH AN ESTABLISHMENT AT WASHINGTON.

The Catholic Standard and Times refers to the proposal to establish a National University at Washington as follows:—

A "National" University at Washington is the latest device of the "non-sectarian" rogues to get hold of the people's money for their own noble purposes. The promoters of this precious project rely on the fact that the illustrious Washington recommended the establishment of such an institution. While this is true it is no less true that Congress declared that it would be unconstitutional to act on the recommendation. It did so several times, the last occasion being in 1873, when a bill for the purpose was reported to the House of Representatives, but failed to pass. The times have changed since Washington made the recommendation. Scores of colleges and places for higher education have sprung up, so that there is no country better equipped for the literary and scientific training of its population than this. We know well that were Congress so fatuous as to assent to such a proposal now, the institution, once established, would be utilized for the benefit of the chief non-Catholic sects in the country, while the Catholics would be no more welcome than in the famous town which satirized its own bigotry in the pontine inscription: "Turk, Jew or Atheist Is welcome here, but no Papist."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The readers of the TRUE WITNESS are respectfully invited to call and inspect my choice assortment of Furs for Ladies and Gentlemen, which consist of Rufts, Muffs, Capes of all kind, Collars, Boas, Gauntlets, Caps, etc. Our facilities and our 35 years of experience in the Fur business is a guarantee to all who are desirous of having their Fur garments made to order or repaired, unexcelled, at prices not equaled in the city. A visit to our establishment will convince you our goods and prices are right. AMAND DOR, 1584 Notre-Dame Street, Opposite Court House.

THE REBEL OF '98

Is the Title of a New Drama by Mr. James Martin.

To be Staged by the St. Ann's Young Men's Society's Dramatic Club Next St. Patrick's Day—An Interesting Outline of the Principal Characters.

St. Ann's Young Men's Dramatic Club are fully alive to the fact that they are expected to put forth an exceptional effort for their friends and patrons on St. Patrick's Day next, and have shown their determination to be equal to the occasion, by selecting a play essentially appropriate to the national feast of 1898. It is entitled, "The Rebel of '98," and, as may be inferred, is founded on incidents of the insurrection one hundred years ago. It is from the pen of Mr. James Martin, and is being specially written for the occasion.

Mr. Martin's reputation as a dramatic author is a guarantee that his new effort will meet the fullest expectations of all who may be privileged to see it "on the boards" or read it between the covers. Being a thorough practical business man himself, Mr. Martin may be relied on to invest his hero with all the necessary characteristics and to bring all the other parts and personages up to the required



MR. JAMES MARTIN, Author of "The Rebel of '98."

standard. Having had an opportunity of seeing the unfinished manuscript, we are in a position to outline the plot and history of what we are confident will be a most acceptable addition to Irish drama and receive full justice at the hands of the St. Ann's Young Men's Dramatic Club.

The incidents of the first act take place a few days prior to the breaking out of the insurrection. An ardent young patriot, Donald McMurrough, pays a visit to his brother, Hugh, and urges the latter to join the ranks of the United Irishmen. This visit is, indirectly, the spring from which a stream of calamity flows upon the house of McMurrough. In the second act are introduced persons whose inhumanity has goaded the people into taking up arms, and the other side of the picture shows Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the Irish Commander in chief, Michael Dwyer, the hero of Wicklow, and others.

The insurrection is in full swing in the third act. The young hero, Donald McMurrough, is for a time the central figure, but in the second and third scenes his place is usurped by Colonel Hammersleigh. An air of mystery has been thrown round one of the principal characters, and reaches a climax in the last scene. In this latter the Colonel is fleeing from the victorious Irish and seeks refuge in a ruined castle. We must not tell what transpires, but may say that the action will call forth the full powers of those who will interpret the characters. Altogether it is a play that will tax to the utmost the histrionic abilities of St. Ann's Young Men. These are well known to our readers, the majority of whom are old patrons of St. Ann's.

The play is one eminently suitable for production on St. Patrick's Day, 1898; for it is a '98 play from beginning to end. Although in the main dealing with historic '98 there is not a dry line in the whole, which is not always the case when a playwright touches upon history. Comedy is not forgotten, and "Teddy O'Gorman" and "Lord Foppington" may be trusted to hold up the funny end and keep it well up through out. Although a play is written to be acted, not read, yet the reader's attention is held from the first, and his interest increases as he goes on to the end. We predict a grand success for "The Rebel of '98," it is almost completed, and in a few days the St. Ann's Young Men's Dramatic Club will be hard at work rehearsing, and on St. Patrick's afternoon and night they may be trusted to give a finished performance.

This is from the Philadelphia Times: A house and window cleaning company advertised yesterday for "Women to scrub all night. Bring buckets at 5:30 to north-west corner of Washington Square, and ask the policeman." Long before 5 o'clock there were a hundred and fifty women at the corner, and by the hour appointed there were nearly five hundred. Policeman Fowler with a special officer ranged them in rows, and they sat down on their buckets waiting hopefully and patiently till 120 of them were selected to go into Sharpless' store to scrub the floor and clean the windows on which the mark of the recent great fire is still left. They were of all ages and colors. Some respectably dressed, with bran new buckets, showing that they had not had a previous vocation for this employment. Others with

a business like equipment, indicating that they knew what it meant. At 8 o'clock one hundred and twenty were selected, and marched off to the store, where they worked till 5 in the morning and received a dollar, a tin pot of coffee and a sandwich. The others who were disappointed went sadly and slowly away, many of them weeping. It was a sad and impressive Christmas lesson. What disappointment the loss of that dollar implied and the failure to secure a hard night's work for many of them!

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION

Press Comments.

THE MONTREAL HERALD. The summary of the encyclical which has been published is ambiguous enough to make of little value any opinion based upon it regarding the possible political effect of the Pope's decision. But on this one point at least there is no room for difference—that there is no likelihood whatever of the reintroduction of Federal legislation interfering with Manitoba's School System. The question is dead and buried and those men must have had their eyes closed who did not mark with what relief and satisfaction the political leaders on both sides.

On the other hand, La Patrie, the French-speaking organ of the Federal Government in Montreal, says: "Leo XIII deplors and disapproves of the school laws adopted by Manitoba in 1890. But he also recognizes that the Manitoba government, inspired by a spirit of justice and order, has done something to remedy the grievances from which the Catholics of that province suffer. His Holiness, however, declares that the relief already afforded is not sufficient, and that Catholics have the right to ask for further concessions to their just demands; and he urges the bishops and laymen to seek, with zeal and prudence, to obtain full justice. He does not prescribe any special method to be adopted with this end in view. We have no doubt that his wise counsels will contribute to the definite re-establishment of that religious force of which we all, but especially those of us who are French Canadians, have much need."

The Government has received official notice of the award of the arbitrators appointed under the treaty of Paris, 1856, to fix the amount of compensation to be paid by the United States to the Canadian sealers illegally seized in Behring Sea between 1886 and 1890. The amount of the award is \$464,000. Sir Louis David, minister of marine and fisheries, in speaking about the award said that on figuring out the award he was satisfied it is just the \$425,000 offered us by way of compromise, by the Americans, two years ago, with interest added at six per cent. The proposition was, however, vetoed by Congress. The Canadians would have accepted the sum if the vote had been passed. In any case it is binding upon both Governments to abide by this decision in accordance with the treaty which appointed the arbitrators. Our sealing interests will now receive the money which has been kept back for years.

Cornell University rejects in the presence of a "Cat department," where a client Thomas and youthful Marias are fed and fattened for the rapacious education and edification, glorification and gratification of student minds, who are made happy by the opportunities for vivisection thus liberally provided, the unsuspecting felines are choloroformed, tumbled, and duly wheeled into the operating room, where some favored young embryo is privileged to cut and carve their living forms till he has familiarized himself with the mysteries of cat construction—and all this in the name of science and under the eyes of a National S. P. C. A. Verily, the Varsity men of the Republic are an enlightened and a humane set!

THE NEW JOURNALISM.

Sixty-nine pages of rubbish, Twenty-two pages of rot, Forty-six pages of scandal vile, Served to us piping hot.

