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S' AUXILIARY, Di-Organized Oct. 10th,
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y month, at 4 p.m.;
day, at 8 p.m. Miss
an, president; Miss
yice-president; Miss
gh, recording-secresector street; Miss
financial-secretary;
3 Sparks, treasurer
cerath, chaplain.

second and fourth y month in their elgneurs and Notre A. T. O'Connell, C., secretary.

SOCIETY.—Estab5th, 1856, incorporsed 1864. Meets in
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List Vic?, T. J.
Vice, F. Casey,
n O'Leary: Corres,
n G'Leary: Corres,
ng-Secretary, T. P.

N NO. 3. meets on hird Wednesday of 1863 Notre Dame Jill. Officers: Al-ery, M.P., Presi-hy, Vice-President, in Rec.-Secretary ny, vice-President; in Rec.-Secretary, street; L. Brophy. Hughes, Financial oung street; M, n Standing Com-Donnell, Marshal.

G MEN'S SOCIE85.—Meets in its
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each month, at
hal Adviser, Rev.
S.R.; President, D.
tary, J. Murray;
Patrick's League;
O'Neill and M.

T. A. & B. SO-a the second Sun-nth in St. Pat-Alexander St., Vespers. Com-rement meets in Tuesday of every Rev. Father Mo-dent; James J. -President; Jno. tary 716 St Atary, 716 St. An-Henri.

ADA, BRANCH 18th November, meets at St. Pat-Alexander St., of each month, gs for the trans-are held on the days of each Applicants for one desirous of

Applicants for one desirous of ing the Branch with the follow.

J. Curran, B.

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B. SOCIETY,

-Rev. Director,

President, D.

J. F. Quinn,

street: M. J.

8 St. Augustin

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ERS

URAL FLAVOR. d Spices only. IT.

+ Our Roys and Girls +

O little Babe of Bethlehem, The fond and patient kine Were first to feel Thy gentle rule, And own Thy law divine.

O little Babe of Bethlehem, Upon Thy natal night, Celestial stars arose on high, To give Thee lovely light.

o little Babe of Bethlehem, With Thy immortal birth, New joy awoke in Heaven above, New peace and love on earth.

J. GERTRUDE MENARD 1133 Dorchester street, Montreal,

THE HEROIC COWARD.—This is the title of a story, taken from an exchange, which recounts the wisdom and caution of a brave school boy, characteristics which are unhappily lacking not only in boys, but in grown up people. There is far too much of the "dare" to do tactics practised in our day, and in consequence much pain and suffering is the result. The story is as follows:—

the result. The story is as follows:—

The walk to school was a pleasant one: Helen sung softly to herself as she swing along the shaded country road with her bag of school books swaying to and fro on her arm like a great pendulum of knowledge. At the corner Leonard Green joined her as usual. That was one reason why the walk to school was a pleasant one. Helen and Leonard liked one another thoroughly, and with pure schoolboy and girl frankness. "Hello! I expected to miss you to-day," cried Leonard. "I had to wait for Aunt Kittie to finish a letter."

cobey the warning of the signboard, but Helen's scorn provoked him to walk on with her.

"There(" cried the girl when they came in sight of the old red bridge. "There are the men at work on the bridge. And see! There are planks all the way across!"

"Shore now, missy, them planks ain't nothin' but rotten lining." said the foreman. "I wouldn't warrant them to bear up under a cat." Helen went up and tried the end boldly with a determined little foot. "Shore, missy, they mayn't be that strong all the way across." said the man, dropping his iron and coming toward her. "Ye'd best not try another." For answer Helen gave a bright little laugh, and, slipping away from all detaining hands, sprang from board to board as lightly as a supbeam, until she stood on the firm ground at the south end of the bridge. Then she turned and laughed at their fright-ened faces.

"Now, Leonard, show your courage!"

"No, no!" cried the man, hasten-

"Now, Leoners, ag?"

"No, no!" cried the man, hastening to prevent by force if need be this fool-hardy attempt. "This ladweighs 50 pounds more. He shall

LITTLE BABE OF BETHLEHEM. Shall I run half way to help you?" laughed the sweet, taunting

voice. "No!" shouted Leonard. "I will not run such a risk for the mere nonsense of showing my nerve. I should be ashamed to do it. I will not come one step."

"Yes, you will," cried Helen, piqued now to show the strength of her influence over him. "Come, little boy!" she laughed, teasingly, as she tripped lightly back over the blackened boards. "Come to school with—"

A crack, a crash, a scream of ter-

caned boards. "Come to school with—"

A crack, a crash, a scream of terror! The next instant Helen was hanging by her dress and one arm to the beam below where a treacherous board had broken and let her through. She tried to secure her belance and climb back, but the catching of her dress which saved her from being plunged into the swittnowing river below now held her so securely that she was helpless.

