

BOATS BENEATH THE WATER.

The question of appropriation for building of submarine boats is to be considered by the naval committee at an early date. It is not likely that the Holland type will be the one selected, as the majority opinion, while favoring the true submarine as against the submersible, inclines to the new Lake model.

While the British Government is building the Holland boats the French Government has made extensive experiments with the latter. In their experiment with the Narval, covering 260 miles between Cherbourg and St. Malo, she made the trip in 40 hours with 90 miles on the return, making 350 miles, during which she was towed 30 miles under water, the accumulators being charged only twice during surface steaming, demonstrating the best results from the true submarine.

The original Holland was purchased by the Government for \$150,000, about \$37,000 less than she cost her builders to construct.

Under ordinary conditions while running on the surface the submarine boat can cruise like any other vessel of her size, her motive power being a small gas engine which drives the screw. She can carry a fuel supply sufficient to enable her to run some 800 miles if need be. The engine which drives her propeller also runs a propeller which delivers current to a large storage battery in which electricity is accumulated.

She is steered in the usual way by a man whose head and shoulders enter a small conning tower, and of this the lid when the vessel is on the surface may be opened so that plenty of air can enter below. When it is necessary to go beneath the surface the lid is closed, making the whole boat perfectly air-tight. The gas engine is then stopped and the dynamo connections to the storage battery are reversed so that the dynamo becomes an electric motor and acts as the propelling engine. Of course for such an engine as this no air is necessary. Inside the boat are strong tanks containing compressed air made at very high pressure. The air is used to throw a self-moving torpedo from the torpedo gun placed in the boat and also to actuate the little engine through which her rudders are controlled. The air exhausted from the engine supplies the necessary breathing atmosphere. The compressed air is also used for auxiliary purposes, such as blowing water out of the ballast tanks and moving weight.

One of the cleverest features of the construction of the Holland boat is the weights within her, except the screw, immovable, which compensates for all expended weights by taking in automatically a sufficient quantity of water into her tanks, the net result being that the centre of gravity of the boat remains practically unaltered. This obviates her suddenly standing on one end or the other as some of the boats earlier designed happened to do. It also makes it possible for her to move in the third dimension—which is up and down, obviating the necessity of throwing out additional weight. In this way she can advance in this way that she carries her to the surface and when she wants to dive the maneuver can be accomplished just through the action of the diving rudder, which is simply an ordinary rudder placed flatwise.

The submarine, while being a distinct improvement over its predecessor, has proved too heavy a drain upon the men. Dr. Clérat, a prominent medical officer of the French navy, who was present during three of the trips, decided that the close confinement and want of fresh air produced nausea and exhaustion, completely unbecoming the men. In other respects the type has been perfectly satisfactory.

The Lake model, which is likely to be accepted, is based upon entirely different principles. Four big hydroplanes are used, two on each side, which steer the boat either up or down. The hydroplanes, which are simply rudders, are placed near the waterline, located well forward and well aft, so that they act in concert and in place of pointing the vessel's head either up or down, when rising or sinking, force her up or down on an even keel. This feature does away, entirely, with the dangerous tendency to dive characteristic of the two previous models. Stability is further assured by the contrary forces of buoyancy and gravity at work in the boat, the buoyant force or structure upon the deck, acting just as the inflated body of a balloon does on the air it carries, the force of gravity being entered in the heavy metal keel, which in his turn pulls the vessel into an upright position just as does the weight at the rope ends of a parachute.

This double tendency towards uprightness or stability enables the crew to move about more freely when the boat is submerged and as so times over the interval between the discharge of a torpedo and the filling of the compensating tanks with a corresponding weight of water, so that the boat's trim will remain undisturbed.

To submerge the boat it will be necessary only to fill certain divisions of the bottom section, while to make it rise again to the surface the same tanks are quickly discharged by air pressure. Certain reserve tanks are designed to be discharged as the torpedoes are discharged so that the exact balance of the boat will remain unchanged while she is submerged.

There are numerous safety devices planned, of a simple yet efficient character, which will automatically prevent the diving possibility of the boat, either by working the hydro-

planes, relieving the boat of weight by driving out water from the submerged tanks, or by bodily releasing a large section of the metallic keel. It has hitherto been found that in all submarine boats of the sub-surface type navigation was almost as difficult as steering in a heavy fog.

In the Lake model this difficulty is obviated, for unaffected by currents, she holds her course while navigating at the bottom, even though the navigator be absolutely in the dark. With a boat running between the surface and the bottom currents there is danger of her course being deflected, the compass bearings showing nothing.

LEAVING ITALY.