Seventeen hundred pictures— Death, disease and despair— Lies and takes and fakes and lies Stuck in 'most everywhere.

Thirty-four sad comic pages, Printed in reds, greens and blues; Thousands of items we don't care to read, But only two columns of news.

"Her missionaries, who have carried Christianity to the ends of the earth; her Sisters of Charity, who have carried relief and solace to the most hopeless want and pain—do not these teach us that in the Roman Church the spirit of God has found a home?"—W. E. Channing.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

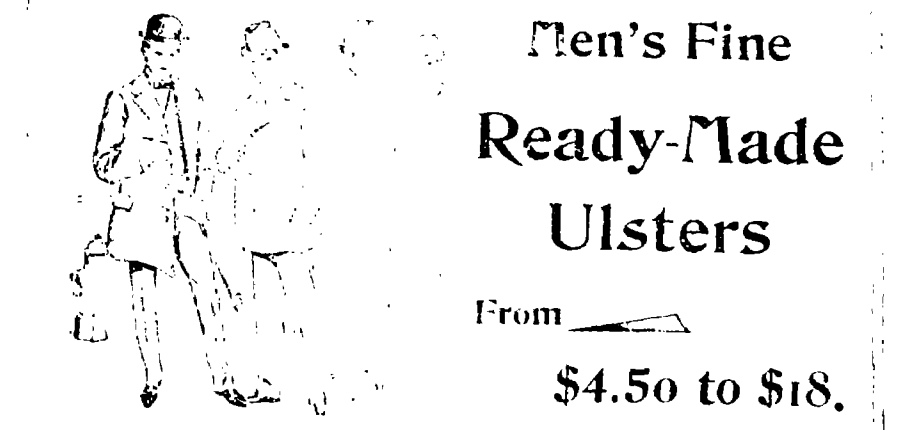
The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail to do any good whatever.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

New Clothing For New Year's Visiting

WE'RE AT IT AGAIN, LOOKING AFTER YOUR TRADE.

THERE'S no time to lose now if you want a new Suit or Overcoat for New Year, but we can fit you out with superior Ready-to-wear Clothing as well made as custom work, from finest materials and at much lower prices.



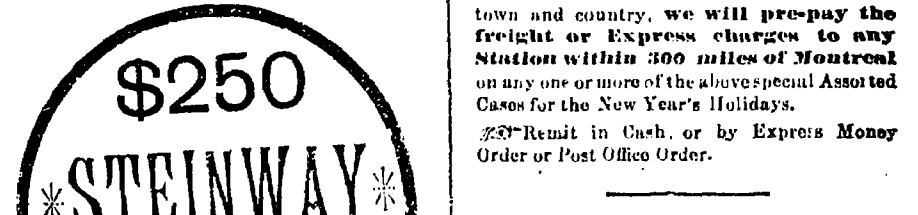
Men's Fine Ready-Made Ulsters From \$4.50 to \$18. Beautiful warm lined Overcoats, \$7.50 to \$18.00. Pea Jackets, in Frieze and Nap, from \$2.50, to Fur Lined at \$12.00. Navy Blue Serge and Cheviot Suits, from \$5 to \$13.50. Black Worsted Coats and Vests, at \$13.50. Fine Worsted Trousers, at \$3.50 per pair. Boys' Overcoats, Ulsters and Suits at lowest prices for good goods. Underwear, Gloves and Neckwear in endless variety. Call in and make your selections. All Fancy Goods to be cleared out at cost prices.

John Allan 665 Craig Street 2299 St. Catherine Street.

Kensington SPECIAL HOLIDAY CASES

At Special Prices. NEW YEAR'S CASE NO. 1 at \$6.00. HOLIDAY CASE NO. 2 at \$9.50. NEW YEAR'S CASE NO. 3 for \$12.75.

Clarence J. McGuaig, 45 ST. JOHN STREET.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Superior Court. DAME PONSUOLA St. Amour, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to property of Napoleon Valde of the same parish, merchant, duly authorized "a ester en justice," has this day instituted an action against her said husband, for separation from property. BEAUCHAMP & BRUHESE, Attys. for Plaintiff. Montreal, 18th December, 1897.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE. 207, 209, 211 St. JAMES STREET.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Is hereby given that, by judgment of the Superior Court, for the Province of Quebec, in the District of Montreal, on the twenty-seventh day of December, A.D. 1897, the undersigned, JOHN M. M. DUFF, of the City and District of Montreal, Chartered Accountant, has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate and succession of the late Walker Wood Dennis, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, manufacturer. J. M. M. DUFF, Curator. Room 52, Imperial Building, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Note and Comment

Of late we notice in certain newspapers articles in defence of politicians, all ringing the changes in their praise and lauding their honesty. The word politician in its present significance bears with it a slightly contemptuous application. It is not because it is disgraceful to devote one's life's work to politics, but that so many people devote themselves to politics as a livelihood. How to hold a situation, particularly if it pays, a man will make many sacrifices, and these sacrifices do not emanate from his patriotism, but from his selfishness. Therefore it "goes without saying" that in making these sacrifices he will not too closely consult his own conscience. When the public press of the country find it necessary to state that their lawgivers are honest and patriotic it is just as well to watch them. It does not fare well for a country when those in power have to get certificates of honesty.

Professor Lambros, an expert in criminology, has been talking in the pages of the North American Review, on the subject of the increase of homicide in the United States. The article is a very interesting one, but, alas, the deductions of the author are not quite correct. The Professor starts out by blaming the immigrant element and the negro for this peculiar branch of crime, and were it not for these people the statistics would show that the pro rata of crime in the United States would be dazzlingly white as compared with the record of European countries. The statement might be received with credence by those who do not follow the trend of public events, but to those that do, Lambros's remarks almost furnish subject for amusement.

In point of fact, far from the immigrant being a law-breaker, he is by far the most law-abiding unit in the States. The crimes of the year—take 1897 as an example—have all been committed by native born Americans, or, at least, if not all, a decided majority. And one of the worst features in connection with the matter is that the criminals, to a great extent, have had first class profane education, and right here lies the secret. The lack of religious training forces these unfortunates to think that crime is only crime when one is found out. The education given in the public schools of the States makes the mind a mental abortion without any influence to lead it into the paths of right.

The Boston Post, in a sensible article, asks "is it not about time when monopoly such as the American Bell Telephone Company should be compelled to share their exorbitant profits with the people," and the question is equally applicable to Canada as it is to the great Republic.

Since 1884, when the American Bell Company got fairly under way as a money making monopoly, the extra dividends have amounted to 63 per cent. In addition to this the regular dividends have been 12 per cent. a year, paid quarterly. In at least one year, 1893, no less than 18 per cent. was divided, 12 per cent. regular and 6 per cent. extra. Last year the aggregate sum paid the stockholders was \$3,361,232.

All this vast sum of money comes from the public that uses telephones. This year the people contributed 15 per cent. on the Bell company's capital of \$23,650,000. It is not about time that the public should look for an "extra dividend" on their own account?

One of the greatest problems before the Catholic people of Canada is how to keep the Catholic youth at home. In the States the question is an equally serious one, and there the trouble, it may be said, is still more pronounced than it is with us. However, the conditions of the evil are much the same. After the boy has passed a certain age he is given a certain amount of liberty, and this liberty in many instances deteriorates into license. Not that the parents would willingly permit this over liberty, if they knew it, but that they err through over-confidence. It must not be inferred from this that we depreciate a father or a mother having confidence in their son or their daughter. No, that is one of the most glorious attributes of the Catholic family, but, at the same time, there is discretion in all things, and while not seeking to control, parents ought to keep a watchful eye on the cut and inroads of those who have been committed to their charge. It is not perhaps the desire for change of scene which makes the boy seek other sources of enjoyment, but rather

THE LACK OF THEM AT HOME.

