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Canada's Heroine.

citus says. "The language of the conqueror in the mouth of the conqueror in the mouth of the conquered is ever the language of the slave." The ninth line of the same stanza refers to the Acts of Parliamen enacted to destroy the Irisi and encourage the growth of the English language. The "Lawrence" Lentioned in the third line of the fourth stanza, is St. Lawrence ("Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, who ceranized the Irish chiefitams under Rodrick O'Connor, King of Connenght, against the first band of adventurers under Strongbow, "Athaclee," in the same line is the Irish name of Dublin; the full name is "Baile-Ath-eliath," meaning the "Town of the ford of hurdles." The reference to Kong and Mulaghmast in the second last line of the same stanza is based on "The Green Book," which says: "Nothing so affrighted the enemy at the raid of Mullaghmast as the unintelligible password in the Irish toops burst upon the foe." With these explanations I will transcribe the verses; any one not interested sufficiently either in the subject, or in Irish poetry, need only pass them over:

AS THINGS ARE IN CHINA.

IN "DONAHOE'S" appears a letter from Rev. Joseph M. Gleatin view of the great degree of confusion in the general mind concernson, dated Peking. China, which, in view of the great degree of confusion in the general mind concerning the affairs of recent date, in that country, should be read from end to end. Unhappily we are forced, through lack of space, to give more than the essential paragraphs, leaving aside all his beautiful des-

Canada's Heroine.

Service of the State of t

HAT CATHOLIC Preachers and Writers Say.

There are twenty parishes now founded in the district of Columbia. Most of which support parochial schools, says the Washington correspondent of the Freeman's Journal. There are more than 100,000 Catholics resident at the capital of the United States. Two great seats of learning, the Catholic University of America and the Georgetown University afford ample opportunity for higher education. Gonzaga College and the Institute of St. John are among the best preparatory schools of the country. There are seventeen institutions conducted by woomen for charitable and educational purposes covering every field of the spiritual or corporal works of merey. Besides these institutions, are the coundations of the Holy Cross, the Maritss and the Paulists. During the sat few months this latter order as modestly started a preparatory chool near the Catholic University, thich bids fair to rival any boys' RANKS OF THE EDISCONIAN

Fathers of the Holy Cross, the Marists and the Paulists. During the past few months this latter order has modestly started a preparatory school near the Catholic University, which bids fair to rival any boys' preparatory school in the city. The Sisters of Notre Dame have also their flourishing college for women in Brookland, a part of the district. Among the late foundations is that of the Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration, where the nuns devote their lives to actual worship of the Holy Sacrament or to physical labor for the glory of the Mass. At the close of the nineteenth century the Cathoof the nineteenth century the Cathelics of Washington had lics of Washington had provided means and opportunity for the succor of every ill. The good Sisters of Providence Hospital had even erected and maintained an isolated use for the care of persons suffer with infectious diseases. The gov nt of the United States claim criment of the United States claims some credit in this benefaction, and a scant appropriation was granted at one time for the help of this public necessity, but the glory is due altogether to the good sisters who. at the most critical moment, were ready to carry on the work without reference to the dictates of the bigots who fought their endeavors.

These statements are not elaborationally described in the control of the

These statements are not elaborated, and as a commentary upon the end and commencement of the century, they bear their own signifi-

CHRISTIAN MEN.—We need men, says Mgr. Conaty in an article in the current number of Mosher's Magazine, but men with conscience and character; men who are not afraid to be virtuous; men who believe in Iaw because they believe in God, and who love their fellow-man because he is the child of God; men who are proud to be Christians, and whose lives of integrity, self-sacrifice, and patriotism are illumined by the faith which has come to them from religion. Ict us be true to our ideals; let us strive to make the world better by our lives; let us be true to religion, as taught us by 'Christ. The world needs true men, it needs Christian men, it needs the manhood which religion alone can develop. The supernatural life is necessary to true manliness which has its best expression un Christian virtue. Society should heed the warning of our Illustrious Pontiff, who at the close of a great century bids the world look to Jesus Christ Redeemer as the source of all life, light, and love. the Catholic heart of France to those who boasted a hundred years ago that Catholicity was dead in the soul of the eldest daughter of the Church. We can trust that in the storm that is hanging above her today she shall win still greater glory in the cause of God.

MEN AND CHURCH SERVICES .-

RANKS OF THE EPISCOPACY .-In a sermon at Midnight Mass in St. Francis Xavier Church, N. Y., at J. Campbell, S.J., referred to some phases of the progress of Catholicity during the past century. He said among other things that: There are splendid hierarchies in every part of the world, and in the ranks of the episcopacy many of the most remark-able men of the time for sanctity able men of the time for sanctity and learning. Here in America alone where the century opened with 30,000 Catholics under a single bishop, we have a church of twelve or fourteen millions, with a cardinal and eighty-four bishops to guide its destinies. There are glorious hierarchically established churches in Asia, whose advances are more marvelous every day; in Africa, in distant Australia, and in the islands of the Pacific. There are vast works of charity in every country of the globe for every human ailment or sorrow;

cific. There are vast works of chatrity in every country of the globe for every human ailment or sorrow; hospitals, asylums, orphanages, schools and colleges, and vast universities, all built and directed and supported in spite of constant incredible opposition. Thousands of martyrs as in China are willingly pouring out their blood in testimony of their faith. Converts are coming into the Church by thousands in England alone, where the Church has suffered so much during these 300 years, they number 10,000 yearly. Denmark and Sweden and Norway have opened their doors, and what is consoling above all is that the well-springs of the missions and missionary life have been opened again. There are missionary colleges in almost every Catholic nation, and France alone has at the present moment nearly 60,000 missionaries preaching to the heathens. Like the crusaders of olden times, it was she who first took up the cry "God wills it," and sent her thousands to battle for the cross. To-day she is repeating the cry and sending our her hosts to win the nations to God. She alone, since 1822, has expended no less than \$60,000,000 for the support of these soldiers of the cross. What an answer this is from the Catholic heart of France to those who boasted a hundred years ago that Catholicity was dead in the

RANDOM NOTES AND REMARKS. contemporary says: "The value of the estate of the late Mrs. Gladstone

ment.

With all the opportunities that he had, during his lengthy and uninterrupted political, as well as literary, career, Gladstone might easily have become a millionaire. That his entire estate was not worth \$60,000 is one of the most eloquent proofs of his disinterestedness and

of Hawarden Castle, has been proved at £10,834. The Gladstones never

A TRUE PRIEST.—The following statement concerning a priest will go a long way to illustrate the success of our clergy. 'Rev. Arthur M. Clarke, CS.P., who has gone to later in Dubuque, Iowa, has made many sacrifices in the cause of the faith. He belongs to a wealthy family of Protestants, and he was brought up in that religion. His father left \$50,000 to be paid to him if, he gave up the priesthood. Although conditions are still open for his acceptance, he expresses a determination to continue his present work.

THE GLADSTONE ESTATE. — A dent, it must be due to very close contemporary says: "The value of the estate of the late Mrs. Gladstone of Hawarden Castle, has been proved at £10,834. The Gladstones never got any wealth out of the government.

With all the opportunities that he should add to make up the \$2,500.

A FIRST CLASS APPEAL. - Fre

A FIRST CLASS APPEAL. — Frequently the newspaper correspondent, by the mere mention of certain facts, does much to promote the cause about which he writes—whether he be favorable or not to the cause. A despatch was sent to the American Press from London, on the 29th December last, which has had very wide circulation in the publications on this side of the Atlantic. It is in connection with the members of the new Irish party who are unable to meet their expenses in London, during the session. It was merely intended as a piece of general news; but, to our mind, a better appeal could not have been sent out by the very leader of the Irish party. It gives all that is necessary to be known by any Irishmen willing to aid the cause by supporting the representation in Parliament. This is the despatch:

"The leader of the Irish National party has fixed \$15 a week as the regulation pay for members of Parliament who are unable to defray the cost of living in London during the session out of their own resources. While it cannot be said that he has erred on the side of generosity the amount is really sufficient for plain irving if they are content merely to lead laborious lives for the good of treland. The trouble is that a goodly proportion of the Irish nambers require some little luxuries which mecessitate additions to these \$15. Some of them supply political information to English newspapers,

Tory as well as Laberal, and write Parliamentary reports and sketches. The leader is credited with an intention of putting a stop to this state of affairs, but he will not be able to do so unless he is prepared to pay more than \$15 a week, and from present indications his financial resources will be strained to the utmost to supply even that modest stipend. Of eighty odd Irish Nationalists elected, there are about sixty who must have saffaires. This means \$000 a week during a session of six months. The fund for this purpose which was recently started in Ireland is growing slowly, and it looks as if America would have to supply the deficit, because in addition to supporting the members of present in the party machinery in Ireland must be maintained.

ABOUT TRANSLATIONS. — The London Weekly Register has been making complaint about the faulty maner in which it claims that the Pope's recent Encyclical Tametsi Futura, has been translated for the press. It instances the use of such words as 'malefactors' for 'wrongs doers,' "public administrators' for 'magistrates,' and it adds: "The ineffectiveness of documents of this sort, when given out from the pulpit, must have been remarked by all whose duty it has been to read them; the congregation is weary and inattentive; a scarcely disguised sense of boredom prevails. That this is so is due not to the Popits of our schoolboy days."

A Catholic conlemporary, commenting upon this, says:

"Our Catholic papers yield up two or three columns to the Papal liteters thus translated. They are acting through a sense of duty and translated. They are acting through a sense of duty and the control of the propers are the propersy than the first than the congregation as eased of the credit and of St. Ann's Young Men's Society dramatic section, held on Tuesday evening, to Lachine, where an excellent dinner was served at the Thornhill Hotel. Rev. Father is the propersy than the pulpits of the propersy included the control of the propersy in the feeling that the pulpits of the propersy in t

or three columns to the Papal ters thus translated. They are ters thus translated. They are act-ing through a sense of duty and scarcely with a feeling that the pubing through a sense of duty and scarcely with a feeling that the publication is of any service to their readers. It is a question whether even the clergy will read through a document so translated. It is not necessary for the validity of a Papal document that it be published in every Catholic paper, nor is it essential to the standing of the paper that every Papal promulgation be printed therein; otherwise the Pope would address a special copy to every Catholic paper."

The fact of the matter is that nothing is more difficult to translate than a carefully prepared document in perfect Latin. As there is always an official translation that appears, sooner or later, we believe it would be preferable, while awaiting it, to give only a general summary of any such document.

could be desired for long estranged friends to become reconciled, bitter enemies to clasp hands in friendship, in a word, for all to turn over a new leaf. For, who knows how many years of the next century any of us may witness? This serious reflection must surely come to one and all; to the youth upon whose brow Time has yet left no impress, as well as to him whose life is passing quietly away like the transient hues of evening fading from the summer sky. When another hundred years shall have rolled by, the majority of us, more than likely, will have been consigned to oblivion, and probably left no trace of our existence.

Let us then determine that, during this 20th century, which has opened under such fair auspices, we shall make the most of the time given us and avail ourselves of the many oppotunities that may be presented to scatter the seeds of kindness and charity, the fruits of which shall live long after we have disappeared from this mundane sphere.

MRS. SADLIER.

"Age will come on with its winter
Though happiness hideth its snows,
And if youth has its duty of labor,
The birth-right of age is repose."
D. F. McCARTHY.

D. F. McCARTHY.

These lines of Ireland's sweet and patriotic poet were suggested by the fact that the last day of 1900, the last day of the 19th century, was the 80th anniversary of the birth of the most eminent and beloved Irish Catholic lady on this continent—Mrs. Sadlier. Any one of the literary productions of this gifted daughter of Erin—and adopted daughter of Canada—would suffice to bring fame to any ordinary individual. The services rendered by Mrs. Sadlier's pen to the Irish cause, and to the Church of Rome, are simply beyond estimation. All along the line

the Thornhill Hotel. Rev. Father Strubbe, the spiritual director of both organizations, presided at the dinner, and at his right were Hon Dr. J. J. Guerin, M.L.A.: Prof. J.
Shea, T. O'Connell and Rev. Father
Flynn; on his left, Ald. D. Tansey,
D. J. O'Neill, Ed. Quinn and W.
Murphy. The others present were J.
Alleyn, J. Burns, R. Byrne, G. Cole,
D. Curran, J. Callaghan, J. Dolan,
T. Donnelly, J. Donovan, M. Doyle,
E. Finn, M. Farrell, G. Gummersell,
J. Hart, R. Hart, F. Hartford, F.
Hogan, J. Mamilton, J. Hughes, R.
Hiller, J. Johnson, — Jackson, P.
Kenehan, C. Killoran, W. Liston, G.
Morgan, J. Mooney, W. Murphy, M.
C. Mullarky, J. Murray, T. McArthur, J. McKeown, J. McEntee, P.
T. O'Bricn, A. O'Connell, M. J.
O'Donnell, J. T. O'Connor, N. Power, W. Quinn, J. Redmond, J. Shearon, T. Sullivan, H. Sullivan, J.
Shanmahan, P. Shannahan, T. Slattery, J. Slattery, John Slattery, A.
Thompson, E. Watt, J. R. Walsh, T.
Walsh, J. Whitty, W. Whitty, W.
Letters of regret were read from Dr. J. J. Guerin, M.L.A.; Prof.

PARISH OF WESTMOUNT.—Rev. J. A. S. Perron, burser of the Archbishop's palace, has been appointed the first parish priest of the newly formed parish of Westmount. Mr. Perron is still a young man, having been ordained to the priesthood seven years ago. He will continue to reside at the palace for some time until a residence has been secured for him in his new parish. He is replaced as bursar at the palace by Rev. Canon Cousineau.

"The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past."

This is what a fagged out,

tearful little woman said in telling her cares and weak-nesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who had just such troubles and was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Colonial House, . Phillips Square.

GREAT Annual CLEARING SALE.

Men's Furnishings.

Some of the lines in this department are already greatly thinned as a result of the liberal discounts offered, and in order to clear them out entirely we offer the following increased inducements:—

Twenty per cent off entire stock of Men's Neck Wear, also special tables at half price.

Men's and Ladies' Silk Neck Mufflers, less 20 per cent.

Men's Hemstitched Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, with or without Initials, less 20 per cent.

Men's Lined Gloves, less 15 per cent.

Special line of Men's Lined Gloves, less 25 per cent, Men's Cuff Links in Rolled Gold, less 50 per cent.

Smallwares and Notions.

Staple Smallwares of all kinds, 10 per cent off.

Buttons of all kinds, 20 per cent off.

Jewellery, Hair Pins, Hair Ornaments, Buckles, Beaded Belts,
Patent Leather Belts, Hose Supporters, Feather Dusters, Fringes,
Cords, Needle Cases, Chameis Skins, Cretonne Binding, Gold
Bullion Fringes and Gold Cords, 20 per cent off.

Leather Pulley Belts, White Leather Belts, Leather Belts
with Harness Buckles, Colored Silk Pulley Belts, 33\frac{1}{2} p. c. off.

Ladies' Garters, with Belts, and all remnants, 50 p.c. off.

Colored Dress Goods.

Home Spun Tweeds, 50 p.c.; Dress Goods, plain and fancy, 25 p.c.; Dress Goods, 35\(\frac{1}{2}\) p.c.; Skirting, 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) p.c.; Table Cloth Tweeds, 20 p.c.; Dress Muslin and Grenadines, 20 p.c., 25 p.c., 50 p.c.; Pleated Chiffons, in colors, Yellow, Sky, Grey, Mauve, Nile, Pink and Cardinal, 50 p.c.; Fancy Colored Plisses, 75 p.c.; one lot of Challies, 20 p.c.

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1786 St. Catherine Street.

The Only Society Incorporated and Offering Solid Guarantees.

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**	48	11	to !	55		 1.50	**
	55	"	10	88	**	 2.50	"

NEW CENTURY

NEW CENTURY

A CONVENT GRADUATE.