Italy every year parts with many thousands of her peasants who can no longer find a living on her soil. Sabina now furnishes the largest contingent of emigrants. Quite recently 600 persons, comprising 122 families from six villages, took ship at Civita Vecchia for Brazil. Whole districts have in many cases been decimated by the rush of emigration, and very touching are the scenes that take place. As a rule the emigrants go to Confession and receive Communion before embarking, and put their voyage and their future under the protection of the Madonna. Mgr. Scialabini, who was recently in the United States looking after the spiritual interests of his countrymen here, intends to proceed afterwards to Brazil to consolidate the schools and orphanages which have been established for Italian emigrants, and the Holy Father has expressed himself as greatly pleased by the zeal of the Bishop of Piacenza. Hitherto the majority of Italian emigrants left their native country with the intention of returning after a year or two, but the tendency towards permanent emigration has become very marked within the last few years.

VANITY IN WEEDS.

From not a few of the pastors of the diocese and from intelligent laymen who notice these things, one hears vigorous protest every now and then on the wasteful and ridiculous excess some of our Catholic people are beginning to exhibit once again in the conduct of their funerals. Seventeen years ago the Third Council of Baltimore urged upon the episcopate of the country the need of strong measures in order to stay the evil. In a few courageous instances action was taken; and though a handful of foolish but well-meaning hearts were hurt, the Catholic body at large profited for a while by the lesson.

But the vanity that finds material for its restlessness even in death is not easily laid to sleep. We still have the spectacle of showy funerals among those who can ill afford the expense of their dark trappings; and hardly a week passes but some shrewd undertaker is enabled to increase his balance at the bankers because a struggling family of wage-earners will not be balked by sober public opinion from paying its peculiar devotion to the dead. It is hard to understand it, because the tendency to be pompous in the presence of death does not seem to be a weakness of human nature as such; rather is it confined to a few races in whom the primitive instincts are still alert, and who cling to customs that have long ceased to have a spiritual meaning. The Celt and the Gael, for instance, will unconsciously endeavor to create a spectacle in marching to the grave-side, where the Teuton or the Anglo-Saxon will prefer to trudge quietly and alone. A poor family will cheerfully go into debt and face months of financial anxiety just for the vain delight of seeing one of its members "buried decently," or "given a good funeral," as they invariably put it. The "good funeral," strangely enough, is pagan rather than Catholic in its connotation; for it consists too largely of display and very meagrely of the faith that plays a part in hope. It begins with an expensive coffin, known gruesomely in the vulgar jargon of the undertaker's trade as a "casket," and it ends in a long line of hired carriages with intervening "refreshments" and other hideous incongruities that need not be mentioned.

MOTHER AND BABE

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here. We shrink from dwelling on these things; for we do not like to be misunderstood. We would much prefer to be silent rather than say one flippant word in misperception of questions which we know are often holy to those that follow them, and which, if rightly appreciated and religiously followed, carry true comfort to the hearts that take refuge in their touching symbolism.

We do not object to wakes. A wake is a perfectly intelligible form of piety to the dead. As long as we have a man's body with us we must show it reverence. We must sit by it and remember. That is not only not wrong, it is meet and fitting. The races that show their grief in that guise are in the main more nobly tender-hearted than the colder stocks that think it right to shut the body up in a darkened room with servants to look to the lights and undertakers' menials to arrange inappropriate flowers. It is the abuse of a good custom we should like rather to see stayed than the custom itself removed. If money must be spent on the dead, if piety must have its way, is the disembodied spirit to be forgotten? Is not the soul, after all, the real term of our affection? Ought not its needs to cry more persuasively to those who remain behind than the purely tribal or family ghost of importance and vanity that selects so inopportune an hour to remind us that it is still alive? To spend one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars on a coffin, as many a hard-working mechanic does most ungrudgingly, and another hundred on hired hacks, on dressmakers and milliners, while a mere pittance is set aside for Masses for the departed, is a strangely inverted way of exhibiting one's regard for the dead. That kind of service is vain; it brings the departed no relief, and it does harm by feeding the self-inflation of the living. It is, in reality, little better than pagan pomp, and is altogether unworthy of those who profess their belief in the doctrine of purgatory. We hope there will be less of it henceforth in the sad processions that wind their way daily to the graveyards that lie outside the city's limits—Providence Visitor.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF BAD AIR.

At every moment of the human life the air which we breathe goes coursing through the most delicate and sensitive of the wonderfully constructed organs of the human system to purify and re-invigorate the vital currents of life. But what if the purifier shall itself be polluted and laden with the seed of pollution? Having once done its work and come forth tainted and foul, what if it shall again and again be called to perform the task for which it is no longer fitted? The natural and inevitable deduction is not far to reach. The blood is no longer purified, but it goes coursing through the body, the source of disease and corruption instead of being the fountain of pure, perfect healthfulness.