But we are speaking to the people, and with us, we hope, a knowledge of the people. It is easy for the wealthy to have methods of amusement at home, from which the less wealthy, we will not say less fortunate, are debarred. The former can have miniature gymnasiums, social parties, pleasant drives, to bind the home influence in their hearts. The poor have not this. They have nothing to offer their offspring but love, and when this love is properly directed the wealth of India cannot compete with it in its power; and how to direct this love. They say that love moves the world and never was there a truer saying. The first lesson according to our judgment is to convince the mind of the children that they are loved and loved not for a moment, for an hour or for a day, but for all time. When a child recognizes the fact that he or she has in the father or the mother life long and true friends, then the future of the child is assured. Everything lies in the home training, but the parents are not always to blame if the home training is unsuccessful. Exceptions do not make the rule, but we hold that, rich or no rich, be the poverty as keen and grinding as the North wind, the child who is properly loved will not disgrace the parents. The holy feeling will establish a com-

BE SURE you get what you want when you ask for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Unequaled in Merit, Sales, Cures. There's no substitute for HOOD'S.

mony bond of affection which will create a spirit of affection which will always bind the household together. The problem of keeping the Catholic youth at home can always be solved in the home.

The court at Brampton is engaged in the consideration of a novel issue which has been raised in connection with a trial of five men for perjury. The counsel for Coleman, one of the five prisoners, occasioned much surprise by questioning the validity of the oath administered to his client when he was a witness at the trial in connection with which the perjury is charged. In the cross-examination of Mr. Mackey, a witness for the crown, the fact was brought out that the said Mackey was not only Crown Attorney, but also Clerk of the Peace, in which capacity the duty of administering the oath falls to him by statute, and at the time in question he delegated these powers to the Registrar of the High Court, by whom Coleman was sworn, Mr. Mackey being present in Court at the time in his capacity as Crown Attorney. The oath then taken being the only one administered at the trial in question, Mr. Johnston holds it was not a valid oath and that no evidence given under it can be treated as binding or of any avail in law—and that Mr. Mackey had no authority to delegate his power. He was an officer of the court, bound by statute, and not a servant. If the power were delegated at all it must be done by the Crown. He submitted, therefore, that the oath had not been administered at all, as it had not been administered by one who had legal power to do so. He urged that an oath properly administered was the foundation of the charge of perjury, and that the present charge fell to the ground in consequence.

Mr. O'Leary contended that there was no statute which made it the duty of the clerk to administer the oath. It had been the practice for the clerk to swear witnesses, but not his duty. The oath had been taken in the presence of the court and at the court's instance, and the presence of the Judge made it valid, no matter by whom it was administered by.

Judge McGibbon said that the objection might prove a very serious one; in fact might be fatal to the case. He would allow the case to go on, however, until adjournment, when he would look into the point. He said it would all at a great many cases it should be sustained, but of course that was not to be considered in so far as this charge was concerned.

Late English papers convey the refreshing intelligence that Lord Rosebery had been entertained by the "Gimdrack" Club of Canterbury, and that Lord Charles Beresford was the guest of the evening at the "Vagabond" Club of London—he had dined a few nights previously at the "Rag." Cis-Atlantic clubdom would rebel at the idea of so styling their "crack" institutions of this country.

Mr. McKinley's advocacy of the gold interest is to be practically and substantially recognized by the people of the States in the shape of a solid gold statue of himself for the Paris Exhibition, as will be seen by the following clipping from a New York paper:

Mr. F. D. Higby, who made Miss Ada Rehan's statue in solid silver in the character of Justice, as the exhibit of the State of Montana for the Chicago Exhibition, has gone to Washington to obtain McKinley's consent to a life-size portrait statue of the President being executed in solid gold for the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Miss Rehan's statue cost seventy thousand dollars; Mr. McKinley's is expected to cost a million dollars including the cost of the pedestal. Miss Rehan (formerly of Limerick) is a Catholic.

"John Oliver Hobbes," under which pen name Mrs. Craigie writes, is a Catholic, and her recently-published novel, "School of Saints" has been taken severely to task by some critics for its alleged propagandism of Catholicity. Mrs. Craigie is a daughter-in-law of J. W. Craigie, Esq., of this city.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, well known as a Dickens authority, is about to issue through the Roxburghe Press a volume, "Pickwickian Manners and Customs." It will contain an early portrait of "Boz," and an original map of the route taken on the Pickwick tour, with an account of the sources, points of interest, characters, and their originals, and other matters appertaining to the immortal "Pickwick." Mr. Fitzgerald is one of the best known contributors to several London magazines and a popular author. He is a Catholic and was educated at Stonyhurst College.

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL

The Patronal Feast of His Lordship Honored.

Monday of last week was a gala day at the Gloucester street convent, Ottawa. It was the eve of the Feast of St. Thomas, the patronal festival of His Grace the Archbishop, and as usual on each recurring anniversary, the pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame accorded him a grand reception. Precisely at five o'clock in the afternoon, His Grace, attended by Mgr. Routhier, Very Rev. Canon Campeau, the reverend chaplain of the convent, Rev. Father Labelle, of Aylmer, Rev. Father Gendreau and some twenty other priests, entered and took his seat on a raised dais at the north end, surrounded by the friends and relatives of the pupils, amongst whom were Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Costigan, Judge and Mrs. St. Julien, Dr. and Mrs. MacCabe, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Langevin, Mr. and Mrs. McGirr, the U. S. Consul General and Mrs. Turner, J. P. Foran, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Bingham, ex Mayor Robinson and Mrs. Rochon, W. J. Lynch, and many others. The entrance of His Grace was signalled by a rondo militaire, played on pianos, harps, mandolins and violins, all present standing.

Immediately on its conclusion, Little Florence Mills of New York stepped forward, and in neat little words, nicely delivered, opined that it was only fitting

only solemn words which emanated from the lips of His Grace, who, in the name of the little ones, and receive his first smile. A welcome chorus, sung by all the pupils, followed, and was succeeded by Miss Stella Egan, who welcomed and thanked their kind friends who were present to assist them in doing honor to their beloved Archbishop. A complimentary vocal duet by Misses Clarke, of New York, and Larue, followed, and towards its conclusion they called upon a number of little ones—Kathleen Hennessy, of Kingston; Eva St. Julien, of Aylmer; Clara Labelle, of New York; Jeanne Tetreau, of New York; Lilly Warnock, Florence Mills, Marie Antoinette Valade, Yvonne Rochon, of Hull, Alice Omet, Lea Brodeur, of Boston, and Marie Frevost, to come forward, when they each presented a flower to His Grace, while singing appropriate words. In French Miss Rose Alba Lemay, spoke a few words, explanatory of the various flowers which had just been presented. A charming recitation was then given by Miss Britten, of New York. An orchestral piece of music, "Cantata" in French, followed, when Miss Rosie W. He, of New York, delivered an address in French in faultless style. A cantata in French came next, in which the voices of Misses Rheaueme, Synock, of Gracefield, and Chevrier were heard to great effect. A highly complimentary composition was then spoken by Misses Clarke, Houde, Bingham, McMillan of Alexandria, and Lynch.

The choir then sang, "Long Live Our Prelate, So Dear!" which brought the programme to a close. His Grace then addressed the pupils, saying that the beautiful sentiments which they had so beautifully expressed showed that the education they were receiving was a near perfection as education could be. He counselled them to entertain a lasting remembrance in a ter life of the sentiments which had been instilled into their minds by their teachers.

Among the young lady pupils who took part in the instrumental portion of the evening's proceedings were: Pianos, Misses Robillard, Lufambros, McGirr, Leclerc, St. George, Fiset, Labelle and Neville; violins, Misses O'Brien and Martin; harps, Misses Clancy, Egan and Bingham; mandolins, Misses McGilton, Major O'Brien, Jackson and Bingham. The entertainment lasted about an hour and a half, and at its conclusion all present congratulated the Sisters on its excellence.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1897.—Well, Christmas has come and gone again! And I know many number of dear women who are steadily resolved at this moment to begin their Christmas preparations this next year about the end of Lent, at the latest. They will do it, and thus never again be so hurried and wearied and so late and so forgetful of the many they wish they had remembered in their bestowal of Christmas gifts. But—alas, for all sensible and time-saving resolutions!—no one ever gets into the true spirit of Christmas—the spirit of giving joy to others and of spreading good cheer where it seldom passes—"on the other side," until the season is near at hand. The hurry and the flurry and the worry will go on year by year. Perhaps it is just as well. There are some fortunate ones of earth who find no other bitter flavor in their "goodies" than this same bewildering haste to reach the end.

