Hr. H. J. Morrison, Advocate,

pelivers a Very Interesting Address on this Topic Before the Members and Friends of St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

another of its very enjoyable open meetings last week, and M. M. J. Mor ison, tion the favors of fortune. advicate, of Mon.real, delivered an address, taking for his subject. The Fr. endship of Books.' The chair was occupied Davy, a Stevenson, a Morse, an Edison, by Mr. John Whitty, the newly elected his faith in the efficacy of labor and president. Mr. Morrison said, in

conceptions, thoughts, aspirations, joys and sufferings of our race in bygone sge. as well as in the present. By books we may become citizens of all states, and inhabitants of all countries. By them we may go back to the creation, and re- of God strengthen? turn by the highways of time, noting,

has produced. togratify it be must needs have recourse

acknowledges Virgit to be his master ful morality. Finally, there is a litera-and model. As the body assimilates ture positively immoral. Nor is it to the food and expends it in the form of be wondered at, being the embodiment mos ular activity and energy, so the in language of what there is most intimmind absorbs the ideas conveyed to it ate in man-part of himself-and often through the medium of language spoken | the production of a misintormed mind and written, and is enabled thereby to and an erring heart. It is to be expected produce similar thoughts and ideas: in that a large ingredient of antruth and proportion as the ideas and thoughts immorality run through it. From the lofty and elevating will one's personality | cannot hope for the perfect, the strong, be high and noble.

Granting, then, that it is our duty to read, the question presents itself: What tinued: Apply to it the criterion of are we to read? Shall I apply the term reading, as I use it here, to the perusal him when he says: of the trash with which we are deluged in the shape of the common sensational novel? Shall I apply it to the reading of the daily newspapers, to the complete | down. Has it induced you to suspect exclusion of all other matter? No; I that what you have been accustomed sense. The books which we should read are works on our religion, history, biography, poetry and fiction of a high

Catholic newspapers, periodicals and books are everywhere to be found. They are fully abreast of the times. In them the great social political and scientific questions are fully and ably discussed. They wield great influence over those whose good sense leads them to their perusal. They serve as antidotes for the heretical and naturalistic ideas which are covertly or openly expressed in many of the contemporary news papers and magazines.

Catholic newspapers, periodicals and books should be in the hands of every Catholic, and, mark you, should be carefully read. We are wanting in the per formance of our duty if we neglect this class of reading matter or fail to feater a taste for it in our children. The reading of Catholic literature by adding to our knowledge of our religion, strengthens us in our faith, broadens our minds, in duces us to banish feelings of prejudice and bigotry, and to entertain only those of generosity, love and charity for those who are not of us. Ignorance is the mother of bigotry; knowledge, of liberality; bigotry is cowardice; liberality, courage. The reading of Catholic literature encases us in an armour, which renders us invulnerable to the thrusts of our enemies. It enables us to appreciate with a pride of thankfulness cur mem bership in that majestic, that divine institution—the Holy Catholic Church. Intellectual wealth is his who is familiar with the history of all countries; but a couple of days, so you can quit with-ignorance of the history of our own out using any self-denial and nobody country places one in the direct intel lectual poverty. For the citizen of a You'll save money and gain in health country who wishes to understand what is going on about him, and to make an cine is pleasant to taste, and produces intelligent use of his rights and privi leges, a knowledge of the history of his country is essential. The History of Canada, therefore, demands from us closs study. It is not sufficient to have by rote the bald chronological tables which are misnamed histories, and which are put into the hands of school bays. Such books are mere skeletons. We mus! take something that has flesh and blood We must have histories which will trace the cause and the effects of great events -histories which will unfold clearly and distinctly the process by which our country has been evolved into its pres-

There is one other history about which I would say a few words—the History of Ireland. Homer or Virgil never sang of both Upper and Lower Egypt. It is men more gallant and heroic, never sang of greater achievements, of the display | recovered province of Dongola that the of greater endurance and fortitude of the performance of deeds more brave and courageous than those which pass before us when the eye scans Irish his tory. The universal knowledge of Irish History would make all true men Irish men, so elequently does it appeal to every lofty passion of the human heart. for 'Our Lady of the Snows," must you?

never forget the home of our fathers, and must again and again con over its history and tell its story to our children.

