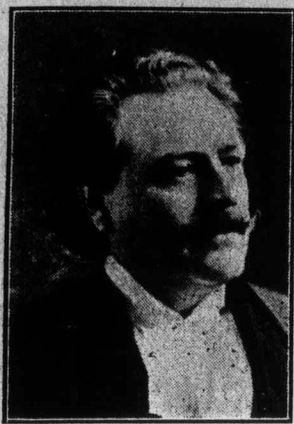


DEATH IN CATHOLIC RANKS



LATE MR. M. J. F. QUINN, K. C.

It was with no ordinary sorrow that we learned, on last Sunday, of the death of our fellow-countryman and co-religionist, the late Mr. M. J. F. Quinn.

It is not an easy task to condense into an obituary notice all that we could write on such a mournful subject. The passage of Death's Angel, thought not anticipated had been foreshadowed, off and on, during the past few months; and when it came, one of the most familiar faces in Montreal, disappeared in its shadow.

Mr. Quinn was yet at the noon of life; he had passed the half century by only two years, and to all appearances was destined to enjoy quite a long span for the future. But again we are reminded of the olden saying and its striking truth, that "man proposes and God disposes."

Mr. Quinn was a native of Kingston, where he was born in 1851. He came to Montreal for the purpose of studying law, and after his admission to the Bar, in 1878, he was elected to practise his profession in this city. Since that day, until the hour of his death, his career, in the legal profession has been steadily upward and onward. He was easily at the head of the profession as a criminal lawyer, and during his term of Crown Prosecution, he displayed erudition, tact and varied ability.

He was gifted in many ways, a splendid presence, a fine voice and a strong intellect, qualities calculated to make a successful lawyer, in the particular branch of his profession of his choice, and to make a popular politician. During the one Parliament, in which the deceased gentleman sat for St. Ann's Division, he made a mark for himself in the House of Commons, and left the kindest of memories behind him, with the members of both political parties.

The funeral, which was held on Tuesday afternoon, from the residence of his cousin, Mr. Michael Arrahill, was a striking manifestation of the esteem in which Mr. Quinn was held in this city.

Citizens prominent in public life, in the professions, in commercial and industrial life attended in large numbers.

On Wednesday morning a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted at St. Anthony's Church, at which a large congregation attended.

To Mrs. Quinn and family and the venerable father of the deceased the "True Witness" offers its most sincere sympathy in their great sorrow. —R.I.P.

A CATHOLIC VIEW.

The feast of the Immaculate Conception, which occurs next Tuesday, is the patronal feast of the United States.—Sacred Heart Review.

In Catholic Ranks In England.

**SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE.**—The usual annual dinner of the Catholic Benevolent Society of London, Eng., was held recently, and from the report of the addresses delivered by the clergy and laity present, which we take from the "Universe," all our readers may learn a lesson which will ensure a dignity of attitude and a spirit of enterprise, needed in our ranks in this country in the performance of our duty to our religion and nationality. Mgr. Canon Fenton presided, and in proposing the health of the King, spoke of the visit of His Majesty to Ireland, pointing out that his visit to that country and the Land Bill, which was passed last session under his auspices, were a proof of the interest which His Majesty evinced in the welfare of his people, and it gave color to the report which was circulated that he said he would die happily if during his reign he saw Ireland once more a happy, peaceful, and prosperous country.

In proposing the toast of "The Benevolent Society," the Chairman said it was the oldest Catholic charity. The report stated that during the past year the sum of \$7,350 had been distributed amongst 190 poor old people. Furthermore, the sum of £28 had been given in small Christmas gifts. He had looked through the list of pensioners, and found that one had reached the patriarchal age of 90; there were 34 between the ages of 80 and 90; there were 97 between the ages of 70 and 80; and the rest were between 60 and 70. Surely, added the Very Rev. Chairman, this society could not be charged with helping those who would not help themselves. This weekly pension protected the home and protected the recipients from the workhouse.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Walton proposed the toast of "The Archbishop and the Clergy of Westminster and Southwark." He mentioned that it was 53 years ago since the health of the Archbishop of Westminster was proposed at that dinner. The speaker briefly reviewed the progress which had been made, and mentioned that the number of Catholic churches during that period had increased fourfold. From what they had heard of the energy, the activity, and the zeal of the late Bishop of Southwark, and of the great traditions of the clergy of the Metropolitan diocese, might they not, turning their backs for the moment upon the past of which he had spoken, expect during the next 50 years a tale of achievement which would not be unworthy of the record of the past? (cheers).