Other organs by sympathy or by direct contagion become affected. The imagination is too often influenced as well, anticipation conjures up dire evils, and the sufferer, who is now in such earnest, flies from one "blood purifier" or "tonic" to another, gaining perhaps temporary and questionable relief at the expense of a system loaded with poisons and harmful drugs, whose reaction may be expected at any time and in almost any horrible form.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

GRUMBLE DAY.—"No salt in the oatmeal," growled Ned. "Flatter me, sawdust!" sighed Gertrude. "Of course," said mother quietly, "what else did you expect on grumble day?"

"Grumble day?" said both children at once.

"Yes, grumble day. I have decided to observe it as often as there is a demand for it."

"What do you mean?" asked Gertrude.

"We have Thanksgiving day," replied mother. "Then we count up our blessings. On that day we have an unusual amount of temporal blessings. We rest and feast and have a good time. Grumble day is just the opposite. On such a day we will have only the most necessary things to eat, the plainest food and the hardest work."

Gertrude and Ned looked in dismay at each other. "Will just one grumble day?" asked Ned.

"One grumble is enough," said mother, "when we have so much to be thankful for."

"Does everybody have to go without because one person grumbles?" asked Gertrude.

"Oh, you think it would be polite for part of us to eat more and have some variety than the others?" said mother, "even if we deserved more?"

"This is a jolly good steak," said Ned without waiting for Gertrude to reply.

"Yes, too good for grumble day," said father as he slyly slipped another piece on Ned's plate.

At dinner, they had plain meat and potato with no dessert, and for supper brown bread and milk; but the children made no complaint. They knew that mother could be relied upon to carry out what she undertook.

That night Ned and Gertrude made a solemn vow not to make one word of complaint ever again.

Next morning Ned, being in a hurry, took a large spoonful of hot cereal in his mouth. He swallowed it with a gulp.

"Show!" he exclaimed, "that oatmeal is—here Gertrude kicked him under the table—"is lovely and hot!" he added, and the family laughed.

They both remembered after that.



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and for three days no complaint was heard in the family. They were both sure that they were completely cured of grumbling. They were so sure of it that one of them forgot.

"I read rolls!" whined Gertrude. "I'm sick of them; why don't we ever have waffles?" Then she clasped her hand over her mouth. Ned was looking inexpressibly disgusted.

"But the bread rolls are lovely and light," she added cheerfully. "Too late," said mother, and they had another grumble day.

That night mother talked it over with them. "I want to give you just what you like best," she said, "provided it is good for you. I try very hard to plan for your favorite dishes, and I am very glad to have you suggest things that you would like. But when everything is served and it is impossible to change it for anything different, complaint does no good and it certainly does the complainer harm."

Three or four grumble days completely cured Ned and Gertrude, and now Gertrude says: "Why, we have Thanksgiving day every day in the year!"

MARKET REPORT.

LIVE STOCK.—There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 20 calves and 300 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir on Thursday. There were no really good heaves among the offerings, and anything moderately good was held at higher prices than have prevailed during the past ten days, but the common and inferior beasts are still very low priced. A few of the best cattle were sold at about 4c per lb., but they were sold at extra; pretty good heaves sold at from 3 1/2c to 4c, and the common stock at from 2c to near 3c per lb. The camers paid from 1 1/2c to 2c per lb. for small bulls, and lean cows. Calves sold at from \$1.50 to \$3 each, and the lambs at from 3 1/2c to 4c do. Fat hogs sold at about 6c per lb., weighed off the cars.

HAY.—No. 1, \$10 to \$10.50; No. 2, \$9 to \$9.50; clover, \$7.25 to \$7.50 in car lots on track.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—New syrup, at 6 1/2c per lb. in wood; 70c per tin; sugar, 9c to 10c per lb.

HONEY.—White clover, 10c to 10 1/2c per lb.; section, 11c; buckwheat, 2c less.

BUTTER.—Choice creamery, 20c to 20 1/2c; seconds, 19c; winter butter, 19c to 19 1/2c; western dairy, 16c to 16 1/2c; rolls, 16c.

EGGS.—Best straight receipts, 18c to 20c; best selected candied, 22c to 24c.

CHEESE.—Ontario, September, 9 1/2c to 9 1/4c; October, 9 1/2c to 9 1/4c; Eastern counties, 9 1/2c to 9 1/4c; Quebec, 4c to 9 1/4c.