"Arrah! Arrah!" cried the men, wringing their hands in dismay. "Run for a ladder. It'll never do for any man to venture on them rotten boards, where even that light little creature couldn't go! Run for a ladder or a boat!"

"She'll drop afore ye could get either," muttered another, peering over at Helen's ashen face.

"Give me that rope!" cried Leonard, with unflinching eyes.
One of them handed it up natomatically. To obey such a spirit was instinctive.

"Shore, ye mustn't go a step on-

The walk to school was a pleasant one. Helen sung softly to herself as she swing along the shaded country road with her bag of school books swaying to and fro on her arm like a great pendulum of knowlidge. At the corner Leonard Green foined her as usual. That was one reason why the walk to school was a pleasant one. Helen and Leonard liked one another thoroughly, and with pure schoolboy and girl frankness. 'Hello! I expected to miss you to-day,' cried Leonard. 'Il had to wait for Aunt Kittle to finish a letter.'

'And I had to wait to wash the dishes,' cried Helen. 'It was Mildred's turn to do them, but she began by scalding her hand, poor child, so I had to stop and finish them after I had made the beds. You know we take turns.'

'My! Wish I had a brother to take turns with me.''

'Yes, but you would have to share your pleasures, too. How would you like continually to be taking your choice between some pleasure and the overwhelming blessedness of generosity? Say! How would you always like to feel you must either give up the best end of a thing or else make your brother give it up? H'm?'' asked Helen. nodding her head merrily.

'Well, that would be Dobbin's choice,' admitted Leonard; but perhaps we could both go together sometimes. And a thing is always more fun when there is another fellow along. Why! what does this mean?'' For, chatting carelessity along, they had in turning a correction. The men hand hattender and the overwhelming a correction of the men had hattender and the accident had not been caused by the ac

ABOUT WORRY.—This is a subject which is very attractive for contributors to the columns of the domestic departments of some of exchanges. Here is the latest news:

"Care killed a cat, says the proverb—the old tradition that the animal has nine lives being probably the reason why it was chosen to express the fatal effects of worry. Although we unfortunately cannot eliminate anxiety from our daily existence, we can certainly do much to prevent it from spoiling our lives. But while every woman realizes the amount of needless suffering that she entails upon herself by fretting over what might happen, but what in ninety-nine cases out of a hundsed never does, she rarely makes the effort to conquer a disposition which not only is injurious to her own health and happiness, but exercises a very depressing effect on those about her.

"When I think of the amount of absolutely unmecessary agony of mind I have undergone by worrying," remarked a middle aged woman recently, "and consider how it must have affected the family and my usefulness, I feel both ashamed and remorseful, for in looking back I see that the things that I dreaded and dwelt upon rarely, if ever, materialized, while the sorrows of my life have come upon me, as it were, out of a clear sky, and were quite maxpected. For actual trouble fortitude seems to be given at the time to bear what must be borne.

who use the right hand, should be careful that the light falls upon their work from the left side sufficiently direct to remove any chance of casting a shadow on the work by the movement of the hand. A woman sewing will often sent herself by the window or lamp in such a way that the shadow of her hand falls constantly upon the point in her work at which she is using the needle. A left-handed person should be equally careful from the other side. The same authority says that the wearing of plain black clothes is a strain on the sight. Persons with weak eyesight quickly feel this strain and should be relieved from it. A plain back surface offers no focus to the eye, and therefore tires it very quickly. Figured cloth, though it may be all black, is preferable.

A SUGGESTION. — A philanthropic woman who is much interested in the children's ward of a hospital is plecing a coverid for the bed of one patient little incurable that will delight his cruelly tried soul, and would be acceptable to many another small invalid. The quilt is made of flags, and is just the size of the bed and not intended to be tucked in. The flags are the little silk ones of all nations that are cheaply bought in quantities. Each has been lined with a firm muslin, as the silk is too poor a quality to be durable. The flags are put together with a simple feather stitch, the quilt being made up with wool batting, which is both light and warm, a thin silk used to line the under side. The idea was suggested to the hospital worker by the pleasure her little nephew took in a quilt of the kind which his mother provided and kept to interest him on his occasional sick days. While in theory the normal child ought not to have enough sick days through the year to be specially provided for, in fact, thanks to our processes of living and eating, he is quite likely to, and this bit of bed cheer is by no means to be despised. The same idea may be applied in the making of a cushion for a window-seat or couch of a boy's room.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Hppy-Avoid the So-called

Every mother is naturally solicitous as to the health of her chillittle troubles in the right way. The so-called soothing remedies are still used altogether too much, although physicians have preached against them for many years. The fact that they put children to sleep is no sign that they are helpful. On the contrary, soothing drugs are dangerous and distinctly harmful. At the slighest sign of ill health or disorders, give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine is purely vegetable, and is guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. For indigestion, sour stomach, colic, constipation, simple fevers, diarrhoea, the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, there can be no better, no safer remedy than this. Baby's Own Tablets are a sweet, pleasant little tablet which any child will take readlittle troubles in the right way. The cles make your brother give it up?
H'm?" asked Helen, nodding her
head merrily.