Dr. Wiseman, as Vicar-Apostolic of the London district, writing to Cardinal Newman, referred to the great progress which had been made, and amongst other things he said: "We have set up an excellent middle school or grammar school, already containing 70 pupils." That was written 53 years ago. He (the speaker) could not help feeling that in that particular department of work the development had not been quite commensurate with the progress made in other directions. Speaking as a layman from a business point of view, he could not help feeling that this "was a matter of the utmost importance for the future of our people in this country (cheers). The parents of the middle classes must have proper schools for the education of their sons, for if they were to be a success in life they must be adequately and properly educated (hear, hear). He was old-fashioned enough to think that it was of the greatest importance to the interests of the Catholic Church that their children should be educated in Catholic schools wherever possible.

Nothing would make him happier than the knowledge that his words would inspire some active, zealous Catholics to commence such a work. By so doing they would be assisting His Grace the Archbishop in a work in which he took a very considerable interest. He (the speaker) knew that such a work would require money, but he was satisfied that schools of the class to which he referred, when once they were started and once equipped, would really be self-supporting, not perhaps out of the payments of parents, but they would undoubtedly receive large and liberal grants of public money (cheers).

These schools would be no use unless they were efficient. They must be equipped and they must be supplied—and here was the great difficulty—with thoroughly qualified and competent teachers (hear, hear.) The work was possible, and it could be done.

The Very Rev. Canon White replied. Mgr. Fenton announced that £1,066 had been collected in the room that evening for the society.

**LADIES' AID SOCIETY.**—Another annual gathering at which a review of a year's endeavor is entered upon is that of the Catholic Needlework Guild, an organization that has much support and many willing hands in its ranks working for poor Catholic families.

This year the meeting of the Westminster Division of the Guild was an enthusiastic one. The report summarizes the work performed by the Division in the following manner:—"Number of branches, 27; members, 1,062; associates, 165; number of articles of clothing received for distribution, 3,700; of these 175 were made by poor needlewomen; 78 suits were purchased with associates' contributions and 100 pairs of boots."

At the general meeting held after the adoption of the annual report, Dom Gilbert Higgins, C.R.L., urged all to work for the Guild and the poor according to their leisure and their power. Work of this kind was work for Him who said, "What you do for the least of My brethren you do for Me." It is therefore doubly blessed; a blessing comes through it to the giver as well as to the receiver. The grants of clothing are of the greatest help to the poor—in some cases by helping the poor to keep their situations, or by helping them to get situations, which they could not get if they were not suitably clothed. They saved such persons from becoming destitute, they enabled the poor—and especially children—to come to Mass, and they promoted regular attendance at school. He strongly urged men, and those who were unable or unwilling to use the needle, to become associates of the Guild, that by so doing they might assist the committee to buy boots and boys' suits, which were in great demand, and which could not be worked by the members.

The exhibition of the work sent in by the members to be distributed to the poor was much appreciated.

**A PLEA FOR UNITY.**—Much prestige is lost and pressing reforms set aside through lack of solidarity in Catholic ranks in every country where the vast machinery of Catholic parishes is not guided by those who can work upon a common ground in relation to temporal concerns.

At the recent meeting of the Catholic Democratic League, of London, one of the speakers said:—"Catholics did not know each other sufficiently well. He thought that was a shame. They were all striving after one thing, and therefore they should be united, and do everything they possibly could for each other. They could have no better means of doing that than afforded by the Catholic Democratic League. They should select candidates to represent them on various public bodies, especially on Boards of Guardians, that they might see Catholic inmates get their rights."

**BOYS' BRIGADES.**—Much encouragement, and properly so by an enlightened and wise section of Catholics, is given to the Boys' Brigades in England.

