

## A Christian Brothers' Boy's Success in Montreal,



MR. PATRICK DUBEE.

We offer our heartfelt and sincere congratulations to our esteemed young fellow-citizen, Mr. Patrick W. Dubee, of the Montreal Street Railway, on his recent promotion to the important and responsible position of secretary of the Company.

The young business men of our Metropolis have reason to feel proud of Mr. Dubee, who has the distinguished honor of being probably the youngest railroad official on the continent.

Mr. Dubee was born in Montreal in 1876, and is now in his twenty-eight year. Educated at St. Patrick's Christian Brothers' School, Cote street, where so many of our young business men who figure prominently in the commercial life of this city to-day laid the foundation of a sound practical knowledge of business affairs, which has fitted them to occupy with credit to themselves, and their teachers any position within the gift of our leading companies and most important commercial institutions.

Mr. Dubee has won his spurs through his own ability and unswerving loyalty to the interests of his company, the executive recognition of this fact in a most tangible manner by appointing Mr. Dubee when the opportunity presented itself to one of its most important positions.

## FRANCISCAN NOTES

On next Sunday afternoon, the 27th inst., an important ceremony will take place at the Franciscan Church, Dorchester street, when 26 members of the Third Order of St. Francis (English section) will make their profession in the Order. The public are admitted to the service after the sermon. At 3.30 the doors will be open for visitors. Immediately after the sermon solemn Benediction will be given, and the following programme will be rendered by the choir:—

1. "Cor Jesu," choir.
2. "Ave Maria," solo by Mr. Lamoureux, the blind tenor of Nazareth.
3. "Angels we have heard on High," Soloists, W. McPherson and J. Underdown.
4. "Te Deum," choir.
5. "Adeste Fideles," soloists, Rev. Father Christopher, O.F.M., Messrs. Underdown and Tynan.
6. "Holy Night," Solo by Rev. Father Christopher.
7. "Tantum Ergo," choir.
8. "Laudate Dominum," choir.
9. "O Paradise," choir.

Prof. Fowler will preside at the organ, and an orchestra will assist. Rev. Father Christopher, O.F.M., will preach the sermon, and Rev. Father Ambrose, O.F.M., will preside at the profession, and solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

## City and District Savings Bank Distribution.

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank has just distributed \$9,350 among the following charitable societies, being in interest on the Poor Fund:

Secours Grises .....	\$813
L'Asile St. Joseph .....	240
La Salle de l'Asile St. Joseph ..	98
L'Asile des Aveugles .....	240
La Salle de l'Asile Nazareth ..	98
Secours de la Providence .....	576
La Salle de l'Asile, Visitation ..	162

L'Asile des Sourdes Muettes .....	289
L'Asile du Sacre-Coeur, Fullum street .....	98
Secours de la Misericorde .....	400
Secours du Bon Pasteur .....	480
Orpheline Catholique, St. Catherine street .....	196
Asile des Sourds-Muets, Coteau St. Louis .....	196
Hospice St. Vincent de Paul ..	98
Notre Dame Hospital .....	480
Hotel Dieu .....	300
Hospice Auclair .....	51
Hospital for Incurables .....	400
Patronage St. Vincent de Paul ..	400
Union Nationale Francaise .....	65
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum ..	575
St. Bridget's House of Refuge for aged and infirm destitute persons .....	280
St. Bridget's House of Refuge for night refuge for destitute poor .....	320
The Little Sisters of the Poor ..	200
Montreal General Hospital .....	480
Protestant House of Industry and Refuge .....	380
Montreal Dispensary .....	155
Ladies' Benevolent Society .....	150
Protestant Orphan Asylum .....	80
Protestant Infants' Home .....	200
Protestant Industrial Rooms .....	100
University Lying-in Hospital .....	100
Hervey Institute .....	100
Protestant Church Home .....	50
Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf Mutes .....	75
Woman's Hospital .....	50
Samaritan Free Hospital for Women .....	50
Western Hospital .....	150
Hebrew Benevolent Society .....	100
Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society ..	50
Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society .....	25
	\$9,350

## THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

**TIDE OF EMIGRATION.**—One of the most serious problems in our time in connection with the dear old land, and there have been many during the past century, is how to stem the tide of emigration. One of our exchanges, the "Irish Weekly," of Belfast, in a recent issue thus refers to the subject:—

"A Royal proclamation appoints Tuesday, February 2, as the day on which Parliament will reassemble for the dispatch of business. It is said that the coming session will be in a considerable degree an Irish session, and that the laborers' question will, beyond doubt, be a topic in the King's Speech, and that the University question may not be forgotten in that document, as Ministers see critical times ahead and are most anxious to rally to their help the Irish Nationalist members, but for whose votes they would have been in peril of their existence on various occasions during the last two sessions.

Unhappily the legislation which has been passed this year in the interests of the farmers, and the prospects of legislation in the interests of the laborers, has failed to stem the wide and deep and swift tide of emigration from these shores. For fifty years the tide has been flowing steadily, incessantly in one direction. Last year 40,000 arrived in the United States from Ireland. This year the estimate of Irish emigrants is 50,000. There is no sign of the stoppage of this emigration of persons who leave Ireland when they are beginning to be useful to the country and themselves. This constitutes the most terrible factor in Irish life to-day.

If the emigration continued at the present appalling rate in time no Irish problem will be left for solution, and no Irish nation remain to cultivate the soil. "There appears to be greater interest in this country even than in Ireland," said Rev. Father Finlay, S.J., to an audience at Carnegie Hall, New York, this week, "and unless industries are promoted in Ireland the race must leave it. If Irishmen cannot obtain the ordinary comforts of life at home it is certain that they must go elsewhere. Statistics show that half the island's population has come to the States, but that which has done so much for this country has drained the strength of our people. They leave Ireland when they have reached a position where they can aid in the work of building up the country, but we have not been able until lately to ask them with fairness to remain where they would be half fed and half clothed when America is only six days distant.

Our main difficulty has been that we have had to deal with an agricultural people, the country at large having no industries to speak of, such industries having been killed off by the laws forced upon us by England." Can this emigration be stopped? Father Finlay, one of the first economists in Europe, is hopeful that

it can, and that the evil is not yet beyond remedy. The remedy must be mainly furnished by the people themselves, and the spread and development of technical education during the past few years shows how keen and apt the people are to keep pace with the other countries of Europe, and to take advantage of the new opportunities for improvement and advancement. Notwithstanding the energy and hopefulness abroad through the land, emigration continues at an appalling rate, with grievous and well nigh irreparable loss to the country.

**THE LAND ACT.**—Touching this subject the same authority says:—It is regrettable that the attitude of the landlords of Ireland in regard to the purchase proposals of the tenants is still in most cases characterized by unreasoning exorbitance. Here in Ulster, where there has been as strong a desire on the part of the tenants as anywhere else to take advantage of the Act, their offers, when not declined point blank, have been met with a demand for impossible terms, which amounted to the same thing.

A few days ago some of these figures asked for were quoted at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Ulster Farmers' and Laborers' Union, to which we then referred, and monthly returns of the negotiations for purchase were promised by that body. No doubt when the second batch of these are available they will prove interesting reading.

In other provinces the situation is equally gloomy. The prices asked in many instances would mean an increase in "the present income" of the landlords, which they hold was contemplated for them by the Act in pursuance of the compact entered into at the Land Conference. But even they were satisfied with what is their own interpretation of the meaning of "present income" it is obviously fallacious. Because it was made perfectly clear from the report of the Land Conference that the income to be secured to the landlord was not his "present income" but his net income from second term rents. Under the old Purchase Acts much more favorable terms were offered by the landlords than they are willing to concede now.

It is a satisfaction to the tenants to know, however, that where the sellers are not willing to entertain reasonable offers the machinery of the Land Courts can be again put in motion for the purpose of having second term rents fixed as before. They would in such cases have the advantage of having their exceptionally bad harvest and depreciation in prices of produce taken into reckoning. In the landlord philosophy the value of land has this year appreciated in direct proportion as the crops have failed and the prices fallen.