"Well, that would be Dobbin's
choice," admitted Leonard, but perhaps we could both go together
sometimes. And a thing is always
more fun when there is another fellow along. Why! what does this
mean?" For, chatting carelessiy
along, they had in turning a corner, come directly upon a large sign
which blocked the road:

"Jangerous. Passing! This road
closed for repairs."

"It evidently means they are repairing the old red bridge they've
been talking about so long," said
Heles. "But let's go on! They can't
have torn it all up so early in the
day and it's a mile farther around
the other way."

"I'll be a mile and a half if we
go clear to the bridge and then have
to go back."

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Take a collect help and half if we go clear
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strained nerves would admit of her
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A CENTENARIAN. — The oldest woman in Bath, Me., and probably the oldest person in Maine, Mrs. Helen C. Neagle, celebrated her 105th birthday last weev. Mrs. Neagle was born in County Clare, Ire., and emigrated to this city in early middle life. When 15 years old she

COMMON SENSE AND CONSUMPTION

The treatment of consumption is every year becoming more successful. The majority of cases can be cured if taken in time. Not more medicine but more common sense is the cause of the improvement.

Fresh air, good climate, food, clothing, exercise, all these are important features of common sense treatment.

As a builder of flesh and restorer of strength Scott's Emulsion is still unequaled. The special action of Scott's Emulsion on the lungs is as much of a mystery as ever—but an undoubted

Common sense and Scott's Emulsion is good treatment.

We'll and your little to My, If you like, SCOTT 2 HOWELS County.

married John Neagle, by whom she had ten children. Her husband died thirty years ago, and the children have since died, one by one, until now not one is lett.

Mrs. Neagle succeeded in supporting herself without assistance until within a few years, when she became too feeble, and deeded her place to the city on condition that she be supported in comfort so long as she lives. She still does all her work unassisted, and enjoys good health.

UNIQUE BOOK KEEPING.

During the sojourn of the delegates to the convention of the Indiana Bankers' Association in this city last week many interesting stories were related. One group of linanciers fell to discussing the prosysubject of debit and credit, but with the stories that were told to illustrate certain ideas the subject lost much of its dulness.

"A friend of mine once ran across a queer system of keeping books in a little Southern town," said a banker. "He was a travelling salesman and his territory included Tenessee. Naturally he grew pretty well acquainted with his customers, who were for the most part keepers

well acquainted with his customers, who were for the most part keepers of general stories. Happening in such an establishment one day he found the proprietor in the rear of the room poring intently over what seemed to be his ledger. My friend a noticed that the old gentleman would mutter savagely now and then and turning over a few leaves jot down a set of figures. After this process had been repeated several times my friend interrupted him with 'Mr. Hedges, what on earth are you doing there?

"Well, I'll tell you,' replied the old man. This here Bill Jones is a worthless scamp and he has left town owing me \$1.50. So I jest put it on Brown's account, over here (turning the leaves). Then there's Charley Colson that got into a scrap the other night and was killed. He owed me \$2, so I put her over on Joe Smith's account. I tell you, brother, whatever goes in this here old book has got to come out, by the Eternal."

"That reminds me of a story of strange methods of keeping accounts

here old book has got to come out, by the Eternal."

"That reminds me of a story of strange methods of keeping accounts that I heard one time," spoke up another financier. "This was in a little Western town. The proprietor of a store wanted to go on a visit out in the country one day and when he got ready to start he told his clerk, a mere lad, to kind of keep an eye on things while he was absent. You needn't be particular about taking in money for what you sell, said the storekeeper. 'Just remember what you sold and who got it and I will put it on the books when I get home to-night."

"Well, when the old fellow arrived home that night he asked the boy how he had 'made out' during the day. 'O pretty well,' said the lad.' I sold a washboard and tub to Widow Harkness, a currycomb and brush to Old Man Johnson, a tin bucket to Mrs. Leeds, a broom and a package of needles to Mrs. Branscomb, and—say, I sold some feller a horse collar, but blamed if I can remember who I sold it to.'

"Never mind about that,' said

remember who I sold it to.'
"Never mind about that," said

"Never mind about that," said the proprietor. It'll be all right. I'll just charge all of my book customers with a horse collar. And he did put down a horse collar on every account be had in his ledger. The funny part of it was that all of them paid except one man, and the storekeeper brought suit against him. Banking would be a soft snap if we could keep books like that."—Indianapolis Journal.