19th century has gilded into ast, and lives now but in the search of the continuous and lives of the proposed of the search ing, of Minnesota. So far there is nothing remarkable about this story, but there is about Dowling. He has notither hands nor feet. Some twenty five years ago he was a boy, and was caught in one of the great bitz-zards which occasionally sweep over the Northwestern country. He was badly frozen, and, though he battled bravely to save himself, both feet and hands had to be amputated. This was pretty hard for a boy, but he was full of true grit. As soon as the stumps healed he determined to go to Milwaukee to secure artificial limbs. The only way he could traval was by being laid upon the seat of a car, where he did not move during the entire journey. The conductor punched the ticket which was tied to him, thinking what hard luck the boy was in. Then he forgot the boy, and the train fourneyed on for miles and miles, stopped at a station for dimer, and again went on! Late in the afternoon the conductor felt full of remorse because he had given no further thought to the boy without hands nor legs. He went back to him. "Do you want anything to eat?" he asked. "Yes," said the boy. "Why didd" you ask some one to get you something?" I have been longer than this wichout ating, and I won't trouble any-body with my misfortunes," he rebiled. But the conductor got him something, and also saw him taken care of to the end of his run. The same self-reliance has sustained Downing throughout life. He got his artificial limbs, educated himself, taught school, ran a newspaper, because a politician of prominence, and has been secretary of the National League of Republican clubs. He gets along without cane or crutches, writes with his artificial hand, makes no complaint on the score of being cripplied and asks no favors because he is short the average allotment of hands and feet. "Mike" Dowling is of this account one of the mest in-

re tin

NOTICE

Montreal, 7th January, 1901.
WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for Applicants.

After a thorough analysis, and proof of its purity, the leading Physicians of

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We have recent the "Annals" of the Faith for M called the Repo tains, among of the dioceses which funds of the so 1899 throughout It is interesting

ST.

The third tran of St. Cecilia, ti of St. Cecilia, the sic, took place. The extraordinal ed, that after the enturies, the resaint are exactly the day of her doman correspond very interesting St. Cecilia—so i give them in full be enchanted wistory of St. Cecil

ter in question a "His Eminence titular of the Ch has just performe tion of the body Music just four years after the that the devot could not be add the narrow exist large one made, decorations exec presence the sarthe remains of the moved, without with it those Saints Valerian, as, Rucius, and de in the new eventually, be viers in the restor "The body of St. Cecilla, has since its buriel, ages from the or rested, to the of byPope St. Pasec by Cardinal Sfonduring the sixtee time the other de lation was for The abanden for

ATHOLIC EDITORS On Many Themes

FALSE HISTORY. - We have all heard the famous saying of De Mais-tre that "history has been a vast conspiracy against the truth." Much of the history read at the present me deserves that description, says The Catholic Universe" of Cleve-

English literature has been almost entirely anti-Catholic. Nearly every epartment of it has borne the impress of prejudice or hatred. What ceptions or even calumnies have found expression concerning St. Bartholomew's Day, the Inquisition, Calileo, and kindred subjects? How prejudice, and injustice find place whenever there is a question of Catholic countries. Catholic rulers and Catholic undertakings. Drinking from such polluted sources, it is little wonder that the non-Catholic mind has been poisoned and consequently has formed a very low estimate of Catholic countries and Oatholic peoples. Some of our own people, perusing the same sources of so-called history, quietly acquiesce in the opinions of their Protestant neighbors. In the face of such a condition of affairs it is necessary for those who have influence in our ranks to arm themselves and to lead in the attacks upon the long entrenched citadels of falsified history. Catholic books and periodicals should be read with more assiduity and correct information should be sought through the press or through the pulpit or by private research so prejudice, and injustice find place rect information should be sought through the press or through the pulpit or by private research so that those interested may rest sewer in the power which true knowledge imparts. Catholic reading circles, properly conducted, and an able and alert Catholic press should be encouraged by all our search.

be enchanted with the romantic-like story of St. Cecilia's body. The letter in question says:

"His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla, itiular of the Church of St. Cecilia, has just performed the third translation of the body of the Patroness of Music just four hundred and one years after the second. Believing that the devotion of the faithful could not be adequately satisfied in the narrow existing crypt, he had a large one made, altars erected, and decorations executed. Then in his presence the sarcophagus contaming the remains of the saint were removed, without being opened and with it those of her companions, Saints Valerian, Tiburtius, Maximus, Ruchus, and Urban, and all placed in the new crypt which will, eventually, be visible to plous visiters in the restored church.

"The body of the Roman Virgin, St. Cecilia, has been thrics removed siace its burial, once in the Middle Ages from the catacomb, where it rested, to the church of her name by Pope St. Paschal; a second time by Cardinal Stondtati in her church during the sixteenth century; a third time the other day. The first translation was for the sake of safety. The abandon)d state of the Campana and its catacombs induced the holy Pontiff to undertake the search for the body of the famous saint, and his efforts were rewarded by a vision which he himself marrates. He disinterred the body and carried it in pomp to her shrine beyond the Tiber, thus effecting the first translation, of which the occasion was

ST. CECILIA'S BODY

tributions of the various dioceses especially those in the United Stales. Members of the archdiocese of Hoston have reason to congratuate themselves on the fine showing of the archdiocese. The figures \$17,000 stand out conspicuously in the list of contributors, especially when viewed in connection with the other large central archdioceses and dioceses of the country. New York, for instance, has \$3,899.91; Philadelphia \$1,179.95; Baltimore, \$3,170.10 (hicago, \$2,729.59; Buffalo, \$1,269.80; Newark, \$2,625.60; St. Louis, \$1,-899.45; San Francisco, \$847.95 St. Paul. \$1,025.00.

The unusually fine showing of Boston is to be attributed to the fact that in this archdiocese a regular plan for raising funds has been adopted, and its execution put into the hands of Rev. Dr. Joseph V. Traccy, who, though occupied as professor in the Theological Seminary at Brighton, yet finds time to visit the various parishes of the archdipesse, principally on Sundays. His glan is

Brighton, yet finds time to visit the various parishes of the archdiocese, principally on Sundays. His plan is a simple one, modeled, we bdieve, after that of the Propagation Society, and recommended by the archbishops. The members of the parish are divided into bands of tm or more, and volunteer promoters are appointed to collect the funds which are transmitted, monthly to head-quarters. One of the priests of the parish takes charge of the Society, and looks after its interests. The results of the plan may be seen from week to week, in that page of the "Review" which is devoted to this important subject, and which we flatter ourselves has had no little influence in promoting the good work.

supulpit or by private research so that those interested may rest secure in the power which true knowledge imparts. Catholic reading circles, properly conducted, and an able and alert Catholic press should be encouraged by all our people.

GOSPEL TO THE HEATHEN.—
The man who really loves his religion and is devoted to his church will naturally take a deep interest in promoting its welfare, says the sacred Heart Review. The man who has any realizing sense of the importance of salvation and the danger of being lost, will inevitably be willing and even bound to labor and make sacrifices to extend the blessings of the Gospel to the blessings of th

the divine promise. The Lord teepeth all the bones of His servants. He will not lose one of them. The body was exposed for the space of three or four weeks, during which time Maderna made his celebrated statue now to be seen under and in front of the high altar of her church in Trastevere. The body was reenclosed. The marble statue was placed beneath the magnificent high altar which the Cardinal built to celebrate the event."

ON HIS MISSION OF MERCY.

as a member of the great Catholic hierarchy, Mgr. Bruchesi performs regularly certain works of mercy that chime in most perfectly with his episcopal duties. Of these works, that of visiting the prisoners is one that he performs twice each year—at Easter, on Good Friday and at the Epiphany. As a contemporary—a Protestant organ—well said:—

"Twice a year, on Good Friday and at the Epiphany, January 6, the Archoishop drives down to the gaols to visit the prisoners. His Grace arcposnop crives down to the gaois to visit the prisoners. His Grace holds the view that religion can turn misfortunes into advantages, and when speaking to the prisoners yesterday he called them his friends, his fellow-children, and strayed mem-bers of his flock, and asked them to leave their ovil ways and look up leave their evil ways and look up to the nobler and higher things in

life.
"These visits, it is acknowledged, "These visits, it is acknowledged, often produce salutary effects. Their motive, charitable and disinterested as it is, is not misunderstood by the prisoners who, to meet His Grace are assembled in the chapel in charge of a squad of officers."

This year His Grace took occasion of his semi-annual visit to the gaol, to address the prisoners in both languages. In addressing the young-

of his semi-annual visit to the gaol, to address the prisoners in both languages. In addressing the younger men before him, His Grace said: "You, young men, who have not yet even reached your manhood, look back upon your life, reason with yourselves, and see where the stumbling blocks have been. When you return into the world obey your parents, avoid compaions who invite you to drink, respect others and respect yourselves."

you to drink, respect others and respect yourselves."

He then said, to the congregation in general, that it was his duty as a pastor, he said, to visit the prisoners and wish them a happy new year. The festive season was a time of great rejoicing, of family reunions, and, oh! how the heart of a father or mother, of a wife or child, ached with pain at the thought of an absent son or husband, or father, an absent son or husband, or father, in gaol. Society at this particular time recognized the call of charity and spent long hours by the bedside of the sick and in the hamlet of the poor. Appeals were made for the relief of ever form of suffering, but no one, said His Grace, ever thinks of the prisoners. In the newspapers could be seen what was being done to gladden the hearts of the orphans and the homeless, but there was never a word, never an appeal, that an absent son or husband, or father and the homeless, but there was never a word, never an appeal, that something might be done to comfort the prisoners. The Catholic church was not like the world. She cherished a particular fondness for the unfortunate sinner.

"I call you my friends," said His Grace, "for you are indeed my children in the church, strayed members of my flock." The Church saw Jesus Ohrist in the person of the prisoner.

The third translation of the body of St. Cecilia, the patroness of music, took place early in December. The extraordinary fact was revealed, that after more than seventeen centuries, the remains of that great saint are exactly as they were on the day of her death. From a Roman correspondent we learn some very interesting details concerning St. Cecilia—so interesting that we give them in full. Our readers will be enchanted with the romantic-like story of St. Cecilia's body. The letter in queetion says:

"His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla, titular of the Church of St. Cecilia's martyrdom, and of the body of the Patroness of Music just four hundred and one years after the second. Believing that the devotion of the faithful could not be adequately satisfied in the marrow existing crypt, he had a large one made, altars erected, and decorations executed. Then in his presence the sarcophagus containing the remains of the saint were removed, without being opened and with it those of her companions, Saints Valerian, Tiburtius, Maxim. Christ in the person of the prisoner. This picture was taken from the words of the Bible where the Sawords of the Bible where the Savior said the just on the day of
judgment, would be welcomed into
the Eternal Kingdom because "when
I was poor you clothed me, when I
was hungry you fed me, and when I
was a prisoner you visited me." It
was yet time to repent, and they
should remember repentance was sister of innocence. They were dead to
society, but they should accept their
punishment and resolve to reform.
Serious thought would convince them punishment and resolve to reform. Serious thought would convince them of the necessity of a change in their ways of life, if they still possessed a spark of manhood. "Avoid drink and evil company," said His Grace, "and when you leave here you may yet be able to become good and worthy citizens."

C.M.B.A.—At a largely attended meeting of Branch No. 9, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Quebee, held in St. Mary's. C. Y. M. hall, 1242a Notre Dame street, on Wednesday evening, a lot of important business was transacted, and Supreme Deputy Bro. P. Flannery, assisted by Grand Deputy Bro. F. Lawlor, installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Spiritual director, Rev. J. P. Brady; president, Bro. M. J. Shaw; second vice-president, Bro. M. J. T. T. T. Tobin; financial secretary, Bro. T. J. Tobin; financial secretary, Bro. T. J. Tobin; financial secretary, Bro. M. J. O'Flaherty; marshal, Bro. Jas. Kavanagh; guard, Bro. John Shehan; trustees, Bros. P. Flannery, Geo. De Roohe, A. Purcell, J. B. O'Hara, John Sheehan; trustees, Bros. P. Flannery, Geo. De Roohe, A. Purcell, J. B. O'Hara, John Sheehan; delegates to Advisory Board, Bros. B. McDonald, M. J. Shea, M. J. O'Flaherty, A sum of money was voted for a Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul—of the late Rev. Father O'Donnell, who was spiritual director of the Branch for a number of years. Supreme Deputy Bro. P. Flannery gave the members present some interesting information about the affairs of the association, and advised them to work for the interest of the C.M.B.A. He left assured that a new sum was dawning for the association in Quebec, and thut the end of 1901 would see a large increase in the membership of the branches under the jurisdiction of the Quebec Grand Council of the State of New York said recently that the Commissioner of insurance of the State of New York said recently that the Commissioner of insurance of the State of New York said recently that the Commissioner of insurance of the State of New York said recently that the Commissioner of insurance of the State of New York said recently that the Commissioner of insurance of the State of New York

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A PRIEST'S HEROIC ACT.

Early on a recent Sunday morning Father Lowham, of the Clonard Monastery, Belfast, Ireland, was awakened by piteous cries for help from a woman who had fallen into a large pond in the vicinity. The reverend gentleman lost no time in reaching the bank, but the night was dark and stormy, and it was with the greatest difficulty he was able to locate the spot in which the struggle for life was taking place. Without a moment's hesitation he plunged into the pond, which was about ten feet deep and foul with mechanical works' refuse. After swimming for some time he fortunately discovered the struggling creature, who immediately caught him by the throat-band of his shirt, and both went down together. Father Lowham is a strong man and a good swimmer, or otherwise he might have fared badly. As it was, it was only with difficulty he succeeded in bringing the drowning woman to the bank, where, with the assistance of the other fathers, she was drawn out of the water and removed to the hospital. The woman's name is Agnes Magee, Father Lowham, who is a very popular Redemptorist, is a native of Australia. At about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning he risked his life for a fellow-creature. At 7 o'clock he might be seen celebrating Mass as usual.

ABOUT AN ALIBI.

A talesman who was called in-urder trial in Kansas was ask hether he had any prejudice agains alibi plea on the part of a ma cused of crime. The talesman

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this P-ovince consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY JANUARY 12, 1901

TWO EXTREMES. It is most interesting, and fre-

quently amusing, to note how innocently a certain class of citizens seek to impress the Catholic in Canada with a lofty idea of the patriotism | High Court Bench. (at the expense of his religion) which is expected from him. Attempts of this class at once suggest to some of those old sayings, such as shoe on the other foot;" or "what's sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander; or, "the other fellow's ox that is gored." These very cleverly arranged rules are easily adapted to all Catholic cases, but, in practice, they are the opposite, or, at least, are entirely ignored, when the Protestant's interest is at stake. To illustrate our humble contention we will simply take two very recent cases in point with a letter that appeared in the Toronto "Globe," of the 3rd instant, and signed "G. G. know Mr. Mills, personally, and we are tempted to believe sthat, while being very well meaning—as far as his lights go-he does not know himself, nor his co-religionists. He is commenting upon a letter in the same paper, on the Saturday previous, by Mr. W. R. Smyth, in regard to the vacancy in the High Court Bench of Ontario. Mr. Mills says :-

"He (Mr. Smyth) states (in harmony with the well known facts) that a section of the Roman Catho- be allowed so increasing insistence and threats that the present vacancy on the High Court Bench must be filled by a barrister of the Roman Catholic faith. And unfortunately such demand has ion when he asks for fair and proby no means been confined to the

'Quaere-Has a single Roman Catholic paper, has a single Roman Catholic citizen, uttered a single word of protest against this unblushing and shameless attempt to situation at present, but we are degrade the bench and drag it into the slums of ward politics?

He then adds :-

'Are we to conclude that the Roman Catholics of this province as a whole are either actively or pasaiding and abetting the adoption of a principle which would

"Let them come out squarely and show their readiness and willingness -if they are ready and willing- to maintain the integrity and purity of ur courts of justice.

