

THE MONEY THAT SLIPS AWAY.

"I get fifteen dollars a week, and I never have a single cent of it when Saturday comes," said a boy of nineteen to me one day, not long ago.

"Perhaps you have some one besides yourself to support," I said. "No, I do not," was the reply. "I pay four dollars a week for my room and board at home, and all the rest goes."

"How does it go?" "Well, it just seems to slip away from me, somehow or other. I just cannot save a cent of it. There's so much to tempt a fellow to spend money nowadays. I never expect to save a cent."

I looked at the young man as he stood before me. He wore a handsome tailor-made suit of clothes. His tie must have cost a dollar and a half, and he had a pin on the tie for which he said rather boastfully that he had "put up eight dollars."

His link cuff buttons were showy and expensive. A full-blown rose for which he paid twenty-five cents was in his buttonhole, and one of his pockets was bulging out with expensive confectionery. I heard him say that he and "some of the other fellows" were going to have a box at the opera the next night, and it would cost them three dollars apiece. And yet he could hardly tell just why it was that he could not save anything.

Now, the men who have made themselves independent and who have money to spend for the good of others, were not like this young fellow when they were boys. Had they been like him they would never have been independent. I suspect that this boy will verify his own prediction that he will never save a cent. He certainly will not until he acquires more wisdom than he seems to have at the present time. The wealthiest man I know once told me that from his earliest manhood he made it a fixed rule never to spend all that he earned. When he was nineteen he began teaching a country school at a salary of eight dollars a week, and he saved three dollars of it. Later, when his salary had been increased to ten dollars a week he saved four dollars of it, and when he was earning fifteen dollars a week he saved seven of it, investing it carefully.

Of course, he did not wear tailor-made clothes, and did not buy a new tie every two or three weeks and pay a dollar or more for it. I doubt if he ever paid a dollar for a tie in all his life. And yet he is by no means stingy, for he gives away thousands every year to the suffering and for the benefit of humanity in general. There were temptations for him to spend all his earnings, but he did not yield to them. I have heard him say that he never went in debt for anything. If he could not pay for it he went without it. Some one has said: "Never treat money with levity, money is character."

It is certainly proof of a great lack of force of character when a man allows all of his earnings to "slip away" from him somehow or other. There is an unhappy future in store for the boy who spends all that he earns, and he is sure to spend more than he earns before very long.

I have knowledge of a young man earning a salary of twenty dollars a week who had his wages attached by a tailor to whom he owed fifty-four dollars for five fancy vests. His excuse was that "a fellow had to dress well now-a-days or be nobody."

How much do you suppose those five unpaid-for vests added to his character or to his standing in the community? And of what value is the good opinion of those who judge you by the clothes you wear?

You may set it down as a fact that if you do not save anything in your young manhood you will be sure to have a poverty-stricken and dependent old age, and there are no sadder people in this world than the old who are wholly dependent on the charity of others for their support. If all that you earn is "slipping away" from you, you will be wise if you go straight to a savings bank as soon as you receive your salary, and there deposit a fixed proportion of your earnings before it "slips away" from you. And having once deposited it, let nothing tempt you to draw it out. Any successful business man will tell you that this is good advice.—Angelus.

AN OVERLOOKED CAUSE.

Sermonizers assign us many causes for the defections of the children of the Church. But in most cases the failure to read Catholic literature receives no mention. Yet in the Catholic homes that are closed to the Catholic paper and the Catholic magazine will be found the largest number of mouldy prayer books.—Church Progress.

APure Hard Soap. SURPRISE SOAP. MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY.

PENAL EXPERTS ON INTEMPERANCE

A Boston newspaper has been conducting a symposium on the question "How should a community deal with inebriety?" Among the many answers elicited was the following from Mr. Warren F. Spalding of the Massachusetts Prison association.

"The community deals with inebriety only when it is personified in the inebriate and usually does nothing until he has reached the point where he is 'intoxicated in a public place.'"

"It owes it to itself to preserve decency and order in the streets, to protect the sober from those who are disorderly. The next step is more important. What shall be done with the arrested person? There was a time when it was thought to be the duty of the court to 'punish' all who were arrested. We have outgrown that. The officer must remove the man from the street, sometimes to protect him, sometimes in the interest of the public. The court has another problem. What is most likely to prevent the prisoner from continuing in the wrong way?"

"It must be remembered that men who get drunk are not all 'drunkards.' Some are. They cannot let drink alone. They are diseased. Their desire for drink is a mania. Such men need medical treatment. This requires time, and it also requires means—facilities for building up a sound body, for developing a healthy nervous system, for strengthening the will. For this class of cases nothing is more absurd than mere imprisonment without treatment. Of course, compulsory abstinence is helpful, but many come from the prison with the appetite for drink whetted by the confinement and satisfy the unsubdued craving at the first saloon (which Boston places conveniently near the boat landing). The community has no right to keep such a man in custody six months and make no attempt to change the physical, mental and nervous conditions in which his appetite is rooted.