And, now, we face the New Year. There is a certain pleasant excitement about that, too. One likes to begin over again, and we have the authority of no less very a man than Father Faber that this very beginning over again is a good sign spiritually. If spiritually, then in matters of less real importance the rounding up and starting out anew are what we all want. A broken resolution can, at least, shake our faith in our selves, something that would be of great advantage to the most of us. And, sure it is! that every year may be the best year of all. Therefore, let us hail the coming of 1898 and push on, to whatever it holds for us.

As I predicted, our weekly newspapers, for the time being, gave themselves up to real beauty even in their usefulness. The display of beautiful pictures was indeed gratifying to the taste of those who have long mourned over the rude and inartistic specimens of what they term "Catholic art." Beauty is certainly now to the fore, and delicacy and dignity and expression. But there will always be something left to remind us that these representations of Holy things and holy souls do not depend on their artistic worth for the impression they make and the good they work out. Then, too, the tastes of the multitude vary as the shades of the evening sky, in which there are never two tints of the same hue nor two evenings of the same beauty. Even the cultured and instructed look on the same painting or statue with differing vision. There has been a large painting of the Crucifixion standing for several weeks in the parlor of the residence at the church of the Geau near by, which attracts all who see it but does not equally please in the same way. To me it is devotional in the extreme, because there is so much left to the imagination; and the subjects that are dealt with are those which must have been visible on that awful day of the first Good Friday. Others think it "too realistic." In either case, it is fine. It is the work of a Polish artist, Pichow ski, and was exhibited at the Columbia Exposition, where all of you, I am sure, did not see it as I wish you had. It is said, it is grand, it is appealing, and it is natural and beautiful. The three crosses stand on a hill of barren stones, except for one beautiful and delicately blossoming cactus plant, which grows in all its wild irregularity in the foreground. The three figures are finely contrasted indeed, but the head of our Lord is bowed so that the face is in shadow, enough to veil it without blinding it entirely. The Mother of Sorrows stands close to the foot of the cross, a little



may be ruinous, perhaps. Plenty of things will save work in washing—if you don't mind more or less harm to the clothes. But if you do mind it, and want to be sure that you're not running any risk then get Pearlina. Pearlina has been proved, over and over again, to be absolutely harmless. It saves more drudgery, in washing clothes or cleaning house, than any other thing that's safe to use. You can't afford to use anything that's doubtful.

Send it Back—Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, be honest—send it back.

to the rear, St. John kneels with his face bent over the pierced feet in the most touching attitude of grief possible to conceive, and St. Mary Magdalen is seated with her face veiled in her long hair. In the foreground, there are two figures that tell the story of that day as it was to those who knew not its meaning—a woman and a child. She is a woman of pity and a strange awe, the child is also of the people. Its face cannot be seen, but the little back, the little sandalled feet, the little turbaned head each and all express wonder, fear, a child's distress, yet a child's curiosity. It is a wonderful painting indeed, and it makes one so sad, so sad, yet so thankful. Therefore, I say it is devotional. The picture was recently presented to the Geau—or, rather, to St. Joseph's College, which is connected with the Geau.

The Messenger for January—which is the "Christmas Number"—is very full of interest. It contains two Irish articles which are evidently written from intelligent Irish brains, and (with all that is written and signed with Irish names) there is much that lacks the delicate and vigorous touch we have come to expect from an Irish scholar. Mrs. Halvey, whom we are proud of in Philadelphia, gives a tender and touching Christmas story in "How Connor Came at Christmas." It is pathetic, but the spirit of it is so truly Catholic that it is not sad—far from it. Mr. Coleman's "Story of a Congregated District in Ireland" is plainly told by one who knows. There can be no cavilling and "taking it easy" when one sees and feels as one is here made to do both.

It is singular how often we notice what one may call "waves" in the subjects that interest the writers for the public. Within the last two or three months one of these waves has floated on its topmost curve the great work of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and here comes the Messenger with "A Daughter of the Sacred Heart," in which Ellis Scriber talks of the story of Sister Mary of St. Euphrasia of that Order the same story differently told at great length which I found so full of interest not long ago. It is here set forth in a way that permits all to enjoy and profit by one of the loveliest and strongest characters we have a knowledge of in the way of biography.

D. Maurice Francis Egan has sent forth another delightful collection of his stories with an opening title as musical and as charming as would harmonize with one of his own exquisite poems. "The Chatelaine of the Roses" is a stronger and sadder story than its name implies, but there was sweetness as well as thorns surrounding her. It is history winningly told for the express purpose of luring the "young person" into the rougher path of her real study of history. There is nothing more effective than such a device I know a child whom Sir William Wallace of the "Scottish Chiefs" led a loving captive into Scottish and English history, and thence into the story of the whole world's past wherever it is to be found. The greatest pleasure of that child's life has been the harvest reaped from the sowing of goodness by that old romance. A Catholic romance, though written by a non-Catholic, that book carried a blessing with it into a Protestant household, and turned the thoughts of more than one into a holier channel. Oh, the power of a good, pure, noble story! May they be forever telling!

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

OBITUARY.

Miss Bessie May Mullins.

When Christmas bells are locked for 'tis sad to hear their ring, not to chime, but to toll, to tell, not of joy, but of grief, to call the mourner, not the guest. The feeling is suggested by the announcement that comes to us from Magog of a heavy affliction which has fallen upon the family of our esteemed friend Mr. D. Mullins, merchant, of that place, and formerly of Coaticook, who are called on to part with a much loved daughter, Bessie May, at the too early age of nineteen. The idol of her parents, her loving qualities and bright character so endeared her to the whole community, that each particular family feels as though it had lost a member rather than a friend. Highly educated and accomplished, she gave the benefit of her powers to promote the good of her neighbors and to brighten the social circles of the town in which she lived, and it may be said that her death is to be traced to the interest she evinced in the firemen of the town, on whose behalf a concert was given, in which she took a leading part and contracting a cold as a result, from which she did not recover, passing quietly away on the 20th December. Her large funeral testified to the affectionate regard in which she was held. A solemn Requiem Mass was chanted, the choral part being rendered by the "Cercle Musical" of Coaticook, of which she was a member. It is suggestive of the reminder so often given, "L'homme propose, mais Dieu dispose."

that's Easy
may be ruinous, perhaps. Plenty of things will save work in washing—if you don't mind more or less harm to the clothes. But if you do mind it, and want to be sure that you're not running any risk then get Pearlina. Pearlina has been proved, over and over again, to be absolutely harmless. It saves more drudgery, in washing clothes or cleaning house, than any other thing that's safe to use. You can't afford to use anything that's doubtful.

to learn that the deceased young lady was to have taken part in the singing of the Christmas Midnight service in her parish church, and that instead of joining in the praises of early choirs God summoned her to swell the strains of His heavenly hosts to join the chorus of His angel bands. The earnest sympathies of the TRUE WITNESS are respectfully tendered to Mr. Mullins and the members of his bereaved family in the affliction thus brought upon them by the untimely death of their beloved daughter, Miss Bessie May Mullins.—R.I.P.

The Liquor and Drug Habit.

We guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when Mr. A. Hutton Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken as directed, all desire for liquor or drugs is removed within three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks. The medicine is taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results—normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, and health improved in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. We invite strict investigation. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., No. 40, Park Avenue, Montreal.

STATISTICS ON PATENTS.

Compiled from the commissioner's report for 1896 by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and ex rs Temple Building, Montreal.