After a grand eulogy of the British

Bench—with which we find no fault—this gentleman gives vent to the

"Let us be plain and honest with ourselves. Do our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens desire the Government to lay down the principle that ap-pointments should be made to the High Court Bench on the ground of creed instead of personal fitness for the office? If the answer be in the native, then every patriotic citi-no matter what his creed, is in bound to rise in his might and o out this attempt to outrage prostitute one of our most d institutions. The fount of jusday ever to be lamented, if the Gov ernment yields to backstair methods and does not rise to the occasion and adhere rigidly to the traditional policy of Great Britain and Canada in making appointments to the

If all things were equal, and if there were no sectarian or racial appeals in Canada. we would have to agree, in principle, with Mr. Mills but, unfortunately, it is the very contrary method, or system which obtains. As an example of how Mr. Mills' cherished theory is practised by non-Catholics, we take the following extract from a report in Tuesday night's "Star" of Alderman Ekers' address in the City Council at the Monday meeting. The report

"Ald. Ekers said he was surprised to see the kick Ald. Martineau was making. When the salary committee had called in Ald. Martineau, as to proposed changes in the Road De-Mills." They say that "the mills of partment, his wishes had been folthe Gods grind slowly, but they lowed out. Such being the case it grind exceedingly fine; "we do not was too bad that he should try and was too bad that he should try and outwit the Finance Committee in its desire to dispense with the services of Mr. Patterson. The appointment was a Protestant one, and there should be no interference by French members with the question The English wards paid half of the entire taxation of the city, and if the Finance Committee thought it not be received into the Church. was in the interests of the west wards to appoint a new assessor, in the place of Mr. Patterson, it should that actuated him, may exists, wards to appoint a new assessor, in

Here is a direct violation of what dr. Mills lays down as a necessary rule in Canada. According to Mr. Mills, the Catholic, in Ontario, false to the interests of the Dominportionate Catholic representation while a Protestant alderman in this

province makes it known that the religious distinctions of applicants for positions must prevail. gret, as much as it is possible, the incapable of changing it; and while it lasts the Irish Catholic should have a respect and love for the Church of

MISLEADING REPORTS

As a rule we are not surprised when the secular press publishes er-roneous statements concerning matters of Catholic doctrine or practice. Still we think that newspapers which enjoy very wide circulatio cannot be excused on the simple plea of ignorance—that is to say of hav-ing published that which they supposed to be right. Knowing how posed to be right.

Without wishing to ever harp on the same chord, we cannot refrain from citing a very striking illustra-tion of what we mean. A of what we mean. A citizen has become a Catholic. One of our daily papers presents its readers with the lowing—we omit the names: we omit the names: "Becomes Catholic; Mr...... is preparing to enter the Roman Catholic Church; he has been baptized; and will make his First Communion institutions. The fount of jus-institutions. The fount of jus-institutions. The fount of jus-nation in this heading of the article. Each point in this heading is merely extended to a couple of lines in the body of the report; so, off.

the above is a summary of the whole article. If this man "becomes a article. If this man Catholic." he cannot be "preparing to enter the Roman Catholic Church —he is already a member thereof. If "he has been baptized," he is not 'preparing to enter the Roman Catholic Church''-he did enter it when he was baptized. We merely draw attention to these inaccuraries to show how carelessly such subjects are

But what we are most desirous of commenting upon is the paragraph in which the reporter seeks to impart to the public the motives that actuated the convert. These are the 's chief desire, in words : Mr..... changing his religion is that he may be buried with his wife and children who are all Catholics, and his desire cannot be gratified without accepting their religion.

man should wish to be buried with his family is a very praiseworthy and very Christian motive; but it is an insufficient one in the present instance. Wherein the reporter errs is the presenting of this desire on the part of the dying man as the sole motive of his conversion. The difference between the writer of the above-moted passage, and the above Central Park. Where one who writes this article, consists of a knowledge concerning Catholic gle exception of Trinity, are still rediscipline which the latter possesses and the former lacks.

In the first place, we do not claim to know anything personally about the desires of the dying man in regard to his family, we were never admitted to his confidence, the reporter of the above has no better means of acquiring such knowledge than we possess Consequently, he went by guess work and he missed the mark. He based his hap-hazard remarks upon a pretty generally accepted opinion concerning the Catholic Church-namely, that she is glad to admit any or into the fold no matter what the motives of his conversion may Now this is a false idea. If the desire to be buried with his

wife and children, to have the privilege of sleeping his last sleep in consecrated ground, were the only mo tive that actuated him in becoming a Catholic, we make bold to that he would not be received into the Church, no Catholic priest would baptize him. The fact of having been baptized, and of being about to make his First Communion, is sufficient evidence that other, higher and his conversion The burial of his remains in a Catholic cemetery merely affects the body, and the motives that permit of his reception into the Church must affect above all the soul and its eternal welfare. Were all of his relatives past and present without an exception, Roman Catholic, still unless he made a profes sion of faith, abjured all heresy, and declared his belief in the Infallible Truth of our religion, as well as his belief that it is the only true road to eternal salvation, and that, in order to reach God's unending glory he wishes to become a living mem ber of the Church Militant, he could

Consequently, while the motive as for his conversion Other motives are ecessary, otherwise the Church would close the gates against him.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' TALKS TO A REPORTER.

When His Eminence Cardinal Gibwas in Augusta, Ga., on the occasion of the dedication of a new Church, he was interviewed by Mr the Atlanta Constitution.

"I sat in the parlor of the person age of the Church of the Immaculate Conseption for an hour yesterday afternoon," said Mr. McAdam

waiting to see Cardinal Gibbons.
"As I waited I considered for the "As I waited I considered for the first time what questions I should ask the great prelate if he gave me an audience. I thought of the many Protestant churches whose architectural grandeur adorns the fashionable quarter of New York that had sold their ancient properties in the lower part of the geat metropolis at an enormous financial advantage. an enormous financial advantage and moved uptown. Their former moved uptown. Their former , with their moldy tombstones more than half a century indifferent to the malestrom of traffic that surged just over the protecting black iron fences, now afford foundations for buildings of the sky-scraping variety. The weather scarred old temples and the picturesque graves have been swallowed at a gulp by the Moloch of commercialism. These business transactions made many of the churches rich, but removed them from the region of souls. The teeming hundreds of thousands of the lower third of Manhattan were becoming churchless as the aristocratic hegira proceeded northward. The Catholic Church did not sell its downtown properties, a worship. I determined to ask the Cardinal something about this and the evident democracy of Catholic-

'Rev. Louis O'Donovan, the Cardinal's secretary, came downstairs at length, and to him I explained brief-ly why I desired to converse with his

bons and Father O'Donovan entered the parlor together. He had on his overcoat and was evidently about to leave the parsonage.
"My secretary has told me your

question,' he remarked with a kindly twinkle in his eye. You want an ex-pression on the democracy of Cath-olicism. That is rudimental and can be answered by him as well as by me Catholic Church not democratic. You must extuse me as I am about to leave for the depot and must make some little prepara-tions. My secretary will speak for 'Your eminence,' I returned, de

termined to at least get a few words

out of him, 'Dr. Madison C. Peters the well known minister of New York who is to lecture in Atlanta shortly, has pointed out the fact that Prot estantism has virtually abandoned the lower third of New York to the Catholics by moving its churches from among the poorer classes eo the fashionable avenues around and tant churches, with almost the presented in the down town and east side districts, they have degenerated into little more than charitable mis sions, and many have not even left missions behind them. Of course, the working classes of lower New York do not take kindly to such a situation, and many thousands them have ceased attending church altogether. As the Catholic Church has not only remained in this church abandoned district, but has built many fine new churches and cathewilling to tell the readers of Constitution about the democracy of Catholicism along the lines I have The work of such priests indicated. as Father Thomas Ducey among the working people of New York has attracted much admiration.

'The Cardinal touched me kindly the shoulder and his face lighted with an interest he had not evinced before. He half pushed me back into the chair from which I had risen.

"'Sit down,' he said, warmly. must take a few minutes, even at the risk of missing the train, to talk on such a theme as that.

'First, you must know that the dignity of the soul is the cornerstone of the Catholic Church. With us the soul is everything—the man nothing, socially speaking. From the days of the Disciple Peter, we have been fisha great city or in the wilds of heathary, the Church has labored with an eye single to snatching humanity as

brands from the burning. "'If in America the Christian re-ligion were not made accessible to the people in the mass, and the poor did not have the gospel preached unto them, how strange would be the spectacle of a great foreign mission gabization supported by the benevo-lence of the privileged few who hear the word under imposing steeples of

a Sunday

"Catholicism has never deserted the people. It has instead sought them out whatever their station or walk in life, and planted the cross in the midst of them. The soul is in the midst of them. The soul as more precious to the Church than gold, though it reposed in the breast of a beggar. Nor has the Church been unmindful of the bodies of the been unmindful of the bodies of the system of plain chant which has been least of these our brethren. Catholicism has nothing to blush for when inquiry is made into the extent of its philanthropy. If the burden of society's extremely poor and unfortunate ones has been largely resigned to the charity of the Catholic Ohurch in some communities, the Church has met it as becomes a Christian organization with a heart full of pity, mercy and love and ge nerosity of purse commensurate with the degree of ies material steward-

ship. 'The Catholic Church will never leave the region souls. If it can afford beauties of architecture, splendors of art and comforts fo worshipper, these are for high and low, rich and poor alike. A Cathe-dral will lift its gilded spires and throw wide its sculptured doors be-side tenement house and factory, be-cause among the teeming thousands cause among the teeming thousands in the dingy haunts of labor, poverty and sin are the souls more precious in God's eyes than purple and fine inen. The Catholic Church is planted there, regardless of all temporal considerations, and there it will re-

" 'The Catholic Church,' I ventur ed., 'has shown itself to be in close sympathy, not only with what is most democratic in republican institutions, but through His Holiness, the Pope, has taken advanced ground on the great social question, parti-cularly the phase of organized labor, I understand your eminence is a

ample. It would be as unjust to de-ny to workingmen the right to band opether because of the abuses inci-dent to such combinations unwaratably seek to crush or absort on for encouraging labor unions suggets itself to my mind. Secret societies lurking in dark places and pletting the overthrow of existing governments have been the bane of continential Europe. The repressive policy of these governments and their mistrust of the intelligence and ue of the people have given rise hose mischevious organizations; men are apt to consider in se cret if not permitted to express their views openly. The public re-cognition amongst us of the right organize implies a confidence inteligence and honesty of the nity of training themselves in the school of self-government and in the art of self-discipline; it takes retext form the formation of dan gerous societies; it exposes to the light of public scrutiny, the constitution and laws of the association and the deliberations of the members of the and laws of the association it imp'res them with a sense of their sibility as citizens and with a ble desire of meriting the ap of their fellow citizens."

NOTES FROM ROME.

piece of interesting and very useful information concerning church music and plain chant in particular, we extract the following from a Roman letter:

The third sunday in advent was. course, observed as such in all the churces of Rome-with one exception, The exception was the colleg of the South American college on the Prati di Castelli. The day happened to be the feast of Our Lady of Guadeloupe, the Patroness of Mexico, and by a special favor the Mexicans were allowed to observe it as such in Rome. All of us who were invited knew that, among other things, we would hear beautiful mu-sic, or Capocci was to be there with the ull choir of St. John Lateran's, and the Mass was to be the exquisite "Ae erna Christi munera" of Pa lestrina. But we heard a greater treat than anybody ever expected

To explain. The South American which contains some one college, which contains so hundred and twenty students the different countries of South America, is one of the most important educational establishments, of Rome existence has become renowned for the formation of good priests ble way in which the students exe cuted the plain chant at their There is a great deal of bac singing to be heard in Rome, but the singing in this particular college was among the very worst. Well, last Sunday we went to hear the Laterar students singing the plain chant. To say that everybody was astonished would be putting it mildly. Suffice it to say that at the end of the Mass the very singers of the famous choir in Rome went to choirmaster of the South American college and begged him to give them lessons in plain chant. Only three days have elapsed since then, but have already begun, and

rescued from the oblivion into which it had fallen for ages by the Benedictine monks of Solesmes. Your correspondent now understands better than he ever did before why Car otherwise extraordinary step of bringing over a number of Benedic-tine monks from Solesmes for the service of the magnificent new cathedral, which is rapidly approaching completion in Westminster, and which will be one of the grandest churches built during the nineteenth century; and he is quite sure that any American pastor that makes the experiment, under the proper conditions, of course, of adopting the Solesmes chant in his church, will not only save a good deal of the money that is now wasted on operatic choirs, but will fill his church with deyout worshipmers.

devout worshippers.

Good traditions hardly ever die in Rome, and even bad ones die very hard. Some of the traditions about sacred music are well nigh as bad as they can be. But there is a rist in the cloud at last and the South in the cloud at last and the South Africans may be largely thanked for having it. Most consoling, too. to all lovers of devout church music is the fact that the Maestro Perosi is on the right side. Hitherto his hands have to some extent been tied —but he can afford to wait, and his triumph will not long be delayed.

SUCCESSFUL IRISH AMERICANS.

The four brothers who make up the Cudahy family are well known all over the United States as kings of commerce. Their combined wealth a estimated at \$15,000,000. They

Omaha, Milwaukee, Nashville, Los they own much of the petroleum in-dustry in California. Mr. Edward A. Cudahy, who has come into promi-nence lately through the kidnapping of his boy, is one of the most pro-minent Catholics of Omaha, and the boy is a student at the celebrated Jesuit College, Creighton University. As industrial organizers the genius of the Cudahy brothers is said to be unsurpassed in America. -- Catholic

RELIGIOUS NOTES

AND COMMENTS

Some time ago we made editorial reference to the wonderfully Catholic-like ceremonies that marked the consecration of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop Coadjutor Weller, at Fond-du-Lac, Wis., and we think we clearly demonstrated the radical difference between what there place and which takes place in the case of real Catholic episcopal con-secration. Since then various are the comments that have been made criticism indulged in and the opinions expressed.

In one case we are told that: "It is quite evident that the controversy between the low church and high church of the Protestant Episc Church in the United States Episcopal about to break out as vigorously as new rupture is the recent consecration of Bishop Coadjutor Weller, of Fond du Lac, Wis., which occurred recently and which was marked by ritualistic practices heretofore un-known in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"The ceremony, as some one has described it, "out-romed Rome self," and as the ritual was altogether unauthorized the consecration may possibly be declared illegal. presiding bishop of the church has formally disclaimed all responsibility in the matter, and the bishops who acted for him are being severely criticised in their home dioceses and by the church at large.'

So they will attempt to have the consecration declared illegal. As far as we are concerned, we have al-ready pointed out how it must have een ineffective-whether legal otherwise. But that is none of our What we do notice is the increasing tendency towards Rome amongst the Episcopalians. It is not a mere childish liking for display and ceremonial, there is some thing more solid beneath it all. It vanced ritualists are to speak on the subject, and how careful the others are to refrain from any criticism or action that might result in a test case. Both parties are in trouble

Regarding the consecration, Right Rev. Dr. Paret, P. E. Bishop Maryland, says: "I was not present at the conse

cration, but from what I understand the ceremonies were of a most un-

usual character. Rev. Dr. Robert H. Paine, rector int Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, who is generally re-garded as the leader of the high church party in the diocese of Maryland, displayed considerable unwillingness to discuss the ceremonies at-tending the consecration. He said; "I was not at the consecration, and the only thing I know of it iswhat I have seen in the papers andheard fromfriends. A person present at the consecration told me it was quite an elaborate ceremony.

of Maryland, whose tendencies lecidedly ritualistic, says: "Every once in a while we hear a great deal of talk about ritualism and high church practices, but the fact mains that, in spite of condemnation by bishops, there is not a bishop in the whole country who will dare single out a case and bring it to trial. All the time the high church party continues to gain strength and adherents. General condemnations, adherents. General condemnations. like glittering generalities, may be found to listen to, but they never accomplish any results. It will be a blessing for the ritualists if the matter of the consecration of the Bishop Coadjutor of Fond du Lac is brought up at the next general is brought up at the next general convention, for the church will then see what an adpance the adherents of "Catholic" practices have made in

this country."
What does all this indicate? No-What does all this indicate? Nothing more or less than that the advanced ritualists have still a lingering fear to overstep the mark, in their desire for Roman coremonies, while the anti-ritualists feel that the change, now taking place is so great, that it would not be safe to drive the other purty to the wall, lesthey should jump over it entirely. Yet, at best, or at worse, all this is mere initiation of Catholic ceremonies and customs; but there is no real approach to Catholicity see

DANGERS

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COMMENTS

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Should what is known as Irish, or, more properly, Anglo-Irish, dialect, be considered beneath the notice of the writer who aims at reproducing in the Engl sh language pictures of Irish life or phases of Irish thought or idiosyncracies? This question is often asked, and asked by Irish readers whose feelings are outraged by the dialect served up to them by would-be Irish authors. The answer depends on circumstances. I dialect is faithfully rendered and judiciously depends on circumstances. I dialect is faithfully rendered and judiciously employed it has its appointed place in literature. If it is incorrectly rendered and injudiciously employed it is always vulgar and generally If a philosopher writing for philosophers on a philosophical be scholarly, measured and exact.