"But the men who drink because they have an uncontrollable appetite are a small percentage of those who are arrested. Most of them are hard working men who drink socially. They think a glass of beer is helpful. They do not realize the danger of the first glass, the impossibility of denying themselves the succeeding ones. Their homes are not attractive, partly because they spend for drink what would make them attractive. The saloon is pleasant. Governor Andrew's description of it is excellent. He speaks of barrooms where dangerous and seductive beverages are offered, neither as medicine nor as diet, to the chance crowds of the hour, tempted by each other to drink without appetite, to linger without motive and to revel without enjoyment."

"What shall be done with a man of this class, who gets drunk only at remote intervals and almost by accident, certainly without intention, and who works steadily and supports his family? What is best for him? For what is best for him is best for the community.

"If he is imprisoned he ceases to support his family and must be supported. If instead of imprisonment a fine is imposed the result is the same as a rule, for most of the fined are committed for non-payment. If he pays, before or after commitment, it is usually at the expense of his wife and children, and his home is made poorer than ever. If he is committed the family loses for the time its breadwinner. He comes out with the prison stigma, loses his job, becomes discouraged and drinks again, and in the end he and his become a permanent burden on the taxpayer.

"Some years ago the state authorized a new method of dealing with the man who gets drunk only once in a great while—release without arraignment. It is a warning to him, it saves him a criminal record, and it allows him to return to his work. This course has secured good results. It should be used more generally. "For some of those who come two or three times a year, but work regularly and support their families, the

probation system supplies the best possible treatment. It imposes salutary restraint, affords helpful influences, compels a man to support his family instead of relieving him of the responsibility and saves prison expenses.

"For habitual drunkards who spend all their time in the saloons and will not work long terms of confinement are best. It is better to send a man to the island on one sentence of a year than on twelve sentences of a month each.

"In all this the essential thing is discrimination. It is the business of the court, and it requires time, care and good sense. It is easier to dispose of these cases by machinery, but the community has a vital interest in treating each person as an individual."

Circuit Court of the District of Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. No. 4553.

David Madore, of the City of Montreal, hardware merchant, Plaintiff,

vs. Adjutor Noreau, formerly of the city of St. Hyacinthe, and now absent from this province, Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 7th August, 1903. (By order) J. CARTIER, Deputy Clerk of said Court.

M. DESJARDINS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Circuit Court of the District of Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. No. 12820.

David Madore, of the City of Montreal, hardware merchant, Plaintiff,

vs. Ferdinand Perreault, formerly merchant of the parish of Rimouski, District of Rimouski, and now absent from this province, Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 10th November, 1903. (By order) J. CARTIER, Deputy Clerk of said Court.

M. DESJARDINS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Circuit Court of the District of Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. No. 13088.

David Madore, of the City of Montreal, hardware merchant, Plaintiff,

vs. Thomas Girard, fils, formerly trader of Napierville, District of Iberville, and now absent from this province, Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 10th November, 1903. (By order) J. CARTIER, Deputy Clerk of said Court.

M. DESJARDINS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. No. 2094.

David Madore, of the City of Montreal, hardware merchant, Plaintiff,

vs. Felix Fleury, formerly of the city and district of Montreal, and now absent from this province et al. Defendant.

The defendant, Felix Fleury, is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 10th November, 1903. J. A. GIRARD, Dep. Prothonotary.

M. DESJARDINS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Professional.

FRANKJ. CURRAN. LOUIS E. CURRAN. Curran & Curran. Barristers and Solicitors. Comm'rs for Quebec & Newfoundland. SAVINGS' BANK CHAMBERS, 180 St. James Street, Phone Main 127. Montreal.

R. F. QUIGLEY,

Ph.D., L.L.D., K.O., ADVOCATE, BARRISTER and SOLICITOR, Member of the Bars of New Brunswick and Quebec, —WITH—

Brosseau Lajoie and Lacoste, Advocates and Barristers-at-Law.

PLACE D'ARMES, Montreal.

C. A. McDONNELL,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, ..Montreal..

Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Report for private firms, and public corporations a specialty. TELEPHONE 1182.

PATENT SOLICITORS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marlow & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

ROOFERS, Etc.

The Plain Truth Tells

In roofing as in everything else, if your roof needs only a repair we will candidly tell you so, if a new roof is required we give a guarantee for 10, 7 or 5 years, according to price. Our experts are at your disposal, without extra cost. Can we do anything for you? GEORGE W. REED & CO., Roofers, Asphalters, &c., 785 CRAIG STREET.

Cowan's PERFECTION Cocoa.

FOOD FOR ALL AGES. GET IT FROM ANY GROCER. MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY, N.Y., and 177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS

Business Cards.

THE Smith Bros.' Granite Co. Monuments direct from our own quarries to the cemetery. No middlemen's profits. If you are in need of a memorial of any kind call and see us at 290 BLEURY STREET, (Just below Sherbrooke.) P.S.—Make your own terms as to payment.