In 1896 there were received in the United States Patent Office 42,077 applications for patents; 1,828 applications for designs; 77 applications for re-issues; 2,271 caveats; 2,005 applications for registration of trademarks; 59 applications for registration of labels, and 36 applications for prints. There were 23,312 patents granted, including designs; 61 patents re-issued; 1,813 trade

marks, 12,000 labels, and 32 designs. The number of patents which expired was 22,218. The number of the law forfeited for non-payment of the annual fee was 4,786. The total expenditures were \$1,118,418.71. The receipts over expenditures were \$210,616.12 and the total balance to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States amounts to \$4,718,630.47. The Canadian Patent Office has recently granted the following patents to Canadian inventors:—No. 5823 A Rainville et al., Montreal, fire esc. pr.; 58331, J. B. L. Prefontaine, S.uth Duran, shoe sole; 58408, O. C. B. Join, Esq. Providence, folding table; 58480, A. Pageau et al., Montreal, fire escape consumer.

An eccentric old gentleman, who followed engineering in India and has now departed this life, has left a queer will in which he bequeaths to his brother, who was a curate and testator, a 30-gallon cask of Scotch whiskey on condition that the liquor be used for medicinal purposes. By the same will the curate is bequeathed all the testator's letters and diaries on condition that he burns them without reading them.

"Can our wise men tell us why the Catholic mission stations were self-supporting, rich and flourishing as pioneers of civilization and agriculture, from which we even now reap benefits, while the Protestant mission stations are mere pauper establishments, without that permanence or that ability to be self-supporting?"—Dr Livingstone: Travels in South Africa, page 117.

THE Best Yet Offered IN REED ROCKERS \$4.95 Only. Regular value \$8.75

We have 5 different patterns equally as good which will clear out at \$4.95 each.

Special values in all lines of Furniture for the balance of this month.

We will store your purchases free till wanted.

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652 Craig Street.
Catholic Nurse Hospital Graduate.
DISENGAGED, ACCOUCHEMENTS.
Fees Moderate.
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Brussels, Tapestry, Imperial and Kidderminster Carpets.
COCOA MATTING and GRUMB CLOTHS,
Linoleums, English and American Floor Oil Cloths, etc.
NEW IMPORTATION of CARPETS and OILCLOTHS.
Special Discount to all Religious Institutions.

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BELL TELEPHONE 1247.

CHAS. ALEXANDER & SONS,
New Up-town Confectionery and Dining Rooms,
2358 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
NOW OPENED.

Everything in the CAKE and CATERING line made and prepared on the premises.
CANDIES and CHOCOLATES fresh daily from our own factory.
The DINING ROOM facing on Dominion Square is pronounced to be the finest of its kind in Canada. Come and see us.
The Down-Town Establishment carried on as usual in all its branches. Large and complete assortment of IMPORTED New Year Goods at both stores.

St. James Street, Tel. 903.
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SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS.
Wood! Wood! Wood!
\$2.00 Loads Reduced to \$1.50

As the great reduction in the price of our Kindling and Cord Wood will terminate at the end of this year, Householders wishing to benefit thereby can book their orders for future delivery by calling up

BELL TELEPHONE 396.
Guaranteed the Largest Load in the City

RIGAUD Milling Company, = = 653 St. Paul Street

HOUSEHOLD NOTES

It is difficult to tell how many ill of death are due to unwholesome sleeping apartments. Science tells us that every person requires at least eight hundred cubic feet of air in his sleeping room, and that there should be the means of renewing the air at the rate of a cubic foot a minute.

The room in which two individuals sleep should be at least ten feet by six feet, if the ceiling is ten feet high, and a supply of two cubic feet of fresh air should be admitted every minute.

It is generally considered that a room with an eastern or southern exposure is a more wholesome sleeping room than one with a western outlook. A north room is to be shunned.

No baby will thrive in the winter unless it can play in the sunshine or breathe fresh air. Many children in heated houses, surrounded with all luxuries, pine for want of pure air and sunshine.

Do not allow draughts, but admit pure, fresh air to the sleeping room of the youngest baby. Let him bark and howl about often on a warm rug spread in strong sunlight.

Physicians advise people not to sleep turned towards the wall if the bed is set against it. Do not set a bed in this position if there is any other place for it.

The old-fashioned bed tester, which modern taste has revived, is not only picturesque but useful in shielding the eyes of the sleeper from the morning light, and the head from draughts.

The Most Wholesome Meats.

In the January Ladies' Home Journal Mrs. S. T. Rorer writes at length to show that Americans eat too much meat, but says she does not want to be understood as condemning meat entirely.

"After the day's work is over, and one can take time to rest and thoroughly digest a meal, dinner should be served. A warm beef soup, stimulating rather than nitrogenous, should form the beginning of the meal.

A DRUNKARD'S COMPLAINT.

Several peculiarities of human nature are illustrated by a brief notice addressed "To the Public," which appears in the Chattanooga Times. It reads:

"I hereby acknowledge myself an habitual drunkard, and warn every man connected with the liquor trade that he

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Noire Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Dec. 31, 1897.

The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day.

Shopping by Mail

Out of town customers can shop very easily by mail if they only care to use the advantage of our mail order system. They get the benefit of the best buying experience, and the best money's worth.

No matter where you live you should know this store. Most people are learning every day how simple and economical shopping by mail is.

If you can't come in person, write for anything you want, or send a letter for samples and information. It's the business of our mail order department to attend to such.

Our Illustrated Winter Catalogue just published, containing one hundred and seventy pages, mailed free to any address in the world.

MEN'S MUFFLERS.

Men's Cashmere Wool and Silk Mufflers, large sizes, choice patterns, rich and elegant goods. A Gift that gets a warm welcome. Special price from 19c to \$3.50.

Kid Glove Novelties.

4 Pearl Button Kid Gloves in Tan, Green and Ox Blood, also in Brown, White and Black, with latest style of stitching, 95c.

4 Pearl Button Ladies' French Kid Gloves, in Tan, Green, Grey, Brown, Ox Blood, Primrose, Purple and Blue, with Black and White Stitching, \$1.40.

2 Pearl Stud Ladies' Kid Gloves, the finest quality Leather, in Red, Purple, Green, with Black and White Stitching, \$2.15.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

BOYS' SUITS.

Suppose you treat that boy of yours to a Suit or a Reefers at New Year? Here are the prices—

Boys' Sailor Suits, from 95c.

Boys' Two-piece Tweed Suits, splendid value, \$1.50.

Boys' Heavier mixed Tweed Suits, well made, from \$2.00.

Boys' Fancy Tweed Suits, \$2.25.

Boys' 3 1/2 English Suits, stylish finish, \$3.50.

Boys' Serge Reefers, from \$1.50.

Boys' Heavy Nap Reefers, well finished, from \$2.10.

Boys' Best All-Weather Nap Reefers, special price, from \$4.45.

Boys' Beaver Cloth Reefers, tweed lined and interlined Fibre Chambray, holiday price, from \$1.85.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' White Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemmed, ready for use, 11 to 16c each.

Ladies' White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, wide and narrow, 15c to 15c.

Ladies' White Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 5c to \$1.50.

Ladies' White Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs, 7c to 55c.

Ladies' Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, all colors, Embroidered, 5c to \$1.25.

Ladies' White Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs, 7c to 50c each.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

MEN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.

300 dozen Men's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, Fine Quality, Neat, all Silk-worked Initial, any letter, wide hem, sold in the ordinary way for 35c. Special holiday price 19c, or six for \$1.10.

Men's Plain, Hemstitched Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, with wide and narrow hems, heavy make. Special holiday prices from 24c to \$1.70.

Men's Broadened Silk Handkerchiefs, most elaborate designs and rich colors. Special holiday prices from 22c to \$1.80.

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MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

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1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 181 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

violates his oath by selling, giving, or allowing me to drink.

This warning is signed by Beverley C. Bass, who, says the paper in which it appears, is known to a majority of the people in Chattanooga as a man of good family and education, universally liked for his personal qualities, and until two years ago highly respected for his business ability.

"I have drunk till I am nearly dead," he said, when requesting the publication of his card. "God knows I am glad to quit, but I can't as long as I can get liquor. I take this method of cutting off the possibility of doing so."

The curious feature of the case lies in the fact that one with no control of his will should yet have been able to force himself to action so deeply humiliating. Can it be that less mental vigor is required for confessing utter slavery to intemperance than for an abandonment of them?"

The workman often eats his lunch on the same bench where he does his work. The olive man turns his desk into a dining-table. Neither gets the out of doors exercise he needs; neither takes the proper time for eating.