DANGERS OF DIALECT.

If however, a writer undertakes to depict a conversation between two men whose educational attainments are rudimentary, and if he represents them as expressing their thoughs in scholarly language, he is also doing his work badly, because untruthfully. People who speak dialect in real life should be represented as speaking dialect when they as speaking dialect when they are made to appear in literature and as literature, being the reflection of life, has to deal with men and women of the humbler as well as of the most exalted spheres of existence, dialect has its place and value.

It must be said, however, that

what is called Irish dialect is gros ly abused. There are unfortunately a great many writers who imagine that by misspelling every word they employ they are writing dialect, when in reality they are only producing a hideous gibberish. This school of writers are liberal in the use of "Begorra" an "Bejabers" and "Be Hivins.' Their conventions are as outlandish as their audacity. With them an Irishman pronounces I as "Oi," never by any chance as Here is a choice specimen written by such an author, who which nature forgot to place his mind: "Be hivins if yer duzzent tip me a whesky Oi'll take the loife

Who ever heard an Irishman apply "yez" when addressing a single person? "Yous," "yees" and "yez" are very frequently used in certain parts of Ireland, instead of ye and yoo, second person plural. But in no part of Ireland will one hear an Irishman say "yous" of "yees" or "yez" when speaking in the second person singular. The "yez" and "yaus" are unknown in Munster, at least to my knowledge. I never heard them in Connaught. They are unheard of all along the Slive Blooms. all along the Slieve Blooms. On hears them most in Westmeath, the lower end of King's County, and in parts of Meath. To represent a Tipperary man as saying "yez" even in the second person plural is about as correct as to make a Connaught man suppress his "r" when uro-nouncing the word "under."

The word life is pronounced 'loife' in some localities, but far more commonly is the 'i' pronounced as low "y." Whisky is never pronounced whesky" unless by the writer of conventional dialect. No Irishman ever says "tip me" for "give me." The employment of "year" instead "you" betrays the investication. betrays the imaginative Cock-No one ever heard an Irishman "If you doesn't" for "If you t." In parts of Galway, Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim and other coun ties one may hear heavens pronounced "hivins," but it is not the rule

The great success in the United States of F. P. Dunne's Dooley articles have ticles has had of course the inevitable results of raising a swarm of imitators. Now Dooley himself is nor always correct in his rendering nor always correct in his rendering of Roscommon dialect. Dunne is an Irish-American by birth, and al-though his knowledge of d alect is certainly very good, and although he certainly very good, and although he uses it with marvelous effect, there are occasional lapses. But at his very worst he is always a hundred times better than the very bost of those who follow n his footsteps. The dialect spoken by the long procession of Dooleyizers s, in most cases, a thing to shudder at. They don't believe—they "belave." They don't read—they "rade." They don't send for a priest—they send for a "praste." They don't rise in the morning—the "roize."

For them the fragrance of the Ir-

For them the fragrance of the Irish hedges and meadows is not sweet—it is "swate." They don't know what's what. They only know "phwat's phwat." For them a Shelmaliere farmer says, "Oi know iv a neighbor who has a porke that wuz at Oulart," instead of saying "I know of a neighbor who have a pike," etc. They make a man from the Glenties use the slang of the music halls translated into Anglo-Irish dialect, ignoring the fact that in nine cases out of ten he expresses himself only in Irish and in any dialect of a foreign language.

It is so difficult to write dialect as it is spoken and so difficult to use it with fudgment, that unlessa writer has heard it in childhood and youth and learned all its variations of pro-

were cast headlong into six or seven thousand fathoms of salt water than to be allowed to go around loose on the earth trying to make people 'belave' that she or he 'wreates Oirish dialect."—Che Bueno, in Southern Cross.

THE POPE'S LONGEVITY.

Dr. Lapporn, the Pope's special physician, says that His Holiness may easily live to one hundred. Of men of Europe he is the only one to marck is almost forgotten, so soon do men, even the most prominent, we get the weed's mind. (And. pass out of the world's mind; Gladtone is now almost three years with the silent majority; and to use his own comparison, when Leo said, "Gladstone and I are two of the youngest old men living," the present Pope alone survives. It is almost incredible how much work he can perform. The feast of the Epi-phany found him in St. Peter's at the usual ceremonies, and his career is not a whit more remarkable than the last year, for him, has been extraordinary. He was born March 2, and is descended from an old patrician family. Gregory XVI appointed him one of his chaplains in 1839 he became a bishop in 1843 was created a cardinal in 1853 by Pius IX., and was chosen Pope February 21, 1878.

The probability that Leo XIII. will become a centenarian inparts a new interest to his famous poem written in 1897, in which he sets

forth his rules of living.

During 1900 the Pope officiated at seventy functions in St. Peter's, re-ceived two hundred and twenty-five pilgrimages, spoke to over four thou sand personages to whom he gave audiences, issued eighty encyclicals, twenty apostolic letters and composed several poems.

S'CIAL ENDEAVORERS IN BEHALF OF YOUNG MEN.

It has generally been in America that the most progressive and up-to-date institutions, whether associa-tions for amusement, or mutual benefit, or both, have been inaugurated, but it would seem that Dublin, in the "Calaroga Club," recently established, has outstripped them all. We know of nothing on this continent, unless it be the Catholic club of New York city, that equals Father Murphy's new venture in behalf of the Catholic young men of Ire-land. In referring to this magnifi-cent and much needed work, an English Catholic publication lays down the bass upon which it is founded the aims it has in view and the system that will characterize it in the following clear and exact words:

Why is it that so many youn men of undoubted capacity and fiant prospects suffer defeat in life's battle and end their days in hope Simply because they do not learn to associate with their fellows without indulging in strong drink. To teach them from the days of early manhood how to cultivate friendly intercourse whilst avoiding the use of intoxicants is, it seems to us, a problem of the first importance from the social point of view. And we are delightpoint of view. And we are delighted to find that amidst a large Catholic population such as that of the city of Dublin an experiment of a remarkably practical kind is being made for the purpose of solving this problem. When we say that its author is the Rev. - A. Murphy. author to the Rev. - A. Murro O.P., of St. Saviour's Church, give to those who know him a sufficient assurance that it will not fai.

Father Murphy is the very soul of energy. Throughout the day and often far into the night his restless ten far into the night his restless activities are employed for the betterment of those around him, and his influence for good is all-powerful because when he undertakes a work everyone feels that it must thrive. Having established in connection with St. Saviour's a sodality for the grocers' assistants which has already wrought wonders, he is now, under the sanction of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, founding a social bishop of Dublin, founding a social and literary club with the view of offering to young professional and commercial men, medical and univer-sity students, and civil service clerks an attractive alternative to the drinking clubs and public bars which are causing so much havoc amongst these classes of the rising genera-tion."

these classes of the rising generation."

In another paragraph in which the history and rules of the club are set forth, we read that:

"Father Murphy found in the name of St. Dominic's birth place a title for his club, and the institution is certainly worthy of such auspices. With ample space in the fine mansion and premises which have been purchased at 25, Rutland Square, it is so perfectly fitted out as to be an ideal place of reunion for the members. Intoxicants are strictly forbidden, but in almost every innocent pleasure that the heart can desire they have opportunities of indulging. There is a spacious gymnasium containing all the apfliances necessary for the systematic development of the body, and a member of the army gymnastic staff attends to give instruction. An erocution class is held for two hours each week under the charge of a University graduate.

fearlessly asserted that the Calaroga eclipses the best of them. And hap-pily, though up-hill work will be necessary for a time, everything favorable to this good priest's progressive venture. gressive venture. The young men whom he intends to benefit, their pa rents, their spiritual guides, and public generally, are rallying around him, and last, but not least, the Pope himself during a visit which Father Murphy recently made to Rome manifested a lively interest in the career of the club. What better guarantee could there be of success?"

HEIRS WANTED.

Rev. Father O'Meara, P.P., St Gabriel's, has received another letter capiels, has received another letter concerning the inquiry now being made by Messrs. Lee and Cochlin, solicitors, concerning the heirs of the estate of the late Mrs. Downey. It is as follows:—

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 29, 1900. Rev. Wm. O'Meara, P.P., St. Gabriel Church, Montreal, Canada.

Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 20th inst., relative to the estate of the late Mrs. Hannah Downey, was duly received. In reply permit me to say, that Mrs. Downey was born in County Galway, Ireland. Her maider pame, was McDengoth the control of the country of the cou

that Mrs. Downey was born in County Galway, Ireland. Her maiden name was McDonough. She was sixty-five years of age at her death.

I have located two sisters of the deceased. One, Mrs. Julia Costello, lives in this State. The other, Bridget Armstrong, resides in Boston. Another sister died several years ago, leaving three or more children, who now live in Boston. I am in communication with these relatives, and hope soon to ascertain positively who are entitled to share in the estate. I shall be pleased to forward you any information I may receive. The statement that there were several neices and nephews in your city came from a woman who knew Mrs. Downey in her lifetime. I have written to Mrs. Armstrong for the names and addresses of all relatives of the deceased.

Accept my thanks for the interest you have taken in this matter, and restricularly for the middleation made

you have taken in this matter, and particularly for the publication made in the "True Witness." If convenien rlease send me a copy of the pap-with the notice in question. I am. Very Truly, (Signed) CHARLES A LEE.

CIVIC HOSPITAL QUESTION

From all that has been said and written regarding the proposed civic hospital for those afflicted with contagious diseases only one thing is evident, namely, that such an institution is required and should be provided for the city. Beyond this point of the necessity of having some institution where in such cases could be treated, even as if perfectly isolated, there seems to be little or no agreement concerning the details. Numerous schemes or plans have been submitted, ut there is evidently an objection, from some quarter or other, to each of them. The matter of religion is decidedly the most difficult of solution. The following extract from a report of the meeting recently held in connection with this subject may serve to throw some light upon one phase of the problem. From all that has been said and

ind is being of solving The report says:—
The committee of citizens which is studyir, with the Board of Health will not fai, very soul of e day and ofthis will not fai, very soul of e day and ofthis will not fai, very soul of e day and ofthis, and sall-powerful akes a work must thrive. In connection dality for the has already is now, under ce the Arching a social ne view of of sisional and land universervice clerks live to the cbars which you amongst live to the cbars which you amongst limited in which the club are set the club are set the fact that all provide a small but permanent staff.

A. Murphy, The report says:—
The committee of citizens which is studyir, with the Board of Health is studyir, with the Sadministration. Previously with the preplace with the preplace with the preplace with the claim is the fact that about the City Hall yeserday, Ald. Ames presiding.

The Hon Implement of the proposed institution. The construction of the proposed building.

The Hon. Senator Drummond the would be advisable for the hospital represe

There are classes for music and calisthenics. A cycling club is in full working order. The library and reading room, the billiard, bagatelle, and chess rooms, the lecture, debuting, music, and class halls are thoroughly equipped. There are, we fear, few places where the clubs of the Protestant Young Men's Christian Association are equalled by Catholic institutions, but it can be fearlessly asserted that the Calaroga

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ments into one—not even in matters of life and death. It is no easy matter for all who are interested to be perfectly of accord in regard to the administration of such an establishment, even with the best good will in the world there would necessarily arise certain misunderstandings that should not exist near the bed of the afflicted, or the dying.

THE LABORER AND HIS POINT OF VIEW.

erican Catholic Quarterly Review,"
Rev. W. J. Kerby, Ph. D., intro-luces his article on the above subect as follows :--

piect as follows:—

Disorders among laboring men and conflicts between them and their enployers have become so frequent of late that no one who is interested in public welfare has remained indifferent. Those who are not parties to the issues—at least not directly—may be roughly divided into two classes: the unthinking many and the thinking few. The former class read the newspapers, perhaps the magazines: they form opinions readily, express them freely. As they think without adequate information and speak without reflection, they and speak without reflection, they unintentionally mislead others unintentionally mislead others and obscure the real nature of the industrial problem. The thinting few devote themselves to careful study they recognize the reign of law and the working of complex and subtle causes in the industrial situation. They have done much to force the question to the front; to win attention from all classes of society. Laborers themselves, no doubt, deserve most credit for actually forcing the most credit for actually forcing the world to study conditions; but carn-est students and writers have aided to a marked degree.

The situation merits attention A great class of our population, hunbering millions, is being slowly isolated. ated; gradually acquiring a con-sciousness, an individuality by which ated; gradually acquiring a consciousness, an individuality by which they are distinguished from other classes of society. Were the isolation of a kind which bears merely on secondary phases of social life, there need be no alarm. But it is an isolation regarding the fundamentals of our national and industrial organization. Laborers now seem to constitute a real industrial class. Their interests are regarded by them as distinct from those of professional classes and antagonistic to those of the employer and the wealthy classes. Laborers have taken a position in the industrial world which clearly reveals that isolation. They are rapidly acquiring—we may say they have acquired—the characteristics of a political class. As laborers they foster a distinctive view of our institutions and political ideals; they have a peculiar view of the functions of government and of its possibilihave a peculiar view of the functions of government and of its possibili-ties; there is a conscious though ties; there is a conscious though heretofore unsuccessful effort to reduce those views to a platform and construct thereon a labor party. Laborers constitute a distinct social class. Their tastes, judgments, enjoyments, their plane of life, ambition and aspiration are peculiar to themselves. One can searcely come. themselves. One can scarcely come in touch with laboring men without detecting evidences of this threefold isolation. Naturally, the line of deisolation. Naturally, the line of demarcation in each case is wavering; it is vague between all social classes. But that there is a decided tendency in the direction indicated seems indisputable. As a great ship lies ouietly in the harbor, surrounded by a forest of masts and vessels of all sizes and kinds, its appearance suggests revose as we note the easy. sizes and kinds, its appearance suggests repose as we note the easy grace of its restful swaying in the water. But once it is in motion seaward, it is transformed. Grace, majesty, power are revealed in every movement. The laboring class, has cut anchor; it is moving, and there is power, determination, purpose in every step.

This isolation of the leboring class.

is power, determination, purpose in every step.

This isolation of the laboring class is a vital question for modern society. It is in apparent contradiction with our accepted social ideals, and even with their current interpretation. Yet it is the expected product of our philosophy and institutions, historically considered. Then, again, the solution of the problems implied, constitutes a vital test of our institutions, our civilization and its possibilities. The situation in the industrial world cannot be tolerated. If we meet it successfully the triumph of popular government was never before so complete, so glorious. If we fail, our institutions will have failed of their fundamental purpose and the socialist will have been a prophet with a mission. The times are indeed solemn.

Events such as those seem in recent

a prophet with a mission. The times are indeed solemn.

Events such as those seem in recent times in Chicago, St. Louis, Idaho and the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania show that at present neither our philosophy nor our institutions nor recognized social authority is equal to the situation. Contests concerning property rights and human rights; ceneerning court jurisdiction and the interpretation of fundamental laws; concerning even the power of our chief executives to employ the militia, are of frequent occurrence; and experience gained in one disturbance is of no use whatever, except to those to whose complaints the disturbances are due. There are contests every day concerning similar rights and powers. But they are orderly, peaceful and constructive. The contests referred to however, are public, marked by great bitterness and suppressed hate, they result in no triumph of law, contribute in no way to upbuild our institutions. They are merely contests of endurance—attempts to settle by force what law has falled to

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" EMPERADOR" Extra Dry Sherry. Our own bottling is labelled

D4 Exquisite, Old and Nutty.

Our prices for these noble wines are for the "Emperador," \$1.50 per bottle, \$17.00 per dozen, and for the D4, \$1.25 per bottle, \$6.00 per, gallon, \$13.00 per dozen, both less 3 per cent. discount for cash, and out-of-town customers can have the wines delivered free by express to any point in Ontario, Quebec, or the Maritime Provinces, in addition to the above cash discount, on all orders for one or more dozen.