In such a season as this it is quite usual for the big landowners in England to make substantial reductions in the rents of their holdings. But the Irish landlords, it has been seen, have a different method of reasoning. There is not the least doubt, however, but they will ere long come in to a different frame of mind. They are not likely to throw away lightly the opportunity which the State has offered them of making a remunerative ready-money bargain, and they are not such fools after all as to imagine that the opportunity will be so favorable even in a year or two. Their present attitude is undoubtedly one of bluff, and the tenants have nothing to lose but everything to gain by patience and circumspection. They can crack their fingers at threats and conditions if they are not what is reasonable.

## THE THEORIST.

As a man grows in experience his theories of conduct become fewer.

**A WARNING.**—One of the holdest and at the same time meanest robberies which has ever taken place in Nashua, N.H., occurred last week, when a thief gained admittance to St. Joseph's orphanage on South Main street, and obtained about \$200 in money. Shortly after noon a man called at the orphanage and informed the sister superior he was a plumber, and had been sent there by the Rev. J. B. H. V. Milette. As Father Milette is the priest in charge of the orphanage, the fellow was permitted to enter, and was given the freedom of the buildings. He was at the orphanage some time, and after he had departed the Sister Superior on going to her room found that \$200 was missing. The police were notified, and a description of the "plumber" given, but they refuse to disclose any facts about the fellow's appearance. The news of the robbery has caused intense indignation among Catholics of the city.

## RAILROADS.

### GRAND THINK

## Christmas

### AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

Round trip tickets will be issued at SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE—

Going Dec. 24 and 25. Return limit Dec. 28, 1903.

Also going Dec. 31, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904. Return limit Jan. 4, 1904.

FIRST CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD

Going Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904. Return limit Jan. 5, 1904.

**CITY TICKET OFFICES,**  
87 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 & 461. and Bonaventure Station.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC CHRISTMAS

### AND NEW YEAR

### HOLIDAY EXCURSION At One Way First-Class Fare

Dec. 24th and 25th, 1903, good to return until Dec. 28th, 1903, and on Dec. 31st, 1903, and Jan. 1st, 1904, good to return until Jan. 4th, 1904.

One Way First-Class Fare and One-Third

Dec. 23, 24 and 25, and Dec. 30, 31st, 1903, and Jan. 1st, 1904, good to return until Jan. 5, 1904.

Special Fares to points in Maritime Provinces.

**City Ticket and Telegraph Office,**  
189 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

## THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

It was quite evident to any reflecting mind, during the past couple of years, that the trend of Government administration and legislation in France, was towards the absolute effacement of all Catholic instruction, and of the Catholic Church in that country—if such could be accomplished. We need not go over the history of the movements, nor of the different stages in that programme of demolition. The Law of Associations could have had no other ultimate aim. It could have no other logical conclusion. It could not be turned or twisted to mean anything else. Of course, the time has gone past when the civilization of the world would tolerate the erection of the guillotine and the beheading of archbishops, bishops and priests, for supposed and trumped-up political offences. Another, and a more modern method had to be adopted.

M. Combes, when he succeeded to Waldeck-Rousseau, as Premier of France, in June, 1902, announced that he would compel enforcement of that Law, and he went to work at once to make good his word. Having won his point in a bitter fight in the Chamber, on July 4, he served on seventy-six schools in Paris and over two thousand in the provinces, a circular to the effect that all unauthorized institutions "would be closed by the police unless closed by July 23. He now comes out with the last blow, and strikes at both authorized and unauthorized schools. The following authentic despatch from Paris, under date of December 18, that is a week ago last yesterday, gives a fair statement of the situation and of the action taken by this monster of anti-Catholic brutality:—

"Premier Combes has communicated to the Council of Ministers the text of a bill forbidding all teaching by the religious orders, even those now actually authorized, which will be presented in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Friday.

"The purpose of the measure is to abrogate the existing legislation permitting teaching by the authorized religious orders.

"The bill provides for the dissolution, accompanied by the sequestration of property of such congregations as exist solely for the purposes of teaching and for the partial sequestration of the property of those congregations which in addition to teaching also conduct hospitals for the indigent.