The cause of nine-tenths of the sickness of the world is constipation. From this one cause come indigestion; disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys; biliousness, headaches, flatulence, heartburn, impurity of the blood and the serious complications that follow. To begin with, constipation is a little thing, and a little thing will cure it.

The "Pleasant Pellets" are tiny, sugar coated granules. They will perfectly cure the worst case of constipation and indigestion. If the druggist tries to sell you some other pill, pay him greater profit, just think of what will best pay you.

DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE.

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? I know why. It requires too much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. HUTTON Dixon's medicine, which is sold privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or whiskey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and be better in every way, in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties. Write in confidence for particulars. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., No 40 Park Avenue, Montreal.

Official statistics show that while the mortality amongst the Russians is forty per cent, amongst the rate amongst the Kazin-Tatars, who are abstainers from intoxicants, is only twenty-one per cent. These Tatars, who live in Russia's number 640,000. With the exception of their total abstinence, they live under exactly the same conditions as the Russians.

SEED GRAIN.

Of Interest to Farmers.

Prof. Saunders, of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, has issued the following notice—

The annual distribution of samples of some of the best varieties of seed grain to farmers, for test in different parts of the Dominion, has during the past ten years, done much to direct attention to the importance of sowing the best varieties of seed in many sections of the country. This introduction of new sorts has resulted in a decided improvement in the yield and quality of the grain produced.

Having received instructions from the Honorable Minister of Agriculture to continue this useful work and make another distribution during the coming season, I shall be pleased to receive applications from all who desire samples.

Among the varieties of grain to be distributed during the coming season will be some of the more promising of the new cross bred sorts which have been produced at the Experimental Farm. All the grain sent out will be carefully cleaned and true to name.

The samples weighing three pounds each will be sent free of postage, and the samples weighing three pounds each will be sent free to the applicant, through the mail. The distribution will begin early in December, and as the stock is limited and the applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, those sent in early will have the advantage. Applications may, however, be sent in at any time before the 1st of March; but after that date the list will be closed so as to ensure the sending out of all the samples in time for early sowing.

THIS TELLS WHERE HEALTH MAY BE FOUND.

And that is more important than making money. If your blood is impure, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh and all other diseases originating in or promoted by impure blood and low state of the system.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

Tired? Oh, No. This soap greatly lessens the work. It's pure soap, lathers freely, rubbing easy does the work. The clothes come out sweet and white without injury to the fabrics. SURPRISE is economical, it wears well.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Assets Exceed... Investments in Canada: Forty Million Dollars. \$1,783,467.83. MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. Francois Xavier St. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.

EXTRA Special Reductions in all Lines of Stationery. Grand opportunity for Colleges, Convents, or Separate Schools, to secure Stationery necessary, at low cut prices.

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GRAND TRUNK TRAVEL. MONTREAL. The All Year Round Health and Pleasure Resort. Located on the Line of the Grand Trunk Railway, 515 Miles West of Montreal.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS. It is an established fact that the Duke Cure removes all traces of alcoholic stimulation in a few days, and in four weeks restores the patient to his normal condition.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF SCULPTURE (LIMITED). 104 St. Lawrence Street. Now makes daily distributions of Works of Art varying from 25c. to \$1,000.

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE. LUNG TROUBLES AND CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. A Convincing Free Offer.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES. We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whether separate time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returns by mail, \$1.00 per week.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS. PUREST BELL METAL (COFFER AND TIN). Send for Price and Catalogue.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, \$2.00. Oak Maple, \$2.50. Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75. More than 1000 lengths. W. A. P. & M. D., Richmond Square, Tel. 8202.

WANTED, HELP. Reliable men in every locality, local or traveling, to introduce a new discovery and keep up show and trade in on trees, fruit and bridge throughout town and country.

Business Cards. GEORGE BAILEY, 278 Centre Street. Dealer in Wood and Coal. Constantly on hand, every description of Upper Canada Firewood. Dry Slabs and Dry Kindling Wood a specialty.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians. PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS. 785 CRAIG STREET near St. Antoine.

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

THOMAS O'CONNOR, Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCOORD STREET, Cor. Chasse.

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Note and Comment

Of late we notice in certain newspapers articles in defence of politicians, all ringing the changes in their praise and lauding their honesty. The word politician in its present significance bears with it a slightly contemptuous application. It is not because it is disgraceful to devote one's life's work to politics, but that so many people devote themselves to politics as a livelihood. How to hold a situation, particularly if it pays, a man will make many sacrifices, and these sacrifices do not emanate from his patriotism, but from his selfishness. Therefore it "goes without saying," that in making these sacrifices he will not too closely consult his own conscience. When the public press of the country find it necessary to state that their lawgivers are honest and patriotic it is just as well to watch them. It does not fare well for a country when those in power have to get certificates of honesty.

Professor Lambrosi, an expert in criminology, has been talking in the pages of the North American Review, on the subject of the increase of homicide in the United States. The article is a very interesting one, but, alas, the deductions of the author are not quite correct. The Professor starts out by blaming the immigrant element and the negroes for this peculiar branch of crime, and went on to show for these people the statistics would show that the pro rata of crime in the United States would be dazzlingly white as compared with the record of European countries. The statement might be received with credence by those who do not follow the trend of public events, but to those that do, Lambrosi's remarks almost furnish subject for amusement.

In point of fact, far from the immigrant being a law-breaker, he is by far the most law-abiding unit in the States. The crimes of the year—take 1897 as an example—have all been committed by native born Americans, or, at least, if not all, a decided majority. And one of the worst features in connection with the matter is that the criminals, to a great extent, have had first class professional education, and right here lies the secret. The lack of religious training forces these unfortunates to think that crime is only crime when one is found out. The education given in the public schools of the States makes the mind a mental abortion without any influence to lead it into the paths of right.

The Boston Post, in a sensible article, asks "is it not about time when monopolies such as the American Bell Telephone Company should be compelled to share their exorbitant profits with the people," and the question is equally applicable to Canada as it is to the great Republic.

Since 1884, when the American Bell Company got fairly under way as a money making monopoly, the extra dividends have amounted to 63 per cent. In addition to this the regular dividends have been 12 per cent. a year, paid quarterly. In at least one year, 1893 no less than 18 per cent was divided, 12 per cent regular and 6 per cent, extra. Last year the aggregate sum paid the stockholders was \$3,361,232.

All this vast sum of money comes from the public that uses telephones. This year the people contributed 15 per cent on the Bell company's capital of \$23,650,000. Is it not about time that the public should look for an "extra dividend" on their own account?

One of the greatest problems before the Catholic people of Canada is how to keep the Catholic youth at home. In the States the question is an equally serious one, and there the trouble, it may be said, is still more pronounced than it is with us. However, the conditions of the evil are much the same. After the boy has passed a certain age he is given a certain amount of liberty, and this liberty in many instances deteriorates into license. Not that the parents would willingly permit this over liberty, if they knew it, but that they err through over-confidence. It must not be inferred from this that we deprecate a father or a mother having confidence in their son or their daughter. No, that is one of the most glorious attributes of the Catholic family, but, at the same time, there is discretion in all things, and while not seeking control, parents ought to keep a watchful eye on the cut and innings of those who have been committed to their charge.

It is not perhaps the desire for change of scene which makes the boy seek other sources of enjoyment, but rather

THE LACK OF THEM AT HOME.

But we are speaking to the people, and with, we hope, a knowledge of the people. It is easy for the wealthy to have methods of amusement at home, from which the less wealthy, we will not say less fortunate, are debarred. The former can have miniature gymnasiums, social parties, pleasant drives, to bind the home influence in their hearts. The poor have not this. They have nothing to offer their flapping but love, and when this love is properly directed the wealth of India cannot compete with it in its power; and how to direct this love. They say that love moves the world and never was there a truer saying. The first lesson according to our judgment is to convince the mind of the children that they are loved and loved not for a moment, for an hour or for a day, but for all time. When a child recognizes the fact that he or she has in the father or the mother life long and true friends, then the future of the child is assured.