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D. Raspberries .. 0.95
D. Peaches 1.10
D. Pears .. 110 Pears 1.10 White Cherries, 1.10 D. Red Cherries D. Greengages 0.85 D. Black Currants. 0.95 D. Limes 1.10
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D. Canton Ginger . . 1.30

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Peaches ... 60c Red Cherries .. . Quinces Crab Apples ... GORDON & DILWORTH'S FRUIT JELLIES. In 10 oz. Tumbers.

BITTER ORANGE MARMALADE. In half gallon glass pails. Quart and pint glass jars. .40 .38 ade pints .. FRESH FRUITS. In quart and 11/2 pint glass jars.

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Peaches, quarts ... \$1.10 \$0.95
G. & D. Sweet Pickled
Plums, quarts ... 1.10 0.91
G. & D. Brandy Cherries
quarts ... 1.90 1.75
G. & D. Brandy Figs,
quarts ... 1.95 1.90
G. & D. Brandy Peaches
quarts ... 1.60 1.49
GORDON & DILWORTH'S PURE
FRUIT SYRUPS.

Regular Reduced

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Regular Reduced price. price.

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R. & R. Tomato Soup, Quart
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25 cents per can, \$2.75 per dozen R. & R. Mulligatawny Soup, Quart R. & R. Mulligatawny Soup, Quart cans. Regular price, 30 cents per can, \$3.25 per dozen. Reduced price, 25 cents per can, \$2.75 per dozen LAZENBY'S ENGLISH SOUPS In Pint Glass Jars.

Lazenby's Hare Soup in glass.
Lazenby's Tomato Soup in glass.
Lazenby's Mock Turtle Soup in Lazemby's Mulligatawny Soup in

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Prices reduced all round.

Fresh supplies received on Satur-

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Lazenby's Julienne Soup in glass.
Lazenby's Mutton Broth in glass.
Lazenby's Mutton Broth in glass.
Our regular price on above Soups are 50 and 55 cents per jar, \$5.50 and \$6.00 per dozen.
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Dvery can and every jar guaranteed.

LAXENBY'S PALESTINE SOUP In Pint Cans. Regular price, 30 cents per can. Reduced price, 25 cents per can.

BRAND'S INVALID SOUPS In half-pint cans.

Mutton Broth—

Mutton Broth—

Regular price, 25 cents.
Reduced price, 20 cents.
Chicken Broth—
Regular price, 35 cents.
Reduced price, 30 cents.
Mock Turtle Soup—
Regular price, 25 cents.
Reduced price, 20 cents.

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Regular price on both, 25 cents Per can.
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In quart caps.
Regular price, 35 cents per can, \$4.00 per dozen.

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...IMPORTERS...

determine rationally. Such disturbances, known as strikes, are only incidents in the whole situation. A battle, rather a campaign, supposes organization and armies. Out beyond the local limits of a particular strike there is going on among laborers the process of class isolation and organization. Organized they are capable of self direction, aggressive action and even revolution. It is this phase of the situation which merits most attention.

The facts in the social situation of the laboring class as the laborer sees them are fairly well known to all who care to learn them. Low wages, long hours, uncertainty of work, total dependence for living upon the property owner, diversined oppression of laborers by fines, methods of sealing the basis of all social organization.

we sat on the one seat available ou the strand—a massive beam of wood, part of the cargo of some hap-less ship which the pitless sea had sucked into its bosom. One works sucked into its bosom. One wonder-ed at the giant strength which had borne it—so stout and heavy— ashore. Now it lay, half embedded in ashore. Now it lay, half embedded in the sand, presenting an immovable front to the fury of the incoming tide, which dashed against, it with as little effect as if it were some stundy rock, whose base, thick and colid, stretched a hundred feet below the water's surface.

We amused ourselves with watching the evolutions of the bathers, sometimes not a little laughable, and observing those coming to and from the bathing boxes.

"Do look at this lady coming towards us, Kitty," whispered Meg

wards us, Kitty," whispered Meg presently. "No, not that one, the one with the little girl. Is she not

Pretty?"
A tall, fair-faced young woman in widow's raiment, leading by the hand a pretty, flaxen-haired child, was approaching. They passed on to the bathing boxes, and after some time we saw the little one borne out to her dip, while the mother looked on from the strand.

By and bye the child reappeared fresh and rosy, and we heard the lady say:

while I am bathing. turning to the old woman who was the keeper of the bathing box she said: "You will look after her,

'Indeed, then, I will, ma'am. Sure

"Indeed, then, I will, ma'am. Sure the little angel will be all right dig-ging away there in the sand."
We observed the child's movements for a little while, but presently some newcomers diverted our attention, putting her entirely out of our minds.

We were about going away when we noticed some commotion near Joanie's domains. Several women and girls were gathered around that worthy personage, who was talking and gesticulating excitedly. The fair-faced lady, her face white and faced lady, her face white and frightened, broke away from her im-

faced lady, her face white and frightened, broke away from her impatiently as we drew near, and ran widly/towards the water. In a moment we grasped the cause of the excitement. Her little girl had disappeared!

I shall not attempt to describe the scene that followed. Everyone in Kilfaroge seemed immediately to awar of what had happened. Everyone in Kilfaroge was on the strand tooking in vain for a flaxen-haired child dressed in a pink frock. But the time sped, and no one found her. The distracted mother, possessed The distracted mother, possessed with the idea that she had slipped unnoticed into the water, ran up to her waist into the sea, wildly searching for her beneath the waves. Of course, it was ridiculous to think searching for her beneath the waves. Of course, it was ridiculous to think that she could have drowned with such a number of people about, but the mother could not be convinced of that. Her fears pointed to the worst, and to allay them several boats were got out, but no trace of the child was found. Then someone suggested that the little one might have gone back to their lodge. Everyone felt immediately relieved. Of course, that was it. Why had they not thought of it before? And while the mother, hope springing up in her breast, sped to see if it was really so, the crowd laughed at her fears and at their own.

But she was not long away, and ther face was paler now than before. No, the child had not been to the lodge, and again the wild search began to give a give she had a sthe previous one, in failure.

People began to look at each other strangely. It was plain the child had disappeared as completely and as mysteriously as if the sand had opened out and drawn her down into its soft, dually bosom. It transpired that Meg and I were the last

of a Sunday on her way to Mass, they only shock their heads and smiled pityingly. For it was well known among their little circle that the way of the way well the way of the way of the way of the way of the death of her husband and her only child had been too much for her, and what with her utter friendless ness—she had no relations—and the loneliness in which she lived, her grief had told on her poor, weak head, and now she saw things through strange lights. And yet on every point save one she was almost through strange lights. And yet on every point save one she was almost as sane as anybody else. Her Nonic, her rose-cheeked, bright-eyed darling of two summers, had not died —no, she had been taken away by the "Good People." They had envied her happiness and had snatched her darling from her—her darling, who was now the brightest of all their fairy band.

Sometimes Winnie had hopes. It was possible—Maureen, the knowledgeable woman in the mountains had told her so—that her darling might some lime, somethwy, be restored to her. Such an event was very fare she knew. Yet it was possible, and often, when the sun was sinking behind the western hills, she sat at her cabin door and watched the path which led towards the rath—the path also to Kilfaroge—lest—her darling should come to her unseen.

Her thoughts, ever on the subject,

is, dyspepsia and rheumstannia dearresthat HOOD'S CURES

The strand at Killaroge is a fine me, broad and level, and, like the bay, of a horseshoe shape. On a bright September morning it presented a very lively scene, for Killaroge had lately bloomed into a fashionable watering place. It is true that the accommodation was not of the most luxurlous, for the natives were poor, and that amusements, ware those derived from Nature's great theatre, were of the most limited, for the same reason. Indeed, these simple fisher-folk would have only stared at you in wonder had you himted that you found the place rather dull.

My cousin, Meg, and I, being simple-minded girls, were at one with the natives on this point. We asked no greater pleasure than that which the wild Western ocean and the scarcely less wild Western mainland afforded. And when, now and again, we yearned for less aesthetic enjoyments, it sufficed for us to loiter by the sea wall and study humanity as represented on the beach, or the promenade.

We sat on the one seat available on the strand—a massive beam of wood, part of the cargo of some hapless ship which the pittless sea had sucked into its bosom. One wondered at the grant strength which had sucked into its bosom. One wondered at the grant strength which had sucked into its bosom. One wondered at the grant strength which had sucked into its bosom. One wondered at the grant strength which had sucked into its bosom. One wondered at the grant strength which had sucked into its bosom. One wondered at the grant strength which had sucked into its bosom. One wondered at the grant strength which had sucked into its bosom. One wondered a great affection for both of us, and sucked into its bosom. One wondered at the grant strength which had sucked into its bosom. One wondered were successived to the same locally as herself.

cality as herself.

When at length she returned to her own lonely abode in Cecil street, I accompanied her. Thus she became our dearest friend, and if, as she often gratefully reminded us, we were sent to her by God in her hour of sorrow, so she was given us by Him as an addition to our happiness.

hearth. A tiny window, no than a skylight, discovered a

ly.

"Me not Nonie, me Tessie," she said. "Me want to go home to mother."

Winnie laughed happily.

"Listen to the crathur! an' they changed yet name, did they? No wondher ye wouldn't know yer own mother, alanna, for she wouldn't know ye, only for the signs an' tokens. ye are that changed. Big and well-lookin' ye got, an' yer eyes are bluer than ever, pet?"

Winnie brought a piece of bread and a bowl of sweet milk from the dresser. The child ate and drank eagerly.

"No wonder ye would be tired and hungry, acushla," said Winnie compassionately. "I suppose 'tis a long journey from where ye kem. Were ye comin' all day?"

"All day," returned the little one, "an' me tired and we want mother."

"An, ye'll soon get to know mo-In a low shieling, within a mile of Kilfaroge and the sea, sat a sad-faced woman gazing vacantly at the grey hills which rose sheer and cold grey hills which rose sheer and cold not a dozen yards before her. Pale and wan and care-worn; she looked old, though her age could not have been above 30, perhaps not so much; her hair, brown and thick and luxuriant, was here and there sprinkled with grey; her eyes, of a liquid colorless hue, were entirely devoid of light or fire; her hands, thin and worn, were clasped listlessly upon her lap; in fact, her whole appearance bespoke a deep and habitual spirit of dejection which was most disheartening to behold.

Her surroundings were even more

"An, ye'll soon get to know

The child stared at her bewildered-

"Me not Nonie, me Tessie,:' she

"An, ye'll soon get to know mother, asthoreen, an' ye'll be as happy as the days are long."

The child's tears were quickly dried, for between the heat of the fire and Winnie's crooning voice weariness overcame her, and soon the tired eyes were closed in heavy glumber. Then Winnie laid her gently on the hed. and sitting, beside her disheartening to behold.

Her surroundings were even more suggestive of this spirit than herseld, if that were possible. There was nothing of comfort within the four mud walls of the cabin. The few necessary articles of furniture and the cooking utensils were of the poorest. The earthen floor was rugged and uneven, the walls were rude and grimy, and but a single sod of turf smouldered among the ashes on the hearth. A tiny window, no bigger childish face which had grown so beautiful during those weary months of absence. And as she gazed her heart overflowed with happiness, and casting herself on her kni poured out her gratitude to who had after all turned her

"Oh, I'm so tired! Do sit down, clearly the cheerlessness of the hum Outside the prospect was scarcely Outside the prospect was scarcely more inviting. It was composed of a small valley, so small as to be almost a glem, shut in on every side by steep hills and containing no human habitation save the rude hovel we have been describing. A wild, lonely place it was, as lonely as if the mearest villary were a dozen

"Oh, I'm so tired! Do sit down, Kitty. But no, as we have come so far Jet us go to the very top, and see what lies at the other side of this terrible hill."

It was Meg who spoke. Time — a gorgeous August afternoon nearly a year from the day we first met Emily MacMahon. Scene—a hill a little to the east of Kilfaroge. Dramatis personae—said Meg, ther cousin, Kitty, viz.—the writer.

We had been so charmed with Kilfaroge during our former stay that

alone had charms for them, and Winnie's domain was shut in as much from these as from the town. Thus it was that the sad-faced young woman and her history were known but to a few fishermen and their families, who had been her friends in happier days—the days before Tade, her husband, died of fever, and while yet her little Nonie lived. Now, when they saw her coming down the hill of a Sunday on her way to Mass, they only shook their heads and smiled pityingly. For it was well-known among their little circle that with her loved one.

Never in all those weary months had she received a single clue as to the child's fate. As time wore on the the child's fate. As time wore on the hopes, which, in the absence of positive proof of the little one's death, would not wholly die, gradually grew fainter, and resolved themselves into a calm and settled resignation.

She had not felt equal to the stiff climb which Meg had proposed on this day of which I write, so we left her behind with Aunt Hannah.

"Heigho!" cried Meg, when we had

seen.
Her thoughts, ever on the subject, pressed on her mind with such force this evening that she gave them vant in words. you can without upsetting the in words.

"An' do ye think of yer poor mother at all, asthoreen, when yer dancin' an' singin' an' all covered with flowers? yer poor mother that pines for ye, an' longs for ye!"

She sprang to her feet, and gazed with distanced eyes towards the hill, on the summit of which the figstomach.

Feeling well is bodily happi-

ness.

at last reached the summit. "Squat down on the grass, Kit, and, like Mirza, turn thy face eastwards. Well, nothing much, after all, only a wild glen shut in by hills and adorned with one stately edifice. What a wee shieling, and how lonely!"

"A primitive piece of architecture, certainly, Meg. Yet I doubt not it shelters worthy souls. Would you feel equal to visiting it when you are rested?"

"The very thing I should like. But on what plea would you enter?"

"The poorest Irish peasant requires no apology from anyone who enters his dwelling," I answered reproachfully; "but in this case there is no need to invent one, for I am dreadfully thirsty. I daresay I shall get a bowl of goat's milk, or at least a glass of water."

"Well, are you ready? All right. Who'll be down frast?"

And Meg ran down the hill like a deer. I followed more leisurisly.

Our laughter and chatthe brought a woman and a little child to the door of the cabin.

The woman waited till we drew ord.
With a wildly-beating heart she vaited. Shawn, the old grey dog, er one friend, roused by her excited xclamations, walked soberly out to iscover what had caused them. No ooner did he catch sight of the litdiscover what had caused them. No sooner did he catch sight of the little figure standing irresolute on the slope than he wagged his shaggy tail and bounded up the hill, barking joyously, to Winnie's intense delight, for it seemed confirmation of her fiopes. She saw the child stoop down to caress him, then follow him quickly down the path. Now they were near enough to see whether the child was her Nonie or not. Yes, it was a flaxen-haired, fair-faced little girl that approached, only tailer and healther looking than the Nonie of 14 months ago. And how prettily she was dressed, Surely the fairies had been kind to her to clothe her in that lovely pink frock. Oh, would she never, never, reach the cabin that she might clasp her to her heart and cover her fac? with kisses! But at last, led by the faithful Shawn, she stands on the threshold and glances timidly around. There are traces of tears upon her face, and her blue eyes are red as if with weening. With a great cry of joy Winnie starts forward and clasps her in her arms, half smothering the child with her wild caresses.

"I have ye at last, Nonie," she crooned.

The child stared at her bewildered-

Our laughter and chatter brought a woman and a little thild to the debor of the cabin.

The woman waited till we drew near, thus giving us an opportunity of noticing her appearance. She had a pale, sad-looking face, and her figure was thin and scanty; her eyes, however, were bright, but it struck me at once that they shone with a strange, unnatural light. We exchanged salutations, on which the woman invited us to enter the cottage. We did so, scating ourselves on two rickety stools, while she got me the drink I asked for. Meanwhile the child had crept up to me, and my first idea on looking at her was the striking contrast she presented to the mother. My second was a vague notion that she reminded me of someone I knew intimately — I could not remember whom.

"What a pretty child," said Meg. "What is your name, dear?"

"Nonie," answered the little one with a blush and a smile.

"Nonie! and a very nice name, too. She is your daughter?" to the woman, who was presenting each of us with a measure of milk.

"Yes; whose else's should she be? He that lives all by myself here in the hills, especially since she kem back to me."