Five years are allowed for the complete carrying out of the proposed law, the adoption of which will entail the closing of 1,299 schools for boys, 2,195 school buildings where girls are taught, and all the schools conducted by the Christian Brothers.

The bill also provides for the enlargement of the Public Schools con-

## THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED.

765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 St. James Street, Montreal.

### FOR LADIES.

Ladies' 2 dome Reindeer Gloves, fur lined, pique sewn points, in tan only; sizes 6 to 8. Per pair...\$1.35

Ladies' 2 dome Gloves, wool lined, fur tops, pique sewn points, in tan and black; sizes, 6 to 8. Per pair...\$1.00

Ladies' 2 dome Reindeer Gloves, wool lined, fur tops, pique sewn points, in tan and black; sizes, 6 to 8. Per pair...\$2.45 and \$3.95

### FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gloves purchased from the best makers, and each price secures the limit of value.

2 stud tan Mocha Gloves, wool lined. Per pair...\$0.90

1 stud gray Mocha Gloves, wool lined, leather bound wrist. Per pair...\$1.15

1 stud Mocha Gloves, fur lined throughout. Per pair...\$2.85

## THINGS MEN WILL HAVE TO BUY

Unless Gift Makers anticipate their needs.

Men's Fancy Stripe or Check Cashmere Mufflers, in a wide range of colors...\$1.80 to \$1.60

Men's Best Quality Silk Mufflers, in the latest English design and colorings...\$1.75 to \$1.00

Men's Black Brocade Silk Quilted Mufflers, linings in assorted colors...\$1.35

Winter Weight Natural Wool Underwear, shirt made with French neck and double breasted. Sizes, 34 to 48. Price depending upon the size, from \$1.20 per garment to...\$1.55

Heavy Scotch Underwear, double breasted shirt. Sizes 34 to 46. Price, according to size, from \$0.90 to...\$1.75

Better quality Heavy Knit Underwear, double breasted shirts, drawers, well shaped and finished. Sizes, 34 to 46. Price, according to size, from \$0.40 per garment to \$1.30

Winter Weight Natural Wool Underwear, shirt made with French neck and double breasted. Sizes, 34 to 48. Price depending upon the size, from \$1.20 per garment to...\$1.55

### Are Ladies' Coats On Your Gift List?

Then these reductions—averaging 33 per cent.—off new style Coats, will probably engage your attention.

Misses' Heavy Brown Box Beaver Cloth Coats, double shoulder capes, with fancy braiding and satin piping, new sleeve and square back. Regular \$12.50. Reduced to...\$8.34

Ladies' Extra Quality French Gray Box Beaver Cloth Coats, double shoulder capes with self applique, kimono collar, new sleeves with cloth applique, new French back, with lined with satin. Regular \$21.00. Reduced to...\$14.00

**FURS FOR GIFTS.**

Children's Fine Natural Dark Raccoon Muffs...\$2.85

Ladies' Fine Japanese Sable Ruffs, trimmed with 2 heads and 4 large tails...\$12.80

Ladies' White Tibet Ruffs and Muffs. Per set...\$14.50

### Decidedly Swell Clothing for Men.

Men's and Youths' All-Wool Worsted Flannel Tweed Suits, in tan and brown, made in sack style, best trimmings used and workmanship of the highest character.

\$9.25, \$9.50 and \$11.50.

Men's and Youths' Fancy English Tweed Overcoats, Raglanette style side pockets, fly front, Italian cloth lining, strapped back...\$15.00

**Slippers—A Gift  
That Will Please Him**

Men's Black Dongola Kid Opera Slippers. Sizes 6 to 11. Per pair, \$1.40

Men's Tan Dongola Romeo Slippers. Sizes, 6 to 11. Per pair...\$1.95

Men's Black Kid Romeo Slippers. Size, 6 to 11. Per pair...\$1.75

## THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED.

## Carpets for Christmas

We have them in Designs, Grades and Colorings. Linoleums, Oil Cloths, Cork Carpeting, Outside Matting, etc., in an endless variety.

Rugs, Art Squares, Curtains, Draperies, Table Covers, Fancy Quilts, Quilts, Comforters, etc.