The desire to know something about our fellow-beings in general is inherent in our nature; but we dearly love to pick out some individual and closely follow him in his career, Much may be learned from the written life of a person who lived in the flesh like ourselves. Cultivate the acquaintance, through biography, of a few who have achieved greatness in the material or spiritual The St. Ann's Young Men Society held world and you will thus add a new zest to life. The reading of biography helps us to view with complacency the rebuffs, and to enjoy with prudence and modera-

Who can close the Life of a Faraday, a Cuvier, an Agassiz, a Sir Humphrey perseverance enlarged? Who can read the Life of a Sarsheld, a Washington, It is my purpose to speak to you to-night of books—those on which are de-lipeated in colors deep and lasting the plate the life of a St. Augustine, a St. XIII., without feeling his higher nature | tion in the United States : -touched, and his belief in the Providence

Now, we have all met the man who as we do, the birth the manhood, the tels us to leave novels severely alone. death, of nations. By them we meet on | Sometimes he will tell us, 'I never read equal terms the best minds the world a novel. On a little further enquiry we find that our friend really reads nothing Man is essentially an intellectual at all. Novels are like wines; use the being, and from earliest childhood best and sparingly. The excuse for not craves nourishment for his intellect | using the best of wines cannot no given The child observes and imitates. When as regards the best novels. They can be he begins to prattle, he importance us had as cheaply as the poorest. We with his questions. Everything is new must, however, guard against dicting to him. His priority knows no bounds, the intellect alone If we do not, it He desires to know everything about everything that surrounds him If his curiosity be properly satisfied, and it totally unable to grasp anything solid. There are men and women—young men that intellect of his keep pace with his and young women word men growth, that curiosity will in time exvour novel after novel of the most worthtend to the world and to all periods; and lees. You will hear them applaud authors whose heroes and heroines are altogether devoid of principle, whose We are too prone to look upon the matter of intellectual culture as being ontional description allow readers in their blind admiration allow To call forth the powers of the mind, themselves to be carried away with the reading is an absolute necessity. We glitter of false ideas without exercising are so constituted that as well might we their judgment sufficiently to enable plant a young tree on a burren soil and them to see whence these ideas expect it to grow vigo rousty, as to exhogically lead. Very often through port the human mind which has not such a medium a poisonous seed been steeped in the good and grand is dropped into the mint to germinate thoughts of other minds to develop to and to ruin a life long afterwards. It its full viger. The east of the ught in all departments of thought, says Brother duces new thought. Mind indences Azaras, in his Philosophy of Literature, mind even over the consm of ages. Vir. | there is a pure and invig rating litera gil hows before Homer, and Duite fure. There is also a literature of doubt-

with which the mind is nourished are imperfect, the weak and the erring we and the infallible.'

Speaking of the novel the lecturer con-

· Would you know whether the tendency of a book is good or evil, examine in what state of mind you lay it sh the term to be taken in a higher to think unlawful may after all be innocent, and that that may be harmless which you have hitherto been laught to think dangerous? Has it tended to make you dissatisfied and impatient under the control of others, and disposed you to relax in that self government without which both the laws of God and man tell us there can be no virtue, and consequently no happiness? Has it attempted to abate your admiration and reverence for what is great and good, and to diminish in you the love of your country and your fellow creatures? Has it addressed itself to your pride, your vanity, your selfishness or any other of your evil propen-sities? Has it defiled the imagination with what is loathsome and shocked the heart with what is monstrous? Has it disturbed the sense of right and wrong which the Creator has im planted in the human soul? If so, if you are conscious of all or any of these effects, or if, having escaped from all, you have felt that such were the effects it was intended to produce, throw the book in the lire, whatever name it may bear in the title page.' And I would add, do not cultivate the acquaintance of the author by further reading of his

Concluded on fifth page.

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The London Post says:-Egypt is shown by the latest census to enjoy the singular pre eminence of being the one country in the world, as far as he knows, where men are in the majority over women. The male sex in the dominions of the Khedive exceeds the female by 160 000. It is a curious circumstance that this numerical predominance of the male is very evenly distributed over only in the sparsely peopled and newly women are more numerous than the men. Another interesting fact is that the proportion of Egyptian women knowing how to read and write is little more than } per cent

It is economy to profit by the experience of others. Thousands have been We, though mesoasing a deep affection | cured by Hood's Sarauparilla, why not

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Interesting Outline of the History of the Organization.

The Objects of the Institution and all Walks of Life.