"Was she away for a time, then?"

back to me."
"Was she away for a time, then? I inquired.
"Did I say she was away?"

"Did I say she was away?" she asked, somewhat uneasily. "Well an' if I did 'tis no harm to tell ladies that know nothin' about it," she added, half to herself. "Aye, Miss, she was away a whole year, an' she kem back that beautiful an' grandly dressed that I wouldn't know her only for the signs an' tokens," "The signs and tokens?" interrogatively. "Aye, the signs an' tokens, she re-

"Aye, the signs an' tokens, she repeated, her eyes assuming "Aye, the signs an' tokens, she repeated, her eyes assuming a far away, dreamy look." I had them from ould Maureen. She was to come in the fall of the evenin' from the west, for the rath is westwards. I was not to meet her or lead her, but to wait till she walked in to me. An' sure enough, it all came to pass."

pass."

I was quite mystified, and so, I could see, was Meg.

I did not understand the woman at all.

"But why should you not meet her?

Where was she?' I asked.

The woman smiled as if compassionating my ignorance. "Ah, I see you don't understand me, Miss. Where should she be but

wid the good people?"
"With the good people?" we both
exclaimed simultaneously, and inter-

sce what lies at the other side of this terrible hill."

It was Meg who spoke. Time — a gorgeous August afternoon nearly a year from the day we first met Emily MacMahon. Scene—a hill a little to the east of Kilfaroge. Dramatis personae—said Meg, her cousin, Kitty, viz.—the writer.

We had been so charmed with Kilfaroge during our former stay that we decided on again spending our holidays there. We even succeeded in inducing Emily to come with us. The place, instead of being abhorrent to her as the scene of her great sorrow, had for her, as is sometimes the case, a special attraction, as having witnessed the last happy days spent with her loved one.

Never in all those warr months.

fact, I recognized the child herself, and Meg's face told me that she too recognized her. Motioning my cousin to keep silent I renewed my conversation with Winnie.

"How was she dressed when she

into a calm and settled resignation. She had not felt equal to the stift climb which Meg had proposed on this day of which I write, so we left her behind with Aunt Hannah. "Heigho!" cried Meg, when we had MAL-NUTRITION

You may or may not be eating enough; and are thin. You may or may not feel well —some folks don't know what it is to feel well.

This is mal-nutrition. You are not getting the use of your food.

Take a little Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. Begin with a little; increase; but don't overdo it. Take as much as you can without upsetting the use of your at the content of the content of

"'es, yes, me Tessie, and even her very voice was the counterpart of £mly's.

"Well, we shall go back to Kilfaroge now for the lady of whom I spoke. Perhaps if you dressed her in the things it would show them off tetter. Has she outgrown them?"

"She has then; but they look lonely on her for all that, though 'tis but once or twice that I let her wear them. Never fear I'll have her grand and settled out whin ye come back with the lady.

In a state of feverish excitement we hurrled from the shieling. What joy was in store for Emily! And how wonderful were the workings of Providence in leading us to this secluded spot!

I thought it better that Tessie should be dressed exectly as she

vidence in leading us to this secluded spot!

I thought it better that Tessie should be dressed exactly as she had been on the morning of her disappearance, so that, the mother should have no difficulty in recognizing her.

We decided on telling her nothing till she was confronted with the child, but the unwonted excitement in our faces, and our mysterious way of insisting that she should come with us must have awakened strange thoughts in her breast, for during the quick walk towards the valley she was very pale and unusual, y silent.

Before seeking her out we had gon to the barrack and told the ter

Before seeking her out we had gone to the barrack and told the tergeant of the discovery we had made. He readily consented to follow us with a constable, as we feared there would be trouble with the poor half-witted creature who was about to be so terribly distillusioned. Fimily's face carressed aurprise when on doubling he bit she perceived that our destination was the miserable cabin at its foot. She still maintained that eloquent silence, though we noticed that she trensbled with sheer exctement.

But when Winnie appeared with the little one that excitement could no longer be restrained, and clutching my arm tightly she stared at the child with amazed, incredulous eyes. Suddenly she gave vent to a wild cry, and starting forward caught the child's hand and gazed long and anxiously into her face. Then her own countenance became transfigured with joy as, all doubt dispelled, she clasped her darling to her breast, the while she tremulously called her by darling to her breast, the while she tremulously called her by

every endearing name.
Then a wonderful thing happened

every endearing name.

Then a wonderful thing happened.
The child, who had been rather startled at first on hearing herself called 'Tessie, suddenly started and stared up into Emily's face with eyes that showed she was struggling with some half-awakened memory. Then she looked down at her own unusual attire, still perplexed. Raising her eyes once more, they chanced to rest on the rings which glistened on Emily's fingers. These somehow formed the missing link to the in-Emily's fingers. These some formed the missing link to the

Emily's fingers. These somehow formed the missing link to the infant mind—we all know what delight children take in jewellery and all gaudy, glittering things—for, laying her chubby finger on the emeralds which shone on the guard to the wedding circlet, she lifted * her pretty face, now all aglow with light, and lisped, 'That mamma's ring—you mamma and me Tessie—me not Nonic,' and to Emily's delight she nestled closer in her arms. Winnie's face was a study during the above scene. Its expression changed from surprise to wonder, from wonder to understanding, but from that again to fear and rage, as she at length realized what was taking place. With a cry like the howl of a wild beast she darted forward, and would have snatched Tessie from the arms of her real mother had not the two policemen who had stolen up unobserved, suddenly intervened and held her between them by main force.

The poor creature's frenzy was pitiable.

The sergeant and all of us tried to teason with her and explain.

The sergeant and all of us tried t The sergeant and all of us tried reason with her and explain m ters. But she would listen to reason, and only laughed a fler mamiacal laugh when we told how Tessie had disappeared from the strand at Kilfarogue on the memorable 16th September, how memorable 16th September, how all as well as her mather had a well as well as her mather had a series of the strand at Kilfarogue on the strand at ber it was, to a way."

the time Nonie was away."

"The 16th September," I exclaimed excitedly, and again looked at Meg, reading in her eyes the thought that flashed into my own mind. Could it be possible? And, now I remembered to whom the child bore the resemble to whom the child bore the resemble which had so puzzled me. In the september, how we memorable 16th September, how we memorable as her mother had now recognized her, and how there were many others who could go to too, and who could prove that these clothes she had on were the very clothes she had worn on the day of her disappearance.

her disappearance.

That laugh frightened us, but when she declared between her screams that we were 'good people' in disguise come to steal her Nonie again, we looked at one another significantly. Clearly the shock was too much for the poor creature, and her small stock of reason was already giving way. The sergeant evidently thought as much, for he quickly urged her in the direction of the town. But long before we reached it poor Winnie was a raving, babbling lumatic. bling lunatic.

it poor Winnie was a raving, babbling lunatic.

With hearts glad for the recovery of the child, yet sad for the price at which the recovery had been effected, we returned to our lodgings.

Emily's happiness of course I cannot attempt to describe the was amazing what a short time Tessie took to recall all that which she had forgotten, and it such proof were wanting we had abundance of it in the questions she asked about things and people which if she had not been Tessie she could not set; bly have had any knowledge of But in the midst of our pleasure at this Winnie's white, agonized face would raise itself before our eyes, and all our hearts—even Emily's—were sad in consequence.

Winnie had grown so violent that it was deemed necessary to put her under restraint. For months she remained in this condition, incessantly chattering about her Nonie and the good people come to steal her. But by degrees the fever of her train abated, and in less than a year she left the asylum completely restored to reason—I say completely with intention, for all her strange fancies about the fairies had vanished, and she had listened with comprehension when the child's story had been asplained to her, only smilling pitthilly at her own weakness in believing that the little one was her dead Nome. She could understand it all

now, and expressed a wish to see limity that she might ask her giveness of the wrong she in her poor wavering state of mind had done her.

Enily came, bringing Tessie with her. The interview was long and touching, and poor Winnie was found bathed in tears when the attendant came to lead her visitor away. But that was the last day of her configured in the institution in company with Emily, whose house has been her home ever since.

Winnie is now a gentle, patient woman—but for the remembrance of bygone days a happy woman. Yet content at least is hers, and love for the child whom she once deluded herself into believing her own sweetens, her life and gives it interest.—Weekly Freeman.

Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. — Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1868, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran: 1st Vice. P. C. Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding-Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary. S. Cross, residence 55 Cathcart street.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the An-LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.— Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President, Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasurer, Mary O'Rrien, Recording Secretary. er, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlatt, 388 Wellington street. Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. Prosident, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2239. Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, — to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: —J J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3 .- Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. Mc-Carthy, vice-president; F. J. Devlin, recording-secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial-secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec.-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (towhom all communications should be addressed); Fin.-Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave.: Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every menth, in the York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

T. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.SS.ki., President, D. J. O'Nelli; C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Nella; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League; J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

T. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediate-ly after Vespers. Committee of Man-agement meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. Presi-dent: James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 220 St. Martin street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANDA, BRANCH 26.
—(Organized, 18th November, 1883.)— Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 pm. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:— Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Rott. Warren, Figural Secretary; Jas. H. Maides, Treasurer.

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There is good and side inns,
On the highways And man can never No matter how Yet even when of grade
Our thorny path In spite of a thou 'It is never too

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There are crosses bear,
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"It is never too le LITTLE RESPON

Life to the young fittle responsibilitithey? There is the doing good for them ing good example to that's sadly neglecte hour. Too many of girls get impregnate idea of life and it seem to think that amusement in the w seem to think that amusement in the w theatres and going which are often the ruin and downfall. take delight in read trashy books which them from the pa while another claprofane words, acting smart being," being snappish at home an late at nights, keepin those who lead their the wheels of time behange that plunges change that plunges vortex of misfortune change that plunges vortex of misfortune by step they go head abyss which lies yav feet. What about to sponsibilities? They will they be able as the manhood or won to perform the la are awaiting them? dently is: No. Life den, the path weary and no one is to bla selves. Be on your folks, do each day's follow the advice of guardians and teache willing to learn thing your good and improved the selves. Be on your folks, do each day's will be blessed, and your good and improved and the selves will be blessed, and will be made easy and will be made easy and

SEVEN GOOD POI SEVEN GOOD POJ good company or none idle. If your hands of fully employed, attend vation of your min speak the truth. (A po-young are very defici-present day.) (4) Drir intoxicating linuors. speak evil of any one-imnocence if you wish (7) Save when you a spend when you are of Read the above max once a week, once a week.
"If man would walk

ways,
Five things attend w
Of whom you speak,
speak,
And how, and when,

THE STORY OF
When Uncle John can
Europe, what do y
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young to take care of
like that, but Uncle J
him how to wind it ar
so Bobby kept his watcorder. But one day h

Boys and Girls.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

There are crosses heavy for me to

And hope will never this promi break, "It is never too late to mend."

'Tis never too late for a noble deed, For, blessed by the angel's tears, It plants in the breast of a man a

"It is never too late to mend."

LITTLE RESPONSIBILITIES.

ry 12, 1901;

D. 2.— Meets t. Gabriel New and Laprafrie and 4th Friday p.m. President, St. Catherine iser, Dr. Hugh street, te Recordin Donohue, 3 to who to whom thould be ad-Financial Se-er, Treasurer. rick's League:

Neds Meets
Wednesday of
1863 Notre
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1635 Ontarie
s, financial-setreasurer; M.
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208 St. Ancretary, Jno. rge street, (tottions should ecretary, M. t. Mary Ave.; ley, 796 Palof Standing ind; Sentinel, Tivnan. Disscond and every menth, s, 2444a St. p.m.

N'S SOCIETY
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at 2.30 p.m.
E. Strubbe
J. O'Neill;
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ie: J. Whitty,
Casey.

S SOCIETY

Sunday of trick's Hall, immediate-titee of Man-e hall thefirst th, at 8 p.m., Rev. Presi-an, 1st Vice-le, Secretary, BRANCH 26.

BRANCH 26.
November,
meets at St.
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75 — Regular
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Yelock, p.m.
ment meets
a Wednesday
dent, Hugh
is. O'Loughms to be adDelegates to
W. J. HisMcMahon.

THE STORY OF A WATCH.—When Uncle John came home from Europe, what do you think he brought to Bobby? Why, a watch, a really truly watch that would keep time. Of course, as Bobby was only six years old, he was rather young to take care of a nice watch like that, but Uncle John showed him how to wind it and set it, and so Bobby kept his watch in first-rate order. But one day he noticed a speck of dirt on its face. "Ho, oh!" said Bobby to himself. "I don't want my nice new watch to have a dirty face. I'll wash it." So he went up in the bathroom and put the watch in a bowl of warm water and rubbed plenty of soap on it. He even took a little brush and scrubbed the inside works, so there wouldn't be a speck of dirt about it anywhere. Then he wiped it dry with a clean towel and tut it back in his pocket.

Well, after that, it didn't seem to go as well as usual, so Bobby decided it needed oiling. He got his

SEVEN GOOD POINTS. — Keep good company or none; (2) Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind; (3) Always speak the truth. (A point that our young are very deficient in at the present day.) (4) Drink no kind of intoxicating licuors. (5) Neverspeak evil of any one. (6) Keep your innocence if you wish to be happy. (7) Save when you are young to spend when you are old.

Read the above maxims at least once a week.

once a week,
"If man would walk in wisdom's

ways,
Five things attend with care:
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

mother's oil can from her sewing machine and carefully oiled all the wheels of his watch. But still it didn't seem to go right.

Then Bobby happened to think that perhaps the weather was too cold for it, so he went out in the kitchen and put it in the oven for a while. It got so hot he had to take it out with a pair of tongs, and then he put it out of doors in a big snow-drift to cool off. But, do you know aven after all that careful treatment, that hateful old watch wouldn't go tight, so Bobby gave it back to Uncle John and said he didn't care much for watches, anyway.

There is good and bad in the wayside inns,
On the highways of our lives,
And man can never be free from sins,
No matter how hard he strives;
Yet even when down destruction's
grade
Our thorny pathway tend,
In spite of a thousand errors made,
"It is never too late to mend."

bear,
And passions to conquer, too;
There are joys and woes that each
must share
Before the journey is through.
But men may be poor for honor's
sake, sake,
And truth and right defend,
nd hope will never this promise

seed
That will grow in after years;
and words of kindness, of hope and And words of kindness, of nope and cheer.

Will always comfort lend:

We must live for love, and banish fear—

"It is never too late to mend."

COURTESY REWARDED.—It was a spring day—the close, lifeless sort of a day that makes the shopper feel like a wited dandelion, and sets city folks to longing for a gentle whift of air from meadow and sea.

All the morning the store had been crowded with customers, for it was one of the most popular stores on the avenue, and the fact that it was a bargain day had helped to swell the throng. The saleswomen had their hands full, and by twelve o'clock some of them began to feel too jaded, in their own estimation, at least, to be more than half civil to the equally jaded customers.

"Pardon me," said an elderly woman to a pert-looking girl, who was carrying on a giggling confab with one of her companions, "but can you tell me whether my change has come back?"

She was plainly dressed, and it was easy to see that she was from the country but her face. "It is never too late to mend," my No matter what people say,
And no man's nature is wholly bad,
Even if old and gray;
And in our journey toward the
grave,
Until we reach the end,
There is time to change and time to

Life to the young folks starts with little responsibilities. Which are they? There is the responsibility of doing good for themselves and giving good example to others. A duty that's sadly neglected at the present hour. Too many of our boys and girls get impregnated with a false idea of life and its ways. Some seem to think that life is made of amusement in the way of attending theatres and going to see plays which are often the cause of their ruin and downfall. Others again take delight in reading light and trashy books which too often lead them from the path of rectitude; while another class delight in profane words, acting the "supposed smart being," being impolite and snappish at home and elsewhere, out late at nights, keeping company with those who lead them astray. But the wheels of time bring around a change that plunges those into the

0000000000000000000 BEAUTY has jts foundation in physical well-being, which must be understood and obeyed, these laws being clearly indicated in our physical and mental constitutions. They demand: Proper food and drink in

MANNERS FIRST. — Let no boy nor girl think that because he or she is blessed with the goods of this carth in abundance that those things can make a gentleman or a lady. Not one or all of these can do it—but how? By being true, honorable, and respectable. By being civil and courteous to all, not to the few or special ones. By respecting every one, irrespective of class or cred. And finally, by keeping the commandments of God.