Everything lies in the home training, but the parents are not always to blame if the home training is unsuccessful. Exceptions do not make the rule, but we hold that, rich or no rich, be the poverty as keen and grinding as the North wind, the child who is properly loved will not disgrace the parents. The holy feeling will establish a com-

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mon bond of friendship which will create a spirit of affection which will always bind the household together. The problem of keeping the Catholic youth at home can always be solved in the home.

The court at Brampton is engaged in the consideration of a novel issue which has been raised in connection with a trial of five men for perjury. The counsel for Coleman, one of the five prisoners, occasioned much surprise by questioning the validity of the oath administered to his client when he was a witness at the trial in connection with which the perjury is charged. In the cross-examination of Mr. Mackay, a witness for the crown, the fact was brought out that the said Mackay was not only Crown Attorney, but also Clerk of the Peace, in which capacity the duty of administering the oath falls to him by statute, and at the time in question he delegated these powers to the Registrar of the High Court, by whom Coleman was sworn. Mr. Mackay being present in Court at the time in his capacity as Crown Attorney. The oath then taken being the only one administered at the trial in question, Mr. Johnston holds it was not a valid oath and that no evidence given under it can be treated as binding or of any avail in law—and that Mr. Mackay had no authority to delegate his power. He was an officer of the court, bound by statute, and not a servant. If the power were delegated at all it must be done by the Crown. He submitted, therefore, that the oath had not been administered at all, as it had not been administered by one who had legal power to do so. He urged that an oath properly administered was the foundation of the charge of perjury, and that the present charge fell to the ground in consequence.

Mr. O'Leary contended that there was no statute which made it the duty of the clerk to administer the oath. It had been the practice for the clerk to swear witnesses, but not his duty. The oath had been taken in the presence of the court and at the court's instance, and the presence of the Judge made it valid, no matter by whom it was administered by.

Judge McGibbon said that the objection might prove a very serious one; in fact might be fatal to the case. He would allow the case to go on, however, until adjournment, when he would look into the point. He said it would affect a great many cases if it should be sustained, but of course that was not to be considered in so far as this charge was concerned.

Late English papers convey the refreshing intelligence that Lord Rosebery had been entertained by the "Gimdrack" Club of Canterbury, and that Lord Charles Bessford was the guest of the evening at the "Vagabond" Club of London,—he had dined a few nights previously at the "Rag." Cis-Atlantic clubdom would rebel at the idea of so styling their "crack" institutions of this country.

Mr. McKinley's advocacy of the gold interest is to be practically and substantially recognized by the people of the States in the shape of a solid gold statue of himself for the Paris Exhibition, as will be seen by the following clipping from a New York paper:

Mr. F. D. Higby, who made Miss Ada Rehan's statue in solid silver in the character of Justice, as the exhibit of the State of Montana for the Chicago Exhibition, has gone to Washington to obtain McKinley's consent to a life-size portrait statue of the President being executed in solid gold for the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Miss Rehan's statue cost seventy thousand dollars; Mr. McKinley's is expected to cost a million dollars including the cost of the pedestal. Miss Rehan (formerly of Limerick) is a Catholic.

"John Oliver Hobbes," under which pen name Mrs. Craigie writes, is a Catholic, and her recently-published novel, "School of Saints" has been taken severely to task by some critics for its alleged propagandism of Catholicity. Mrs. Craigie is a daughter-in-law of J. W. Craigie, Esq., of this city.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, well known as a Dickens authority, is about to issue through the Roxburghe Press a volume, "Pickwickian Manners and Customs." It will contain an early portrait of "Buz" and an original map of the route taken on the Pickwick tour, with an account of the sources, points of interest, characters, and their originals, and other matters appertaining to the immortal "Pickwick." Mr. Fitzgerald is one of the best known contributors to several London magazines and a popular author. He is a Catholic and was educated at Stonyhurst College.

ARCHBISHOP DUMAMEL

The Patronal Feast of His Lordship Feast.

Monday of last week was a gala day at the Gloucester street Convent, Ottawa. It was the eve of the Feast of St. Thomas, the patronal festival of His Grace the Archbishop, and as usual on each recurring anniversary, the pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame accorded him a grand reception. Precisely at five o'clock in the afternoon, His Grace, attended by Mgr. Rouhier, Very Rev. Canon Campeau, the reverend chaplain of the Convent, Rev. Father Labelle, of Aylmer, Rev. Father Genereux and some twenty other priests, entered and took his seat on a raised dais at the north end, surrounded by the friends and relatives of the pupils, amongst whom were Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Costigan, Judge and Mrs. St. Julien, Dr. and Mrs. MacCabe, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lanevein, Mr. and Mrs. McGirr, the U. S. Consul General and Mrs. Turner, J. P. Foran, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Bingham, a Mayor Rochon and Mrs. Rochon, W. J. Lynch, and many others. The entrance of His Grace was signalized by a rouspau militaire, played on piano, harp, mandolins and violins, all present standing.

Immediately on its conclusion, little Florence Mills of New York stepped forward, and in neat little words, nicely delivered, opined that it was only fitting

(that, before the grand address given on only one occasion, would come on the would bid His Grace a welcome in the name of the little ones, and receive in first smile. A welcome chorus, sung by all the pupils, followed, and was succeeded by Miss Stella Egan, who welcomed and thanked their kind friends who were present to assist them in doing honor to their beloved Archbishop. A complimentary vocal duet by Misses Clarke, of New York, and Larue, followed, and towards its conclusion they called upon a number of little ones—Kathleen Hennessy, of Kingston; Eva St. Julien, of Aylmer; Claire Labelle, of New York; Jeanne Tetreau, of New York; Lilly Warnock, Florence Mills, Marie Antoinette Valade, Yvonne Rochon, of Hull, Alice O'Imet, Lea Brodeur, of Boston, and Marie Prevost, to come forward, when they each presented a flower to His Grace, while singing appropriate words. In French Miss Rose Alba Lemay, spoke a few words, explanatory of the various flowers which had just been presented. A charming recitation was then given by Miss Britten, of New York. An orchestral piece of music, "Cantata" then followed, when Miss Rosie W. H. of New York, delivered an address in French in faultless style. A cantata in French came next, in which the voices of Misses Rheanne, Syneck, of Gracefield, and Chevrier were heard to great effect. A highly complimentary composition was then spoken by Misses Clarke, Houde, Bingham, McMillan of Alexandria, and Lynch.

The choir then sang, "Long Live Our Prelate, So Dear" which brought the programme to a close. His Grace then addressed the pupils, saying that the beautiful sentiments which they had so beautifully expressed showed that the education they were receiving was a near perfection as education could be. He counselled them to entertain a lasting remembrance in a ter life of the sentiments which had been instilled into their minds by their teachers.

Among the young lady pupils who took part in the instrumental portion of the evening's proceedings were: Pianos, Misses Robillard, L'Amour, McGirr, Leclerc, St. George, Fiset, Labelle and Neville; violins, Misses O'Brien and Martin; harps, Misses Clancy, Egan and Bingham; mandolins, Misses M. Gilton, Major O'Brien, Jackson and Bingham. The entertainment lasted about an hour and a half, and at its conclusion all present congratulated the Sisters on its excellence.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1897.—Well, Christmas has come and gone again! And I know any number of dear women who are steadfastly resolved at this moment to begin their Christmas preparations this next year about the end of Lent, at the latest. They will do it, and thus never again be so hurried and wearied and so late and so forgetful of the many they wish they had remembered in their bestowal of Christmas gifts. But—alas, for all sensible and time-saving resolutions—no one ever gets into the true spirit of Christmas—the spirit of giving joy to others and of spreading good cheer where it seldom passes "on the other side," until the season is near at hand. The hurry and the flurry and the worry will go on year by year. Perhaps it is just as well. There are some fortunate ones of earth who find no other bitter flavor in their "goodies" than this same bewildering haste to reach the end.

And, now, we face the New Year. There is a certain pleasant excitement about that, too. One likes to begin over again, and we have the authority of no less holy a man than Father Faber that this very beginning over again is a good sign spiritually. If spiritually, then in matters of less real importance the rounding up and starting out anew are what we all want. A broken resolution can, at least, shake our faith in ourselves, something that would be of great advantage to the most of us. And, sure it is! that every year may be the best year of all. Therefore, let us hail the coming of 1898 and push on, to whatever it holds for us.