THE organization of the Knights of this city, has created a great deal of enthusiasm in the circles of many of our leading Catholic business and professional men. It has also awakened the curiosity of the workers in the other national and religious societies to learn something about the workings of the new institution. In the last issue of the Cleveland Universe Mr. P. J. Brady contributes the Francis de Sales, a St. Bartholomew, a following interesting sketch of the operst. Louis, a Juan of Arc, a Pope Leo ations of the Knights since their incep-

The Knights of Columbus was instituted in New Haven, Conn., seventeen years ago by Father McGiviney, a Catholic priest. It was originally an insurance organization. No one was admitted except these between the ages of eighteen and forty-live who could pass was to care for a member in sickness, and at death to provide a decent burial



HOE, J. J. E. GUERIN, M.Jo., N. L.V.,

for him and then give some aid to his widow and his family. In doing this work, unconsciously the Catholic men, young and old, of New Haven, were brought into such friendly relations as to cause considerable comment among fellow-Catholics and those outside the Church. It was noticed that the members of the organization had a kinder disposition for one another. That previous to the existence of the society

CATHOLICS PASSED ONE ANOTHER

with a cold, distant bow, now there was a friendly, pleasant greeting every time they met. It was noticed that some Catholica were very slightly acquainted with others or were under wrong impressions concerning them. All of this condition was wiped out, and in its stead there grew a knowledge and respect for each other that was greatly admired by all. In a short time the organization did so much good amongst the Catholics of New Haven that neighboring towns founded councils of the order, and in a few years there was no city or town in the Nutmeg State that did not have a council of the Knights of Columbus. Catholics from other states were so impressed with the fraternal feeling exist ing between Catholics in the Nutmeg State that they inquired the cause and found that the brotherly relationship was universally attributed to the Knights of Columbus. In a short time the order spread through the New England States and is to day established in fourteen states, the District of Columbia and in Cinada, with a total of about forty thousand persons

As the order gained ground so many applied for admission who could not take or did not desire insurance that an associate membership was formed. The associate member was to enjoy all the fraternal and social privileges of an insurance member, the only difference was that he could not hold one of the first four offices, nor could be obstain the benefits resultant from insurance. In EARLY HISTORY OF THE ORDER

it occurred to its founders that the organization might be to Catholics what Masonry and kindred orders are to those outside the Catholic Church. Catholics at that time, as now; saw themselves denied many social and business advan-tages by not being able to join the secret organizations. The need of a society which would bring Catholics to gether in a close bond of traternal unity was sorely felt. The need of something that would wipe out nationality, destroy petty jealousies, remove and forever keep at bay misunderstandings between Catholic laymen, was something that every Catholic wished for and derired. Catholics had Masonic friends who pointed out to them that the Masonic body comprised the best social, intellectual and business elements outside the Catholic Church; informed them that a man could not be a good Mason and bad citizen; assured them that every place in the world where there is a Mason another Mason has a true and devoted brother, and no Mason's appeal in distress ever goes unheeded. Thus the desire to form a Catholic secret society, so far as a Catholic society can be secret, took shape naturally. Signs of recognition, grips, pass words and initiation ceremonies soon became part of the ritual of the Knights of Columbus, and thus gave rise to the name sometimes applied to this society - Catholic

THE OBJECT OF THE ORDER is unity, charity and fraternity. Unity in bringing Catholics together for mutual the spirit of friendliness had a far better

aid. To get for them the highest moral, social and intellectual acquirements. Claity in causing a keener interest in each other's welfare; in assisting each other in commendable undertakings by force of precept and example. The grandest frainte of the order is frater nity. The Knights of Columbus binds together in bonds of true brotherhood as no other organization can. It brings

its members together in a strange, fas-Their Importance to Catholics in | cinating, attractive way. To this organ ization all men are of one a z and of the same importance. It has on its roll officials of state, city and town, the clergyman, the lawyer, the physician and the laborer. It brings them all together Columbus, formed some months ago in in one grand common bond of brother What is stranger still, it keeps them together. A Kight of Columbus approaches another with a feeling of perfect confidence. Each knows the other must have an honorable record in activity, an important subject to which | Chancellor of the Exemquer, but he said his community before he could get into the organization. Each has travelled the same road to the organization and learned the same grand lesson. This knowledge produces such a matual feeling of respect and confilence that only those that are Knights communicastand. This is so to such a fe ree that ! no Knight has the slighest doubt at teeling of ease and treedone. hesitancy in the presence of the offer. Barriers that memori i surreconstricte are thrown down; indifferences that existed in the pass disappear, so telegrasps. the hand of his fillow brother wite