FAST ELECTRIC BAILWAYS

The trials on the experimental elec-The trials on the experimental electric military railway from Berlin to
ard a
ard a
arc second of 125 miles per hour.

The cars
run smoothly, and the engineers express confidence that they will attain a speed of 125 miles per hour. tain a speed of 125 miles per hour. The wires have been tested to a capacity of 14,000 volts, but hither-to only 8,000 volts have been necessary. It is expected that a current of 10,000 volts will suffice to give a speed per hour of 125 miles.

RUSSIA'S BIG TUNNEL.

The news comes from St. Petersburgh that a remarkable project is receiving attention among Russian engineers. It is proposed to construct a tunnel under the main chain of the Caucasus mountains from a point forty miles south of Vladi-Kavkas. The tunnel will be twenty-three miles long, and cost \$75,000,000. As soon as the Trans-Siberian railway is finished it is believed that this Caucasian tunnel, which has the warm support of the Czar, will be begun. From a military and a commercial point of view the work will be of vast importance as the only direct communication with Trans-Caucasia from southern Russia is by ordinary road from Vladi-Kavkas to Tiffis.

WEDDING SHOES OF A DUKE

before the marriage one of the bridesmaids left the sanctuary and went out of the church. When she reappeared she carried a small shawl which she handed to the bride, who donned it before the coremony proceeded. The bride's dress was cut low in the neck, and the officiating priest refused to perform the ceremony until she procured a shawl.

AMERICAN CENSUS STATIS-

The Cengus Bureau of Washington on Saturday last issued a bulletin, which will furnish much food for reflection for those of our readers who are interested in such matters. The information given in this bulletin refers to the school, militia and voting ages for the United States as a whole and for the several States and territories.

and territories.

The whole number of persons of school age (from 5 to 20 years of age inclusive) in the United States is 26,110,788, of whom 21,573,492 are from 5 to 17 years of age, and 4,537,296 from 18 to 20 years of age. These figures include, however, 217,523 persons of school age reported in Alaska, Hawaii and the Indian Territory. Exclusive of the specially enumerated areas last mensors. specially enumerated areas last men-tioned, there are 25,893,265 persons of school age in 1900, as compared with 22,447,392 in 1890, representwith 22,447,392 in 1890, representing an increase during the decade of 3,445,873 or 15.4 per cent. There has been an increase since 1890 of native born persons of school age of 189,892 or 1.4 per cent. Considering the increase with respect to color, native white persons of school age of native parentage have increased during the ten years 2,170,926, or 17.2 per cent., and native white persons of school age show a foreign parentage 1,507,751, or 19.9 per cent. Foreign white persons of school age show a decrease since

foreign parentage 1,507,751, or 19.9 per cent. Foreign white persons of school age show a decrease since 1890 of 139,102, or 10.4 per cent., while colored persons of school age have increased during the same period 356,298, or 11.1 per cent.

There has been an increase in males of militia age since 1890 of 2,946,846, or 22.3 per cent. The native born of this class have increased 24.9 per cent. against a corresponding increase in the same element of the general population of 22.4 per cent. Summarizing, males of militia age have increased since 1890 at a somewhat more rapid rate than the population as a whole. Of all the males of this class, 80.3 per cent. are native born and 19.7 per cent. foreign born, these figures showing that there is a less proportion of foreign born and a corresponding increase in the proportion of native born males of militia age. In all the New England States, however, and also in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia there is a larger proportion of foreign born, among the males of militia age in 1900 than West Virginia there is a larger proportion of foreign born, among the males of militia age in 1900 than there was ten years ago. In the remaining States and territories the foreign born of militia age constitute a less proportion than they did ten years ago.

There has been an increase in males of voting age during the last ten years of 4,162,671, or 24.6 per cent., as compared with an increase

ten years of 4,162,671, or 24.6 per cent., as compared with an increase in the general population of 20.7 per cent. Native born males of voting age have increased 27.7 per cent. and foreign born of this class, 15.5 per cent. There has been a very large increase during the decade in native white males of voting age who are of foreign parentage, an increase of 60.8 per cent., as compared with an increase of only 36.1 per cent. for all native white persons of foreign parentage. In each of the three elements of population also, the males of voting age show larger percentages of increase than for each element as a whole. There is a somewhat larger proportion of foreign born males of voting age in 1900 as compared with 1890, in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and

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SYMINGTON'S

COFFEE ESSENCE

It's there, so you can't

New Jersey, while all the remaining States and Territories show decreases in this element.

Of the 21,829,819 males of voting age in 1900, 19,003,524 are literate and 2,327,295, or 10.9 per cent. are filliterate. Of the 5,102,584 foreign born males of voting age 56.1 per cent. are naturalized, 8,2 per cent. have taken out first naturalization papers, 21 per cent. have taken no steps toward naturalization—that is, are aliens—and 14.7 have made no return with respect to citizenship.

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