One of the members of the clergy speaking at a recent exhibition of the boys at "East" Dulwich, said:—"He did not speak without experience when he said that they would never regret it, and that in after years they would bless the day when they became members of the Catholic Boys' Brigade. Without touching on politics, he wished to point out that the momentous fiscal question applied even to a boys' brigade. A leading public man remarked in a recent speech that his fiscal policy merely meant taking money from one pocket rather than from another, e.g., from a coat pocket rather than from the waistcoat, and that if his policy was accepted by the country no one would be the loser by it. He (the speaker) in applying these remarks to the subject in hand would go further, and say that in giving pecuniary support to a cause such as this it was not a question of taking money from one pocket rather than from another, but it was really taking money from one pocket to replace it in another; in other words, in thus assisting to build up and fit out the lads, morally and physically, for the great battle of life, people were slaying 700 their money at

splendid interest. It was not a question of self-denial. On the contrary, those who gave were materially benefitting themselves."

**MEMORIALS.**—The manner in which the memories of zealous and saintly priests or distinguished and charitable members of the laity, who have gone to their reward, are held green, is a striking testimonial to the public spirit of priests and laity who have survived them. A recent evidence is to be found in the following item taken from the London "Universe" of Nov. 28:—

"In the presence of a large gathering on Sunday last, a memorial to the late Rev. Father Geraghty, who served the Mission of Our Lady of Reconciliation, Eldon street, Liverpool, was unveiled at the Catholic cemetery, Ford, near that city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Walmesley and the Rev. Father Browne. The memorial was erected by the members of the congregation of Our Lady's Mission and a number of friends, and it consists of a handsome Celtic cross in Sicilian marble, richly carved, and bearing a suitable inscription. The deceased priest died in July last from an attack of smallpox, contracted whilst ministering to the sick in the parish with which he was connected. Many of the poor people who knew Father Geraghty in life did not forget him in death, for they tramped several miles to the cemetery to be present at the impressive ceremony of paying a tribute to the memory of one who had died a martyr to duty."

THE NEWSPAPER MAN'S REVENGE.

It is amazing how some people nurse the idea that they are impregnable and beyond the focus of the perceptive faculties of their fellow-men. Here is an amusing incident recorded by an American journal. It is as follows:—

One day David Lewsley, a bright young Irishman employed as a reporter for a Washington newspaper, was sent to interview Senator Ingalls on a matter of grave national importance. Before calling at the Senator's home Lewsley visited a barber shop and was shaved and had his hair combed.

The Senator, who divined the purpose of the reporter's call and did not wish to talk on that subject, came into the reception-room with his watch in his hand.

"I can give you just fifteen minutes," said he. "What can I do for you?"

Lewsley put his question squarely, but the Senator answered after the traditional Yankee fashion by putting another.

"Young man," said he, noticing Lewsley's sleek appearance, "do you shave yourself?"

"No, sir."

"You ought to," Senator Ingalls asserted. "Every man ought to shave himself." Then in that delightful way of his he set forth the many advantages enjoyed by the man who is his own barber. He enlarged upon the economic benefits in time and money to be derived from shaving one's self. He delivered a dissertation on the aesthetic phase of the case, after which he descended to the practical details, told Lewsley what razors he considered as the best and highly recommended a certain kind of soap. Then, still holding his watch in his hand, he said:

"I see I have exhausted my time. You will have to excuse me now."

And with a twinkle in his eye the Senator bowed his caller out.

The next morning the leading article in Lewsley's paper was an attractively displayed report of this interview. Lewsley's wonderful memory made it possible for him to reproduce the Senator's entertaining discourse almost verbatim, at least so nearly so that Senator Ingalls himself marvelled at it, and told many persons that although the reporter had not taken a single note, he had reported him more accurately than most stenographers did.

This clinched the matter so that the Senator could never deny the interview afterward. Then Lewsley sent a copy of the paper to the manufacturer of the soap which Senator Ingalls had so enthusiastically praised, and for months and months the Senator had to grin and bear the sight of his own face accompanied by his own words in broadcast advertisements of that shaving soap.

He was, however, frank enough to admit that the joke which he intended to play on the reporter had been cleverly turned back on himself.

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Christmas Presents.

**DRESS GOODS.**  
**SPECIAL PURCHASE OF 3,000 Yds. of HOME-SPUNS for the Christmas Trade, 40 in. and 48 in. wide.**  
THESE ARE ALL GOOD COLORINGS AND FINE MIXTURES.  
Prices 16c, 21c, 32c and 35c per yard, being much below the wholesale price.