THE REPORT OF MANY AND ASSESSMENT OF THE

The word brother is use i in this arguethe physical examination. Like all III | ization in no hackneyed sense, it is surance fraternal conjectics, its arstebject | used in a true honest way to storings assurance and confidence to ture to whom it is addressed. It is this assurance and this brotherly conference in each other that the Knights of Columbus particularly prides isel in beinging

> It is the mest exclusive Cathelie soonly the rich and induction, it does intention is to study the efficacy of the

will so taken into its out. The proof the comprise by department. and manhood must be as a use of coldevery intendered the ergolistic, t

is becould a confunction of Knights of the patron of the Catholic Church which of at * inc pinc | in their lives wandered from the teach

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS. 2

In a lecture recently delivered by Mrs. Merrill, Supervisor of kindergartens in in the United States. The lecturer, preliminary educational training of children, said that the first attempt to introduce the kindergarten in the school system was made in 1870 under the stimulus of lectures delivered at the Normal College by Dr. Dawey. But the lover of the kindergarten had to labor seven years for the first school. For the second, a labor of twenty years was required. But during the long interval the one kindergarten did invaluable service, for every student of the Normal College spent a week in it and got an insight into the ideas and methods, which was ever after prolitic of good. Of this the lecturer was constantly finding evidence. She saw the spirit of the kinder garten bubbling over into the primary grades. She could give many illustrations. At the Bedford Park school, for instance, in a primary class-room, she saw a turtle crawling over the door, and two doves nesting in the window to the perpetual delight of all the pupils; the boys, too, spun their tops in the room, and had reading lessons in which the top figured.

Referring to the progress of the system Mrs. Merrill said in 1898 there were as many as six establishments in the city of New York. In 1896 the number | why the right non, gentleman could not had become sixteen, and last year it rose | go a step for her and do away with that to forty-two. Still we were much behind some other cities in this country. Phil transfer the power to the county comadelphia had 183 kindergartens, St. Louis and Boston 63 each. Our forty of the Bill, he should be very slow to two kindergartens were well distributed. One group made up a chain covering the hon, gentleman a suggest one until they west side; another ministered to the had had an opp remity of examining east side, and a third provided for the them in print. He entirely and remain central southern partion of the city, where the need of the kindergarten was supposed to be particularly great, though the lecturer thought it too great everywhere to justify discrimination of degrees. Thus some of these kindergartens were in what might almost be described as the country, while others were a mile away from the sight of a tree.

Then speaking of the age of the child in regarding to admission to the kindergarten, Mrs. Merrill placed it at the minimum of four years. At St Louis the minimum was six years, at Boston three and a half, the precocious infant of "the Hub" leaving the kindergarten at the age at which his little Missour. brother was entering. She did n t be lieve that the child admitted at four should be put at once to learning reading and writing. The acquisition of vital experience should be his first engagement A most important con sideration was the size of the class When it was large a nervous strain was generated. In the smaller class there was not only an avoidance of this, but USE ONLY

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. . . IT IS THE BEST

Sue deemed a class of twenty-live none too small. Any larger number would

produce unsatisfactory results. Hand in hand with the small class should go the large room. This was nmen attention was now being directed. According to Prof O Shev, schoolrooms were often more blamable for failure than were teachers. Magnitude of building, too, was important. There was the quality of an object lesson about a large and roomy structure, with waste standers and aniple course it gave a

Them any of our escapers, i.e. Mostroal the kindergarten bushen allead, intro-duced with good evaluation

A medical figure of the contraction of the form of the contraction of thent of the compatible who do have The law, as at morning expense of this meis, provides that we could not two Beven and States at the discosmall be compalled to amorals and at least sixte in we know every school. I your, ir wided that " sugn coil from ere not receiving admention somewhere deor are not paysic by incapadiated. is this qualification which are proved a ciety known to the Catholic Church. [18] sufficiently harge loophole for a cond exclusiveness does not consist in taking | many children to escape the debt. The not consider disancial or serve positions (law and now large a percentage of tra-The laborer and banker, the time, unit lants in a mains the existence of, and and the cientist are to the same too importance due they will sleep then lature action. To their effects to v mave the communication of the off fair of

referee in any angular there is a specific process of the process minister in the United States.