T. J. O'NEILL,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, 180 ST. JAMES STREET. Loans, Insurance, Renting, and Collecting of Rents. Moderate charges, and prompt returns.

M. SHARKEY.

Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent, 1240 and 1733 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all business. Telephone Main 771

CONROY BROS.

228 Centre Street. Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, etc. Tel. Main 3552. Night and Day Services. TELEPHONE 3833

THOMAS O'CONNELL

Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints, Oils, and a fine line of Wall Papers.

Gor, Murray and Ottawa STREETS.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTED. RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE CHEAP. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

G. O'BRIEN,

House Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN and DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER. White wash and tinting Orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence 945, Office 947, Dorchester street east of Bleury street, Montreal. Bell Telephone, Main, 1405.

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER.

Successor to John Riley. Established in 1866. Plain and Ornamental Plastering, Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates furnished. Postal orders attended to. 15 Paris Street, Point St. Charles.

CHURCH BELLS

In China or Singly. None so satisfactory as McShane's. McSHANE'S BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

MENEELY BELL COMPANY

TROY, N.Y., and 177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS

Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 8th, 1856, incorporated 1868, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P. President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green, Corresponding Secretary, John Cahill, Recording Secretary, T. F. Tansey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SOCIETY.—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 3.30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, W. P. Doyle; Recording Secy., Jno. P. Gunning, 716 St. Antoine street, St. Henri.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.—Established 1868.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Aallery, M.P.; Secy., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Flynn, C.S.S.R.; President, R. J. Byrne; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connell; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY, Division No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meetings are held in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander, on the first Sunday of each month at 2.30 p.m., on the third Thursday at 8 p.m. President, Miss Annie Donovan; vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Allen; recording-secretary, Miss Rose Ward, 51 Young street; financial-secretary, Miss Emma Doyle, 776 Palace street; treasurer, Mrs. Charlotte Birmingham; chaplain, Rev. Father McGrath.

A.O.H. DIVISION NO. 6 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 816 St. Lawrence Main street. Officers: W. H. Turner, President; P. McCall, Vice-President; J. Emmet Quinn, Recording-Secretary, 981 St. Denis street; James Scullion, Treasurer; Joseph Turner, Financial Secretary, 1000 St. Denis street.

C.M.E.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 13th November, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, F. J. Sears; President, P. J. Darcey; Rec.-Sec., P. J. McDonagh; Fin.-Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan; Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, Jr.; Medical Adviser, Drs. H. J. Harrison, B. J. O'Connell and G. H. Merrill.



Vol. LIII, No. THE TRUE WITNESS IS PRINTED AND

Subscription Rates, Strictly in Advance. Canada, Newfoundland and United States, \$1.00 per year. City and Foreign, \$1.50 per year.

NOTES

ARCHBISHOP JUBILEE. 15th December the diocese—the clergy and faithful—will celebrate the anniversary of the ordination of His Grace the Archbishop. The actual anniversary is the twelfth of December, but owing to that day to Christmas being considered inadvisable to celebrate on next Tuesday our readers, next week count of all the ceremonies on that occasion, but we cannot issue to go to press with in the name of all our well as in our own, congratulating His Grace sincerely we hope and trust that God may grant his years to come, in health, to devote his great talents to the glory of God.

THE ROOT OF CRIME. The sensational heading—'Take to Crime,' one of our York dailies, that presiding world with a score each Saturday, of all miles, regardless of their educational effect played the wisdom of the dom that is so shallow of reason is scarcely demonstrate how muddy a the bottom it really is. peculiar article we will passage; and the one that is about the wisest of it rises higher than the common place. Mark this

'The truth is that the criminal is always lacking the word "mind" is written characters, in order to be the more. "He feels inferior in shrewdness to people around him, regarded as simpletons. He may with plenty of rat-like cunning and he and others are apt to intelligence. But in cold the stupidest of men, substitute of imagination (in capitals), the intellect which enables one to picture the consequences of which one may be tempted of immediate advantage because he is without imagination that the criminal has the do things from which a imagination must shrink, the eye of imagination er's docta, the judge and prisoner are seen." The article consists in advice to on the folly of crime, and the criminal that it does

Here we have the writer himself up as a monitor, the very principles that cope with crime and reduce number of criminals. It is not of "mind," nor yet of "soul" and of "heart." The of foreseeing the consequence crime is not going to deter criminal from performing deed that tempts him. He need imagination to be played—for he knows, just as does the writer that at the prison lies beyond the and the gallows beyond it. It is upon his chances of es

SUBSCRIBE NOW

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

The True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited. P. O. BOX 1188, MONTREAL, P. Q.

I hereby authorize you to send me THE TRUE WITNESS for which I agree to pay to your order at the rate of One Dollar per year.

Address.....

Subscription Rates, Strictly in Advance. Canada, Newfoundland and United States, \$1.00 per year. City and Foreign, \$1.50 per year.