Art Pottery Department.

Unique Specimens of Art Productions in Royal Vienna, Royal Dresden, Royal Doulton, Royal Bonn, Cauldon, Clement Messier, Zsolnay, McIntyre, Sevres, Teplitz, Etc., Etc.

Curtain Department.

Arabian Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards in length, from \$9 to \$20 per pair.  
Arabian Lace Curtains, 4 yards in length, from \$20 to \$75 per pair.  
Sash Curtains to match, both single and double borders, from \$8 to \$15 per pair. 3 yards in length.  
Arabian Laces and Centrepieces, for Door Panels, Cushions and Bed Spreads.  
Duchess and Saxony Brussels Lace Curtains, from \$20 to \$75 per pair with Sash Curtains to match, from \$8 to \$15 per pair.  
Choice collection of Silk Brocades, Silk Damasks, Moires, Etc., for Drawing Room Draperies, Curtains, Wall Hangings, Upholstering, etc., from \$2.50 to \$10 per yd. 50 inches wide.  
Special line of Wool Tapestries, for Halls, Dining Rooms and Libraries, from \$2.75 to \$5 per yard. 50 inches wide.  
Linen Velours—Single faced Linen Velours, 50 inches wide, at \$1.15 per yard, in shades of Crimson, Dark Green, Nile and Dark Blue.  
Linen Velours at \$1.50 per yard. 50 inches wide, in shades of Crimson, Dark Red, Terra Cotta, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Old Gold, Dark Green, Olive Green, Nile Green, Brown and Linen. This grade specially adapted for Upholstery as well as for Curtains.  
Double Faced Velours, at \$2.25 per yard, 50 inches wide, in shades of Crimson, Dark Green and Nile Green.  
Velours Table Covers, both in plain and figured centres, from 1 1/2 yards square to 2 yards wide by 3 yards long, \$5 to \$15.  
Sofa Cushions, covered in Tapestries and Silk Brocades, for Drawing Rooms, Sitting Rooms, Bedrooms, etc., at various prices.

Sterling Silver Novelties.

Puff Boxes, Cut Glass Bowls, from \$2 to \$10.  
Cologne Bottles, Silver Deposit, \$3 to \$8.  
Glass Tooth Brush Holders, from \$3 to \$1.  
Glass Hair Pin Holders Bottles, from 50c to \$1.50.  
Ink Stands, Cut Glass, from 65c to \$6.  
Salve Boxes, from 25c, 35c to \$5 each. Pressed and Cut Glass.  
Penicils, from 45c up to \$1.50.  
Bag Tags, from 40c up to \$2.50.  
Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, from \$15 to \$50.  
Hair Brush, Comb, Mirrors, including Manicure pieces and brushes, from \$20 to \$65.  
Four Manicure Pieces, including Leatherette Case, from \$1.85 to \$8.  
Other Sets, from \$1.50 to \$15.  
Manicure and Desk Pieces, such as Files, Cuticles, Nail Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Shoe Horns, Hooks, Seals, from 25c each up to \$2.  
Scissors, all kinds, from \$1 up to \$3.50.  
Match Boxes, from \$1 up to \$5 each.  
Cigarette Cases, from \$5 up to \$15.  
Pearl Paper Cutters, from 75c to \$1.75.  
Whisks, from \$1 to \$3.  
Baby Brush and Comb Sets, \$1.75 to \$3.50.  
Buffers, from \$1 to \$4.  
Hair Brushes, from \$3 to \$9.  
Mirrors, from \$7 to \$20.  
Combs, from 75c to \$2.  
Military Brushes, \$6 pair, up to \$20.  
Clothes Brushes, from \$3.25 up to \$10.

Print Department.

A new line of WASHING PRINTS, for Dresses and Wrappers, suitable for Xmas Presents, 11c and 15c per yard.  
Art Sateens, for Pillow Covers and Comforters, 28c, 40c and 65c per yd.  
Art Linens, Green, Pink, Blue, Yellow and Red, 60c and 60c per yd.  
Fancy Tinkings, assorted shades, 40c per yard.  
Reversible Oretannes, Blue, Green, Pink and Red, 30c and 35c per yd.