MATHY—These True and sullipart in abundance, exercise, rest and sleep, an agreeable temperature, perfect cleanliness. The whole some food, by healthy and active vital organs, oxygenated and vitalized in well-expanded lungs, and kissed by the lifegiving sunlight on the surface of the warm cheek. She who will have the color she coverts on any other terms must buy it of the aprothecary and renew it every time she makes her toilette. We cannot insist in this connection too strongly upon the importance of that ressential—sleep. It is perfectly hope-few instances are direct symptoms of kidney trouble. These, added to the late of the same in the back which a late of the late of

ABOUT VEGETABLES.—A diet of nothing but celery is said by some physicians to be a sure cure for both theumatism and neuralgia. Free use of this vegetable is always recommended to rheumatic patients.

Baked potatoes are digested more easily than boiled potatoes, and should, therefore, be preferred by dyspeptics.

In case of anaemia, cabbages and spinach are distinctly beneficial. Spinach is also almost as valuable as lithia water in its effects on the kidneys ABOUT VEGETABLES .- A diet of

carrying of her companions, "but can whether my change has come back?"

She was plainly dressed, and it was come back?"

She was plainly dressed, and it was come back?"

She was plainly dressed, and it was come back?"

She was plainly dressed, and it was come back?"

She was plainly dressed, and it was come back of the country, but her face, as well as dea of life and its ways. Some seem to think that life is made of amusement in the way of attending theatres and going to see plays which are often the cause of their ruin and downfall. Others again take delight in reading light and trashy books which too otten lead them from the path of rectituee, while another class delight in profane words, acting it "supposed smart being," being impolite and snappish at home and elsewhere, out late at nights, keeping company with those who lead them astray. But the saleshady was giving her attention to some one eight who lead them astray. But the saleshady was giving her attention to some one eight was a fachange that plunges those into the abyss which lies yawning at their feet. What about their little responsibilities? They neglected them. Will her be able as they advance into manhood or womanhood years to perform the larger ones that are awaiting them? The answer-evidently is: No. Life becomes a butter of the countried-looking cross that had been promised to him where, leading and any own and desolate, and no one is to blame but them, selves. Be on your guard, young folks, do each day's duty faithfully, follow the advice of your parents, suardians and teachers, be always, willing to learn things that are foryour good and improvement, and according as you'll grow older, life will be blessed, and your pathway will be made easy and agreeable.

SEVEN GOOD POINTS.—Keep the learn of the country, but her face, as well asked the cause of the companion. The give the control of the country, but her face, as well asked the cause of the country, but her face, as well asked the cause of the country, but her face, as well asked the caus

makes makes me think of my mother, said Forty-five gently. "And, besides, she looks so tired."

"Guess we're tired, too, and nobedy asks us to sit down," complained Sixty-four.

The elderly woman did not seem to be listening; she was evidently watching some one at the further end of the room, but she had sharpears.

"Sh-sh! Here comes the boss," whispered Sixty-four. The next girl nudged ker neighbor, and in an instant all the talking and tittering game to an end. The "boss," was the manager of the department, and when he made his rounds the most indifferent of the girls took good care to seem absorbed in business.

Forty-five, who at the moment was hurrying to the other end of the counter, did not see who was coming.

"Here is your change at last," she said. "It's too bad that you had the walt so long."

"Oh, thank you, my dear," said the old lady, in her kind, motherly voice. "I was only afraid of losing my arain."

"Oh, thank you, my dear," said the old lady, in her kind, motherly voice. "I was only afraid of losing my arain."

"Why, Aunt Martha!" cried some one at her elbow. "Well, well this is a surprise!" And there was the "boss," standing in front of the old lady with both her hands in his. Forty-five, who had just finished adjusting the wrap, slipped quietly back to her place and resumed her place.

"That girl, David, is a lady," said "Aunt Martha." as she look her phaw's arm. If don't know her hame but her unber is Forty-five, who had just finished adjusting the wrap, slipped quietly back to her place and resumed her place.

"That girl, David, is a lady," said "Aunt Martha." as she look her phaw's arm. If don't know her hame but her number is Forty-five, who had just finished adjusting the wrap, slipped quietly back to her place and resumed her place.

"That girl, David, is a lady," said "Aunt Martha." as she look her phaw's arm. If don't know her hame but her number is Forty-five, it all girls were equally courteous they would prove their right to be called salesides."

"Torty-five, it nust remember t

endeavour to induce them to join a confraternity, or sodality, or guild, such as may be found in most parishes. In these matters, and in keeping them from learning to drink to swear, to gamble, to idle, and to sm by impurity, neither father nor mother may be able to do much. But they must clearly understand that they must clearly understand that they have an obligation to their children as long as they are, or ought to be, under their charge—and what they can do, that they are bound to do. 0000000000000000000000

such quantities as the system is capable of readily assimilating; air A Story From Life.

and respectable. By being civil and courteous to all, not to the few or special ones. By respecting every one, irrespective of class of creed, And finally, by keeping the commandments of God.

LOVE AND SYMPATHY—These two qualities should be found among our young. What grander thing can there be, than that love with knows no deceit, and that sympaty which is a mark of a noble mindry Love all in the world that is noble and extend your help to those who really deserve it. By following this advice you'll be laying a good foundation for your future success, happiness and pleasure.

COURTESY REWARDED—It was a spring day—the close, lifeless sort of a day that makes the shopper feel like a witted dandelion, and sets city folks to longing for a gontle while of the complexity with the surface of the case and the control of the surface of the warm cheek. She who will be laying a good foundation for your future success, happiness and pleasure.

COURTESY REWARDED—It was a spring day—the close, lifeless sort of a day that makes the shopper feel like a witted dandelion, and sets city folks to longing for a gontle while of the case and the spring day—the close, lifeless sort of a day that makes the shopper feel like a witted dandelion, and sets city folks to longing for a gontle while of the case and the spring day—the close, lifeless sort of a day that makes the shopper feel like a winted dandelion, and sets city folks to longing for a gontle while of the complexity folks to longing for a gontle while of the case and the spring day—the close, lifeless sort of a day that makes the shopper feel like a winted dandelion, and sets city folks to longing for a gontle while of the case and the spring day—the close, lifeless sort of a day that makes the shopper feel like a mitted dandelion, and sets city folks to longing for a gontle while of the case and the spring day—the close, lifeless sort of a day that makes the shopper feel like a mitted dandelion, and by the difference of the case of the case of the case of the case of the cas

miserable and wholly unit for work. It was while in this condition that I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and procured three boxes. Before I had finished the third box I felt much better, and I then procured a half dozen boxes more. I used all these, but before they were all gone I felt that my. health was fully restored. In the interval since then I have had just one slight return of the trouble, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills soon drove this out, and my health since has been the very best. I have gained much in weight, eat and sleep well and consider myself as healthy a person as there is in the county; and the credit for this I feel is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills increase the supply and the richness of the tlood, and in this way cure physical and functional weaknesses. Most other medicines simply act upon the symptoms of the disease, hence when the medicine is dicontinued the patient is soom as wretched as ever. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills go directly to the root of the trouble and cure to stay cured. Hence it is unwise to waste money in experiments with other medicine. These pills are sold by all dealers or will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Ask the girl who has tested it.

Ask any one who has used Surprise Soap if it is not, a pure hardsoap; the most satisfactory soap and most economical.

Those who try Surprise always continue to use it. SURPRISE to a pure hard Scap.

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od proper a la companion de la

OPERAGONE.

Mill Operator Who Suffered From Kidney Trouble Spent Many Dollars in Useless Experiments to Bester Mis Health — L.T. Willia — Pink Pills Acted Promptly and Effectively.

Good health is the chief requisite to happiness, low spirits, moroseess and iritability can in most cases & traced to ill health, and in not a ew instances are direct symptoms of idney trouble. These, added to the evere pains in the back which acompany the disease, make the life of the sufferer one of abject misery. The such sufferer was Mr. Darius ean, of Jordan, Ont. Mr. Dean in interview with a reporter recently gave his experience as follows:—If and naturally a strong man; but he life of a miller is a hard one, with long hours of labor and frequent exposure. Some years ago as commissioner of Ottawa; Dr. W. T. Connell of Kingston; C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture; Prof. Grisdale, of Central Experimental Farm; Prof. Hart; D. Derbyshire, president of the association, Brockville. The mayor of Smith's Falls delivered the opening address at the citizens' meeting on Wednesday evening.

POULTRY .- The work of Mr. Gilbert, poultry manager, at the Central Experimental Farm, during the past year shows among other things the results of three years' observations in connection with the fertility of early spring eggs from hens which have laid well during the winter. This cannot fail to be beneficial to those interested, for it is patent to all poultry raisers that the earlier the chicken the better price will be received as a market fowl. And so with the early laying pullet. It must be hatched early in order to have her begin to lay eggs when they are becoming high in price. And these results cannot be satisfactory unless the early eggs contain the strong germs which make the robust chicken. The question to deal with is "How can these strong germs be secured so as to give the largest per centage of results."

At present the hens and pullets in the poultry houses are laying well.

At present the hens and pullets in the poultry houses are laying well. The young stock are a promising lot of birds. There are two or three pens of very fine looking Barred Plymouth Rock pullets and a number of very choice white Wyandottes, also pullets. Mr. Gillet says he has found the white, brown and buff Leghorns laying machines, while to fill the dual requirement of winter eggs and rapid flesh development there are no better birds than Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. and Wyandottes.

PURE BRED STOCK .-- An effort Garlic, Jeeks and olives stimulate the circulation of the blood. Too much meat and too few vegetables make up the average diet. Too much meat and too few vegetables make up the average diet. Health depends on continuous variety.

NOTES FOR FARMERS

NOTES FOR FARMERS is being made among stock raisers of the district around Ottawa to have

GRAIN SAMPLES. - Numerou grain samples are being sent from the Central Experimental Farm to the Central Experimental Farm to farmers who apply for them. The first orders filled are those which came in too late last year. No samples are sent after the first of March. Over 2000 requests have been made for samples of oats, wheat and bar-ley. There are also many requiring samples of potatoes which will not be sent until the frosty weather has gone.

SCROFULA IS THE CAUSE.

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HENBALY BELL COMPANY

Manufacture Superior Church Bells

AS THINGS ARE IN CHINA.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONS.

In treated because they were foreign. This last revolt, or whatever you may call it, was of gradual growth, brought on by the rapacity of European governments, and the greed of foreign financiers, and during its process of formation it was aided and abetted by mandarins and viceroys, under imperial advice, and its main spirit was Prince Tuan, father of the coming Emperor. It was not as so many have written an anti-missionary demonstration; it was purely and solely an anti-foreign demonstration, and would have taken place with equal vigor if there were not a missionary in China in the year of our Lord 1900. Foreign traders lived apart from the Chinese as a rule. They had settlements, and, would you believe it! there were not a missionary in China in the year of our Lord 1900. Foreign traders lived apart from the Chinese as a rule. They had settlements of Tientsin who had lived there for years, and who during all that time had never visited the native city next them of 1,000,000 inhabitants. The foreigness of the settlements were looked upon as intruders, and just as we look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in the United States, even so did they look on the Chinese in th

But this is the ordinary departmentaling correspondent's conclusions.

THE CATHOLIC MISSIONARY.—As a matter of fact when things are viewed in a calm way the truth gradually forces itself on the view, and the truth in this case is that the missionaries have made a footing here in China for all other foreigners. They were the pioneers here, and their good work was not alone in a spiritual line. They have done more for geographical and other scientific knowledge of this vast empire than all others combined. Fifty years ago Father Hue wrote his work on "Christianity in China," and its companion volume "China, Tartary, and Thibet." He penetrated into the very secret recesses of occult Llamaism. Landor and others have since tried to get into the sacred city, Chassa, but have not succeeded. That work is still the standard authority. His work in making China known to the world has been carried on by his successors just as he carried on that of his predecessors. Terhaps not one foreigner in 10.000 in Peking today understands that the wonderful Chinese Imperial Observatory in the Tartar City with its stupendous creations in bronze was the work of the Jesuit missionaries, 140 years ago. And so with many another institution in China, The historical footprints of the Catholic missionary are on all sides. And their glory of labor dis hymen and their frugal lives, and the fact that in the provinces their expenses do not amount to one hundred dollars Mexican per year is an anarvel to the syndicate explorers who of late years have followed in their tracks. Each of the missions has a central house in some large city of south. owith many another institution in China. The historical footprints of the Catholic missionary are can all sides. And their glory of labor is by no means a thing of the past. Today there is not a part of the vast. Chinese Empire without its Catholic priests, native or European. And their frugal lives, and the fact that in the provinces their expenses da not amount to one hundred dolars Mexican per year is a marvel to the syndicate explorers who of late years have followed in their tracks. Each of the missions has a central house in some large city of south, central and north China. By judicious investment of the money donated by the Propaganda, and other sources, especially in city real estate, in Hong Kong, Shaghai, and Tientsin, the Catholic Church is maintaining twenty missions for the same amount that the Protestant insisionary societies expend on one. The great contrast between the Catholic and Protestant missionaries is that the former stay here for life, the latter for a stated term of service. The latter look upon their temporary service here as a time to work for the Lord and for themselves on their return. I am speaking in general, let it be known, for there are self-sacrificing exceptions.

In order actually to encourage the ordinary Protestant missionary to the same time openly admit and admire the self-denial and success of the population. The Catholic Church liappily does not have took out for a missionary wife and missionary children. This not only increases the family allowance, but promotes marriage and swells the population. The Catholic Church liappily does not have took out for a missionary wife and missionary children. This not only increases the family allowance, but promotes marriage and swells the population. The Catholic Church liappily does not have took out for a missionary to the standard of China, said to me, "the Catholic Church liappily does not have took out for a missionary outperpise at the same time openly admit and admire the self-denial and success of the Catholic population lars Mexican per year is a marvel to the syndicate explorers who of late years have followed in their tracks. Each of the missions has a central house in some large city of south, central and north China. By judicious investment of the money donated by the Propaganda, and other sources, especially in city real estate, in Hong Kong, Shaghai, and Tientsin, the Catholic Church is maintaining twenty missions for the same amount that the Protestant missionary societies expend on one. The great contrast between the Catholic and Protestant missionaries is that the former stay here for life, the latter for a stated term of service. The latter look upon their temporary service here as a time to work for the Lord and for themselves on their return. I am speaking in general, let it be known, for there are self-sacrificing exceptions.

salary, according to a graded scale, to his missionary wife and missionary children. This not only increases the family allowance, but promotes marriage and swells the population. The Catholic Church happily does not have to look out for a missionary family. Even those men who openly avow their disbelief in missionary enterprise at the same time openly admit and admire the self-denial and success of the Catholic priest in China. Time and again have men of business here, old residents accurding to the standard of China, said to me, "the Cathor priest is the only true missionary in China and I am not Catholic who say it."

China and I am not Catholic who say it."

AT THE BOTTOM OF THINGS—I have been three months now in North China and after noting, towards the end of July, the tendency to throw all the blame of this outbreak on the missionaries. I tried hard, I did my best, to get at the bottom of things, and herewith I have given you the result of my investigation. Of all the rumors started by Lordon mission bigots and American consul in Shanghai regarding French missionary priests forcing consular trial for Chinese courts in their cases I have give found their cases I have given you above what I know to be the true nature of the outbreak. It was anti-European and brought on by individual and national European greed and disregard of the fact that China belonged to the Chinese. If any one fact would prove that the affair was purely anti-European it is this in incident I may relate to you. During the siege of Peitang Cathedral an arrow was shot into the enclosure by the Boxers. On that arrow was a message in Chinese to the Chinese and sisters of charity, the Chinese Litan that can throw the happest light possible on wint I have said.