As I predicted, our weekly newspapers, for the time being, gave themselves up to real beauty even in their usefulness. The display of beautiful pictures was indeed gratifying to the taste of those who have long mourned over the rude and inartistic specimens of what they term "Catholic art." Beauty is certainly now to the fore, and delicacy and dignity and expression. But there will always be something left to remind us that these representations of holy things and holy souls do not depend on their artistic worth for the impression they make and the good they work out. Then, too, the tastes of the multitude vary as the shades of the evening sky, in which there are new two tints of the same beauty, even the cultured and instructed look on the same painting or statue with differing vision. There has been a large painting of the Crucifixion standing for several weeks in the parlor of the residence at the church of the Gesu near by, which attracts all who see it but does not equally please in the same way. To me it is devotional in the extreme, because there is so much left to the imagination; and the subjects that are dealt with are those which must have been visible on that awful day of the first Good Friday. Others think it "too realistic." In either case, it is fine. It is the work of a Polish artist, Piechowski, and was exhibited at the Columbia Exposition, where all of you, I am sure, did not see it as I wish you had. It is said, it is grand, it is appealing, and it is natural and beautiful. The trees or seas stand on a hill of barren stones except for one beautiful and delicately blossoming cactus plant, which grows in all its wild irregularity in the foreground. The three figures are finely contrived indeed, but the head of our Lord is bowed so that the face is in shadow, enough to veil it without hiding it entirely. The Mother of Sorrows stands close to the foot of the cross, a little

The Washing that's Easy

may be ruinous, perhaps. Plenty of things will save work in washing—if you don't mind more or less harm to the clothes. But if you do mind it, and want to be sure that you're not running any risk then get Pearlina. Pearlina has been proved, over and over again, to be absolutely harmless. It saves more drudgery in washing clothes or cleaning house, than any other thing that's safe to use. You can't afford to use anything that's doubtful.

Send it Back

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, be honest—and say so.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

to the rear, St. John kneels with his face bent over the pierced feet in the most touching attitude of grief possible to conceive, and St. Mary Magdalen is seated with her face veiled in her long hair. In the foreground, there are two figures that tell the story of that day as it was to those who knew not its meaning—a woman and a child. She is a woman of the people, eager, tender-hearted, full of pity and a strange awe, the child is also of the people. Its face cannot be seen, but the little back, the little sandalled feet, the little turbaned head each and all express wonder, fear, a child's distress, yet a child's curiosity. It is a wonderful painting indeed, and it makes one so sad, so sad, yet so thankful. Therefore, I say it is devotional. The picture was recently presented to the Gesu—or, rather, to St. Joseph's College, which is connected with the Gesu.

The Messenger for January—which is the "Christmas Number"—is very full of interest. It contains two Irish articles which are evidently written from intelligent Irish brains, and (with all that is written and signed with Irish names) there is much that lacks the delicate and vigorous touch we have come to expect from an Irish scholar. Mrs. Halvey, whom we are proud of in Philadelphia, gives a tender and touching Christmas story in "How Connor Came at Christmas." It is pathetic, but the spirit of it is so truly Catholic that it is not sad—far from it. Mr. Coleman's "Story of a Congregated District in Ireland" is plainly told by one who knows. There can be no cavilling and "taking it easy" when one sees and feels as one is here made to do both.

It is singular how often we notice what one may call "waves" in the subjects that interest the writers for the public. Within the last two or three months one of these waves has floated on its topmost curve the great work of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and here comes the Messenger with "A Daughter of the Sacred Heart," in which Ellis Scriber talks of the story of Sister Mary of St. Euphrasia of that Order the same story differently told at great length which I found so full of interest not long ago. It is here set forth in a way that permits all to enjoy and profit by one of the loveliest and strongest characters we have a knowledge of in the way of biography.

D. Maurice Francis Egan has sent forth another delightful collection of his stories with an opening title as musical and as charming as would harmonize with one of his own exquisite poems. "The Chateaufort of the Rose" is a stronger and sadder story than its name implies, but there was sweetness as well as thorns surrounding her. It is history winningly told for the express purpose of luring the "young person" into the rougher path of her real study of history. There is nothing more effective than such a device I know a child whom Sir William Wallace of the "Scottish Chiefs" led a loving captive into Scottish and English history, and thence into the story of the whole world's past wherever it is to be found. The greatest pleasure of that child's life has been the harvest reaped from the sowing of goldseed by that old romance a Catholic romance, though written by a non-Catholic, that book carried a blessing with it into a Protestant home hold, and turned the thoughts of more than one into holier channel. Oh, the power of a good, pure, noble story! May they be forever telling!

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

OBITUARY.

Miss Bessie May Mullins.

When Christmas bells are looked for 'tis sad to hear them ring, not to chime, but to toll, to tell, not of joy, but of grief, to call the mourner, not the guest. The feeling is suggested by the announcement that comes to us from Magog of a heavy affliction which has fallen upon the family of our esteemed friend Mr. D. Mullins, merchant, of that place, and formerly of Coalbrook who are called on to part with a much loved daughter, Bessie May, at the too early age of nineteen. The idol of her parents, her loving qualities and bright character so endeared her to the whole community, that each particular family feels as though it had lost a member rather than a friend. Highly educated and accomplished, she gave the benefit of her powers to promote the good of her neighbors and to brighten the social circles of the town in which she lived, and it may be said that her death is to be traced to the interest she evinced in the friends of the town, on whose behalf a concert was given, in which she took a leading part and contracting a cold as a result, from which she did not recover, passing quietly away on the 20th December. Her large funeral testified to the affectionate regard in which she was held. A solemn Requiem Mass was chanted, the choral part being rendered by the "Cecilia Musical" of Coalbrook, of which she was a member. It is suggestive of the reminder so often given, "I bon me propose, mais Dieu dispose."

to learn that the deceased young lady was to have taken part in the singing of the Christmas Midnight service in her parish church, and that instead of joining in the praises of early choirs God summoned her to swell the strains of His heavenly hosts to join the chorus of His angel bands. The earnest sympathies of the True Witness are respectfully tendered to Mr. Mullins and the members of his bereaved family in the affliction thus brought upon them by the untimely death of their beloved daughter, Miss Bessie May Mullins.—R. I. P.

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STATISTICS ON PATENTS.

Compiled from the commissioner's report for 1896 by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and exp. res. Temple Building, Montreal.

In 1896 there were received in the United States Patent Office 42,077 applications for patents; 1,828 applications for designs; 77 applications for re-issues; 2,271 caveats; 2,005 applications for registration of trademarks; 59 applications for registration of labels, and 36 applications for prints. There were 23,312 patents granted, including designs; 61 patents re-issued; 1,818 trade

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and 32 medals. The number of patents which expired was 12,138. The number of patents which were by operation of the law forfeited for non-payment of the final fee was 4,736. The total expenditures were \$1,118,418.71. The receipts over expenditures were \$210,616.12 and the total balance to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States amounts to \$4,718,639.47. The Canadian Patent Office has recently granted the following patents to Canadian inventors:—No 5823 A Rainville et al., Montreal, five cop. p.; 58331, J. B. I. Prefontaine, South Durban, sole; 58408, O. C. B. Join, E. g. Providence, folding table; 58486, A. Pageau et al., Montreal, same consumer.

An eccentric old gentleman, who followed engineering in India and has now departed this life, has left a queer will in which he bequeaths to his brother, who was a curate and testator, a 30-gallon cask of Scotch whisky on condition that the liquor be used for medicinal purposes. By the same will the curate is bequeathed all the testator's letters and diaries on condition that he burn them without reading them.

"Can our wise men tell us why the Catholic mission stations were self-supporting, rich and flourishing as pioneers of civilization and agriculture, from which we even now reap benefit, while the Protestant mission stations are mere pauper establishments, without that permanence or that ability to be self-supporting?"—Dr Livingstone: Travels in South Africa, page 117.

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