Men's Furnishing Department. SPECIAL.

1 line of Heavy Lambs' Wool Underwear (Turnbull & Co.), 14 gauge, nearly all sizes, fine quality and finish. Less 20 Per Cent.

OTHER LINES.

Penman & Co. LAMBS' WOOL UNDERWEAR, good weight, good quality, 85c and up.  
Turnbull & Co. FINE HEAVY LAMBS WOOL UNDERWEAR, also super finish, neatly made and very warm, \$1.50 and up.  
J. & B. Morley ENGLISH NATURAL WOOL, made up in all weights. We can show on a large range of these goods, \$1.75 and up.  
Cartwright & Warner's FINE ENGLISH GOODS, well made, and a first class article. We carry their best lines only, \$2 and up.  
Peter Scott (Paseo Brand), the finest goods shown on this continent, made in Wool, Silk and Wool, etc.  
Henderson & Co. best grades Scotch Lambs' Wools. We carry all weights in plain and superb finish. Goods bought early last spring, before the rise in prices.

Black Dress Goods Department.

Novelties in Black Dress Goods for Winter Wear.  
BLACK LOUISENE  
BLACK ZIBELINE  
BLACK ROYAL  
BLACK BUFFELINE  
BLACK BROCAT  
BLACK TAILOR-MADE  
BLACK CHEVIOT  
BLACK SERGE  
BLACK FRIEZE  
BLACK HEAVY CANVAS  
BLACK LADIES' CLOTH  
BLACK BROCAT MOHAIR  
BLACK BROCAT SOLE  
BLACK HEAVY CREPE DE CHINE  
BLACK CHEVIOT NATE  
BLACK DIAGONAL FOULE  
BLACK POPPELINE  
BLACK COBBERN.

Wall Paper and Decoration Department.

Exterior and Interior Painting in all its Branches.  
Wall Hanging in Paper, Silk, Tapestry, Burlap, Japanese Leather and other material.  
Relief Work, Frescoing, Tinting and Coloring. Orders carefully and promptly executed by competent and experienced workmen. Estimates given.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

Our Curbs ON THE FID

HIS is the real snow, Quebec, to Ottawa, to at least two feet it came to stay. It is to be favored, the judge from my perspective I may say that Mor glad to be excused, not appreciated. In the merchants find of the snow is injurious and affects the farmers find the makes bad and rough miss the snow on a wear and tear of the muddy or frozen the children miss the they cannot slide on walks, and they can the street without clothes. In fact, at son every one wants because it is natural and is in accordance should be our share in versal plan of the variations. Consequent pleased to have the Father Santa Claus v more convenient for h laden sleighs!

THE CORPORATION going to come down ties to some special I have observed and fro tion of which I have deductions. In the fir confident that the co happy to see the whit down, and coming to the elections—I mean elections—are at hand, more pleasant for aid about in sleighs than up in wheeling vehicles easier to get in and sleigh, on a canvasser there is something genous in the merciful sno like a vast sheet, all neglect that might be sins are cast up in the who seek preferment ar confidence. It is so m lightful to glance down you go past, and to see more or less immaculat to have your thoughti and dreams distu tracted by the ungain garbage, refuse, mud, barrels, rotten heaps o dering undescrivable n snow covers all that, a man glides past in a sleigh, in quest of vote entirely oblivious of the all his sins of omission kindly snow has covere there are no complaints and lack of carts to sp streets, nor about mud, and lack of scrapers to fine, a generous public about all the inconvenie spring, summer, and au the City Father escape pleasant and inconvenient What a delightful thi and no wonder that it been entitled, by commu "the beautiful."

THE SADDER THO There are, however, som flections that come to th with the coming of the s but a few days ago th "constitutional" over the I descended by the nor and passed through the and around by Cote-des-Westmount. It was a ve sight that flashed upon r I stood on the side of th out over the tomb-marked dead, and watched the falling slowly and in lar upon the green mounds brown avenues between th crosses, the monuments, t the humble tombs and t tious mausoleums all seem more silent, more deserted and uninviting than ever. seemed to have fled. The devoid of leaves, the gras most covered, the birds ha the scene and sought out mates, the clouds were ash neral, and the air was c penetrating. The monumen ble, granite and stone see silently from the earth,