POULTRY.—Turkeys, 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c; ducks, 7c to 8c; geese, 5c to 6c; chickens, 5c to 6 1/2c; old fowls, 4 1/2c to 5c per lb. for dry picked birds; scalded stock from 1c to 2c less.

People desiring the best pianos on the market should unquestionably choose the Reintzman & Co. The Reintzman alone among Canadian pianos affords the highest musical qualities, coupled with lifelong durability. For sale only in the LINDSAY-NORDBRIMER Co. warehouses, 2300 St. Catherine Street.

East End Branch, 1022 St. Catherine Street.

Memory is the treasurer and guardian of all things.—Cicero.

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Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.
SATURDAY, December 7, 1901.

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The Big Store's vast business is forging ahead every day. Remember the convenience of this store; you can do all your shopping here, and our Restaurant saves you going home at noon. In every way The Big Store provides for the comfort of shoppers. Street cars pass the door connecting with all lines throughout the city.



NEW DRESS GOODS

Another day's wonderful selling in our Dress Goods department brought thousands of ladies in touch with the finest assortment of the latest Dress Goods ever seen in Montreal. The great markets of Europe are ably represented here. It is reasonable to say that The Big Store saves you money on every purchase of Dress Goods here.

Dress Suitings.
New Covert Cloth, extra quality, in a large range of beautiful colorings, makes a handsome Winter Suit, special 98c.
New Fancy Striped Zibeline, elegant quality, large range of colors; it makes a very Stylish Costume; special \$1.20.
New Camel's Hair Cloth, in all the latest up-to-date material for Winter Suits, special \$1.35.

Black Goods.
Black Homespun Dress Goods, all-wool, 56 inches wide, latest weave; special 66c.
New Black Frieze, extra heavy weight, 56 inches wide; special 73c.
New Black Basket Cloth, extra quality, heavy weight for Winter Costumes; special \$1.10.
New Black Venetian Cloth, good, heavy quality, makes a very stylish Winter Suit; special \$1.35.

Ladies' : Fur-lined : Coats.

A special shipment of Ladies' Fur Lined Coats will be shown for the first time Monday morning, they are extremely handsome garments. An early visit secures first choice.

Ladies' Driving Coat 40 inches long, made of box cloth, lined throughout with Hamster fur, trimmed with large Thibet fur collar and revers, in black, blue and fawn. Price \$39.00.

Ladies' Fur Lined Coats 40 inches long, lined through best quality Hamster fur, box cloth top in fawn, blue and black, trimmed with sable collar, revers and cuffs. Price \$48.00.

Ladies' Fur Lined Ulsters 50, 58 and 60 inches long, made of imported box cloth lined through choice Hamster fur, semi-dipped back, high storm collar and revers, unlined with black Thibet fur. Price, \$48.50.

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Memory is the treasurer and guardian of all things.—Cicero.

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Lv. New York.....18:45 a.m. 6:30 p.m.
Ar. Montreal.....7:45 p.m. 7:15 a.m.
*Signifies daily. *Dially except Sunday.
Trains will continue to leave Montreal for New York via G. T. & N. H. and Springfield at 9:01 a.m. except Sunday and 6:40 p.m. daily.

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Vol. LI, No. 1

Top

DUTIES OF LAITY

course of his Advent, the Right Rev. Dr. J. Birmingham, Eng., said:

The position of a clergyman in a Protestant church will always be difficult and dangerous.

There is one against especially warn our

We refer to the danger of the attitude which the clergy who minister to the people should ever

guard like the mini denominations, in the marked official; or the

serves and the funds as the property of the as ecclesiastical property only to the

the Bishop, in whose whose authority the priest to whom alone, under bound to render an

guardianship. In contrast suitable maintenance and in furnishing the

for carrying on the mission, the never forget that the thus supply they really in the person of His

that henceforth it be thing, the ownership tration of which are v Church, and not in the

the clergy, give to the benefit of their business experience, and place at so much of their time

but we know that it w to their own peace of the advancement of the

they have at heart, if be led to regard them light than that of

working with, and in s to, and under the direct

pastors. In the v around you this may ned as a sufficiently hon

men for educated and tion to occupy, but in

in the Church the highest man, if he had the spirit, rightly deems

and a privilege to w with God's priest in w and religion, even thou subordinate capacity.

GOOD COUNSEL.—At annual dinner of the Be

society, held in London, Lordship Mr. Justice v

aid. In outlining some of the organization, H

said:—

He thought it a very that the society should

together in friendly and

ing. He was certain as had often been said b

they had recently lost, whom he always had th

possible reverence and referred to Lord Russell

—that if Catholics succe should do it this city of

anted, and that we unity. The more they co

one another, the more could see of the clergy