People who arrive here are filled

People who arrive here are filled

"Mary Queen of Scots was impri"Mary Queen of Scots was impri"Mary Queen of Scots was impri-

when he was governor general here. In India, as viceroy, he left a similar happy impression. His name, accent, his figure, and his features are as familiar upon the Roman Corso, the Nevsky Prospeckt, at St. Petersbourg, the Boulevard des Italiens, in Paris, as they are upon Oxford street, on the Pall Mall, or amidst the ancestral beauties of Clandeboye. And everywhere was felt a wave of sympathy for him in the difficulties attending the great financial concerns over which he presided. Consequently, the following will prove of real interest to all who wished and prayed that he might come forth the ordeal in a ing will prove of real interest to all who wished and prayed that he might come forth the ordeal in a manner that would accentuate the universal regret at his great losses: Amidst cries of "tunr him out," hootings and other hostile interruptions, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, chairman of the suspended London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, at the extraordinary general meeting of the company called for to-day, succeeded in at least temporarily appeasing the wrath of the shareholders. The hall was packed and the directors were evipacked and the directors were evidently supported by a large faction as warm cheering was mingled with the hisses and hoots.

As a result of the explanations of the directors, the shareholders voted an adjournment until Monday, when a scheme for the reconstruction of the concern will be submitted

He resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Mr. Whitaker Wright's reception was of a mixed character. He announced that the directors had practically arranged with the creditors and the company would soon be salting smoothly again. His further remarks were listened to with considerable impatience, and the meeting closed with further cheers for Lord and Lady Dufferin.

soned by Queen Elizabeth in the Constable's Tower and was ted from it to execution in the tower quadrangle. Before the death of every king or queen of England since her day her spirit has been reported as having appeared.

"An officer of the guard on duty in the Constable's Tower on Christmas eve heard a long wall from the top of the tower. He stopped to a listen and heard it again Foot-steps followed and a third time the wall rang out over the fog-bound river and the sleeping city. He went to search for a cause, but found none.

"Superstitious persons are prophesyling many gloomy events and the ghost of Mary in the tower has caused more than a sensation."

Now that is real superstition—belief in the appearance of the spirit of that woman before the death of every English sovereign—and it is not Catholics who are guilty of it. The Catholic Church explicitly and persistently forbids its members to believe in omens, dreams, and such like foolerigs." But there is no such teaching elsewhere. Every one else is left to believe in charms, love-potions, clairvoyance, ghosts, spiritualistic phenomena, faith cures, Christian Science. Dowieity unctions, lucky charms, rabbits' feet, Tower of London ghosts, etc etc., without number.—Catholic Columbian. don ghosts, etc. etc., with ber.-Catholic Columbian.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

(Liverpool Catholic Times.)

(Liverpool Catholic Times.)

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN
FRANCE.—Our Paris correspondent
descries in the political horizon signs
of a coming storm affecting religion
in France. The government is giving way more and more to the demands of the anti-clericals. A great
outcry has been raised with regard
to the result of the enquiry respecting the property of the Congregations. The valuation has been fixed
at £42,000,000, but in this are ining the property of the Congregations. The valuation has been fixed at £42,000,000, but in this are included high estimates for convents, noviciates, churches and chapels, colleges and schools, orphanages and hospitals. It need not be said that it is entirely misleading to set down these buildings and institutions as the property of the religious congregations. They are really the propowerty of the nation and are an occasion of expense to those who occupy them. The members of the orders work for the public interest and the welfare of the State, and 'in most countries the governing authorities recognize that men and women who teach in colleges and schools and serve the people in many other capacities deserve national gratitude. In France, unfortunately, there is a strong element of extreme opposition to religion, and such is the energy with which the hostile crusade is carried on that Cabinet Ministers find themselves pursuing an anti-religious policy against their better judgment.

TAXING THE CAPITALISTS.—
The Transvaal war is apparently by no means over, and if the guerillas are as formidable to us as France found them to be in Spain, Mexico and Algeria, and Spain lately in Cuba, and as America now finds them to be in the Philippines, the war may drag on for years. Already there is a huge bill to pay, and the mation naturally expects that the Transvaal capitalists shall be made to help to pay it. Of course these gentlemen object, but we think the people of this country, which has sacrificed blood and lives, will sternly demand that the mine-holders shall be taxed to meet the expenditure already incurred. The capitalists would be delighted if the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid no embargo on the gold output, and if the secretary for the colonies granted them chap native labor. We trust, and the nation trusts, that both these officials will do their duty. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach must get as much money as he can from the TAXING THE CAPITALISTS. and the nation trusts, that both these officials will do their duty. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach must get as much money as he can from the nines, in order to pay the bill now due for the maintenance of the army which secured possession of them. And Mr. Chamberlain must prevent the miserable natives from being exploited by crafty companies which desire forced labor, little disguised from slave labor, in order to cheapen prices. The people of Great Britain will not tolerate any system of control over the native population of South Africa that would hand those defenceless people to the tender mercies of capitalists who value them merely for the work they can be made willingly or unwillingly, to perform.

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

They say that to melt a stone is the most powerful effect that can be imagined when tears are in question; now the melting of a stone and the softening of the "Rock"

practically arranged with the creditors and the company would son be sailing smoothly again. His further remarks were listened to with considerable impatience, and the meeting closed with further cheers for Lord and Lady Dufferin.

ABOUT SUPERSTITUTION.

While Catholic peoples live closer to the supernatural than other folk, and while their spiritual life is more active and sensible, yet, on close analysis, it will be found that they are less given to superstition than any other denomination. This statement is not in accordance with common belief among non-Catholics, among whom the idea has been cutivated that we are an ignorant, corrupt, superstitious, unreasonable, priest-riedden Church; but the assertion is true, just the same. Dvery few days, proofs of the prevalence of genuine superstition among Protest-ants, come to the surface. For instance, the "New York Journal" paid good money to have this special cabled to it from London after its correspondent there had judged that the item was worth the expense. "The ghost of Mary Queen of Scots, which appears in the Tower of London before the death of a crowned head, made itself heard on Christmas Eve. The fact has been carefully concealed from the Queen testing the content of the powager Lady Churchill threw her, but it has caused the greatest alarm in Court circles.

"Mary Queen of Scots was imprisited to breath our own air" The have the rigot—church poople, Non-onformists. Presbyterians, Roman-intower for an autumn week. We all share the rigot—church people is not onformists. Presbyterians, Roman-intower for an autumn week. We all share the rigot—church people. Non-onformists. Presbyterians, Roman-intower for an autumn week. We all share the rigot—church people. Non-onformists. Presbyterians, Roman-intower for an autumn week. We all share the rigot—church people. Non-onformists. Presbyterians, Roman-intower for an autumn week. We all share the rigot—church people. Non-onformists. Presbyterians, Roman-intower for an autumn week. We all share the process of the e

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Having bought at a discount the Samples of one of the largest Factories in Canada, we have decided to clear them out at Factory prices.

NOW IS THE TIME To Make a Dollar

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	Ladies' Fine Boots, \$3 00 At Factory Price,\$2 25
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	Ladies' Fine Shoes, \$1 75 " "\$1 28
	Children's Fine Shoes, 8 to 10½, \$1 25 "\$1 00
	Misses' Fine Shoes, 11 to 2, \$1 75 " "\$1 25
ă	

MEN'S and BOYS'

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	Rubber Sole Boots, Leather lined, \$4 50 and \$4	"	\$3	00	-
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•	Box or Wax Calf, \$3 00	"	\$2	25	I
ì	EVERY PAIR GOODYEAR WELTED				١
200	Box Calf \$2 50 Boots	For	\$1	75	ı
	Dongola \$1.75 Boots	"	\$1	25	
i	Dongola \$1 35 Boots, Boys'	"	\$1	00	١
i	Boys' Box Calf, 1 to 5	"	\$1	50	
	Youths' Box Calf, 11 to 13	"	\$1	25	
	Men's First Quality Rubbers, "Maltine Cre				1

regular 90c, for 65c. These goods are of the newest shapes and styles, and made in

Patent Enamel and Box Calf, also Vici Kid, and all colors. :. Come early, if you want first choice.

SKATING BOOTS, Ladies' and Men's, \$1.50 SKATES PUT ON FREE.

Felt Goods at Half Price.

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124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET

Corner Lagauchetiere Street Phone Main 849.

Rev. Dr. James admits that Catholics ought to be placed on an equality with Protestants. He urges that this may be effected by establishing a Catholic college at Trinity and giving equal governing power in the University to Catholics and Protestants, but to such a solution of the problem Dr. Salmon, Mr. Lecky, and other spokesmen of Trinity have been strongly objecting.

Rov. Dr. James admits that Catholics ought to be placed on an equality with Protestants. He urges that this may be effected by establishing a Catholic college at Trinity and giving equal governing power in the University to Catholics and Protestants, but to such a solution of the problem Dr. Salmon, Mr. Lecky, and other spokesmen of Trinity have been strongly objecting.

An exchange in referring to Trinity College in Washington thus points one or two phases of the nums who direct it. One nun, says our contemporary, holds the professorship of Greek; another is professor of Lathniyet another teaches the most advanced mathematics, and for English Sister Mary Joseph has been wisely brought from Liverpool. Several of the teachers have studied in Europe the better to fit themselves for the discharge of their functions, and all are eminently qualified for the posts they are to fill. The establishment of the posts they are to fill. The establishment is that the processor of Lathniyet another teaches the most advanced mathematics, and for English Sister Mary Joseph has been wisely brought from Liverpool. Several of the teachers have studied in Europe the better to fit themselves for the discharge of their functions, and all are eminently qualified for the posts they are to fill. The establishment in the latter, \$3.65 to \$3.85. eral of the Teachers have studied in Europe the better to fit themselves for the discharge of their functions, and all are eminently qualified for the posts they are to fill. The estabindeed to bring back the days when, as Mgr. Conaty reminded his hearlishment of Trinity College seems ers, the most responsible positions at Universities were filled by Catholic women—When Prospera di Rossitaught Scripture at the University of Bologna and Novella d'Andrea Canon Law.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

From the annual report of the Fost Office Department, we take the following extract :-

Fost Office Department, we take the following extract:—

The number of post offices in operation on June 30 last was 9,627. The estimated number of letters posted in Canada was 178,292,500, of postcards 27,130,000, of registered, etters 4,312,000, of free letters 6,318,000 and of packets of merchandise 2,940,000. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 227 in the number of post offices in operation and of 27,917,500, or about 18½ per cent., in the estimated number of letters conveyed. The increase in the number of registered letters falls just a little short of 18 per cent. In the number of packets of merchandise, a very fair indication of business activity throughout the country, the increase is close upon 19 per cent. Of the seven provinces, Omtario contributed the greatest amount to the meil matter, posted during the year, its record being as follows:—Letters 90,062,500, postcards 17,800,000, registered letters 2,062,500, free letters 4,750,000, packets of merchandise 1,950,000, postcards 4,350,000, registered letters 1,050,000, free letters 5,500, packets of merchandise 475,000.

We cannot doubt that whilst St.

Market Report.

ROLLED OATS.— Export demand has improved, and prices are firmer. We quote \$3.25 per barrel, and \$1.57\frac{1}{2} to \$1.60 per bag.

FEED.—The scarcity of feed has accentuated, resulting in an advance of

prices
We quote as follows; Manitoba
bran, \$17 in bags; shorts, \$16; Ontario bran, \$16.50 to \$17 in bulk;
shorts, \$17.50 to \$18 per ton.
HAY—Supplies are less in quantity and are firm.
We quote as fo,lows: No. 1, \$10 to
\$11; No. 2, \$9 to \$9.50; clover, \$3,
to \$8.50 per ton in car lots on track

PROVISIONS.—The export trade is promising for Canadian smoked meats, and prices on spot are very Dressed hogs are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8; bacon, 13c to 14c; hams 12½c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork \$19 to \$19.50 per barrel; pure Canad an lard, 10½c to 14½c per 1b.; compound refined, 7½c to 8c per lb.
Liverpool prices are: Bacon, 40s 3d to 42s 6d; pork, 72s; lard 37s 6d.

EGGS.—Receipts continue small and values firm.

We quote: Montreal limed at 17c to 18c; boiling at 28c, and held fresh at 20c to 22c.

CHEESE.—Latest cables from London quote prices unchanged, ranging from 52s to 55s. Little is doing, but holders are optimistic. Board of Trade cables quote 52s 6d colored and 51s 6d white. The market on spot is nominal.

We quote nominally finest westerns at 11c; finest easterns at 10½c.

Wonderful Values in Whitewear.

NIGHT DRESSES. Full size, cambric yoke, with hem-stitched tucks, 39c.
Good cotton yoke, tucked; em-broidery on collar and cuffs, 70c.
English cotton, V front, insertion and embroidery, \$1.00.
Hemstitched, Empire style, trimmed embroidery, \$1.50.
Fine-Cambric, trimmed Lace, good quality, \$2.15.

Cotton, trimmed lace, good qualtotton, trimmed lace, good quality, 19c.
Cotton, trimmed, Cambric frill, 30c.
Good Cotton, trimmed embroidery
and insertion, 50c.
Cambric yoke, with insertion and
tucks, trimmed embroidery, \$1.00.

DRAWERS. Cotton, trimmed lace, 3 tucks, deep cambric frill, 19c.
Cotton, with hemstitched tucks,

30c. Fine quality embroidery, and fine tucks, 50c. Cambric, trimmed embroidery, fine tucks, \$1.00

CORSET COVERS Plain, well made, good quality,

121/2c.
Good cotton, trimmed embroidery, V shape, 25c.
Yoke and Sleeves, trimmed lace,

Seamless, trimmed lace and ribbon Trimmed embroidery, insertion and ribbon, \$1.20. SK!RTS.

SK!RTS.
Wide hem, and 3 tucks, 37c.
Good Cotton, frill, embroidery and
tucks, 85c.
Double flounce, hemstitched all
over embroidery, \$1.50.
Bouble flounce, with zig-zag lace
and insertion, \$2.35.
Sets of Underwear from \$6.00 to\$27.00.

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TERMS CASH. Telephone De 988.

Boot and Shoe BARGAINS

We have made LARGE REDUCTIONS

Cloth and Felt BOOTS and SHOES, MOCCASINS.

GAITER and LEGGINGS. With the longest and coldest part of the winter yet before us, you will consult your best interests by taking advantage of our extremely low prices.

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CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

\$200 CHICKGITHE

UPRIGHT Piano.

A small sweet toned piano in Real Rosewood Case, 7 octaves. New in warranted playing condition. Just the piano for a Boudoir or small Parlor. Payments of \$7 monthly accepted.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO'Y...

2366 St, Catherine Street.

A house is never perfectly fur ed for enjoyment unless there child in it rising three years and a kitten of six weeks.

The happy man is he that hath the ervent desires and the most quiet assions, whose wants are soon provided for, and whose possessions against he disturbed with violent

Vol. L. 1

Pastoral I

The following t pastoral letter is pal pronouncemer civil history of t awakened a very the marriage que that each one wo tive exposition of letter needs no c in itself, a compe siastical law upon with the sacrame The pastoral is a

PAUL BRUCHES God and favor See, Archbisho etc., etc. "Our very dear "To marriage a ests of nature, of duals and of soc fore, important tings of the Churc riage, the nature she possesses, are which these right." she possesses, ar which these rights gards the faith

power.

"The subject pointerest from the weeks past decisio ecclesiastical auth to writings conta and serious accuss to the Church. For fore, it is our dut to-day certain po doctrine on marri their theoretical a

quences.

"I. Marriage, a which founds the the family the Chr holy thing in its Jesus Christ raised of a sacrament of "If anyone says not really and pro of the sacraments law instituted by Christ, but only a

law instituted by Christ, but only a and that it does let him be anather of Trent, Sess. XX "The Holy Scrip point clearly enoug truth defined by the Trent, and Christi well as the consta Church, both eas places the matter "II. In Christian tural contract and one and the same standing the opinic logians of the last ing the distinction tract and the sacra certain that such a sustained because it tiffs, Pius IX., and ticular, the first;

ticular, the first is September 19th, 18 of Sardinia, the se of the 1st of June civil marriage, and of February 10 settled the question complete identity. Fore, permitted the tween the contract ment. Another coment. Another coment. Another coment are the marriage is not contract raised to Sacrament, the conare themselves min crament, the priest as to validity, as and authorized by der to receive the derivative present whe Trent was published countries where Council concerning riages is not in for contracted clandesti say, without the pright priest and two being illicit is valid manner, and tween Christians is ble. It is a dogma "IV. The Church blace impediments in the same composition of the consequents of