**An Immense Assortment to Choose From.**

We have just received a shipment of Fancy Furniture suitable for Children's Gifts, including Miniature Couches, Morris Chairs, Jewelled Lanterns, etc. Our range of Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads must be seen to be appreciated; also Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, etc.

Any of the above articles would make a most useful Holiday Gift, and would create a lasting impression on account of their stability of wearing qualities.

**MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED.**

**THOMAS LIGGET,** **EMPIRE BUILDING**  
2474 and 2476  
ST. CATHERINE STREET

## The Warmest Footwear

### OUR MEN'S FELT, CONGRESS AND LACED BOOTS

\$2 with thick, close Felt Soles, are absolutely proof against cold feet. They are the perfection of winter footwear. \$2

PER PAIR

**RONAYNE BROS.** 2027 Notre Dame St.  
Chabouffes Square.

ducted by the state. It is estimated that the complete operation of the Premier's plan will cost the state \$5,000,000.

Are the people of France going to stand this? The question is very pertinent. Not only the Catholics, but all the fair-minded citizens of the Republic are interested. They have their pockets touched to the extent of \$5,000,000, for unnecessary and vexatious legislation, tyranny and unjustifiable execution of Draconian laws, and they have no remedy at their command, save that of the votes that they can give when comes the time to exercise their franchise.

What are they going to do under the circumstances? There is not the shadow of a palliation for such oppressive measures. In fact, the wrong is so crying that no sane person can fail to appreciate it at its full value. Just imagine that vast number of schools closed, that immense number of pupils deprived of education, that great number of devoted teachers

cast out of their homes and deprived of their livelihood; imagine all this, for the mere purpose of gratifying the whims, the prejudices, and the fanatical hatred of a handful of politicians who do not represent the twentieth part of the French people. And if it could be said that all this were done for the sake of economy, there might yet be found some to believe in its necessity. But when it will cost the country, the tax-payers of France, five millions of dollars, in the very first year, to please and satisfy the legislating wolves that are hungry to devour the flock, the things becomes incomprehensible, absurd, abominable.

And yet France tolerates all this! Surely there will be spirit enough in the Catholic element, and in every other fair and unprejudiced section of the French electorate, to rise up and aid at the polls to politically efface this Nero and bury for all time his tyrannical system.

The following able reply of Rev. William J. Lynch, bishop of the diocese, to the administrator of the Orphan Asylum, New York, is well worth a place in the present day's paper. It is a paper which may at any time be read in this country, and it is who are associated with the management of such noble methods of a class trample upon custom for which they cherish a feeling of hatred.

Father White writes in "Eagle" says:—

In your issue of 9, there is a remarkable "Orphan Asylums." It is a paper of S. Seltz, at a meeting of the Church Union League, in the South Chapel on Tuesday brands the charitable care of dependents as a pauper factory; declares the Church is responsible and pleads for the Michigan or ten, which she claims to be normal life.

Mrs. Seltz's false logic, misstatements drawn from inadequate premises in your columns to readers some facts of caring for them in operation in this

Mrs. Seltz says "quote statistics show accomplished by children in caring for them. How arrive to the conclusion are 'pauper factories.' Sole business of the orphan asylums is to give the children a home and the number of inmates who were of this class are misquoted. Charities Aid Association, 1902, published investigation made as regards the conditions of the orphaned children placed in homes by superintendents of the poor department.

Twenty-four of them not be found, and only thirty-five were placed in the homes. The Rev. Buffalo, N.Y., at the time of his visit to Buffalo, declared that young girls who were placed in free homes by the state, and not would have to bear this awful condition.

Mrs. Seltz advocates placing out system of the industrial system, but she forgets that Michigan. The metropolitan dependent children. Illinois and natural States, have problems to encounter the sea coast. General of the New York, York State conference speaking on this. "This is really a Rochester, Buffalo easily take care of. But we are the duty of the state. The children are brought to the load, not because they are, but because they are. Cheap labor to the labor, and the city is obliged to house them. Charles Loring Brace, the Children's Aid Society, reported dated November this experience of placing out. New York State: "We have a home in every part of the