details of a measure of this magnitude | and complexity until he had seen it in any unfair or hypercritical spirit; it print, but it was evident that the hill should be accorded a reasonable amount had been framed upon broad and demo of purliamentary time as a first class cratic lines. The disqualification of measure, and the power of the Governthe public school system of New York, ministers of religion would doubtless into it should be applied to carrying it some very interesting details are given give rise to considerable discussion in through on the broad lines described regarding the introduction of the system clauses relating to lunatic asylums, the Alter some further discussion leave relief of exceptional distress, and the was given to bring in the bill (which after explaining how the kindergarten abolition o ex officio guardians. As far | was backed by the First hand of the had become an important factor in the as the general purposes of the bill were concerned, members on that side of the House maintained that the Government | Land, and the Chief Secretary), and Mr. were beginning at the wrong end, and that it would be better to camblish a large central body, but as this country had not yet assented to that view of the situation, he could only may that he ler one welcomed the set of proposals which had just been submitted to the House.

MR. DILLON'S SPEECH. Mr. Dillon said the county comeils were to allow the Poor law Boards to take measures to cope with exceptional distress and it looked to him like an attempt to shove off on to the western countries the duty of providing for exe prional distress and to retieve the (Givernment of that reponsibility which they ought to assume. He should examine that part of the bill with a v ry critical eye. The union rating was a totally different matter and so long as it did not earry with it an attempt to throw upon the poprest districts of Ireland the while responsibility of dealing with exteptional distress, he had no objection to that provide not the Bill. The yra p say to transfer the jurisdiction for esbeasment of damages for maticious in juries would be an improvement on the present system, but he saw no reason most invidious power altogether, or cils. As regarded the rating provisions commit himself in any way to the right hon, gentleman a suggest one until they had had an opper turity of examining them in print. He entirely understand that tue i that it the right is not not man was that in the finance the land if reshould not pay any propor io out the additional expense incurred for county councils. O course he would pay as occupier of land, and be on an equal to thing with any other occupier and wolf have to bear his share in tat respect. But the instructions where were to be given to the Land Counties and occupiers in the consideration of the countries of the counties of the real estate owners in the County of liceholaga, give notice that a meeting of the real estate owners in the County of liceholaga, give notice that a meeting of the real estate owners in the County of liceholaga, give notice that a meeting of the real estate owners in the County of liceholaga, give notice that a meeting of the real estate owners in the County of liceholaga, give notice that a meeting of the real estate owners in the County of liceholaga, give notice that a meeting of the real estate owners in the County of liceholaga, give notice that a meeting of the real estate owners in the County of liceholaga, give notice that a meeting of the real estate owners in the County of liceholaga, give notice that a meeting of the real estate owners of the Counties of the Counties of the Counties of lochestand in the equal state owners of the Counties of the County of the Counties of the Counti

Billousness Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents ong + tion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,



If not relieved, billious fever if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Head's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

opportunity to expand and develop, against the allowance which was being made passing into the landlords' pockets would be in his judgment to a large extent moperative. The matter could be discussed at length when they had the right hon, gentleman's proposals before essential to the full play and expression, them. The right hon, gentlemen laid and to the proper observation, of motor great stress on the generalty of the not a word about the arre are which were equitably due to freatauta respect of the Lost year and a half or two years during which there had been name up ber her use £000,000 per annum instead of the 2730 000 they were now cold was the fair and just som to which shows entitled. He Dependence, before any Bill rassed into lew, mericht hou, gettleman would be due to induce the Charceler of the En Reguer to extend this generous a lettle more, and give from, if no the Figure 1 (1) and the property of the property of

> APPEARS OF THE TO BRELLING Two of temperation and to agricult triponds in see a target and valuable melesir, we easif carried out on the story shotomer for the Chief Secretary would do great go d'in Ireland (hear, agree with the Government palicy, they w ror ady to give the Bill tale play, and sould do thair best to work it in good and a theor). Yet, stril he hold that the dent had gentleman's disting of a bright and Jenuarin Inchard would be the of a contral government when as Je con dealers on the Level Lorder in

duced with the intention of passing it. (Heir, hear, from Mr. Balfour) A Government should not state before hand that if parlismentary criticism should be unfavorable possibly the bill would not be proceeded with; the Goveri ment should ask the House to treat he bill fairly as a first-class measure. Mr. J. Morley could not discuss the (Hear, hear, from Mr. Balfour.) It would not be discussed by Insh members in

> Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Attorney General for Ire-G. Balfour introduced the measure amid cheers. Second reading was termally put down for that day fortnight.

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